

Crop Production



USDA
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Winter Wheat Production up 9 Percent from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.90 billion bushels, up 9 percent from last month and 1 percent higher than 1997. The U.S. yield is forecast at a record high 46.6 bushels per acre. This is up 3.7 bushels from June 1. Grain area was not changed from last month.

Hard Red Winter wheat production is up 15 percent from June due to dramatically higher yields, particularly in the southern Great Plains. Yields in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas are at record levels. Collectively, the Objective Yield data for Hard Red Winter wheat are forecasting record average head weights coupled with well above average head counts. Soft Red Winter, at 451 million bushels, is down from a month ago. White Winter production is up from last month due to improved yield prospects in Oregon and Washington.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 498 million bushels, down 11 percent from 1997. A 20 percent drop in grain area is the main cause of the decline. The U.S. yield is forecast at 33.5 bushels per acre, up 3.6 bushels per acre from last year. Hard Red Spring production is down 11 percent to 445 million bushels. White Spring production is down about 8 percent.

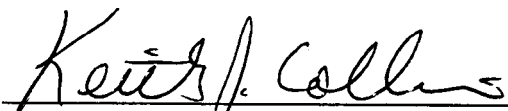
Durum wheat production is forecast at 126 million bushels, up 46 percent from 1997. Based on July 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 35.1 bushels per acre, up 7.4 bushels per acre from last year. This yield increase, along with a 15 percent increase in harvested acres, results in the largest crop since 1982.

All wheat production is placed at 2.52 billion bushels, slightly less than 1997, but 10 percent more than in 1996. Based on July 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 42.6 bushels per acre. This is up 2.9 bushels from a year ago to a new record high yield.

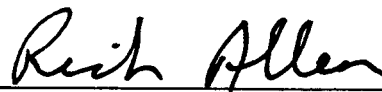
All **oranges** production for the 1997-98 season is forecast at a record large 13.9 million tons, down 1 percent from the June 1 forecast but up 9 percent from last season's previous record large production of 12.7 million tons. Florida's production forecast is 244 million boxes (11.0 million tons), down 2 percent from June 1 but 8 percent above last season. The Valencia forecast is reduced to 104 million boxes (4.68 million tons), 4 percent less than last month but up 13 percent from a year ago. Harvest is nearly complete with the last major processor scheduled to close soon. Florida's early-midseason forecast is final at 140 million boxes (6.30 million tons), the same as the previous forecast and 4 percent above last year's utilized production. The all orange forecast for California is 74.0 million boxes (2.78 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast in April but up 16 percent from the 1996-97 season. Harvest of the navel orange crop is complete. Good quality was reported with large sized fruit. Valencia quality has been reported as good to excellent but harvest has slowed due to normal competition from stone fruits harvested at this time of year. Approximately one-third of the Valencia crop has been picked.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 1997-98 season is projected at 1.58 gallons per box (42.0 degrees Brix), the same as last month. The forecast projects the final yield as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The Valencia projection remains at 1.72 gallons per box, a record high yield. The early and midseason portion is final at 1.49 gallons per box.

This report was approved on July 10, 1998.



Acting/Secretary of
Agriculture
Keith J. Collins



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

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Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1996-97 and Forecasted July 1, 1998

State:	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
	1,000 Acres		-- Bushels --		-----	1,000 Bushels	-----
AL	23	17	50.0	40.0	900	1,150	680
AR	17	18	75.0	90.0	1,800	1,275	1,620
CA	35	30	70.0	75.0	2,250	2,450	2,250
CO	28	40	68.0	67.0	1,820	1,904	2,680
GA	40	30	56.0	58.0	2,240	2,240	1,740
ID	20	30	75.0	80.0	1,875	1,500	2,400
IL	75	70	74.0	68.0	4,620	5,550	4,760
IN	35	30	60.0	50.0	1,600	2,100	1,500
IA	245	210	73.0	68.0	12,920	17,885	14,280
KS	80	70	64.0	58.0	4,160	5,120	4,060
ME	25	23	70.0	70.0	2,100	1,750	1,610
MD	11	7	60.0	50.0	434	660	350
MI	90	105	61.0	60.0	3,600	5,490	6,300
MN	310	320	58.0	54.0	15,120	17,980	17,280
MO	27	13	62.0	45.0	1,537	1,674	585
MT	70	80	55.0	56.0	2,000	3,850	4,480
NE	70	85	65.0	71.0	7,455	4,550	6,035
NY	110	105	70.0	62.0	4,275	7,700	6,510
NC	25	20	68.0	62.0	1,200	1,700	1,240
ND	400	480	45.0	64.0	19,000	18,000	30,720
OH	100	90	78.0	66.0	5,130	7,800	5,940
OK	45	30	46.0	42.0	648	2,070	1,260
OR	30	30	95.0	95.0	3,395	2,850	2,850
PA	160	160	59.0	60.0	7,560	9,440	9,600
SC	30	25	60.0	50.0	1,620	1,800	1,250
SD	310	350	55.0	62.0	21,600	17,050	21,700
TX	110	140	52.0	53.0	3,400	5,720	7,420
UT	9	9	74.0	74.0	648	666	666
WA	17	15	80.0	85.0	1,120	1,360	1,275
WV	4	4	50.0	50.0	150	200	200
WI	330	280	63.0	67.0	17,400	20,790	18,760
WY	30	20	61.0	60.0	1,696	1,830	1,200
US	2,911	2,936	60.5	62.4	155,273	176,104	183,201

Barley: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1996-97 and Forecasted July 1, 1998

State:	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
	1,000 Acres		-- Bushels --		----- 1,000 Bushels -----		
AZ	67	53	102.0	120.0	5,670	6,834	6,360
CA	180	140	55.0	60.0	12,000	9,900	8,400
CO	90	85	112.0	108.0	9,936	10,080	9,180
DE	35	30	89.0	67.0	1,564	3,115	2,010
ID	760	760	79.0	80.0	53,290	60,040	60,800
KS	8	9	40.0	45.0	363	320	405
KY	14	8	75.0	63.0	1,480	1,050	504
MD	50	48	80.0	68.0	2,989	4,000	3,264
MI	24	28	60.0	52.0	1,200	1,440	1,456
MN	540	450	51.0	53.0	33,280	27,540	23,850
MT	1,200	1,300	53.0	50.0	51,600	63,600	65,000
NE	8	8	51.0	46.0	901	408	368
NV	4	4	105.0	95.0	475	420	380
NJ	4	4	75.0	52.0	180	300	208
NC	20	20	70.0	63.0	1,300	1,400	1,260
ND	2,250	1,930	45.0	58.0	143,000	101,250	111,940
OK	8	5	42.0	45.0	69	336	225
OR	120	140	69.0	75.0	9,600	8,280	10,500
PA	75	75	68.0	71.0	5,025	5,100	5,325
SC	3	1	60.0	52.0	200	180	52
SD	130	125	38.0	50.0	6,380	4,940	6,250
TX	5	5	47.0	35.0	374	235	175
UT	95	85	86.0	89.0	8,200	8,170	7,565
VA	65	75	85.0	60.0	5,100	5,525	4,500
WA	490	520	76.0	65.0	27,280	37,240	33,800
WI	65	65	55.0	55.0	3,975	3,575	3,575
WY	115	105	80.0	82.0	10,320	9,200	8,610
US	6,425	6,078	58.3	61.9	395,751	374,478	375,962

All Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1996-97 and Forecasted July 1, 1998

State:	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
	-- 1,000 Acres --		--- Bushels ---		----- 1,000 Bushels -----		
AL	100	90	42.0	45.0	3,520	4,200	4,050
AZ	98	152	89.5	99.5	16,090	8,775	15,120
AR	820	900	48.0	51.0	66,960	39,360	45,900
CA	544	545	80.3	77.8	51,750	43,680	42,425
CO	2,900	2,798	32.7	37.7	75,500	94,700	105,398
DE	73	73	73.0	57.0	4,134	5,329	4,161
FL	15	13	39.0	41.0	380	585	533
GA	360	240	44.0	43.0	16,800	15,840	10,320
ID	1,440	1,290	79.2	80.8	119,200	114,060	104,220
IL	1,150	1,200	61.0	49.0	41,800	70,150	58,800
IN	660	650	58.0	58.0	27,360	38,280	37,700
IA	27	38	42.0	40.0	1,575	1,134	1,520
KS	11,000	10,100	46.0	49.0	255,200	506,000	494,900
KY	530	550	54.0	47.0	28,090	28,620	25,850
LA	115	90	37.0	45.0	5,590	4,255	4,050
MD	215	215	68.0	55.0	11,804	14,620	11,825
MI	540	570	62.0	54.0	23,940	33,480	30,780
MN	2,465	1,780	32.0	32.9	106,582	78,890	58,585
MS	175	140	43.0	44.0	11,270	7,525	6,160
MO	1,040	1,230	55.0	46.0	48,750	57,200	56,580
MT	5,930	5,190	31.3	30.3	176,960	185,630	157,500
NE	1,900	1,830	37.0	43.0	73,500	70,300	78,690
NV	16	14	98.4	100.0	1,650	1,575	1,400
NJ	34	45	60.0	48.0	1,748	2,040	2,160
NM	285	265	35.0	28.0	4,070	9,975	7,420
NY	135	135	56.0	54.0	6,450	7,560	7,290
NC	670	680	52.0	42.0	25,960	34,840	28,560
ND	11,025	9,465	24.3	30.4	395,130	267,695	287,880
OH	1,090	1,160	63.0	64.0	51,870	68,670	74,240
OK	5,400	5,400	33.0	38.0	93,100	178,200	205,200
OR	970	905	65.4	67.0	67,605	63,430	60,605
PA	175	190	52.0	53.0	9,120	9,100	10,070
SC	300	240	50.0	32.0	12,150	15,000	7,680
SD	3,469	3,289	28.6	34.1	139,270	99,213	112,234
TN	370	370	45.0	41.0	17,600	16,650	15,170
TX	4,100	4,000	29.0	36.0	75,400	118,900	144,000
UT	189	177	48.5	50.8	7,760	9,174	8,985
VA	250	240	68.0	50.0	14,575	17,000	12,000
WA	2,595	2,565	64.8	65.2	182,670	168,080	167,220
WV	9	9	54.0	55.0	495	486	495
WI	142	142	56.9	54.1	5,725	8,075	7,677
WY	256	236	32.3	30.0	6,030	8,276	7,091
US	63,577	59,211	39.7	42.6	2,285,133	2,526,552	2,522,444

Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1997 and Forecasted July 1, 1998

