



Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Down 3 Percent

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.65 billion bushels, down 3 percent from 1999. Based on May 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 47.5 bushels per acre, 0.3 less than last year's record. If realized, this would be the second highest yield on record. Record yields are forecast in Ohio and North Carolina. Grain area totals 34.7 million acres, down 2 percent from last season. Dry conditions in Texas have led to abnormally high abandonment.

All oranges production forecast for 1999-00 is 12.9 million tons, virtually unchanged from last month's forecast but 31 percent above last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast remains at 228 million boxes (10.3 million tons), the second largest utilized crop. If realized, it will be 23 percent higher than the 186 million boxes (8.37 million tons) utilized last season. Florida's early and midseason variety forecast is final at 134 million boxes (6.03 million tons), 20 percent higher than last season. Their Valencia forecast continues at 94.0 million boxes (4.23 million tons), 27 percent above last season's final utilization. Fruit size is above average and droppage is near a record low.

Texas orange production is forecast at 1.70 million boxes (73,000 tons), a drop of 100,000 boxes from last month. Utilization totals for the season indicate the need to reduce the forecast since harvest is nearly complete. If realized, it will be 19 percent larger than last season's utilization and the largest orange crop since the 1988-89 season when 1.85 million boxes were utilized. The California and Arizona forecasts are carried forward from last month's forecast.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 1999-00 season remains at 1.54 gallons per box of 42.0 degree Brix concentrate. The early and midseason portion is final at 1.48 gallons per box as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The late season (Valencia) orange yield is increased to 1.66 gallons per box from 1.64 last month. However, a smaller percentage of boxes are going into FCOJ this year. Other processed products besides FCOJ are using the greater quantity.

This report was approved on May 12, 2000.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Richard E. Rominger



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Frederic A. Vogel

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**Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1999 and Forecasted May 1, 2000**

State	Planted	Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AR	1,150	920	1,080	56.0	55.0	51,520	59,400
CA	500	370	350	78.0	82.0	28,860	28,700
CO	2,550	2,400	2,350	43.0	42.0	103,200	98,700
DE	65	70	63	57.0	63.0	3,990	3,969
GA	300	225	240	43.0	45.0	9,675	10,800
ID	780	710	730	76.0	78.0	53,960	56,940
IL	950	1,010	910	60.0	55.0	60,600	50,050
IN	550	510	510	66.0	62.0	33,660	31,620
KS	9,800	9,200	9,200	47.0	44.0	432,400	404,800
KY	670	410	430	60.0	55.0	24,600	23,650
MD	220	200	205	60.0	64.0	12,000	13,120
MI	530	600	500	69.0	65.0	41,400	32,500
MS	230	165	210	50.0	43.0	8,250	9,030
MO	1,000	920	920	48.0	48.0	44,160	44,160
MT	1,500	970	1,430	38.0	36.0	36,860	51,480
NE	1,850	1,800	1,750	48.0	43.0	86,400	75,250
NY	160	125	150	65.0	61.0	8,125	9,150
NC	720	580	590	49.0	52.0	28,420	30,680
OH	1,020	1,030	1,005	70.0	72.0	72,100	72,360
OK	6,100	4,300	4,100	35.0	38.0	150,500	155,800
OR	750	630	740	47.0	64.0	29,610	47,360
PA	200	190	195	54.0	53.0	10,260	10,335
SC	190	220	185	43.0	47.0	9,460	8,695
SD	1,350	1,260	1,280	47.0	44.0	59,220	56,320
TN	580	340	380	54.0	50.0	18,360	19,000
TX	6,000	3,400	2,200	36.0	32.0	122,400	70,400
VA	240	240	205	57.0	65.0	13,680	13,325
WA	1,850	1,670	1,750	58.0	67.0	96,860	117,250
WY	190	185	175	33.0	31.0	6,105	5,425
Oth Sts ¹	1,250	922	876	47.0	44.0	43,354	38,536
US	43,245	35,572	34,709	47.8	47.5	1,699,989	1,648,805

¹ Other States include AL, AZ, FL, IA, LA, MN, NV, NJ, NM, ND, UT, WV, and WI. Individual state level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2000 Summary."

**Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1998-99 and Forecast May 1, 2000¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AZ	75	80	97.0	95.0	15,120	7,275	7,600
CA	85	76	105.0	95.0	15,750	8,925	7,220
MT	350		27.0		12,040	9,450	
ND	3,000		24.0		94,400	72,000	
Oth Sts ²	59		28.3		809	1,672	
US	3,569		27.8		138,119	99,322	

¹ Area harvested for U.S. and northern States will be published in "Acreage" released June 30, 2000. Yield and production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 12, 2000.

² Other States include MN and SD. Individual state level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2000 Summary."

**Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 1998-99
and Forecast May 1, 2000¹**

Year	Winter			Spring			Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	White	Hard Red	White	Durum	
	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
1998	1,179,452	442,677	258,604	486,370	42,099	138,119	2,547,321
1999	1,054,996	453,421	191,572	447,931	55,201	99,322	2,302,443
2000	976,187	444,537	228,081				

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. Washington Wheat Variety Survey indicates winter wheat is 91 percent White.

**Hay: Stocks on Farms by State and United States,
December 1 and May 1, 1997-00**

State	Dec 1			May 1		
	1997	1998	1999	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AL	1,646	1,213	1,472	191	141	202
AZ	171	177	184	34	28	27
AR	2,075	1,900	1,900	272	260	500
CA	1,598	3,246	2,285	420	428	381
CO	2,133	2,807	2,900	616	966	690
CT	69	77	47	16	13	8
DE	7	18	15	5	8	6
FL	436	357	550	65	27	80
GA	1,045	1,000	1,245	203	209	240
ID	2,743	3,329	2,617	520	777	257
IL	1,327	2,100	1,600	474	543	410
IN	1,213	1,775	1,316	327	350	290
IA	3,374	4,500	4,700	623	1,050	1,150
KS	5,609	6,500	5,800	889	1,525	1,400
KY	3,615	4,922	4,006	603	913	577
LA	668	290	502	103	58	91
ME	152	196	138	25	56	23
MD	381	333	300	55	76	65
MA	92	101	84	17	40	17
MI	1,993	2,093	2,110	414	556	1,170
MN	3,647	5,261	5,450	640	1,493	1,570
MS	1,530	1,500	1,350	198	200	135
MO	6,239	6,933	5,997	881	1,387	1,445
MT	5,042	4,568	4,448	1,151	1,104	1,011
NE	4,549	5,170	4,900	1,222	1,306	1,500
NV	708	857	867	151	233	290
NH	49	72	65	9	17	11
NJ	138	121	109	20	15	28
NM	479	450	595	165	170	185
NY	1,998	1,990	1,900	344	435	385
NC	1,162	1,189	1,090	152	163	255
ND	4,069	4,064	5,291	744	545	1,430
OH	2,387	2,558	1,830	616	581	430
OK	4,444	3,042	4,200	919	507	1,000
OR	1,600	2,159	2,245	621	135	128
PA	2,299	2,800	1,700	452	730	440
RI	9	12	8	1	2	1
SC	410	415	410	82	96	88
SD	7,888	9,500	9,500	2,031	2,000	3,100
TN	3,184	3,175	2,655	555	635	607
TX	8,764	5,496	6,568	2,191	1,450	2,627
UT	1,658	1,695	1,540	435	485	320
VT	261	328	229	73	116	60
VA	1,591	1,693	1,883	250	417	257
WA	1,295	1,663	1,377	308	410	165
WV	848	949	524	110	150	40
WI	4,320	5,100	5,900	1,271	1,400	3,000
WY	2,129	2,372	2,480	363	611	725
US	103,044	112,066	108,882	21,827	24,817	28,817

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
1997-98, 1998-99 and Forecasted May 1, 2000¹**

