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Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Down 14 Percent from 1998

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.61 billion bushels, down fractionally from last month and down 14 percent from 1998. Based on conditions around June 1, the U.S. yield is forecast at 44.7 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushels from the last forecast. Grain area totals 36.0 million acres, down 1 percent from May 1.

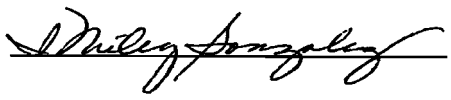
Hard Red is down 1 percent from a month ago to 981 million bushels. White Winter is down 2 percent from last month. Soft Red is up 2 percent from the last forecast and now totals 419 million bushels.

All oranges production forecast for 1998-99 is 9.82 million tons, down less than 1 percent from last month and down 28 percent from last year's record large crop of 13.7 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast is 187.5 million boxes (8.44 million tons), a reduction of less than 1 percent from the May forecast and 23 percent less than the record large 244 million boxes (11.0 million tons) utilized last season. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 112 million boxes (5.04 million tons), unchanged from May and 20 percent below last season. Florida's Valencia forecast of 75.5 million boxes (3.40 million tons) is 1 percent less than the previous forecast and 27 percent lower than last season's utilization.

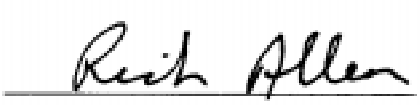
Production of all oranges in Texas is forecast at 1.42 million boxes (60,000 tons), down 3 percent from last month's forecast. The Texas early and midseason orange forecast was reduced to 1.25 million boxes (53,000 tons), but the Valencia forecast remained unchanged at 170,000 boxes (7,000 tons). California's all orange production forecast of 34.0 million boxes (1.28 million tons) is carried forward and is down 51 percent from the 1997-98 utilization of 69.0 million boxes (2.59 million tons). Arizona's all orange production forecast of 1.20 million boxes (45,000 tons) is also carried forward.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 1998-99 season is forecast at a record high 1.63 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, down from the 1.64 gallons per box projected last month. The forecast projects the final yield as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The average yield for early and midseason varieties is final at a record high 1.58 gallons per box. Valencias are projected to yield a record high 1.75 gallons per box, unchanged from last month.

This report was approved on June 11, 1999.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
I. Miley Gonzalez



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
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Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1998 and Forecasted June 1, 1999

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1998	1999	1998	1999		1998	1999
				May 1	June 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AL	85	70	42.0	47.0	48.0	3,570	3,360
AZ [1]	8	10	90.0	85.0	85.0	720	850
AR	900	830	51.0	53.0	54.0	45,900	44,820
CA	380	390	60.0	70.0	75.0	22,800	29,250
CO	2,550	2,400	39.0	38.0	37.0	99,450	88,800
DE [1]	73	73	51.0	58.0	58.0	3,723	4,234
FL [1]	13	9	43.0	40.0	40.0	559	360
GA	240	230	43.0	48.0	46.0	10,320	10,580
ID	770	710	82.0	77.0	76.0	63,140	53,960
IL	1,200	1,020	48.0	52.0	55.0	57,600	56,100
IN	650	510	55.0	57.0	60.0	35,750	30,600
IA [1]	32	25	40.0	43.0	43.0	1,280	1,075
KS	10,100	9,200	49.0	43.0	43.0	494,900	395,600
KY	550	470	45.0	54.0	55.0	24,750	25,850
LA [1]	90	110	44.0	43.0	43.0	3,960	4,730
MD [1]	215	205	50.0	55.0	55.0	10,750	11,275
MI	570	600	54.0	54.0	56.0	30,780	33,600
MN [1]	57	63	27.0	28.0	28.0	1,539	1,764
MS	150	155	45.0	46.0	50.0	6,750	7,750
MO	1,250	950	46.0	48.0	49.0	57,500	46,550
MT	1,250	1,000	39.0	40.0	40.0	48,750	40,000
NE	1,800	1,900	46.0	40.0	42.0	82,800	79,800
NV [1]	6	10	100.0	90.0	90.0	600	900
NJ [1]	44	32	52.0	54.0	54.0	2,288	1,728
NM [1]	265	265	30.0	30.0	30.0	7,950	7,950
NY [1]	130	115	54.0	56.0	56.0	7,020	6,440
NC	680	600	41.0	46.0	44.0	27,880	26,400
ND [1]	60	48	35.0	32.0	32.0	2,100	1,536
OH	1,160	1,030	64.0	61.0	62.0	74,240	63,860
OK	5,100	4,500	39.0	34.0	33.0	198,900	148,500
OR	790	640	67.0	59.0	58.0	52,930	37,120
PA [1]	190	205	51.0	52.0	52.0	9,690	10,660
SC	240	215	32.0	43.0	43.0	7,680	9,245
SD	1,420	1,260	43.0	42.0	42.0	61,060	52,920
TN	370	300	41.0	47.0	50.0	15,170	15,000
TX	3,900	3,400	35.0	31.0	33.0	136,500	112,200
UT [1]	150	145	50.0	50.0	50.0	7,500	7,250
VA [1]	245	250	45.0	58.0	58.0	11,025	14,500
WA	2,100	1,800	65.0	64.0	62.0	136,500	111,600
WV [1]	8	8	57.0	54.0	54.0	456	432
WI [1]	135	120	55.0	57.0	57.0	7,425	6,840
WY [1]	200	170	32.0	33.0	33.0	6,400	5,610
US	40,126	36,043	46.9	44.4	44.7	1,880,605	1,611,599

[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1998 and Forecasted June 1, 1999 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1998	1999	1998	1999		1998	1999
				May 1	June 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	144	75	105.0	95.0	95.0	15,120	7,125
CA	175	105	90.0	95.0	95.0	15,750	9,975
MN	5		37.0			185	
MT	430		28.0			12,040	
ND	2,950		33.0			97,350	
SD	24		26.0			624	
US	3,728		37.8			141,069	

[1] Harvested area for U.S. and northern States available in "Acreage" released June 30, 1999. Yield and production for U.S. and northern States to be published in "Crop Production" released July 12, 1999.

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 1997-98 and Forecasted June 1, 1999 [1]

Year	Winter			Spring			Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	White	Hard Red	White	Durum	
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
1997	1,098,303	471,987	275,238	491,324	56,831	87,783	2,481,466
1998	1,182,092	442,639	255,874	486,781	41,928	141,069	2,550,383
1999	981,433	419,164	211,002				

[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.

Sweet Cherries: Total Production by State, and Total, 1997-1998 and Forecasted June 1, 1999

State	Total Production		
	1997	1998	1999 [1]
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
CA	49,200	15,400	50,000
OR	50,000	55,000	53,000
WA	95,000	96,000	80,000
Total	194,200	166,400	183,000

[1] The first production forecast for sweet cherries in ID, MI, MT, NY, PA, and UT and tart cherries in CO, MI, NY, OR, PA, UT, and WI will be published in "Cherry Production" released on June 24, 1999.

Peaches: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 1997-1998 and Forecasted June 1, 1999

State	Total Production		
	1997	1998	1999
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
CA - Freestone	739.0	707.3	740.0
GA	160.0	70.0	130.0
SC	160.0	140.0	160.0
Total	1,059.0	917.3	1,030.0
CA - Clingstone [1]	1,148.0	1,044.2	1,050.0
Total	2,207.0	1,961.5	2,080.0

[1] CA Clingstone is over-the-scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions.

Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States, 1996-97, 1997-98 and Forecasted June 1, 1999 [1]

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	1,000 Boxes [2]	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel [3]						
AZ [4]	400	350	550	15	13	21
CA [4]	40,000	44,000	17,000	1,500	1,650	638
FL	134,200	140,000	112,000	6,039	6,300	5,040
TX	1,300	1,350	1,250	55	57	53
US	175,900	185,700	130,800	7,609	8,020	5,752
Valencia						
AZ [4]	600	650	650	23	25	24
CA [4]	24,000	25,000	17,000	900	938	638
FL	92,000	104,000	75,500	4,140	4,680	3,398
TX	120	175	170	5	7	7
US	116,720	129,825	93,320	5,068	5,650	4,067
All						
AZ [4]	1,000	1,000	1,200	38	38	45
CA [4]	64,000	69,000	34,000	2,400	2,588	1,276
FL	226,200	244,000	187,500	10,179	10,980	8,438
TX	1,420	1,525	1,420	60	64	60
US	292,620	315,525	224,120	12,677	13,670	9,819
Temples						
FL	2,400	2,250	1,800	108	101	81
Grapefruit						
White Seedless						
FL [5]	23,500	18,300	18,000	999	777	765
Colored Seedless						
FL [6]	31,400	30,600	29,000	1,334	1,301	1,233
Other						
FL	900	650	600	38	28	26
All						
AZ [4]	900	800	700	30	27	23
CA [4]	8,200	9,000	8,500	275	301	285
FL [5 6]	55,800	49,550	47,600	2,371	2,106	2,024
TX	5,300	4,800	6,000	212	192	240
US	70,200	64,150	62,800	2,888	2,626	2,572
Tangerines						
AZ [4 7]	550	600	900	21	23	34
CA [4 7]	2,600	2,400	1,700	98	90	64
FL	6,300	5,200	4,950	299	247	235
US	9,450	8,200	7,550	418	360	333
Lemons [4]						
AZ	2,600	2,600	3,500	99	99	133
CA	22,600	22,000	18,000	859	836	684
US	25,200	24,600	21,500	958	935	817
Tangelos						
FL	3,950	2,850	2,550	178	128	115
K-Early Citrus						
FL	150	40	80	7	2	4

[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 White Seedless economic abandonment of 3,000,000 boxes in 1996-97 and 5,000,000 boxes in 1997-98. [6] Excludes Colored Seedless economic abandonment of 3,000,000 boxes in 1996-97 and 1,000,000 boxes in 1997-98. [7] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Bartlett Pears: Total Production by State and Total, 1997-1998 and Forecasted June 1, 1999

State	Total Production		
	1997	1998	1999
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
CA	282,000	258,000	285,000
OR	75,000	65,000	66,000
WA	205,000	145,000	165,000
Total	562,000	468,000	516,000

Miscellaneous Fruits, California: Total Production by Crop, 1997-98 and Forecasted June 1, 1999

Crop	Total Production		
	1997	1998	1999
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Prunes (Dried Basis)	214,000	108,000	180,000
Apricots	132,000	113,000	125,000

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 1998-99

Month	Area				Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		1998	1999
	1998	1999	1998	1999		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Apr	3,205	3,750	1,775	2,150	3,375	3,085
May	3,225	3,760	2,175	2,150	2,995	3,300

Hops: Area Harvested by Variety, State, and United States, 1997-1998 and Forecasted June 1, 1999

State and Variety	Area Harvested		Strung for Harvest
	1997	1998	1999
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
ID			
Banner	73	([1])	([1])
Chinook	342	384	202
Cluster	797	657	417
Galena	666	733	623
Horizon	([1])	([2])	7
Mt. Hood	10	10	10
Nugget	65	97	84
Willamette	211	225	248
Zeus	([1])	([2])	239
Other Varieties	1,706	1,803	1,541
Total	3,870	3,909	3,371
OR			
Fuggle	423	189	98
Golding	245	235	110
Mt Hood	238	225	253
Nugget	3,063	2,415	2,153
Perle	329	385	406
Tettnanger	649	154	88
Williamette	3,070	2,290	2,321
Other Varieties	335	268	393
Total	8,352	6,161	5,822
WA			
Cascade	1,037	992	902
Chinook	1,692	1,007	791
Cluster	3,625	2,605	1,376
Columbus/Tomahawk	([2])	3,999	4,390
Galena	6,960	5,779	5,193
Golding	161	83	35
Horizon	([2])	130	256
Magnum	([2])	([2])	99
Mt Hood	540	361	384
Nugget	5,492	4,793	4,148
Olympic	126	126	([2])
Perle	256	296	273
Tettnanger	1,564	252	129
Williamette	4,297	3,922	3,376
Zeus	([2])	([2])	1,520
Other Varieties	5,330	2,228	2,175
Total	31,080	26,573	25,047
US	43,302	36,643	34,240

[1] Unknown or none.
[2] Included in Other Varieties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by State and United States, 1997-98 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	1997	1998 [2]	1997	1998 [2]	1997	1998 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
CA	101.0	102.0	99.0	100.0	30.0	28.3
CO	67.9	62.5	66.4	57.3	19.7	22.7
ID	198.0	204.0	197.0	203.0	26.4	27.1
MI	163.0	177.0	160.0	173.0	19.0	16.0
MN	453.0	473.0	446.0	458.0	18.5	21.2
MT	59.9	64.0	58.3	62.4	21.0	22.6
NE	67.3	53.8	60.3	47.4	16.8	19.7
NM [3]	1.6		1.6		30.6	
ND	231.4	250.0	227.5	242.6	18.5	22.2
OH	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.1	19.0	17.3
OR	17.6	17.9	17.4	17.7	28.4	26.6
TX [3]	16.4		15.0		18.0	
WA	18.3	37.3	18.0	35.8	33.1	33.3
WY	63.0	56.0	60.9	53.4	20.4	20.3
US	1,459.3	1,498.8	1,428.3	1,451.7	20.9	22.5

	Production		Price per Ton		Value of Production	
	1997	1998 [2]	1997	1998 [4]	1997	1998 [4]
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
CA	2,970	2,830	40.60		120,582	
CO	1,308	1,301	34.10		44,603	
ID	5,210	5,501	40.60		211,526	
MI	3,040	2,768	38.50		117,040	
MN	8,251	9,710	38.70		319,314	
MT	1,224	1,410	40.50		49,572	
NE	1,013	934	35.60		36,063	
NM [3]	49		31.20		1,529	
ND	4,205	5,386	37.90		159,370	
OH	17	19	38.40		653	
OR	494	471	39.90		19,711	
TX [3]	270		34.00		9,180	
WA	595	1,192	38.90		23,146	
WY	1,240	1,084	38.50		47,740	
US	29,886	32,606	38.80		1,160,029	

[1] Relates to year of intended harvest except for overwintered spring planted beets in CA.
[2] Revised.
[3] No acres planted in 1998.
[4] Estimates are not available. U.S. marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in "Agricultural Prices", released July 30, 1999. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released February 2000.

Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by State and United States, 1997-98

State	Area Harvested		Yield [1]		Production [1]	
	1997	1998 [2]	1997	1998 [2]	1997	1998 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
For Sugar						
FL	421.0	426.0	36.9	40.1	15,535	17,083
HI	32.0	30.3	91.4	90.0	2,925	2,727
LA	380.0	400.0	28.2	29.7	10,716	11,880
TX	27.3	32.0	30.3	32.9	827	1,053
US	860.3	888.3	34.9	36.9	30,003	32,743
For Seed						
FL	19.0	21.0	36.9	40.1	701	842
HI	2.2	2.2	38.2	32.4	84	71
LA	30.0	35.0	28.2	29.7	846	1,040
TX	2.5	0.6	30.0	18.3	75	11
US	53.7	58.8	31.8	33.4	1,706	1,964
For Sugar and Seed						
FL	440.0	447.0	36.9	40.1	16,236	17,925
HI	34.2	32.5	88.0	86.1	3,009	2,798
LA	410.0	435.0	28.2	29.7	11,562	12,920
TX	29.8	32.6	30.3	32.6	902	1,064
US	914.0	947.1	34.7	36.6	31,709	34,707

	For Sugar				For Sugar and Seed	
	Price per Ton		Value of Production		Value of Production [3]	
	1997	1998 [4]	1997	1998 [4]	1997	1998 [4]
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
FL	28.70		445,855		465,973	
HI	29.20		85,410		87,863	
LA	27.10		290,404		313,330	
TX	25.60		21,171		23,091	
US	28.10		842,840		890,257	

[1] Yield and production refer to net weight.
[2] Revised.
[3] Price per ton of cane for sugar used in evaluating value of production for seed.
[4] Estimates are not available. U.S. marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in "Agricultural Prices" released July 31, 1999. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released February 2000.

Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1997-98 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7
CA	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
GA	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
LA	21.0	21.0	20.0	20.0
MS	8.6	9.8	8.4	9.7
NJ	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
NC	32.0	33.0	31.0	32.0
SC	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9
TX	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.6
VA	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
US	85.6	87.2	82.1	83.8
	Yield		Production	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
	Cwt	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
AL	150	170	540	629
CA	205	220	1,989	2,134
GA	150	100	120	70
LA	170	110	3,400	2,200
MS	130	140	1,092	1,358
NJ	105	105	116	105
NC	160	170	4,960	5,440
SC	110	90	121	81
TX	155	45	899	252
VA	150	225	90	113
US	162	148	13,327	12,382

[1] 1998 Revised.

Maple Syrup: Production, Price, and Value by State and United States, 1998-99 [1]

State	Production		Average Price per Gallon		Value of Production	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
	1,000 Gallons	*1,000 Gallons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
CT	9	13	41.10	41.00	370	533
ME	170	187	20.60	21.50	3,502	4,021
MA	47	44	36.20	36.00	1,701	1,584
MI	55	73	32.00	29.70	1,760	2,168
NH	67	61	36.20	36.00	2,425	2,196
NY	231	195	26.85	25.70	6,202	5,012
OH	78	95	29.80	28.40	2,324	2,698
PA	72	67	26.00	23.40	1,872	1,568
VT	360	370	29.00	29.00	10,440	10,730
WI	70	75	23.10	23.70	1,617	1,778
US	1,159	1,180	27.80	27.40	32,213	32,288

[1] Price and value for 1998 are revised. Price and value for 1999 are preliminary.

Maple Syrup: Percent of Sales by Type and State, 1997-98 [1]

State	Retail		Wholesale and Bulk	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
CT	75	70	25	30
ME	10	10	90	90
MA	70	60	30	40
MI	48	58	52	42
NH	65	60	35	40
NY	48	43	52	57
OH	71	63	29	37
PA	49	41	51	59
VT	40	40	60	60
WI	27	35	73	65

[1] 1997 revised.

Maple Syrup: Price by Type of Sales and Size of Container by State, 1997-98 [1]

Type and State	Gallons		1/2 Gallon		Quarts		Pints		1/2 Pint	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Retail										
CT	34.40	34.30	19.90	19.60	11.80	11.40	6.90	7.10	4.20	4.65
ME	31.80	33.30	16.70	17.70	9.25	10.00	5.35	5.85	3.85	4.15
MA	31.60	31.90	18.50	18.60	10.70	11.20	6.55	6.30	4.35	5.05
MI	29.00	29.50	16.50	16.10	9.41	9.30	5.69	5.30	4.18	3.20
NH	33.10	30.90	19.10	17.70	10.90	10.80	6.45	6.50	3.70	3.85
NY	27.20	30.35	16.45	17.10	9.65	10.00	5.95	6.25	3.70	4.10
OH	28.40	29.70	16.30	16.80	9.50	9.45	5.80	6.20	4.50	4.25
PA	27.70	28.50	16.00	16.50	9.00	9.46	5.60	5.59	3.50	3.44
VT	28.30	29.80	17.00	17.60	10.00	10.30	6.25	6.35	4.05	4.45
WI	26.40	26.20	13.90	14.30	7.10	7.50	4.40	4.30	3.00	2.70
Wholesale										
CT	34.30	33.90	17.40	18.20	8.90	10.10	5.10	5.60	3.15	3.65
ME	27.80	26.10	14.50	15.90	8.30	8.55	5.00	4.90	3.15	3.60
MA	25.20	26.40	16.20	15.40	8.80	8.30	5.30	5.05	3.20	3.05
MI	26.60	29.30	16.10	14.90	7.68	7.70	4.36	4.30	2.99	2.20
NH	25.60	27.60	15.50	15.60	8.55	8.20	5.40	4.95	2.90	3.10
NY	22.90	29.80	14.15	16.40	8.05	8.10	5.00	4.85	3.15	2.95
OH	21.40	24.40	14.90	13.40	8.20	8.55	4.70	5.25	3.30	3.60
PA	26.10	25.00	14.30	14.40	7.80	8.24	4.80	4.75	3.10	2.96
VT	24.70	26.80	14.50	15.50	8.20	8.60	4.55	5.00	3.10	3.05
WI	26.60	25.60	12.90	13.60	8.10	7.20	4.90	3.90	2.70	2.40

	Bulk All Grades		Bulk All Grades		All Sales	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
	Dollars per Pound	*Dollars per Pound*	*Dollars per Gallon*	*Dollars per Gallon*	*Equivalent per Gallon*	*Equivalent per Gallon*
Bulk						
CT	1.31	1.70	14.40	18.70	41.70	41.10
ME	1.40	1.55	15.40	17.10	19.80	20.60
MA	1.48	2.10	16.30	23.20	37.20	36.20
MI	1.76	1.90	19.40	20.50	31.50	32.00
NH	1.40	2.45	15.50	27.00	40.20	36.20
NY	1.45	1.60	15.80	17.40	25.10	26.85
OH	1.60	1.70	17.20	18.60	30.80	29.80
PA	1.40	1.54	15.10	17.00	26.00	26.00
VT	1.58	1.80	17.40	19.80	27.60	29.00
WI	1.50	1.50	16.30	17.00	21.90	23.10