State:	Area Harvested :		Yield :			Production	
	1997	1998	1997	1998		1997	1998
	1,000 Acres		Bushels	Jun 1	Jul 1	1,000 Bushels	
AL	100	90	42.0	45.0	45.0	4,200	4,050
AZ	9	8	85.0	80.0	90.0	765	720
AR	820	900	48.0	51.0	51.0	39,360	45,900
CA	400	370	75.0	65.0	65.0	30,000	24,050
CO	2,850	2,750	32.0	36.0	37.0	91,200	101,750
DE	73	73	73.0	65.0	57.0	5,329	4,161
FL	15	13	39.0	41.0	41.0	585	533
GA	360	240	44.0	45.0	43.0	15,840	10,320
ID	870	770	80.0	82.0	82.0	69,600	63,140
IL	1,150	1,200	61.0	53.0	49.0	70,150	58,800
IN	660	650	58.0	60.0	58.0	38,280	37,700
IA	27	38	42.0	42.0	40.0	1,134	1,520
KS	11,000	10,100	46.0	39.0	49.0	506,000	494,900
KY	530	550	54.0	50.0	47.0	28,620	25,850
LA	115	90	37.0	34.0	45.0	4,255	4,050
MD	215	215	68.0	63.0	55.0	14,620	11,825
MI	540	570	62.0	55.0	54.0	33,480	30,780
MN	60	55	32.0	32.0	30.0	1,920	1,650
MS	175	140	43.0	42.0	44.0	7,525	6,160
MO	1,040	1,230	55.0	46.0	46.0	57,200	56,580
MT	1,450	1,250	39.0	31.0	36.0	56,550	45,000
NE	1,900	1,830	37.0	39.0	43.0	70,300	78,690
NV	11	6	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,100	600
NJ	34	45	60.0	54.0	48.0	2,040	2,160
NM	285	265	35.0	27.0	28.0	9,975	7,420
NY	135	135	56.0	58.0	54.0	7,560	7,290
NC	670	680	52.0	45.0	42.0	34,840	28,560
ND	55	65	21.0	30.0	32.0	1,155	2,080
OH	1,090	1,160	63.0	60.0	64.0	68,670	74,240
OK	5,400	5,400	33.0	34.0	38.0	178,200	205,200
OR	840	790	67.0	66.0	69.0	56,280	54,510
PA	175	190	52.0	53.0	53.0	9,100	10,070
SC	300	240	50.0	38.0	32.0	15,000	7,680
SD	1,050	1,420	30.0	35.0	37.0	31,500	52,540
TN	370	370	45.0	41.0	41.0	16,650	15,170
TX	4,100	4,000	29.0	33.0	36.0	118,900	144,000
UT	160	150	49.0	50.0	50.0	7,840	7,500
VA	250	240	68.0	60.0	50.0	17,000	12,000
WA	2,150	2,100	67.0	67.0	69.0	144,050	144,900
WV	9	9	54.0	55.0	55.0	486	495
WI	135	135	58.0	55.0	55.0	7,830	7,425
WY	235	225	32.0	30.0	30.0	7,520	6,750
US	41,813	40,757	45.0	42.9	46.6	1,882,609	1,898,719

Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1997 and Forecasted July 1, 1998

State:	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1997	1998	1997	1998		1997	1998
	1,000 Acres		Bushels	Jun 1	Jul 1	1,000 Bushels	
AZ	89	144	90.0	92.0	100.0	8,010	14,400
CA	144	175	95.0	100.0	105.0	13,680	18,375
MN	5	5	34.0		35.0	170	175
MT	280	440	26.0		25.0	7,280	11,000
ND	2,570	2,800	22.0		29.0	56,540	81,200
SD	19	19	27.0		26.0	513	494
US	3,107	3,583	27.7		35.1	86,193	125,644

Other Spring Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1996-97 and Forecasted July 1, 1998

State:	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
	1,000 Acres		Bushels		1,000 Bushels		
CO	50	48	70.0	76.0	5,100	3,500	3,648
ID	570	520	78.0	79.0	50,400	44,460	41,080
MN	2,400	1,720	32.0	33.0	105,000	76,800	56,760
MT	4,200	3,500	29.0	29.0	106,600	121,800	101,500
NV	5	8	95.0	100.0	750	475	800
ND	8,400	6,600	25.0	31.0	313,500	210,000	204,600
OR	130	115	55.0	53.0	6,405	7,150	6,095
SD	2,400	1,850	28.0	32.0	83,250	67,200	59,200
UT	29	27	46.0	55.0	1,680	1,334	1,485
WA	445	465	54.0	48.0	18,170	24,030	22,320
WI	7	7	35.0	36.0	350	245	252
WY	21	11	36.0	31.0	780	756	341
US	18,657	14,871	29.9	33.5	691,985	557,750	498,081

Winter Wheat: Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting winter wheat objective yield surveys in 10 States during 1998. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are derived actual field counts and are not official estimates of the Agricultural Statistics Board.

Winter Wheat: Heads per Square Foot,
Selected States, 1994-98 1/ 2/

State and Month :		1994	:	1995	:	1996	:	1997	:	1998
		Number								
CO	Jul	41.6		52.9		33.5		41.5		40.3
	Final	41.6		51.6		33.5		41.3		
IL	Jul	45.8		56.4		40.2		56.7		51.1
	Final	45.8		56.4		40.2		56.6		
KS	Jul	49.6		54.5		35.5		48.1		51.3
	Final	49.6		55.0		35.6		48.1		
MO	Jul	39.4		49.8		42.8		53.8		43.6
	Final	39.4		49.8		43.3		53.8		
MT	Jul	31.0		31.0		29.3		30.9		37.2
	Final	31.4		33.7		28.7		32.3		
NE	Jul	45.7		60.3		42.9		48.4		56.4
	Final	45.9		58.8		42.6		47.9		
OH	Jul	47.1		53.9		43.1		53.6		55.4
	Final	47.1		52.9		43.6		53.5		
OK	Jul	48.0		43.4		32.5		52.8		39.9
	Final	48.0		43.4		32.5		53.2		
TX	Jul	35.6		37.9		32.2		42.9		39.6
	Final	35.8		38.2		32.3		42.3		
WA	Jul	32.0		29.3		38.1		32.8		38.2
	Final	31.9		29.3		37.9		32.9		

- 1/ Based on the number of heads counted in plots selected for the objective yield survey.
 2/ Final head counts will be published in the "Small Grains Summary" in September.

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 1996-1997
and Forecasted July 1, 1998 1/

Year	Winter			Spring			Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	White	Hard Red	Durum	White	
	1,000 Bushels						
1996	761,412	422,019	293,627	630,866	116,090	61,119	2,285,133
1997	1,120,891	483,890	277,828	500,643	86,193	57,107	2,526,552
1998	1,179,731	450,854	268,134	445,330	125,644	52,751	2,522,444

1/ Wheat class estimates are based on varietal acreage survey data available for all wheat producing States. Unless unusual situations dictate, the previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season.

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type,
State, and United States, 1997 and Forecasted July 1, 1998

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
	----- Acres -----		--- Pounds --		--- 1,000 Pounds --	
Class 1, Flue-cured						
Type 11, Old Belts						
NC	90,000	74,000	2,025	2,100	182,250	155,400
VA	41,000	35,000	2,315	2,250	94,915	78,750
US	131,000	109,000	2,116	2,148	277,165	234,150
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	179,000	150,000	2,445	2,100	437,655	315,000
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	40,000	32,000	2,455	1,900	98,200	60,800
SC	54,000	45,000	2,340	2,150	126,360	96,750
US	94,000	77,000	2,389	2,046	224,560	157,550
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	7,300	6,500	2,610	2,350	19,053	15,275
GA	43,000	42,000	2,075	2,000	89,225	84,000
US	50,300	48,500	2,153	2,047	108,278	99,275
Total 11-14	454,300	384,500	2,306	2,096	1,047,658	805,975

Peaches: Total Production by Type, State, and United States,
1996-97 and Forecasted July 1, 1998

State	Total Production		
	1996	1997	1998
	Million Pounds		
AL	0.5	29.0	16.0
AR	1.2	14.3	13.0
CA - Freestone	674.0	739.0	650.0
CO	17.0	7.0	20.0
CT	2.8	3.0	2.8
DE 1/	2.1		
GA	10.0	160.0	70.0
ID	8.5	5.5	8.0
IL	2.0	12.5	15.0
IN	2.3	3.8	6.3
KS	0.4	0.2	0.5
KY	0.7	1.3	6.0
LA	0.2	4.0	3.0
MD	9.3	9.7	10.5
MA	1.6	1.8	1.9
MI	40.0	61.0	52.0
MO	3.3	10.5	10.0
NJ	78.0	65.0	75.0
NY	12.0	12.0	10.0
NC	1.9	10.0	25.0
OH	7.1	6.0	6.0
OK 2/		2.0	26.0
OR	11.0	13.0	14.0
PA	75.0	75.0	85.0
SC	8.0	160.0	140.0
TN	0.4	3.5	3.0
TX	6.0	20.0	24.0
UT	7.0	7.0	7.0
VA	14.0	9.0	22.0
WA	11.0	45.0	47.0
WV	16.0	13.0	13.0
Total Above	1,023.3	1,503.1	1,382.0
CA Clingstone	1,093.0	1,148.0	1,050.0
US	2,116.3	2,651.1	2,432.0

1/ Estimates discontinued in 1997.

2/ No significant commercial production in 1996 due to freeze damage.

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts: Total Production by Crop, State,
and United States, 1996-97 and Forecasted July 1, 1998

Crop and State	Total Production		
	1996	1997	1998
	Tons		
Grapes Table Type			
CA	592,000	825,000	750,000
Grapes Wine Type			
CA	2,225,000	2,940,000	2,800,000
Grapes Raisin Type 1/			
CA	2,192,000	2,877,000	2,500,000
All Grapes			
CA	5,009,000	6,642,000	6,050,000
Apricots			
CA	76,000	132,000	125,000
UT 2/	300		200
WA	3,000	6,000	5,000
US	79,300	138,000	130,200
Walnuts 3/			
CA	208,000	269,000	255,000
	1,000 Pounds		
Almonds (Shelled Basis) 3/			
CA	510,000	757,000	540,000

1/ Fresh equivalent of dried and not dried.

2/ No significant commercial production in 1997 due to freeze damage.

3/ Utilized production.

Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
1996-97 and Forecasted July 1, 1998 1/

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	----- 1,000 Boxes 2/ -----			----- 1,000 Tons -----		
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel 3/						
AZ	700	400	350	27	15	13
CA	38,000	40,000	44,000	1,426	1,500	1,650
FL	121,200	134,200	140,000	5,454	6,039	6,300
TX 4/	830	1,300	1,350	35	55	57
US	160,730	175,900	185,700	6,942	7,609	8,020
Valencia						
AZ	950	600	650	36	23	25
CA	20,000	24,000	30,000	750	900	1,125
FL	82,100	92,000	104,000	3,695	4,140	4,680
TX 4/	110	120	180	4	5	8
US	103,160	116,720	134,830	4,485	5,068	5,838
All						
AZ	1,650	1,000	1,000	63	38	38
CA	58,000	64,000	74,000	2,176	2,400	2,775
FL	203,300	226,200	244,000	9,149	10,179	10,980
TX 4/	940	1,420	1,530	39	60	65
US	263,890	292,620	320,530	11,427	12,677	13,858
Temples						
FL	2,150	2,400	2,250	97	108	101
Grapefruit						
White Seedless						
FL 5/	23,200	23,500	18,250	986	999	776
Colored Seedless						
FL 5/	28,100	31,400	30,600	1,194	1,334	1,301
Other						
FL	1,050	900	650	45	38	28
All						
AZ	1,200	900	800	40	30	27
CA	8,100	8,200	9,000	271	275	302
FL 5/	52,350	55,800	49,500	2,225	2,371	2,105
TX 4/	4,550	5,300	4,800	182	212	192
US	66,200	70,200	64,100	2,718	2,888	2,626
Tangerines						
AZ	1,000	550	600	38	21	23
CA 4/	2,600	2,600	2,400	98	98	90
FL	4,500	6,300	5,200	213	299	247
US	8,100	9,450	8,200	349	418	360
Lemons						
AZ	5,100	2,600	2,600	194	99	99
CA	21,000	20,000	22,000	798	760	836
US	26,100	22,600	24,600	992	859	935
Tangelos						
FL	2,450	3,950	2,850	110	178	128
K-Early Citrus						
FL	160	150	40	7	7	2

See footnotes on next page.

Citrus Fruits Footnotes

- 1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.
- 2/ Net lbs. per box: oranges-AZ & CA-75, FL-90, TX-85; grapefruit-AZ & CA-67, FL-85, TX-80; lemons-76; tangelos, K-Early Citrus & Temples-90; tangerines-AZ & CA-75, FL-95.
- 3/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in AZ and CA. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in FL and TX. Small quantities of tangerines in TX.
- 4/ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.
- 5/ Excludes economic abandonment in 1995-96 of 3,000,000 boxes of Colored Seedless; in 1996-97 of 3,000,000 boxes of White Seedless and 3,000,000 boxes of Colored Seedless.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 1997-98

	Area				Fresh Production	
Month	Total in Crop		Harvested		1997	1998
	1997	1998	1997	1998		
	----- Acres -----				1,000 Pounds	
May	4,335	3,220	2,125	2,160	2,730	3,150
Jun	5,245	3,625	2,255	2,460	2,760	2,625

Potatoes: Area Planted by Seasonal Group,
State, and United States, 1997-98

Seasonal Group and State	1997	1998	Seasonal Group and State	1997	1998
	1,000 Acres			1,000 Acres	
Winter 1/ CA	6.6	7.0	Fall CA	10.5	10.3
FL	9.0	8.5	CO	77.0	75.8
Total	15.6	15.5	ID	390.0	405.0
			10 SW Co	27.0	27.0
Spring 1/ AL	1.6	1.8	Other ID	363.0	378.0
AZ	6.2	8.2	IN	5.3	5.3
CA	20.7	18.9	ME	71.0	63.0
FL	34.5	36.8	MA	2.7	2.7
Hastings	25.5	26.5	MI	48.0	50.0
Other FL	9.0	10.3	MN	77.0	82.0
NC	17.0	17.5	MT	10.4	10.6
TX	8.3	10.0	NE	19.6	20.2
Total	88.3	93.2	NV	7.0	7.0
			NM	6.3	6.2
Summer			NY	30.0	30.0
AL	6.0	5.6	ND	125.0	130.0
CA	5.9	6.2	OH	5.3	5.0
CO	7.8	8.4	OR	54.5	56.0
DE	4.3	4.7	Malheur	11.0	12.0
IL	4.8	5.8	Other OR	43.5	44.0
IA	1.3	1.2	PA	15.0	15.0
MD	3.4	4.6	RI	0.8	0.7
MO	6.4	9.1	SD	4.5	5.0
NE	4.4	4.5	UT	3.1	2.7
NJ	2.2	2.2	WA	148.0	152.0
NM	4.4	4.3	WI	78.0	83.0
NC	1.2	1.1	WY	0.5	0.5
TX	8.5	8.2	Total	1,189.5	1,218.0
VA	8.0	8.5			
Total	68.6	74.4	US	1,362.0	1,401.1

1/ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

Potatoes: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 1996-98

Seasonal Group and State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
	1,000 Acres		Cwt		1,000 Cwt		
Winter 1/							
CA	6.6	7.0	240	220	1,425	1,584	1,540
FL	8.8	8.0	175	180	1,848	1,540	1,440
Total	15.4	15.0	203	199	3,273	3,124	2,980
Spring 1/							
AL	1.5	1.7	175	165	304	263	281
AZ	6.2	8.2	275	235	2,475	1,705	1,927
CA	20.7	18.9	400	335	7,538	8,280	6,332
FL	33.3	34.5	199	178	7,765	6,641	6,155
Hastings	24.5	24.5	210	190	6,325	5,145	4,655
Other FL	8.8	10.0	170	150	1,440	1,496	1,500
NC	16.5	17.0	200	185	3,230	3,300	3,145
TX	8.0	9.5	195	170	1,105	1,560	1,615
Total	86.2	89.8	252	217	22,417	21,749	19,455
Summer							
AL	5.9	5.5	150	150	1,005	885	825
CA	5.9	6.1	360	370	2,088	2,124	2,257
CO	7.6	8.2	350	350	3,381	2,660	2,870
DE	4.2	4.7	230	220	1,248	966	1,034
IL	4.6	5.6	325	290	1,650	1,495	1,624
IA	1.3	1.1	210	190	315	273	209
MD	3.4	4.6	280	260	559	952	1,196
MO	5.8	8.6	255	230	1,633	1,479	1,978
NE	4.3	4.4	390	405	1,485	1,677	1,782
NJ	2.2	2.2	270	230	663	594	506
NM	4.3	4.3	320	340	1,404	1,376	1,462
NC	1.2	1.1	100	95	108	120	105
TX	7.7	7.4	245	250	2,280	1,887	1,850
VA	7.5	8.0	195	205	1,688	1,463	1,640
Total	65.9	71.8	272	269	19,507	17,951	19,338

See footnotes at end of table.

--continued

Potatoes: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 1996-98 (continued)

Seasonal Group and State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
	1,000 Acres		--- Cwt ---		----- 1,000 Cwt -----		
Fall 2/							
CA	10.5	10.3	400		4,600	4,200	
CO	76.9	75.6	330		29,175	25,377	
ID	388.0	403.0	349		142,800	135,430	
10 SW Co	27.0	27.0	470		11,900	12,690	
Other ID	361.0	376.0	340		130,900	122,740	
IN	4.9	4.9	270		1,352	1,323	
ME	71.0	62.0	270		21,175	19,170	
MA	2.7	2.7	250		676	675	
MI	47.5	48.5	300		13,800	14,250	
MN	73.0	77.0	280		24,600	20,440	
MT	10.4	10.6	320		3,213	3,328	
NE	19.3	20.0	390		4,402	7,527	
NV	6.9	6.9	430		3,160	2,967	
NM	6.3	6.2	420		2,560	2,646	
NY	29.5	29.5	285		7,980	8,408	
ND	105.0	125.0	205		28,820	21,525	
OH	5.0	4.8	235		1,275	1,175	
OR	53.5	55.4	508		30,124	27,161	
Malheur	10.9	11.9	440		5,320	4,796	
Other OR	42.6	43.5	525		24,804	22,365	
PA	14.5	14.5	220		4,208	3,190	
RI	0.8	0.7	260		192	208	
SD	4.2	4.6	250		1,344	1,050	
UT	3.1	2.7	295		1,176	915	
WA	148.0	152.0	595		94,990	88,060	
WI	76.5	81.0	365		31,590	27,923	
WY	0.5	0.5	280		224	140	
Total	1,158.0	1,198.4	360		453,436	417,088	
US	1,325.5	1,375.0	347		498,633	459,912	

1/ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

2/ The forecast of fall potato production will be released November 10, 1998.

Fall Potatoes: Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potatoes,
11 Major States, 1997-98

State	Potato Types 1/					
	Reds		Whites		Russets	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Percent						
CO	5	5	2	3	93	92
ID			8	7	92	93
ME	4	4	68	70	28	26
MI	3	3	72	75	25	22
MN	27	18	14	19	59	63
NY			100	100		
ND	18	19	39	39	43	42
OR	2	1	28	27	70	72
PA			100	100		
WA	3	3	12	9	85	88
WI	10	7	23	35	67	58
11 State Total	6	5	24	25	70	70

1/ Predominant type shown may include small portion of other type(s) constituting less than 1 percent of State's total.

Fall Potatoes: Acres Planted for Certified Seed Potatoes,
by State and Total, 1997-98 1/

State	1997 Crop		Percent	1998 Crop	
	Entered for Certification	Certified		Entered for Certification	Certified
	Acres			Acres	
AK	150	109	73	150	
CA	1,200	1,501	125	1,250	
CO	11,500	10,748	93	14,563	
ID	46,773	48,005	103	44,668	
ME	19,000	21,946	116	16,335	
MI	2,500	2,306	92	2,500	
MN	15,022	13,461	90	14,375	
MT	9,800	9,833	100	10,075	
NE	7,900	7,700	97	6,469	
NY	1,550	1,433	92	1,700	
ND	27,433	24,064	88	24,032	
OR	2,526	2,520	100	2,600	
PA	175	183	105	183	
SD	1,435	1,508	105	1,400	
UT	100	40	40	33	
WA	2,400	2,158	90	2,350	
WI	10,300	10,536	102	10,736	
Total	159,764	158,051	99	153,419	

1/ Data supplied by State seed certification officials.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1997-98 1/
(Domestic Units) 1/