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel ³						
AZ ⁴	350	550	550	13	21	21
CA ⁴	44,000	21,000	40,000	1,650	787	1,500
FL	140,000	112,000	134,000	6,300	5,040	6,030
TX	1,350	1,250	1,500	57	53	64
US	185,700	134,800	176,050	8,020	5,901	7,615
Valencia						
AZ ⁴	650	600	350	25	22	13
CA ⁴	25,000	15,000	27,000	938	563	1,013
FL	104,000	74,000	94,000	4,680	3,330	4,230
TX	175	180	200	7	8	9
US	129,825	89,780	121,550	5,650	3,923	5,265
All						
AZ ⁴	1,000	1,150	900	38	43	34
CA ⁴	69,000	36,000	67,000	2,588	1,350	2,513
FL	244,000	186,000	228,000	10,980	8,370	10,260
TX	1,525	1,430	1,700	64	61	73
US	315,525	224,580	297,600	13,670	9,824	12,880
Temples						
FL	2,250	1,800	1,950	101	81	88
Grapefruit						
White Seedless						
FL ⁵	18,300	17,800	19,500	777	757	829
Colored Seedless						
FL ⁶	30,600	28,700	29,000	1,301	1,220	1,233
Other						
FL	650	550	600	28	23	26
All						
AZ ⁴	800	750	850	27	25	28
CA ⁴	8,000	7,500	8,000	268	251	268
FL ^{5 6}	49,550	47,050	49,100	2,106	2,000	2,088
TX	4,800	6,100	5,700	192	244	228
US	63,150	61,400	63,650	2,593	2,520	2,612
Tangerines						
AZ ^{4 7}	600	950	900	23	36	34
CA ^{4 7}	2,400	1,500	2,100	90	56	79
FL	5,200	4,950	6,900	247	235	328
US	8,200	7,400	9,900	360	327	441
Lemons ⁴						
AZ	2,600	3,450	3,100	99	131	118
CA	21,000	16,200	20,000	798	616	760
US	23,600	19,650	23,100	897	747	878
Tangelos						
FL	2,850	2,550	2,200	128	115	99
K-Early Citrus						
FL	40	80	110	2	4	5

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 5,000,000 boxes in 1997-98.

⁶ Excludes Colored Seedless economic abandonment of 1,000,000 boxes in 1997-98.

⁷ Includes tangelos and tangors.

**Spring Potatoes: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1998-99 and Forecasted May 1, 2000**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
AL ¹	1.6		175		221	280	
AZ	9.6	11.0	315	290	2,268	3,024	3,190
CA	19.0	18.8	400	355	6,198	7,600	6,674
FL	28.0	24.0	315	291	7,358	8,820	6,990
Hastings	21.0	17.0	330	300	5,758	6,930	5,100
Other FL	7.0	7.0	270	270	1,600	1,890	1,890
NC ²	16.5	17.0	200	200	3,325	3,300	3,400
TX	9.8	9.3	235	240	1,751	2,303	2,232
US	84.5	80.1	300	281	21,121	25,327	22,486

¹ Alabama spring potatoes combined with summer in 2000.

² North Carolina summer potatoes included with spring in 2000.

**Peaches: Total Production by Crop, California,
1998-1999 and Forecasted May 1, 2000**

State	Total Production		
	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
Freestone	681.0	755.0	800.0
Clingstone ¹	1,045.0	1,059.0	1,100.0
Total	1,726.0	1,814.0	1,900.0

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

**Almonds (shelled basis): Utilized Production,
California, 1998-99 and Forecasted May 1, 2000**

State	Utilized Production		
	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
CA	520,000	830,000	675,000