[1] Prices for 1997 are revised.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1998-99
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	6,340.0	5,274.0	5,867.0	
Corn for Grain [2]	80,187.0	78,219.0	72,604.0	
Corn for Silage			5,919.0	
Hay, All			60,016.0	60,093.0
Alfalfa			23,642.0	
All Other			36,374.0	
Oats	4,902.0	4,732.0	2,765.0	2,686.0
Rice	3,345.0	3,580.0	3,317.0	
Rye	1,571.0	1,590.0	418.0	
Sorghum for Grain [2]	9,626.0	8,804.0	7,723.0	
Sorghum for Silage			305.0	
Wheat, All	65,871.0	63,029.0	59,002.0	
Winter	46,449.0	43,399.0	40,126.0	36,043.0
Durum	3,805.0	4,270.0	3,728.0	
Other Spring	15,617.0	15,360.0	15,148.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,127.0		1,092.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	336.0	521.0	329.0	
Mustard Seed	98.9		95.6	
Peanuts	1,521.0	1,508.0	1,467.0	
Rapeseed	4.8		4.7	
Safflower	303.0		285.0	
Soybeans for Beans	72,375.0	73,105.0	70,811.0	
Sunflower	3,553.0	3,955.0	3,476.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	13,392.5	13,944.2	10,683.6	
Upland	13,064.3	13,639.0	10,448.8	
Amer-Pima	328.2	305.2	234.8	
Sugarbeets	1,498.8	1,547.7	1,451.7	
Sugarcane			951.5	
Tobacco			717.7	647.9
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	9.0		7.4	
Dry Edible Beans	2,010.1	2,045.5	1,913.9	
Dry Edible Peas	323.4		309.1	
Lentils	162.0		158.5	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.1	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.4	
Hops			36.6	34.2
Peppermint Oil			124.0	
Potatoes, All	1,422.7		1,393.7	
Winter	15.5	17.9	15.0	17.7
Spring	93.0	87.7	90.6	85.8
Summer	73.0		68.1	
Fall	1,241.2		1,220.0	
Spearmint Oil			27.4	
Sweet Potatoes	87.2	86.7	83.8	
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 1999 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, 1998-99
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		1998	1999	1998	1999
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	60.1		352,445	
Corn for Grain	"	134.4		9,761,085	
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.0		94,525	
Hay, All	"	2.52		151,338	
Alfalfa	"	3.47		82,010	
All Other	"	1.91		69,328	
Oats	Bu	60.4		167,122	
Rice [2]	Cwt	5,669		188,051	
Rye	Bu	28.2		11,795	
Sorghum for Grain	"	67.3		519,933	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	11.4		3,487	
Wheat, All	Bu	43.2		2,550,383	
Winter	"	46.9	44.7	1,880,605	1,611,599
Durum	"	37.8		141,069	
Other Spring	"	34.9		528,709	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,455		1,588,620	
Cottonseed [3]	Ton			5,497	
Flaxseed	Bu	20.4		6,708	
Mustard Seed	Lb	855		81,750	
Peanuts	"	2,702		3,963,440	
Rapeseed	"	1,353		6,360	
Safflower	"	1,446		412,085	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	38.9		2,756,794	
Sunflower	Lb	1,509		5,246,701	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bale	625		13,918.2	
Upland [2]	"	619		13,475.9	
Amer-Pima [2]	"	904		442.3	
Sugarbeets	Ton	22.5		32,606	
Sugarcane	"	35.8		34,057	
Tobacco	Lb	2,061		1,479,179	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,405		104	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,611		30,828	
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,920		5,934	
Lentils [2]	"	1,223		1,938	
Wrinkled Seed Peas	"			674	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,480		9,000	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	50,000		18,000	
Hops	"	1,625		59,548	
Peppermint Oil	"	78		9,727	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	343		477,381	
Winter	"	199	204	2,980	3,618
Spring	"	233	270	21,137	23,205
Summer	"	277		18,896	
Fall	"	356		434,368	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	109		2,987	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	148		12,382	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lb			6,000	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1999 crop year. [2] Yield in pounds. [3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 1997-99
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Unit	Production		
		1997	1998	1999
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
Citrus [2]				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,888	2,626	2,572
K-Early Citrus (FL)	"	7	2	4
Lemons	"	958	935	817
Oranges	"	12,677	13,670	9,819
Tangelos (FL)	"	178	128	115
Tangerines	"	418	360	333
Temples (FL)	"	108	101	81
Non-Citrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	10,323.8	10,943.6	
Apricots	Ton	139.2	130.2	
Bananas (HI)	Lb	13,700.0	21,000.0	
Grapes	Ton	7,290.9	5,595.6	
Olives (CA)	"	104.0	90.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lb	38,800.0	39,900.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,624.6	2,425.8	
Pears	Ton	1,042.5	926.2	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	214.0	108.0	180.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	25.5	25.6	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	759,000	520,000	760,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	47.0	15.5	
Pecans	Lb	335,000	155,050	
Pistachios (CA)	"	180,000	188,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	269.0	227.0	
Maple Syrup	1,000 Gal	1,298	1,159	1,180

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1999 crop year.
[2] Production years are 1996-97, 1997-98, and 1998-99.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1998-99
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,565,730	2,134,340	2,374,320	
Corn for Grain [2]	32,450,880	31,654,450	29,382,110	
Corn for Silage			2,395,360	
Hay, All [3]			24,287,880	24,319,040
Alfalfa			9,567,680	
All Other			14,720,190	
Oats	1,983,790	1,914,990	1,118,970	1,087,000
Rice	1,353,690	1,448,790	1,342,360	
Rye	635,770	643,460	169,160	
Sorghum for Grain [2]	3,895,550	3,562,890	3,125,420	
Sorghum for Silage			123,430	
Wheat, All [3]	26,657,330	25,507,210	23,877,520	
Winter	18,797,450	17,563,140	16,238,590	14,586,240
Durum	1,539,850	1,728,030	1,508,680	
Other Spring	6,320,040	6,216,040	6,130,240	
Oilseeds				
Canola	456,090		441,920	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	135,980	210,840	133,140	
Mustard Seed	40,020		38,690	
Peanuts	615,530	610,270	593,680	
Rapeseed	1,940		1,900	
Safflower	122,620		115,340	
Soybeans for Beans	29,289,440	29,584,860	28,656,500	
Sunflower	1,437,860	1,600,550	1,406,700	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	5,419,810	5,643,080	4,323,550	
Upland	5,286,990	5,519,570	4,228,520	
Amer-Pima	132,820	123,510	95,020	
Sugarbeets	606,550	626,340	587,490	
Sugarcane			385,060	
Tobacco			290,430	262,180
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	3,640		2,990	
Dry Edible Beans	813,470	827,790	774,540	
Dry Edible Peas	130,880		125,090	
Lentils	65,560		64,140	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,470	
Ginger Root (HI)			150	
Hops			14,830	13,860
Peppermint Oil			50,180	
Potatoes, All [3]	575,750		564,020	
Winter	6,270	7,240	6,070	7,160
Spring	37,640	35,490	36,660	34,720
Summer	29,540		27,560	
Fall	502,300		493,720	
Spearmint Oil			11,090	
Sweet Potatoes	35,290	35,090	33,910	
Taro (HI) [4]			200	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1999 crop year. [2] Area planted for all purposes. [3] Total may not add due to rounding. [4] Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 1998-99
(Metric Units) [1]