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
1,000 Acres				
Grains & Hay				
Barley	6,910.0	6,446.0	6,425.0	6,078.0
Corn for Grain 2/	80,227.0	80,798.0	73,720.0	74,284.0
Corn for Silage			5,758.0	
Hay, All			60,815.0	59,819.0
Alfalfa			23,673.0	23,437.0
All Other			37,142.0	36,382.0
Oats	5,169.0	4,992.0	2,911.0	2,936.0
Rice	3,056.0	3,215.0	3,034.0	3,187.0
Rye	1,433.0	1,586.0	341.0	428.0
Sorghum for Grain 2/	10,108.0	8,926.0	9,391.0	8,118.0
Sorghum for Silage			310.0	
Wheat, All	70,989.0	65,799.0	63,577.0	59,211.0
Winter	48,342.0	46,850.0	41,813.0	40,757.0
Durum	3,250.0	3,700.0	3,107.0	3,583.0
Other Spring	19,397.0	15,249.0	18,657.0	14,871.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	728.0	1,133.0	698.0	1,087.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	146.0	335.0	135.0	322.0
Mustard Seed	74.4	124.0	72.8	121.0
Peanuts	1,431.0	1,463.0	1,410.8	1,443.5
Rapeseed	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9
Safflower	249.0	296.0	235.0	282.0
Soybeans for Beans	70,850.0	72,720.0	69,884.0	71,698.0
Sunflower	2,949.0	3,420.0	2,852.0	3,307.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	13,808.0	12,933.5	13,270.0	
Upland	13,558.0	12,620.0	13,021.0	
Amer-Pima	250.0	313.5	249.0	
Sugarbeets	1,459.3	1,493.7	1,428.3	1,473.2
Sugarcane			914.0	936.0
Tobacco			811.5	744.8
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	8.1		7.6	
Dry Edible Beans	1,851.8	2,047.2	1,720.2	1,943.7
Dry Edible Peas	293.6		276.6	
Lentils	181.0		172.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			5.6	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.3	
Hops			43.3	36.4
Peppermint Oil			136.3	
Potatoes, All	1,362.0	1,401.1	1,325.5	1,375.0
Winter	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.0
Spring	88.3	93.2	86.2	89.8
Summer	68.6	74.4	65.9	71.8
Fall	1,189.5	1,218.0	1,158.0	1,198.4
Spearmint Oil			24.5	
Sweet Potatoes	86.7	86.1	83.3	83.2
Taro (HI) 3/			0.5	

1/ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1998 crop year.
2/ Area planted for all purposes. 3/ Acreage is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 1997-98
(Domestic Units) 1/

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		1997	1998	1997	1998
				----- 1,000 -----	
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	58.3	61.9	374,478	375,962
Corn for Grain	"	127.0		9,365,574	
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.0		91,903	
Hay, All	"	2.50		152,120	
Alfalfa	"	3.35		79,242	
All Other	"	1.96		72,878	
Oats	Bu	60.5	62.4	176,104	183,201
Rice 2/	Cwt	5,896		178,896	
Rye	Bu	26.1		8,912	
Sorghum for Grain	"	69.5		653,106	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	12.5		3,885	
Wheat, All	Bu	39.7	42.6	2,526,552	2,522,444
Winter	"	45.0	46.6	1,882,609	1,898,719
Durum	"	27.7	35.1	86,193	125,644
Other Spring	"	29.9	33.5	557,750	498,081
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,310		914,385	
Cottonseed	Ton			6,935	
Flaxseed	Bu	16.1		2,171	
Mustard Seed	Lb	816		59,405	
Peanuts	"	2,507		3,537,050	
Rapeseed	"	1,300		1,950	
Safflower	"	1,830		430,050	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	39.0		2,727,254	
Sunflower	Lb	1,320		3,763,428	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All 2/	Bale	680		18,793.0	
Upland 2/	"	673		18,245.0	
Amer-Pima 2/	"	1,056		548.0	
Sugarbeets	Ton	20.9		29,886	
Sugarcane	"	34.7		31,693	
Tobacco	Lb	2,201		1,786,065	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas 2/	Cwt	1,513		115	
Dry Edible Beans 2/	"	1,695		29,156	
Dry Edible Peas 2/	"	2,103		5,816	
Lentils 2/	"	1,390		2,391	
Wrinkled Seed Peas	"			682	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,610		9,000	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	44,000		12,100	
Hops	"	1,729		74,872.1	
Peppermint Oil	"	75		10,256	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	347		459,912	
Winter	"	203	199	3,124	2,980
Spring	"	252	217	21,749	19,455
Summer	"	272	269	17,951	19,338
Fall	"	360		417,088	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	98		2,403	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	162		13,512	
Taro (HI) 3/	Lb			5,500	

1/ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1998 crop year.
2/ Yield in pounds. 3/ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 1996-98
(Domestic Units) 1/

Crop	Unit	Production		
		1996	1997	1998
		1,000		
Citrus 2/				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,718	2,888	2,626
K-Early Citrus (FL)	"	7	7	2
Lemons	"	992	859	935
Oranges	"	11,427	12,677	13,858
Tangelos (FL)	"	110	178	128
Tangerines	"	349	418	360
Temples (FL)	"	97	108	101
Non-Citrus				
Apples	Lb	10,392.0	10,386.1	
Apricots	Ton	79.3	138.0	130.2
Bananas (HI)	Lb	13,000.0	13,700.0	
Grapes	Ton	5,554.3	7,282.4	
Olives (CA)	"	166.0	104.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lb	41,800.0	38,800.0	
Peaches	"	2,116.3	2,651.1	2,432.0
Pears	Ton	820.8	1,044.1	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	223.0	214.0	170.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	20.0	29.0	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	510,000	757,000	540,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	18.5	46.2	
Pecans	Lb	221,500	338,100	
Pistachios (CA)	"	105,000	180,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	208.0	269.0	255.0
Maple Syrup	Gal	1,567	1,298	1,159

1/ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1998 crop year.

2/ Production years are 1995-96, 1996-97, and 1997-98.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1997-98
(Metric Units) 1/

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
	Hectares			
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,796,410	2,608,630	2,600,130	2,459,710
Corn for Grain 2/	32,467,060	32,698,140	29,833,750	30,061,990
Corn for Silage			2,330,210	
Hay, All			24,611,230	24,208,150
Alfalfa			9,580,230	9,484,720
All Other			15,031,000	14,723,430
Oats	2,091,840	2,020,210	1,178,050	1,188,170
Rice	1,236,730	1,301,080	1,227,830	1,289,750
Rye	579,920	641,840	138,000	173,210
Sorghum for Grain 2/	4,090,610	3,612,260	3,800,440	3,285,270
Sorghum for Silage			125,450	
Wheat, All	28,728,530	26,628,200	25,728,970	23,962,090
Winter	19,563,520	18,959,730	16,921,300	16,493,950
Durum	1,315,240	1,497,350	1,257,370	1,450,000
Other Spring	7,849,770	6,171,120	7,550,300	6,018,140
Oilseeds				
Canola	294,610	458,510	282,470	439,900
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	59,080	135,570	54,630	130,310
Mustard Seed	30,110	50,180	29,460	48,970
Peanuts	579,110	592,060	570,940	584,170
Rapeseed	690	810	610	770
Safflower	100,770	119,790	95,100	114,120
Soybeans for Beans	28,672,290	29,429,060	28,281,360	29,015,460
Sunflower	1,193,430	1,384,040	1,154,180	1,338,310
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	5,587,960	5,234,060	5,370,240	
Upland	5,486,790	5,107,190	5,269,470	
Amer-Pima	101,170	126,870	100,770	
Sugarbeets	590,560	604,490	578,020	596,190
Sugarcane			369,890	378,790
Tobacco			328,400	301,390
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	3,280		3,080	
Dry Edible Beans	749,400	828,480	696,150	786,600
Dry Edible Peas	118,820		111,940	
Lentils	73,250		69,610	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,270	
Ginger Root (HI)			110	
Hops			17,520	14,730
Peppermint Oil			55,160	
Potatoes, All	551,190	567,010	536,420	556,450
Winter	6,310	6,270	6,230	6,070
Spring	35,730	37,720	34,880	36,340
Summer	27,760	30,110	26,670	29,060
Fall	481,380	492,910	468,630	484,980
Spearmint Oil			9,910	
Sweet Potatoes	35,090	34,840	33,710	33,670
Taro (HI) 3/			180	

1/ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1998 crop year.
2/ Area planted for all purposes. 3/ Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 1997-98
(Metric Units) 1/

Crop	Yield		Production	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
Metric Tons				
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.14	3.33	8,153,300	8,185,610
Corn for Grain	7.97		237,896,540	
Corn for Silage	35.78		83,373,000	
Hay, All	5.61		138,000,940	
Alfalfa	7.50		71,887,130	
All Other	4.40		66,113,810	
Oats	2.17	2.24	2,556,140	2,659,160
Rice	6.61		8,114,590	
Rye	1.64		226,380	
Sorghum for Grain	4.37		16,589,660	
Sorghum for Silage	28.09		3,524,410	
Wheat, All	2.67	2.86	68,761,480	68,649,670
Winter	3.03	3.13	51,236,220	51,674,660
Durum	1.87	2.36	2,345,790	3,419,470
Other Spring	2.01	2.25	15,179,470	13,555,540
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.47		414,760	
Cottonseed			6,290,960	
Flaxseed	1.01		55,150	
Mustard Seed	0.91		26,950	
Peanuts	2.81		1,604,380	
Rapeseed	1.44		880	
Safflower	2.05		195,070	
Soybeans for Beans	2.62		74,223,690	
Sunflower	1.48		1,707,060	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	0.76		4,091,690	
Upland	0.75		3,972,380	
Amer-Pima	1.18		119,310	
Sugarbeets	46.91		27,112,120	
Sugarcane	77.73		28,751,410	
Tobacco	2.47		810,150	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.69		5,220	
Dry Edible Beans	1.90		1,322,490	
Dry Edible Peas	2.36		263,810	
Lentils	1.56		108,450	
Wrinkled Seed Peas			30,940	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.80		4,080	
Ginger Root (HI)	49.91		5,490	
Hops	1.94		33,960	
Peppermint Oil	0.08		4,650	
Potatoes, All	38.89		20,861,260	
Winter	22.74	22.27	141,700	135,170
Spring	28.28	24.28	986,520	882,460
Summer	30.53	30.18	814,240	877,160
Fall	40.37		18,918,790	
Spearmint Oil	0.11		1,090	
Sweet Potatoes	18.18		612,890	
Taro (HI) 2/	13.83		2,490	

1/ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1998 crop year.