**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value
by State and United States, 1998-99¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
CT	2,815	3,040	1,519	1,799	4,276	5,470
FL	6,800	5,800	2,515	2,640	17,102	15,312
GA	41,000	33,000	2,200	1,940	90,200	64,020
IN	8,500	6,500	2,000	1,800	17,000	11,700
KY	226,260	221,650	1,961	1,843	443,628	408,492
MD	6,500	6,500	1,400	1,400	9,100	9,100
MA	1,265	1,320	1,413	1,763	1,788	2,327
MO	2,700	2,300	2,130	2,015	5,751	4,635
NC	251,100	207,800	2,197	2,161	551,730	448,980
OH	9,800	9,800	1,830	1,740	17,934	17,052
PA	7,800	6,200	2,015	1,802	15,720	11,170
SC	45,000	39,000	2,050	2,000	92,250	78,000
TN	59,415	63,170	1,870	1,941	111,100	122,601
VA	45,000	38,300	2,131	2,320	95,898	88,855
WV	1,600	1,600	1,350	1,350	2,160	2,160
WI	2,050	1,180	2,063	2,388	4,230	2,818
US	717,605	647,160	2,062	1,997	1,479,867	1,292,692
	Price per Pound			Value of Production		
	1998	1999	1998	1998	1999	
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	
CT ²	5.400	4.500	12,398	11,363		
FL	1.697	1.730	29,022	26,490		
GA	1.707	1.685	153,971	107,874		
IN	1.897	1.890	32,249	22,113		
KY	1.917	1.920	850,470	784,498		
MD	1.630	1.660	14,833	15,106		
MA ²	5.670	5.100	7,581	8,384		
MO	1.905	1.879	10,956	8,709		
NC	1.771	1.754	977,267	787,381		
OH	1.904	1.912	34,146	32,603		
PA	1.101	1.065	17,301	11,896		
SC	1.711	1.691	157,840	131,898		
TN	1.963	1.955	218,097	239,651		
VA	1.816	1.801	174,193	160,036		
WV	1.915	1.900	4,136	4,104		
WI	1.498	1.490	6,335	4,198		
US	1.828	1.828	2,700,795	2,356,304		

¹ 1999 revised.

² CT and MA type 61 price and value not published to avoid disclosure; not included in U.S. total.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type,
State, and United States, 1998 - 1999 [†]**

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Class 1, Flue-cured						
Type 11, Old Belts						
NC	69,000	55,000	2,285	2,400	157,665	132,000
VA	33,000	26,000	2,220	2,420	73,260	62,920
US	102,000	81,000	2,264	2,406	230,925	194,920
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	143,000	119,000	2,240	2,100	320,320	249,900
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	31,000	26,000	2,000	2,100	62,000	54,600
SC	45,000	39,000	2,050	2,000	92,250	78,000
US	76,000	65,000	2,030	2,040	154,250	132,600
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	6,800	5,800	2,515	2,640	17,102	15,312
GA	41,000	33,000	2,200	1,940	90,200	64,020
US	47,800	38,800	2,245	2,045	107,302	79,332
Total 11-14	368,800	303,800	2,204	2,162	812,797	656,752
Class 2, Fire-cured						
Type 21, VA Belt						
VA	1,500	1,600	1,560	1,670	2,340	2,672
Type 22, Eastern District						
KY	3,850	3,750	2,315	2,350	8,913	8,813
TN	7,300	7,000	2,330	2,280	17,009	15,960
US	11,150	10,750	2,325	2,304	25,922	24,773
Type 23, Western District						
KY	3,600	3,500	2,805	2,630	10,098	9,205
TN	590	570	2,500	2,500	1,475	1,425
US	4,190	4,070	2,762	2,612	11,573	10,630
Total 21-23	16,840	16,420	2,365	2,319	39,835	38,075
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3A, Light Air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
IN	8,500	6,500	2,000	1,800	17,000	11,700
KY	215,000	210,000	1,935	1,810	416,025	380,100
MO	2,700	2,300	2,130	2,015	5,751	4,635
NC	8,100	7,800	1,450	1,600	11,745	12,480
OH	9,800	9,800	1,830	1,740	17,934	17,052
TN	51,000	55,000	1,795	1,890	91,545	103,950
VA	10,400	10,600	1,940	2,180	20,176	23,108
WV	1,600	1,600	1,350	1,350	2,160	2,160
US	307,100	303,600	1,896	1,829	582,336	555,185
Type 32, Southern MD Belt						
MD	6,500	6,500	1,400	1,400	9,100	9,100
PA	3,300	3,000	1,900	1,750	6,270	5,250
US	9,800	9,500	1,568	1,511	15,370	14,350
Total 31-32	316,900	313,100	1,886	1,819	597,706	569,535

See footnotes at end of table.