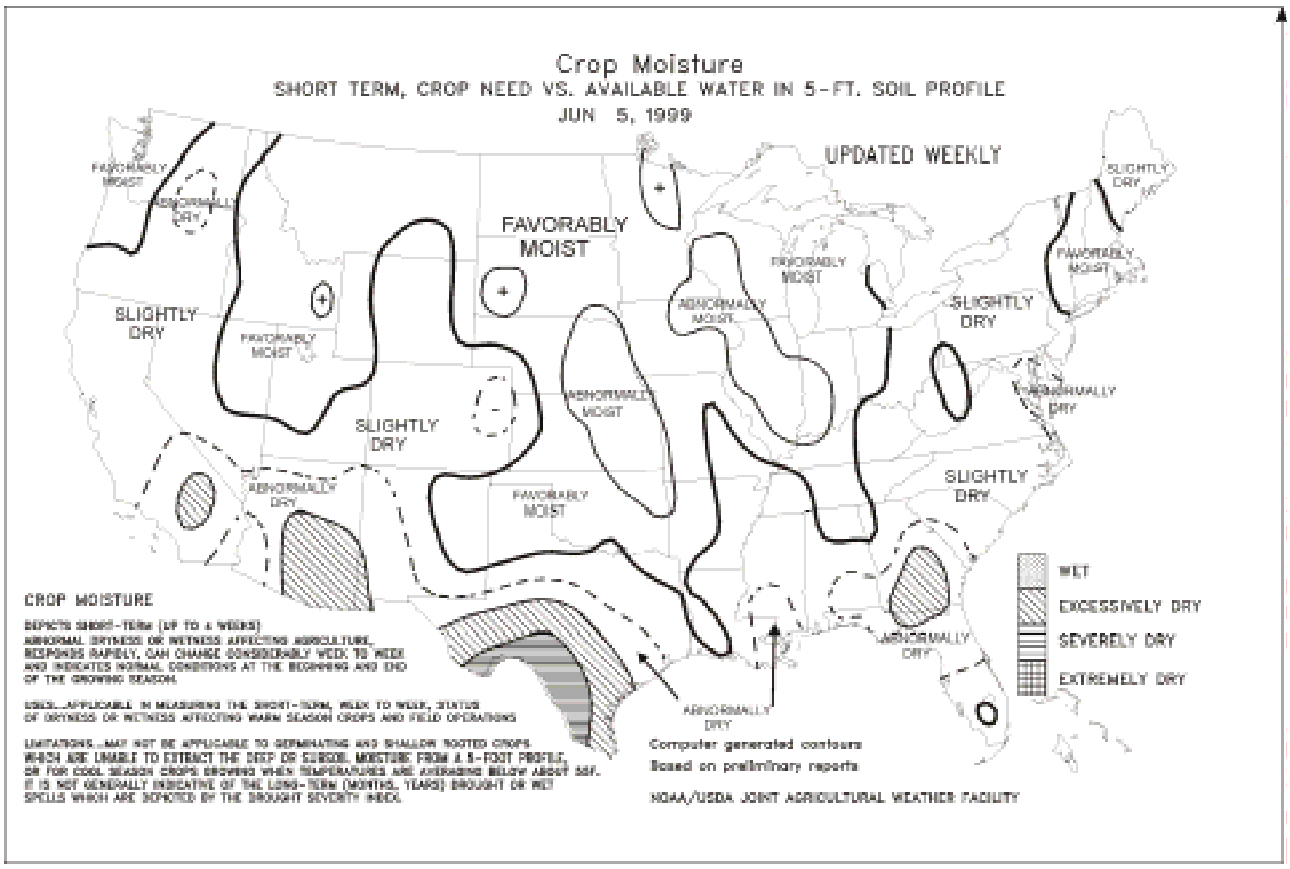
Crop	Yield		Production	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.23		7,673,580	
Corn for Grain	8.44		247,942,980	
Corn for Silage	35.80		85,751,640	
Hay, All [2]	5.65		137,291,520	
Alfalfa	7.78		74,398,220	
All Other	4.27		62,893,300	
Oats	2.17		2,425,770	
Rice	6.35		8,529,850	
Rye	1.77		299,610	
Sorghum for Grain	4.23		13,206,910	
Sorghum for Silage	25.63		3,163,350	
Wheat, All [2]	2.91		69,410,050	
Winter	3.15	3.01	51,181,680	43,860,540
Durum	2.54		3,839,270	
Other Spring	2.35		14,389,100	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.63		720,590	
Cottonseed [3]			4,987,160	
Flaxseed	1.28		170,390	
Mustard Seed	0.96		37,080	
Peanuts	3.03		1,797,790	
Rapeseed	1.52		2,880	
Safflower	1.62		186,920	
Soybeans for Beans	2.62		75,027,640	
Sunflower	1.69		2,379,860	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.70		3,030,330	
Upland	0.69		2,934,030	
Amer-Pima	1.01		96,300	
Sugarbeets	50.35		29,579,670	
Sugarcane	80.24		30,895,990	
Tobacco	2.31		670,940	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.58		4,720	
Dry Edible Beans	1.81		1,398,330	
Dry Edible Peas	2.15		269,160	
Lentils	1.37		87,910	
Wrinkled Seed Peas			30,570	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.65		4,080	
Ginger Root (HI)	56.04		8,160	
Hops	1.82		27,010	
Peppermint Oil	0.09		4,410	
Potatoes, All [2]	38.39		21,653,640	
Winter	22.27	22.91	135,170	164,110
Spring	26.15	30.31	958,760	1,052,560
Summer	31.10		857,110	
Fall	39.91		19,702,600	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		1,350	
Sweet Potatoes	16.56		561,640	
Taro (HI) [3]			2,720	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1999 crop year. [2] Production may not add due to rounding. [3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 1997-99
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Production		
	1997	1998	1999
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Citrus [2]			
Grapefruit	2,619,950	2,382,270	2,333,280
K-Early Citrus (FL)	6,350	1,810	3,630
Lemons	869,080	848,220	741,170
Oranges	11,500,380	12,401,220	8,907,650
Tangelos (FL)	161,480	116,120	104,330
Tangerines	379,200	326,590	302,090
Temples (FL)	97,980	91,630	73,480
Non-Citrus			
Apples	4,682,800	4,963,930	
Apricots	126,310	118,120	
Bananas (HI)	6,210	9,530	
Grapes	6,614,190	5,076,200	
Olives (CA)	94,350	81,650	
Papayas (HI)	17,600	18,100	
Peaches	1,190,500	1,100,320	
Pears	945,740	840,270	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	194,140	97,980	163,290
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	23,130	23,220	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	344,280	235,870	344,730
Hazelnuts	42,640	14,060	
Pecans	151,950	70,330	
Pistachios (CA)	81,650	85,280	
Walnuts (CA)	244,030	205,930	
Maple Syrup	6,490	5,790	5,900

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1999 crop year.
[2] Production years are 1996-97, 1997-98, and 1998-99.