2/ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 1996-98
(Metric Units) 1/

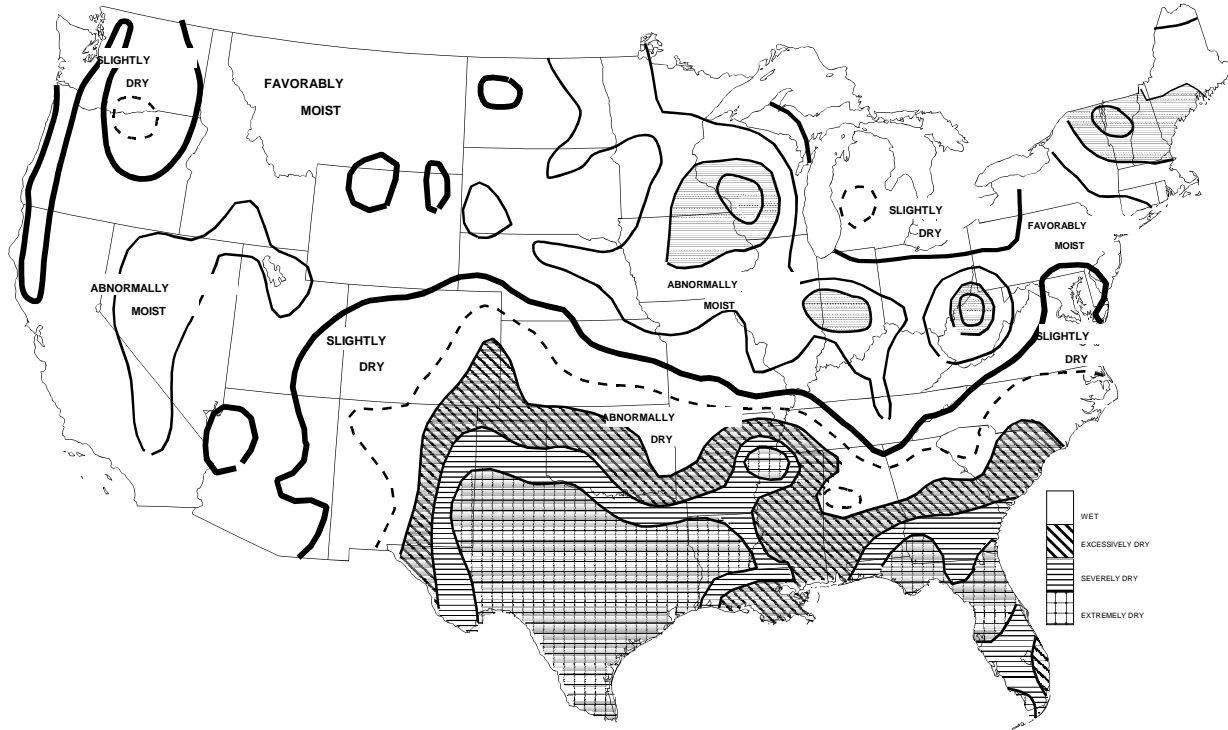
Crop	Production		
	1996	1997	1998
	Metric tons		
Citrus 2/			
Grapefruit	2,465,730	2,619,950	2,382,270
K-Early Citrus (FL)	6,350	6,350	1,810
Lemons	899,930	779,270	848,220
Oranges	10,366,400	11,500,380	12,571,770
Tangelos (FL)	99,790	161,480	116,120
Tangerines	316,610	379,200	326,590
Temples (FL)	88,000	97,980	91,630
Non-Citrus			
Apples	4,710	4,710	
Apricots	71,940	125,190	118,120
Bananas (HI)	5,900	6,210	
Grapes	5,038,780	6,606,480	
Olives (CA)	150,590	94,350	
Papayas (HI)	18,960	17,600	
Peaches	960	1,200	1,100
Pears	744,570	947,190	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	202,300	194,140	154,220
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	18,140	26,310	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	231,330	343,370	244,940
Hazelnuts	16,780	41,910	
Pecans	100,470	153,360	
Pistachios (CA)	47,630	81,650	
Walnuts (CA)	188,690	244,030	231,330
Maple Syrup	7,830	6,490	5,790

1/ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1998 crop year.

2/ Production years are 1995-96, 1996-97, and 1997-98.

CROP MOISTURE
 (SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE)
June 27, 1998

UPDATED WEEKLY



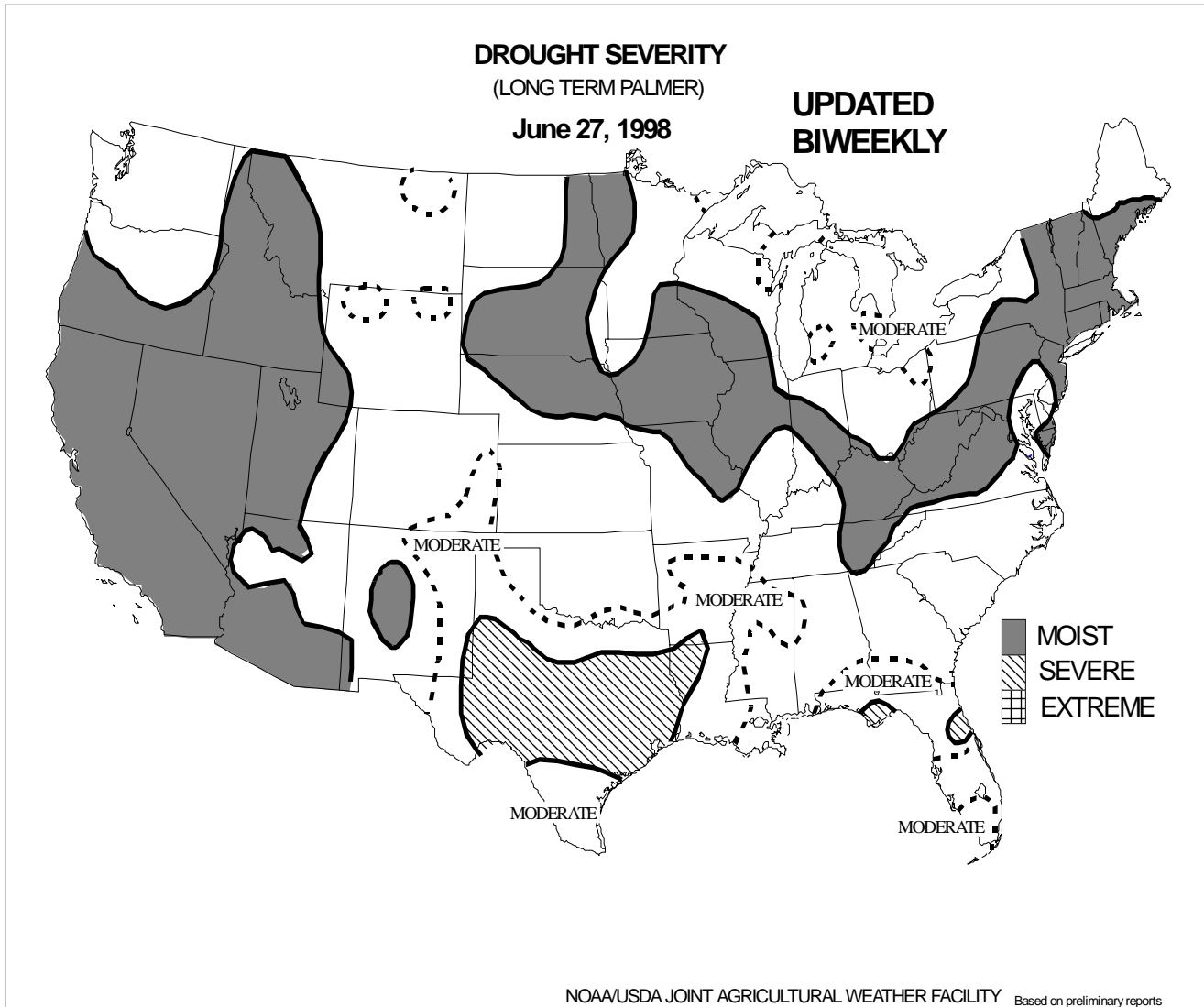
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY Based on preliminary reports

Crop Moisture

Depicts short term (up to about 4 weeks) abnormal dryness or wetness affecting Agriculture, responds rapidly, can change considerably week to week, and indicates normal conditions at the beginning and end of the growing season.

Uses...applicable in measuring the short term, week-to-week, status of dryness or wetness affecting warm season crops and field operations.

Limitations...may not be applicable to germination and shallow rooted crops which are unable to extract the deep or subsoil moisture from a 5-foot profile, or for cool season crops growing when temperatures are averaging below about 55 degrees fahrenheit. It is not generally indicative of the long term (months, years) drought or wet spells which are depicted by the drought severity index.



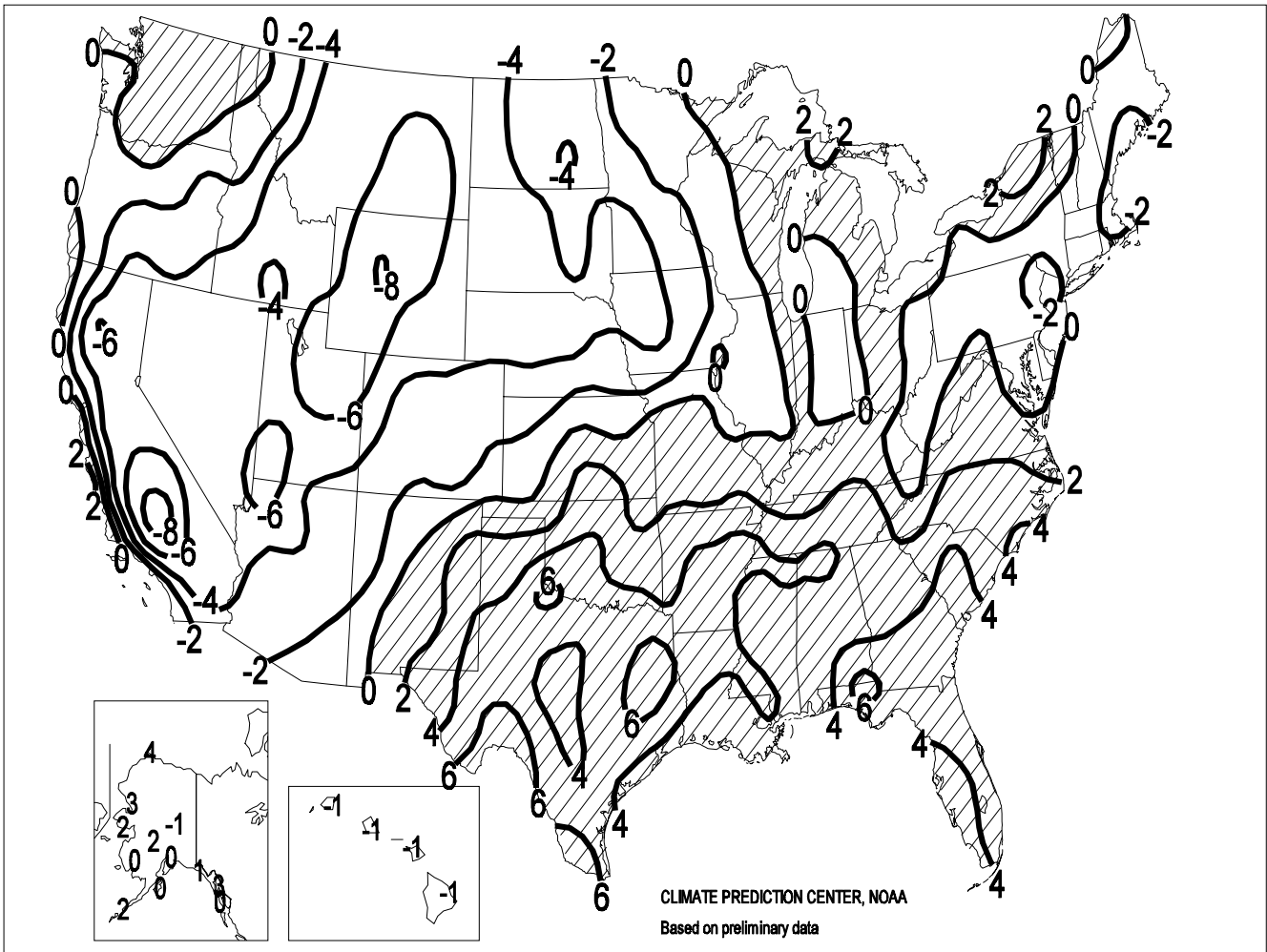
Drought Severity

Drought severity index (Palmer): Depicts prolonged (months, years) abnormal dryness or wetness; responds slowly; changes little from week to week; and reflects long term moisture runoff, recharge, and deep percolation, as well as evapotranspiration.