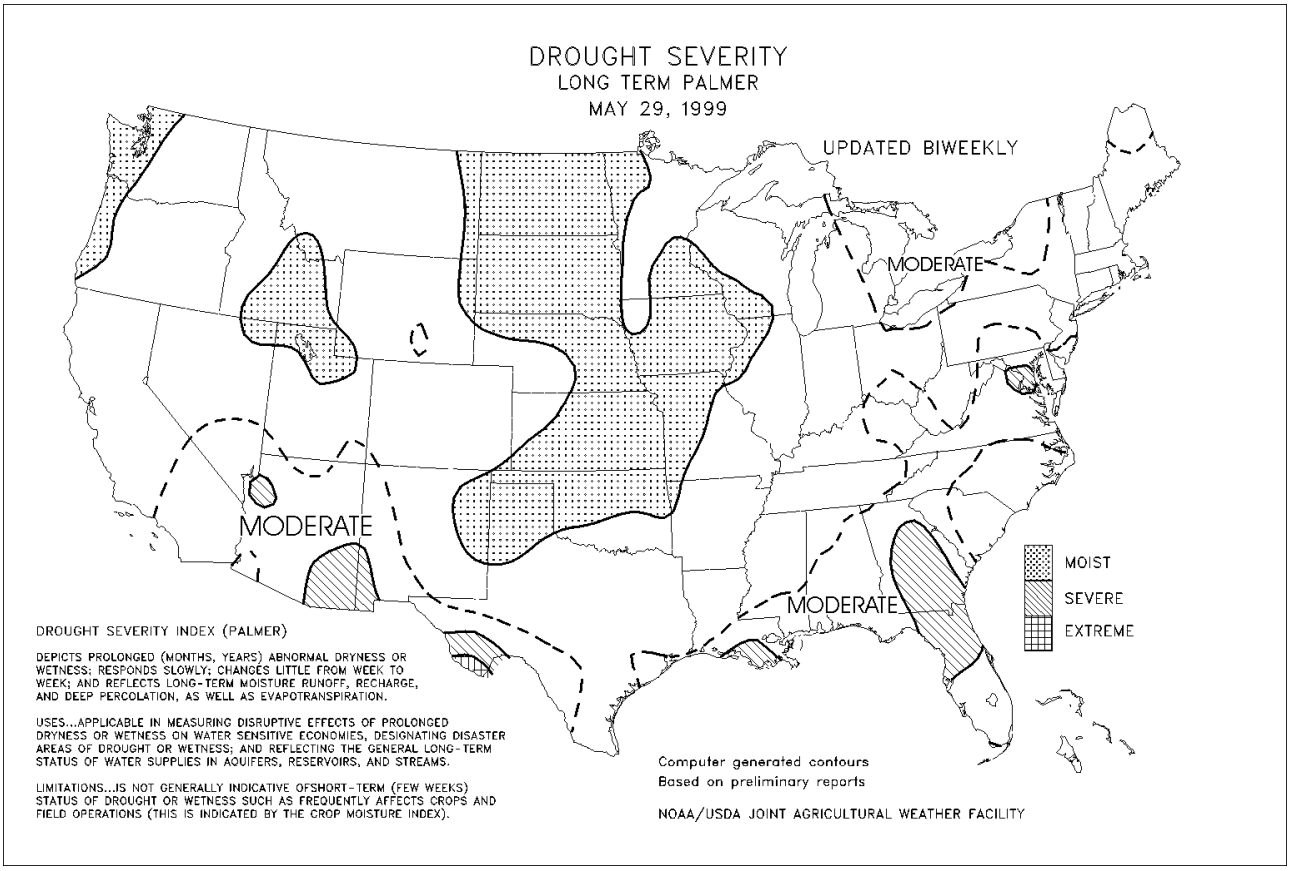


Crop Moisture

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 evaportranspiration.

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).

May Weather Summary: A weather pattern similar to that observed during April carried through May, keeping several anomalies intact through a second consecutive month. The pattern left much of the West cool, the Great Lakes region warm, and southern Texas hot. In addition, most of the Plains and western Corn Belt remained wet, while large portions of the East and many areas along and near the Gulf Coast were unfavorably dry.

Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees F above normal in the Great Lakes region, spurring the development of winter wheat and spring-sown crops. Departures also reached +4 degrees F across southern Texas. Readings ranged from 1 to 4 degrees F below normal in the Northwest and as much as 5 degrees F below normal in California's Central Valley, hindering crop development. Widespread frost and sub-freezing temperatures affected the Northwest through mid-month. Near-normal monthly temperatures prevailed in most other areas, including the Plains and the Southeast.

Monthly rainfall totaled 8 inches or more across parts of the east-central Plains and western Corn Belt, delaying spring planting and increasing disease pressure in winter wheat. Excessive precipitation (4 to 7 inches) also soaked much of North Dakota, hampering planting operations. Meanwhile, frequent rains, totaling more than 4 inches, eased dryness in the northern Mid-Atlantic region and across southern New England. Farther south, however, drought intensified in the shadow of the Appalachians, from the Chesapeake Bay watershed southwestward into the piedmont of Georgia. Drought also persisted in northern Florida, but showers provided some relief and eased irrigation requirements in southern parts of the State. Despite cool weather and a record- to near-record snow pack in the Cascades, topsoil dryness worsened in the interior Northwest, stressing small grains.

General Crop Comments: May began with warmer, drier weather and gusty winds that rapidly removed excess moisture from soggy soils in the Corn Belt. The dry weather allowed corn planting to move ahead of the 5-year average for the first time this spring, as planters ran nearly around the clock for several days in many areas of the Corn Belt. Soybean planting remained slow, as the western Corn Belt concentrated on planting corn. In the eastern Corn Belt, especially in Ohio, soybean planting advanced more rapidly, as warmer, drier weather prevailed. Early-month thunderstorms that produced isolated hail, severe tornadoes, and heavy rains damaged some wheat fields in eastern Oklahoma and adjacent areas of Kansas and Missouri. The Tennessee Valley, and adjacent areas of the Southeast and lower Mississippi Valley, also received heavy rains that halted fieldwork and delayed planting. In the Atlantic Coastal Plains, planting progress lagged due to dry soils. Planting rapidly progressed in the lower Mississippi Valley despite rain delays in Mississippi. Persistent showers interrupted planting of small grains in the northern Great Plains, while drier weather aided planting in the High Plains and northern Rockies. Interior areas of the Pacific Northwest remained unfavorably dry, but crops steadily developed in California, despite a resumption of below-normal temperatures.

Corn and soybean planting remained ahead of normal as the month progressed despite additional rain delays in the western Corn Belt near mid-month. Warm weather aided crop development in the eastern Corn Belt, while the rain in the western Corn Belt softened crusted soils and allowed sprouted seeds to emerge. Storms in the southern Great Plains kept soils excessively wet in western Missouri and eastern parts of Kansas and Oklahoma. In the northern Great Plains, planting delays continued due to additional rainfall and poor drying conditions, while below-normal temperatures hindered development of seeded crops. Seasonable temperatures aided wheat development in the eastern Corn Belt and central and southern Great Plains. In the Atlantic Coastal Plains, planting accelerated after soils dried from earlier showers. Cotton planting was aided by dry, sunny weather in the Southeast and inland areas of the lower Mississippi Valley. Soaking rains provided much-needed moisture for planting and crop development along the western Gulf Coast. In the Pacific Northwest, dry soils continued to stress small grains, while cool weather hindered growth.

Thunderstorms continued to delay planting in the western Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the central and southern Great Plains until well after mid-month. Hail, erosion, flooding, and standing water associated with the severe storms damaged crops in parts of Iowa, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Lighter rainfall in the eastern Corn Belt and lower Mississippi Valley caused minimal planting delays, while providing good moisture for crop development. In the Northeast, soaking rains temporarily eased drought conditions in most areas, but coastal areas of the middle and southern Atlantic Coast States remained excessively dry. Planting was

hindered by dry soils in many areas of the Southeast, especially Georgia which received no significant rainfall, while eastern and southern Texas received timely showers that boosted crop development. Dry weather aided planting and seasonable temperatures promoted crop development in the central High Plains, while wet conditions lingered in parts of the northern Great Plains. In the Pacific Northwest, drought conditions hindered development of nonirrigated small grains. Field activities progressed normally in California, and most crops rapidly developed, as dry, seasonal weather prevailed.

Dry, sunny weather removed excess soil moisture in many areas of the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains late in the month, allowing many growers to finish planting corn and soybeans. By the end of the month, corn planting was nearly finished and soybean planting was ahead of normal. Dry weather also aided planting in the Southeast and Atlantic Coastal Plains, but severe moisture shortages hindered crop emergence and stunted growth. Heavy rains delayed planting in the southern Great Plains late in the month. Hail and strong winds associated with the thunderstorms damaged some wheat fields and row crops in Texas and parts of Oklahoma. Crops were stressed by continued drought conditions in the Pacific Northwest. In California, dry conditions aided fieldwork and warmer weather accelerated crop development.

As the month came to an end, corn was 96 percent and soybeans were 71 percent planted. Eighty percent of the corn acreage and 37 percent of the soybean crop was emerged. Planting and emergence of both crops equaled or exceeded the normal pace in most of the Corn Belt. Eighty percent of the winter wheat crop was headed and 2 percent of the acreage was harvested at month's end, near the normal pace for both stages. Cotton planting, at 82 percent, and cotton squaring, at 7 percent, were near the 5-year averages. Rice planting was nearly complete, at 98 percent, and 93 percent was emerged, well ahead of the average and last year's slow pace. Planting and emergence of small grains lagged behind the 5-year averages. Spring wheat was 85 percent planted and 65 percent emerged. Barley was 83 percent planted and 63 percent emerged. Oats were 91 percent planted and 83 percent emerged. Sorghum planting also lagged behind normal, as 44 percent was planted by the end of the month. The peanut crop was 90 percent planted, compared with 82 percent last year.

Peaches: The 1999 peach crop in California, Georgia, and South Carolina is forecast at 2.08 billion pounds, up 6 percent from last year but 6 percent below the 1997 crop. Freestone peach production is projected at 1.03 billion pounds, 12 percent above last year but down 3 percent from 1997. Adequate chilling hours in California, along with favorable but dry weather in the Southeast, are responsible for the increase.

The California Freestone crop is unchanged from the May 1 forecast at 740 million pounds, up 5 percent from last year. Adequate chilling hours over the winter season made for a larger crop with normal sized fruit for 1999. The California Clingstone crop is also unchanged from the May 1 forecast at 1,050 million pounds, up 1 percent from 1998.

South Carolina's peach crop, forecast at 160 million pounds, is up 14 percent from last year and unchanged from 1997. The growing season has been favorable for most of the spring but recent conditions are dry.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 130 million pounds, up 86 percent from 1998 but down 19 percent from 1997. The mild winter was favorable for the 1999 peach crop, unlike the 1998 crop which suffered extensive freeze and hail damage. An average crop is expected but rain is needed for the fruit to size.

Winter Wheat: Harvested area is forecast at 36.0 million acres, down 1 percent from May 1 and down 10 percent from 1998. The entire decline from last month is in Kansas. Heading has reached 88 percent in the 19 states while harvest progress was just 2 percent, ranging from none in most states to 56 percent in Georgia.

Soft Red Winter yields in the Delta and Southeast are generally equal to or higher than last month; Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee are at record levels. Disease problems have been minimal in Indiana. Kentucky's wheat has the highest condition rating in four years. Collective head count forecasts are at record levels in the Soft Red Objective Yield States of Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio. Head weights are above average. Prospects are for an excellent crop in Ohio.

Forecasted head counts from the Objective Yield surveys in the six Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas) are similar to last year, but with low average weights forecast. Colorado's crop is in mostly good or better condition; hail losses have been normal. The May 16 hailstorm affected all or parts of 15 counties in Kansas with damage varying widely. North-central Montana is dry. May precipitation has improved conditions in Nebraska. The Texas harvest had moved into the Low Plains by the end of May and was winding down in the Blacklands and central areas. California's non-Durum harvest progressed well during May, advancing into the San Joaquin Valley by mid-month.

Eastern Oregon needs rain; cool weather has kept the crop alive so far. Washington's crop is developing slowly and could also use rain. Combined plant populations in the Pacific Northwest Objective Yield region are higher than average, but forecasted head weight is lower than normal. The Michigan winter crop is rated in good to excellent condition.

Durum Wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at 17.1 million bushels. This is unchanged from May 1, but down 45 percent from 1998. Arizona harvest was about 25 percent complete by June 1. The California Imperial Valley harvest was 60 percent finished by June 1, while the San Joaquin Valley crop had just started by late May.

Sweet cherries: U.S. 1999 sweet cherry production is forecast at 183,000 tons, up 10 percent from 1998 but down 6 percent from 1997. California expects to rebound from last year's poor crop, the lowest since 1986. Oregon and Washington expect declines due to unfavorable weather conditions.

The sweet cherry crop in California is forecast at 50,000 tons, more than triple last year's production of 15,400 tons. Growing conditions were favorable, with moderate rain and a good amount of chill hours.

The Washington crop, at 80,000 tons, is 17 percent less than last year. Cool weather during the bloom period resulted in poor pollination in many areas. Production in Oregon is forecast at 53,000 tons, down 4 percent from a year ago. Bloom was heavier than last year, but poor pollination and a cool, wet spring lowered crop potential.

Dried Prunes: California's 1999 production is forecast at 180,000 tons, 67 percent above last year but 16 percent below 1997. Growers had to thin their crop in the San Joaquin Valley due to heavy fruit set, despite cool, wet conditions during the blooming period.

Apricots: California's 1999 apricot production is forecast at 125,000 tons, up 11 percent from last year but down 5 percent from 1997. Growers experienced one of their best blooming periods in years. Some growers are concerned about size due to heavy fruit set. Crop maturity is 10 days later than average.

Florida Citrus: Citrus groves were dry for most of May, but there were a few days of hard rains and thunderstorms. Growers irrigated most of the month. The spring drought helped prolong this year's blooming cycle. By the end of the month, there were several groves still in full, open bloom. Most well cared for groves bloomed during February, March, and April, which is normal. New crop fruit is making regular progress, depending on bloom date.

Harvest of Valencia oranges slowed during the month as supplies started to run low. Harvest of all grapefruit was virtually over by the end of May. Movement of Temples and Honey tangerines also ended by month's

end. Caretakers have been very active with post bloom nutritional spraying and cutting cover crops. Abandoned groves and dead trees are being pushed out and burned. Growers are resetting older groves that have skips and vacancies.

Texas Citrus: Shippers were finalizing operations on the 1998-99 crops by the end of May. Rains during late May were very beneficial to groves in the Rio Grande Valley. These rains helped next year's crop make good progress.

California Citrus: Picking of Valencia oranges and lemons in southern California was active during May and good to excellent quality was reported. Growers in the San Joaquin Valley were trying to salvage any Valencia oranges left after December's freeze. Most of the salvageable fruit went for juice. Tree damage from the freeze was minimal and a good bloom for next season's crop was reported.

California Fruits and Nuts: A cool, dry spring has slowed maturity of fruit and nut crops. Many crops are two weeks behind normal maturity. Fresh use grapes were harvested in the Coachella Valley. Major varieties picked included Perlette and Flame Seedless and quality has been good. In other areas of the state, grape growers were applying sulfur and insecticides to control mildew and insects. Stone fruit growers were thinning their crops because of the heavy set. Almond tree limbs were propped up due to the heavy nut set. Strawberry picking in the central valley continued.