Uses...applicable in measuring disruptive effects of prolonged dryness or wetness on water sensitive economies; designating disaster areas of drought or wetness and reflecting the general long-term status of water supplies in aquifers, reservoirs, and streams.

Limitations...is not generally indicative of short-term (few weeks) status of drought or wetness such as frequently affects crops and field operations (this is indicated by the crop moisture index).

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F) June 1998



June Weather Summary: Under a hot, dry regime, drought intensified from eastern New Mexico to the southern Atlantic Coast. Monthly rainfall was less than 25 percent of normal on the southern Plains and in parts of eastern Texas and Florida. Wildfires spread quickly in parts of Florida, becoming especially severe in east-central parts of the State. Disorganized tropical moisture delivered late-month rainfall to Texas' Upper Coast and southern Louisiana, but failed to boost soil moisture elsewhere. Toward month's end, dryness and heat also edged into the central High Plains.

Very wet weather prevailed in the Great Basin, northern Rockies, northern Plains, Midwest, and Northeast, maintaining adequate to excessive soil moisture. Monthly totals topped 200 percent of normal at many locations in these areas. Localized flooding struck some low-lying areas in the Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, and Northeast. In California, where June temperatures ranged from 2 to 8 degrees F below normal in inland areas, drier weather finally arrived in early June. Monthly temperatures also averaged more than 2 degrees F below normal across the Great Basin, northern Plains, upper Midwest, and northern Rockies, with departures reaching -8 degrees F in the latter area. In contrast, monthly temperatures ranged from 2 to 6 degrees F above normal from the southern Plains into the Southeast.

In early June, sharply contrasting air masses clashed across the Central and Eastern States. On June 4, Williston, ND notched a monthly record low of 26 degrees F, while highs struggled to only 45 degrees F in North Platte, NE and Goodland, KS. June 2-3 snowfall totaled 3.0 inches in Rapid City, SD, and June 3-4 amounts in Wyoming reached 2.0 inches in Casper and 6.8 inches in Riverton. By June 6, lows dipped below freezing as far south as Laramie, WY (29 degrees F) and North Platte (30 degrees F). Farther south, Oklahoma City logged 105 degrees F on June 2, their highest reading since July 7, 1996, while Altus, OK recorded 113 degrees F. Maxima in Melbourne, FL soared to 101 degrees F on June 2 and 5, their highest readings since June 26, 1950.

Heat intensified again at mid-month across the South, setting several June and all-time records. In Houston, TX, a high of 102 degrees F on June 14 was their second-earliest triple-digit heat behind June 12, 1978. Elsewhere in Texas, June records were established in Austin (108 degrees F) and College Station (107 degrees F). Orange Grove, TX reported 117 degrees F, and an all-time-record high was established in Corpus Christi, TX (106 degrees F). In Florida, daily-record highs were tied or broken on 22 days during June in Melbourne (including 15 in a row from June 11-25), 14 days in Daytona Beach, and 13 days in Orlando.

A final wave of heat at month's end resulted in a few more all-time-record highs, including 108 degrees F (on June 27 and 28) in Amarillo, TX and 110 degrees F (on June 28) in Dodge City, KS. June-record-tying streaks of 100-degree heat reached 7 days (June 23-29) in Wichita, KS and 8 days (June 22-29) in Amarillo. Amarillo's 13 days of 100-degree heat during the month broke their record of 12, set in 1953 and 1990. Elsewhere in Texas, Midland's string of highs at or above 100 degrees F reached an all-time-record 14 days (June 16-29). In Florida, Tallahassee logged 12 days of triple-digit heat during the month, breaking their June record of 8 days, set in 1944, and tying their all-time record for an entire year, set in 1931.

Hottest June on Record

Location	Average (degrees F)	Former Record/Year
Brownsville, TX	87.3	86.9 in 1980
Corpus Christi, TX	85.8	85.8 in 1953
Tampa, FL	85.6	83.7 in 1977, 1985
Miami, FL	85.4	84.2 in 1987
Melbourne, FL	85.1	81.9 in 1980
Orlando, FL	85.0	83.2 in 1981
Hollywood, FL	84.8	82.9 in 1963

Ft. Lauderdale, FL	84.7	82.5 in 1952
W. Palm Beach, FL	84.5	83.4 in 1981
Daytona Beach, FL	84.5	82.3 in 1977
Columbus, GA	83.6	83.3 in 1981
Miami Beach, FL	82.6	82.6 in 1994
Huntsville, AL	80.5	79.2 in 1969

In contrast, highs in Arizona hit 100 degrees F for the first time this year in Phoenix and Tucson on June 2, the latest such occurrence since 1971 and 1987, respectively. Las Vegas, NV finally notched a triple-digit high on June 26, their second-latest date on record behind June 30, 1965. Elko, NV reported the year's first high at or above 80 degrees F on June 28, easily surpassing their former record (June 16, 1971). In Montana, Miles City's average temperature of 60.5 degrees F was 6.5 degrees below normal and their lowest June value on record.

In California, the season (July 1 - June 30) ended with a record number of days with measurable precipitation in locations such as downtown San Francisco (119 days), downtown Sacramento (103), and at UCLA (63). Records had stood since 1982-83 at Sacramento and at UCLA, but since 1889-90 in San Francisco. San Francisco's seasonal rainfall of 47.22 inches was second only to a 49.27-inch total in 1861-62. Bakersfield total (14.66 inches) was 256 percent of normal and well above the former record of 11.73 inches, set in 1977-78.

Elsewhere in the West, Salt Lake City's monthly rainfall of 3.84 inches was not only a record for June, but also their wettest summer month on record (3.66 inches in August 1968). Despite continued cool weather in the Sierra Nevada, the snowpack's water equivalent dropped from 32 inches at the end of May to 7 inches on June 30, according to California's Department of Water Resources. In Fresno, CA, thunderstorms on June 6 dumped 1.80 inches of rain, breaking their monthly record. Salt Lake City measured 1.48 inches on the 17th, their second-wettest June day on record. On June 16-17, 22 inches of snow blanketed nearby Alta, UT. In Montana, Billings noted rain on 19 of the month's first 20 days, while Missoula observed their greatest June total (4.23 inches) since 1907.

Several locations in the Midwest, Ohio Valley, and Northeast also reported monthly record or near-record rainfall. Rainfall of 9.91 inches in Des Moines, IA and 9.01 inches in Portland, ME were the greatest June totals since 1947 and 1922, respectively. Elsewhere in Maine, June totals reached 16.95 inches in Hartford and 15.34 inches in Rumsford. In Milton, MA, the Blue Hill Observatory had its second-wettest month on record (17.32 inches), behind August 1955 (18.78 inches). A significant portion of the Northeast's rain fell from June 12-14, causing significant flooding in several drainage basins, including along the Saco River. Storm-total rainfall reached 10.30 inches in Sharon, MA, 9.28 inches in Ephratah, NY, 8.58 inches in Portsmouth, NH, and 8.46 inches in Hartford, ME. Boston, MA had their wettest 24-hour period in June on record (5.99 inches on June 13-14). Meanwhile in Iowa, Atlantic was inundated with an all-time State-record 13.18 inches of rain on June 14. A few days later, on June 17, the Nishnabotna River crested at a record 15.18 feet above flood stage at Hamburg, IA.

Record-High June Rainfall (Inches)

Location	Total	Former Record/Year
Milton, MA	17.32	13.73 in 1982
North Foster, RI	14.79	12.62 in 1982
Nashville, TN	11.95	11.64 in 1928
Paducah, KY	10.98	not available
Charleston, WV	10.67	8.61 in 1910
Elkins, WV	10.05	8.35 in 1939
Salt Lake City, UT	3.84	2.93 in 1947
Fresno, CA	1.93	1.66 in 1939

In contrast, Melbourne, FL received only 0.16 inches during the month, breaking their June record of 1.30 inches, set in 1993. In Corpus Christi, TX, April-June rainfall (0.31 inches) was the lowest on record, eclipsing their 1923 record of 1.23 inches. March 18 - June 30 rainfall in Victoria, TX totaled only 0.96 inches (8 percent of normal). Victoria's total for the first half of 1998 was 7.99 inches, compared with more than 42 inches during January-June 1997. April-June rainfall in Shreveport, LA was 2.29 inches, their third-lowest for any 3-month period behind 1.39 inches in September-November 1924 and 2.09 inches in June-August 1934. Along the western Gulf Coast, however, 6.75 inches of rain pelted Galveston, TX on June 28, easing dryness.

General Crop Comments: Frequent thunderstorms provided above normal rainfall to most areas of the Corn Belt, allowing crops to develop well ahead of normal. Locally heavy downpours flooded low-lying fields and eroded hill sides and waterways. As the month ended, many corn fields had uneven stands, with plants in low-lying and poorly drained areas exhibiting stunted growth and discolored from extended periods of standing in water and soggy soils. Several storm cells produced hail and strong winds that also caused crop damage in isolated areas around the Corn Belt and in the Great Plains.

Warm weather ripened the winter wheat well ahead of normal in most of the winter wheat producing States. Dry weather in the central and southern Plains allowed farmers to make rapid progress harvesting and by the end of the month most of their winter wheat was harvested. In the southern and eastern Corn Belt, harvest began earlier than normal and as the month ended, progress was 1 week ahead of the 5-year average. Across the northern Plains and Great Lakes region, above normal temperatures rapidly ripened the crop which allowed the harvest to begin 2 weeks early in some areas.

Hot, dry weather stressed cotton in the Southeast, Mississippi Delta, and southern Plains. Scattered showers and thunderstorms provided temporary relief from the dry conditions in some cotton growing areas, but conditions in most cotton fields deteriorated from the previous month. Peanuts suffered from excessive dryness in the eastern Gulf Coast and southern Plains, but fared better in the mid-Atlantic Coastal Plains region.

Temperatures remained above normal most of the month in the northern Plains, providing excellent growing conditions for small grains. Dry weather stressed crops in Montana early in the month until rains late in the month relieved the drought conditions.

Southwestern States continued to experience below-normal temperatures that slowed crop development, especially in California, where many crops were 1 to 4 weeks behind normal development as the month ended.

Oats: Oat production for the 1998 crop year is forecast at 183 million bushels, 4 percent above 1997 production. If realized, this would be the fourth smallest crop since records were first kept in 1866. The forecasted yield, at 62.4 bushels per acre, is up 1.9 bushels from last year's 60.5 bushels per acre and the highest average yield since 1992. Area harvested and to be harvested for grain in 1998 is 2.94 million acres, up 1 percent from 1997. If realized, this would be the third smallest acreage harvested for grain on record.

Dry weather allowed oat seeding to progress ahead of normal in most oat producing States. Above normal spring temperatures, combined with adequate soil moisture, promoted rapid germination and early growth. Pockets of excessive rainfall, strong winds, and hail caused isolated damage to some oats in the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. In the southern Plains, the crop benefitted from a mild winter and hot, dry weather as the growing season ended. Warm weather and adequate moisture aided crop development in the Pacific Northwest.

Barley: Barley production for 1998 is forecast at 376 million bushels, up only fractionally from a year ago but down 5 percent from 1996. The first forecast for 1998 indicates that producers expect yields to average 61.9 bushels per acre, an increase of 3.6 bushels from last year. Area harvested and to be harvested, at 6.08 million acres, is 5 percent below the 6.43 million acres harvested the previous year. The higher expected yields in 1998 have offset the acreage declines from last year to keep production nearly the same as 1997. In comparing yields to the previous year, 12 states are expecting higher yields in 1998 while 15 States are indicating lower yields or no change from 1997.

Northern Great Plains states are mostly showing higher average yields than those harvested in 1997. Producers in North Dakota, the largest barley acreage state, expect yields to average 58 bushels per acre, an increase of 13 bushels above the 1997 yield. Barley in Montana, which suffered with very dry spring conditions, was showing signs of improvement as timely rains were received in late May and during June. States and areas with excessive amounts of moisture and with low spring temperatures were showing some signs of diseases such as scab and stripe rust. Western districts of Minnesota and Eastern North Dakota were set back in late June, due to heavy rains, wind, and standing water in low-lying fields. Most Middle Atlantic states have experienced reduced yields as extremely wet conditions during spring months limited crop development. Yields in the Western States were mostly higher than the 1997 crop year. Barley harvest was ongoing or nearing completion in Arizona, Southern California, and most Eastern States.

Winter Wheat: Area for grain harvest this year is forecast at 40.8 million acres, unchanged from the June 30 "**Acreage**", but down 3 percent from 1997. Harvesting progress was well ahead of average in the 19 major producing States as of June 28.

Oklahoma's Hard Red Winter wheat harvest was nearly complete as of June 28. The Texas harvest was well ahead of average as was Kansas'; nearly a third of the Kansas grain area was harvested by the last full week of June. Objective Yield head count forecasts were essentially unchanged in Oklahoma and Texas, and are well above average in Kansas. The Oklahoma head weight forecast is a record high. Colorado and Texas head weights are the highest since 1985. About 17 percent of Nebraska's winter wheat was ripe by the end of June. The California harvest had just reached the Sacramento Valley by July 1. New Mexico's crop cutting was 77 percent complete with better yields. The South Dakota crop is maturing ahead of the normal pace.

Harvested yields were generally lower than expected in the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic Soft Red Winter States. The Florida harvest finished the first week in June. Harvest progress was ahead of average in most of the Soft Red States. Objective Yield head counts are near average in Illinois and Missouri, but are at record highs in Ohio. Forecasted weight per head is below average for Illinois. Michigan's crop harvest began as of June 28 -- well ahead of normal.

Oregon growers are now expecting higher yields. Washington's Objective Yield Survey head counts and weight forecasts are both above average and similar to 1996.

Durum Wheat: Area for 1998 grain harvest is forecast at 3.58 million acres, up 15 percent from 1997.

The North Dakota Durum crop is developing ahead of last year, but trails the 5-year average. Topsoil moisture supplies were rated short to adequate in northwest counties, but rain showers have improved prospects. Minnesota yield expectations are up from a year ago while Montana's and South Dakota's are down. Harvested yields improved in Arizona and California. The Imperial Valley harvest was virtually complete by July 1 and the San Joaquin Valley harvest was

in full swing.

Other Spring Wheat: Area for 1998 grain harvest is 14.9 million acres, down 20 percent from 1997.

Forecasted production is down from last year in the Pacific Northwest (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington). Expected yields are higher than last year in Idaho, but grain area is down. Washington's spring crop was 95 percent headed; Idaho's just 21 percent.

Yield prospects are above last year in Colorado, Nevada, Utah, and Wisconsin. Wyoming's are down sharply. Heavy rains the last two weeks of June have left standing water in many Minnesota fields. As of June 28, about 34 percent of North Dakota's spring wheat was heading and the South Dakota crop had progressed to 78 percent. Both States' crops are well ahead of last year and average. Foliar diseases have appeared in some North Dakota fields; wheat midge infestations are a concern in the northeast.

Tobacco: The first flue-cured production forecast for this season is 806 million pounds, down 23 percent from the 1997 production. Yield per acre for all flue-cured is forecast at 2,096 pounds, down 210 pounds from the 1997 average yield. Acres for harvest, at 384,500 acres, are down 15 percent from last year.

North Carolina's crop, which represents 66 percent of 1998's total U.S. flue-cured production, is down 26 percent from last year, due to reductions in both acres and yields.

A mild winter and a wet spring slowed the setting out of the tobacco crop in most areas. Warmer weather during June has improved crop condition and boosted plant growth in Virginia while excessive hot, dry conditions are putting stress on Georgia's and Florida's crops.

Peaches: As of July 1, the 1998 peach crop is forecast at 2.43 billion pounds, down 8 percent from 1997 but 15 percent above 1996. The U. S. Freestone crop is forecast at 1.38 billion pounds, also down 8 percent from 1997 but 35 percent above two years ago for comparable States. Sixteen of the thirty producing states expect to produce more Freestone peaches than in 1997. After no production in 1996 and only 2.00 million pounds in 1997, Oklahoma is expecting 26.0 million pounds in 1998.

California's peach crop, both Clingstones and Freestones, is developing behind normal and growers are concerned about brown rot, mold, and split pits.

California's Clingstone crop, at 1.05 billion pounds, is down 9 percent from last year and 4 percent below two years ago. Picking of the crop will begin in late July.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 650 million pounds, down 12 percent from last. Harvest of the crop is making progress with approximately one-third picked by July 1, about two weeks later than normal.

South Carolina's peach crop, forecast at 140 million pounds, is unchanged from the June 1 forecast but down 13 percent from last year. As expected, the late varieties, least affected by earlier frosts, are currently producing good size and quality. Harvest was 27 percent complete in late June, 10 percentage points behind 1997 but nearly equal the five-year average.

The Georgia peach crop, at 70.0 million pounds, is also unchanged from the June 1 forecast but still less than half of last year's production. Picking progressed to about two-thirds complete by late June, nearly equal last year and the five-year average. Pennsylvania and New Jersey each expect to produce more peaches than Georgia this year.

The condition of peaches in the southern areas of Pennsylvania is rated mostly good to excellent and good to fair elsewhere in the State. Bloom was very heavy for early varieties in New Jersey and light for later varieties. Scattered frost damage and lack of bee pollination were widespread.

In Michigan, early peach harvest has begun and maturity is about two weeks ahead of schedule. However, poor pollination has reduced yields. Harvest is also active in North Carolina and ahead of 1997. While the overall quality of the peaches is good, earlier varieties were damaged from the low March temperatures. Alternately, despite the high temperatures and low rainfall in Texas, the overall condition of the crop is good.

Elsewhere around the country, growers report the crop is progressing normally or slightly ahead of schedule in Idaho, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, and Washington and about two weeks ahead in New York. Production in Tennessee was affected by an earlier freeze. Heavy fruit set is reported in Louisiana, Texas, and Virginia, and earlier hail damage in parts of West Virginia has been offset by favorable conditions in other producing areas. Arkansas and Kansas growers had peaches which suffered isolated damage from spring frosts.

California Grapes: California's all grape production for 1998 is forecast at 6.05 million tons, 9 percent below 1997 but 21 percent above two years ago. Wine grapes represent 46 percent of the total, raisin grapes 41 percent, and table grapes almost 13 percent. Unlike the almost ideal 1997 crop year, the cool, wet 1998 spring slowed maturity of all the grapes and picking is two to three weeks behind normal. Production of all three types ranges between 5 and 13 percent below 1997.

Wine grape production, at 2.80 million tons, is 5 percent below the record high 1997 crop but 26 percent above the 1996 crop. The crop needs higher temperatures to develop the grape bunches.

The forecast for the raisin type varieties is 2.50 million tons, down 13 percent from 1997 but 14 percent above 1996. Picking of the Thompson Seedless variety for fresh use continues in the Coachella Valley. Harvest did not begin there until mid-June, about two weeks later than normal. Maturity in the San Joaquin Valley is approximately two to three weeks behind normal. The bunches are small with undeveloped berries.

Table grape production is forecast at 750,000 tons, down 9 percent from last year but 27 percent above 1996. Picking of the crop in the Coachella Valley began around May 20, about three weeks behind normal. Harvest activity was heavy in June with Perlette and Flame Seedless the main varieties picked. Picking is not expected to start in the San Joaquin Valley until mid-July, about two weeks behind normal.

Apricots: The final forecast for the 1998 apricot crop is 130,200 tons, down 6 percent from 1997 but up almost two-thirds from the 1996 crop. California growers had 96 percent of the crop, and Utah and Washington growers the remainder. Utah growers will produce about 200 tons in 1998 after frost destroyed the entire crop in 1997.

California's apricot crop is forecast at 125,000 tons, unchanged from the June forecast but 5 percent below 1997. There was a good fruit set resulting from a break in the heavy rains during bloom. The crop is 10 to 14 days later than average allowing the fruit to mature in size. In Washington, freezing temperatures during the bloom period and later cool weather caused some pollination problems.

Walnuts: The 1998 California walnut crop is forecast at 255,000 tons (in-shell basis) on 177,200 bearing acres. This is down 5 percent from last year's record production of 269,000 tons. The mid-season varieties were reported to be average with moderate blight occurrence. Of the late varieties, Hartley which makes up 30 percent of the bearing acreage, reported to be average but down from last year. The Chandler variety is also off from last year as those trees were hit with heavy rain during the 7 to 10 days of blooming.

Almonds: California's 1998 almond objective measurement production forecast is 540 million meat pounds. This is down 2 percent from May's subjective forecast and off 29 percent from last year's record 757 million meat pounds. Bearing acreage is 425,000 acres for 1998.