Grapefruit: The June 1 forecast of the U.S. grapefruit crop is 2.57 million tons, down less than 1 percent from the May forecast and down 2 percent from last season. The June 1 forecast of Florida grapefruit is decreased to 47.6 million boxes (2.02 million tons). If realized, the forecast will be down 4 percent from a year ago. The white seedless forecast continues at 18.0 million boxes (765,000 tons), down 2 percent from last season. The colored seedless forecast is reduced to 29.0 million boxes (1.23 million tons), 2 percent less than last month and 5 percent less than the 1997-98 season. The monthly Row Count survey indicated less than 5 percent of the rows remaining to be harvested. The forecast of seedy grapefruit is unchanged at 600,000 boxes (26,000 tons). All seedy grapefruit are certified in processed form and records are dependent on load tickets.

Grapefruit production in Texas is forecast at 6.00 million boxes (240,000 tons), up 7 percent from May and up 25 percent from the previous season. Movement of grapefruit continues to exceed expectations as the harvesting season winds down. California and Arizona forecasts are carried forward from previous forecasts.

Tangerines: The U.S. tangerine crop forecast remains at 333,000 tons, down 8 percent from the previous season. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 4.95 million boxes (235,000 tons), unchanged from the May forecast. The Sunburst variety contributed nearly 70 percent to the early tangerine category with Fallglo next at more than 20 percent. Dancy and Robinson tangerines together contributed less than 10 percent to the early tangerine category. The late season Honey tangerine harvest is almost complete. The Honey utilization will be slightly less than last season, but more than any other season since 1979-80. California and Arizona tangerine forecasts are carried forward from previous forecasts.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo harvest is complete at 2.55 million boxes (115,000 tons), down 11 percent from last season and down 35 percent from the 1996-97 season. It is the smallest crop in more than 20 years, with the exception of the 2.45 million boxes (110,000 tons) from the 1995-96 season.

Temples: Florida's Temple forecast remains at 1.80 million boxes (81,000 tons), 20 percent less than last season. Temple movement to June 1 is estimated at 1.77 million boxes. Some rows remain to be harvested, but usability of the fruit is questionable. Other than the 1989-90 freeze season, this is the lowest utilization in recent history.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 3.30 million pounds for May, 7 percent higher than April and 10 percent higher than a year ago. Area devoted to papaya production totaled 3,760 acres, slightly more than last month and 17 percent more than a year ago. Harvested area, totaling 2,150 acres, was unchanged from April but 1 percent lower than May 1998.

May weather conditions were variable, with a mix of sunshine and showers over major papaya producing orchards. Areas along the Hamakua coast of the Big Island, where rainfall is usually ample, were experiencing declining soil moisture levels.

Bartlett Pears: Production in California, Washington, and Oregon is forecast at 516,000 tons, up 10 percent from last year but 8 percent below 1997.

California's expected production of 285,000 tons is 10 percent above 1998. Maturity is about ten days behind normal due to a cool spring in the growing areas, but quality and fruit size are reported to be good. In Oregon, growers expect to harvest 66,000 tons, up 2 percent from 1998. Due to longer winter weather conditions, fruit bloom was two weeks behind normal, but the bloom has been heavy indicating a larger crop than 1998. In Washington, an above average Bartlett crop is expected, but the effects of cool weather on crop maturity remain to be seen. Washington's expected production is 165,000 tons, 14 percent above 1998.

Hops: Acreage strung for harvest this year in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 34,240 acres, down 7 percent from 1998 and down 21 percent from two years ago. This is the lowest level since 1988 when acreage strung for harvest was 33,400. Unfavorable market conditions across the world are resulting in less acreage in the United States. Washington, at 25,047 acres strung for harvest, accounts for 73 percent of the U.S. total. Oregon growers plan to harvest 5,822 acres, 17 percent of the U.S. total. Idaho farmers have 3,371 acres strung for harvest which account for 10 percent of the U.S. total.

Spring weather conditions in all three states were cooler and wetter than normal resulting in hop development being about one to two weeks later than normal. Some powdery mildew was detected in Washington, but growers are controlling the situation.

Sugar Crops: Sugarbeet production in 1998 was a record 32.6 million tons, 2 percent above the previous record established in 1994. The area harvested was revised to 1.45 million acres, up 2 percent from the previous year. The yield was a record 22.5 tons per acre, 1.6 tons above the 1997 yield of 20.9 tons per acre. Record high yields and production in Minnesota and North Dakota more than offset yield and production decreases in California, Michigan, and Wyoming.

Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 1998 is estimated at a record high 34.7 million tons, 9 percent above the previous record established in 1997. Area harvested for sugar production totaled to 888,300 acres, 3 percent above a year ago. Area for sugar and seed totaled 947,100 acres, up 4 percent from 1997. The estimated yield for sugar and seed production is estimated at 36.6 tons per acre, 1.9 tons above the 1997 yield of 34.7 tons per acre. Processing extended well into January in Louisiana, while Florida mills remained open until mid-April.

Sweet Potatoes: The final estimate of 1998 sweet potato production is 12.4 million cwt, up 4 percent from the preliminary estimate made in January but 7 percent below the 1997 crop. Harvested acreage of 83,800 acres was unchanged from January, but 2 percent higher than a year earlier. The average yield of 148 cwt per acre was up 6 cwt from the preliminary January yield, but 14 cwt below the average yield of the1997 crop. Dry weather lowered the yields from South Carolina to Texas.

Maple Syrup: The 1999 U.S. maple syrup production totaled 1.18 million gallons, up 2 percent from last year. The preliminary value of production, at $32.3 million, is up less than one percent from 1998. This slight increase was due to higher production offsetting a lower average price.

Vermont led all states in production with 370,000 gallons, an increase of 3 percent from last season. New York's production, at 195,000 gallons, decreased 16 percent from 1998. This is the third consecutive year that New York's production has declined. Maine was the third leading state with 187,000 gallons, up 10 percent from last year.

The 1999 maple season was less than favorable for all New England states except Connecticut and Maine. Temperatures ranged from too warm to too cold for good sap flow in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, but were favorable in Connecticut and Maine. New York also experienced less than ideal temperatures, ranging from too warm in February to too cold in March. Syrup quality in New York was reported good and grade was above average. Temperatures in Michigan and Wisconsin were too warm in March, reducing adequate flow. Temperatures in Ohio and Pennsylvania were mostly favorable.

Yield per tap varied among states, with five states averaging above a year ago and the remaining states averaging below last year. The 1999 tapping season started 3 days later than last year but lasted only 1 day less than a year ago. Syrup color was primarily medium to light amber in all States. The sap's sugar content was about average for most states.

Reliability of June 1 Winter Wheat Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 25 and June 7 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in ten States that accounted for 74 percent of the 1998 production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. In early 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 average 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 combined 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 are harvested on the final visit.

The farm operator survey included a sample of approximately 6,800 wheat producers representing all major production areas. These producers were selected from an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable winter wheat acres for harvest and 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 data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The survey data were also reviewed considering weather patterns and crop progress compared to previous months 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 data and the State analyses to prepare the published June 1 forecasts.

Revision Policy: The June 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 the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data warrant changes.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the June 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 June 1 production forecast and the final estimate as a percentage of the final estimate, and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1979-1998 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 June 1 winter wheat production forecast is 5.7 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast of 1.61 billion bushels will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.7 percent or approximately 92 million bushels. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.8 percent or approximately 158 million bushels. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 84 million bushels, ranging from 8 million to 242 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the June 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

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