Cool spring temperatures and intermittent rains delayed the crop by approximately two weeks. Yields are expected to be about 1,270 pounds per bearing acre, which is 580 pounds below last year's record of 1,850 pounds. Yields are also expected to be highly variable by region with light nut counts on some trees and heavy nut counts reported on others.

Grapefruit: The July 1 forecast of the 1997-98 U.S. grapefruit crop is 2.63 million tons, unchanged from last month but down 9 percent from last season.

Florida's grapefruit forecast is 49.5 million boxes (2.11 million tons), the same as last month but down 11 percent from a year ago. There was limited utilization in June as the high heat curtailed usability of fruit. The white seedless forecast remains at 18.3 million boxes and the forecast of colored seedless varieties continues at 30.6 million boxes. The seedy grapefruit production is expected to total 650,000 boxes.

The California grapefruit forecast is 9.00 million boxes (302,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 10 percent from the previous season. Harvesting is active in non-desert areas of California. Very good quality is reported. Arizona's grapefruit forecast, also unchanged from the earlier forecast, is 800,000 boxes (27,000 tons), which is down 11 percent from a year ago. The Texas grapefruit forecast of 4.80 million boxes (192,000 tons) is carried forward from June.

Lemons: The 1997-98 lemon crop is forecast at 935,000 tons, unchanged from the last forecast in April but 9 percent higher than the 1996-97 crop.

California production in 1997-98 is forecast at 22.0 million boxes (836,000 tons), unchanged from the April forecast but 10 percent more than last year. In the Central Valley, shippers are packing exports with good results and domestic grades are good to fair. In the South Coastal area, all grades for export and domestic continue to look good. Statewide defects include flatsides, tip bruising, and windscar. The Arizona lemon crop forecast remains at 2.60 million boxes (99,000 tons), the same as the previous forecast and the same as last season's production.

Florida Citrus: June was one of the hottest and driest months on record. Several days during the month set single day high temperature records. In only one or two years since records have been kept has there been so little rain during the month. Many recording stations in the citrus belt received less than two inches of rain during June. Growers and caretakers irrigated continuously to keep groves and new trees alive and in good condition. Non-irrigated groves showed signs of stress, yellowing, wilting, and leaf loss.

Some groves on the sand hills without irrigation may lose a lot of their foliage and some of the new crop fruit. Only a few new reset trees may die of the drought and they will probably be replanted. Valencia orange harvest slowed by the end of the month as supplies were running out. Several small juice plants are still accepting oranges. Grapefruit harvest was completed by the end of June as most processors finished processing grapefruit. Wildfires in northern Brevard County did not reach any commercial groves and no reports of loss have been received. Caretakers were very busy cutting and removing cover crops for fire protection. A few growers were spraying and fertilizing. Hedging and topping continue in most areas when equipment is available.

California Citrus: Navel orange harvest was completed during June. Valencia orange picking slowed due to normal competition from stone fruits. Approximately one third of the Valencia crop has been picked. Good to excellent quality has been reported. Picking of grapefruit in the non-desert areas was active in June with good quality reported. The harvest of lemons continued in the San Joaquin Valley and South Coast areas. Grades were reported good.

California Fruit and Nuts: Maturity of fruit and nut crops advanced during June with warmer, drier weather. A hail storm caused damage to some fruit and nut orchards in Fresno and Tulare Counties. Grape growers applied sulfur to vineyards to control the mildew problem. Other vineyard activities included discing for weed control and spraying insecticides for leafrollers. Grape producers in the Coachella Valley harvested Perlette, Flame Seedless, and Thompson Seedless varieties for fresh use. San Joaquin Valley stone fruit growers were busy picking nectarines, plums, freestone peaches, and apricots. Maturity is approximately three weeks behind normal. Growers were concerned about brown rot, mold, and split pits. Strawberry harvest was active in June with improved quality.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 2.63 million pounds for June, 17 percent lower than May and 5 percent lower than a year ago. Area devoted to papaya production totaled 3,625 acres in June, 13 percent higher than in May but 31 percent lower than a year ago. Harvested area, totaling 2,460 acres, was 14 percent higher than last month and 9 percent higher than last June.

June weather conditions were a mix of sunshine and showers over major papaya producing areas. Smaller sized fruit was harvested from nonirrigated orchards which experienced dry conditions during the early part of the year.

All Potatoes: Potato farmers across the United States have planted an estimated 1.40 million acres of potatoes in all four 1998 seasons, up 3 percent from last year but 4 percent below the 1996 record high. Area for harvest is forecast at 1.38 million acres, a gain of 4 percent from a year ago but 4 percent below two years ago. Winter plantings were down 1 percent, the spring season gained 6 percent, summer jumped 8 percent, and fall potatoes, with 87 percent of total U.S. planted acreage, increased 2 percent.

Fall Potatoes: Area planted to fall potatoes in 1998 is estimated at 1.22 million acres, up 2 percent from last year but 4 percent below the 1996 record high. Harvest is expected from 1.20 million acres, up 3 percent from a year ago but 4 percent below 1996.

Planting started earlier than normal in most areas east of the Rockies. Early growth placed the crop ahead of schedule by June 1. Wet June weather slowed

progress and restricted cultivation and chemical applications. Crop progress remains earlier than normal. In North Dakota, planting progress was early and potato plants were 3 inches taller than normal on July 1. The planting season in Wisconsin went well, but strong storms and rain have disrupted field and chemical applications in some locations. The Michigan crop is a week ahead of normal with harvest to start soon. Warm, dry conditions in Maine during planting got the crop off to a quick start and June weather conditions promoted excellent growth.

Western potatoes are generally late. Idaho finished planting a week or ten days late. Warm June weather helped catch up. Oregon's planting was late on the west side of the State but on time in the Umatilla Basin where early harvest is underway. Cold, wet weather kept farmers out of the California potato fields most of the spring and some fear lower yields from the shortened season. Colorado potatoes appear to be late in their development. The Washington crop is off to a good start because of an early planting season.

Eastern States have estimated planted acres at 111,400 acres, down 7 percent from last year and 13 percent below 1996. Maine continued to lose potato acreage with an 11 percent decline this year. Rhode Island's acreage fell 13 percent. Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts remained the same as last year.

Central States planted an estimated 380,500 acres of fall potatoes this year, up 5 percent from last year but 1 percent below 1996. Plantings in South Dakota jumped 11 percent from a year ago. Minnesota and Wisconsin each increased 6 percent, while Michigan and North Dakota gained 4 percent from last year's levels. Nebraska plantings were up 3 percent, Indiana stayed the same, but Ohio's acreage dropped 6 percent.

Western States potato plantings were estimated at 726,100 acres in 1998, up 3 percent from a year ago but 4 percent below two years ago. Idaho farmers planted 4 percent more acres to potatoes than they did last year. Oregon and Washington each gained 3 percent. Montana increased 2 percent while Nevada and Wyoming stayed the same. California, Colorado, and New Mexico were off 2 percent and Utah dropped 13 percent.

Summer Potatoes: Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 19.3 million cwt, up 8 percent from last year but 1 percent below 1996. Farmers expect to harvest 71,800 acres during the summer season, up 9 percent from a year ago but 4 percent below two years ago. The average yield, forecast at 269 cwt per acre, is down 3 cwt from last year but 8 cwt above 1996.

Heavy rains during the spring slowed planting and potato growth along the East Coast. Some acreage was replanted in New Jersey. Poor yields are expected in North Carolina. Harvest is underway on the Delmarva Peninsula. Virginia farmers lost some seed because of wet soils. Illinois and Iowa have had to contend with wet soils and some fields were lost to flooding in Iowa. Harvest is nearing completion in Missouri's Bootheel area and will start soon in the State's northwestern counties. Hot, dry weather may hurt potatoes in New Mexico and Texas. California's summer potatoes had to contend with excessive moisture from spring rains but a good crop appears likely.

Reliability of July 1 Wheat Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 25 and July 2 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey for winter wheat was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 72 percent of the 1997 production. Plots were revisited to make counts and harvest mature samples. In late fields, counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. A 5-year historical head weight is used until the crop matures to the point that heads can be clipped, threshed, and weighed. The number of heads times the weight of the heads in a sample plot can then be expanded to an estimate of yield per acre. The 5-year average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until the crop reaches maturity and or harvested on the final visit.

The farm operator survey included a sample of about 14,000 producers representing all major production areas. These producers were selected from respondents to an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields as the season progresses.

Estimating Procedures: National and State level objective yield and grower reported indications were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The indications were also reviewed considering weather patterns and crop progress compared to previous month and previous years. Each State Statistical Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey indications and the State analysis to prepare the published July 1 forecasts.

Revision Policy: The July 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if data relationships warrant changes.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the July 1 winter wheat production forecast, the "**Root Mean Square Error,**" a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. This is done by expressing the deviation between the July 1 production forecast and the final estimate as a percentage of the final estimate, and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1978-1997 20-year period; the square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 2.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast of 1.90 billion bushels will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 2.3 percent or approximately 44 million bushels. Chances are 9 out of 10 (**90 percent confidence level**) that the difference will not exceed 4.0 percent or approximately 76 million bushels. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 10 years have averaged 26 million bushels, ranging from 6 million to 102 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 5 times and above 5 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Report Features

The next "**Crop Production**" report will be released at 8:30 a.m. ET on August 12, 1998.

Listed below are the commodity specialists in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information.

C. Ray Halley, Chief	(202) 720-2127
Field Crops Section	
Bill Dowdy, Head	(202) 720-3843
Kevin Barnes - Soybeans, Minor Oilseeds	(202) 720-7369
Rhonda Brandt- Corn	(202) 720-7621
Doug Hartwig - Hay	(202) 720-8843
Mark E. Miller - Oats, Sugar Crops, Weekly Crop Weather	(202) 720-7621
Roger Latham - Cotton, Cotton Ginnings	(202) 720-5944
Jerry Ramirez - Barley, Sorghum	(202) 690-3234
Herman Ellison - Peanuts, Rice	(202) 720-7688
Vaughn Siegenthaler - Wheat, Rye	(202) 720-8068
Fruit, Vegetable & Special Crops Section	
Vince Matthews, Head	(202) 720-3843
Arvin Budge - Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes	(202) 720-4285
Dave DeWalt - Citrus, Tropical Fruits	(202) 720-5412
Howard Hill - Cherries, Berries, Prunes, Plums, Cranberries, Grapes, Maple Syrup	(202) 720-7235
Elizabeth Wallingsford - Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions	(202) 720-2157
Dave Ranek - Nuts, Floriculture	(202) 720-4215
Linda Simpson - Noncitrus Fruits, Mint, Dry Beans & Peas, Mushrooms	(202) 690-0270
Debbie Williams - Apples, Strawberries, Tobacco	(202) 720-4288
Harry Nishimoto - Hops	(360) 902-1940

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