**Tobacco: Price and Value by Class, Type,
State, and United States, 1998-99¹ (continued)**

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
Class 1, Flue-cured				
Type 11, Old Belts				
NC	1.780	1.760	280,644	232,320
VA	1.792	1.766	131,282	111,117
US	1.784	1.762	411,926	343,437
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt				
NC	1.773	1.750	567,927	437,325
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt				
NC	1.716	1.720	106,392	93,912
SC	1.711	1.691	157,840	131,898
US	1.713	1.703	264,232	225,810
Type 14, GA-FL Belt				
FL	1.697	1.730	29,022	26,490
GA	1.707	1.685	153,971	107,874
US	1.705	1.694	182,993	134,364
Total 11-14	1.756	1.737	1,427,078	1,140,936
Class 2, Fire-cured				
Type 21, VA Belt				
VA	1.936	1.819	4,530	4,860
Type 22, Eastern District				
KY	2.259	2.312	20,134	20,376
TN	2.251	2.314	38,287	36,931
US	2.254	2.313	58,421	57,307
Type 23, Western District				
KY	2.159	2.260	21,802	20,803
TN	2.159	2.271	3,185	3,236
US	2.159	2.261	24,987	24,039
Total 21-23	2.208	2.264	87,938	86,206
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3A, Light Air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
IN	1.897	1.890	32,249	22,113
KY	1.903	1.900	791,696	722,190
MO	1.905	1.879	10,956	8,709
NC	1.899	1.909	22,304	23,824
OH	1.904	1.912	34,146	32,603
TN	1.907	1.894	174,576	196,881
VA	1.892	1.896	38,173	43,813
WV	1.915	1.900	4,136	4,104
US	1.903	1.899	1,108,236	1,054,237
Type 32, Southern MD Belt				
MD	1.630	1.660	14,833	15,106
PA	0.800	0.800	5,016	4,200
US	1.291	1.345	19,849	19,306
Total 31-32	1.887	1.885	1,128,085	1,073,543

See footnotes at end of table.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 1998 - 1999 ¹ (continued)**

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3B, Dark						
Air-cured						
Type 35, One Sucker						
Belt						
KY	2,450	2,850	2,280	2,370	5,586	6,755
TN	525	600	2,040	2,110	1,071	1,266
US	2,975	3,450	2,238	2,325	6,657	8,021
Type 36, Green River						
Belt						
KY	1,360	1,550	2,210	2,335	3,006	3,619
Type 37, VA Sun-cured						
Belt						
VA	100	100	1,220	1,550	122	155
Total 35-37	4,435	5,100	2,206	2,313	9,785	11,795
Class 4, Cigar Filler						
Type 41, PA Seedleaf						
PA	4,500	3,200	2,100	1,850	9,450	5,920
Class 5, Cigar Binder						
Class 5A, CT Valley						
Binder						
Type 51, CT Valley						
Broadleaf						
CT	1,435	1,530	1,600	1,650	2,296	2,525
MA	925	970	1,445	1,695	1,337	1,644
US	2,360	2,500	1,539	1,668	3,633	4,169
Class 5B, WI Binder						
Type 54, Southern WI						
WI	1,500	890	2,180	2,530	3,270	2,252
Type 55, Northern WI						
WI	550	290	1,745	1,952	960	566
Total 54-55	2,050	1,180	2,063	2,388	4,230	2,818
Total 51-55	4,410	3,680	1,783	1,899	7,863	6,987
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
Type 61, CT Valley						
Shade-grown						
CT	1,380	1,510	1,435	1,950	1,980	2,945
MA	340	350	1,325	1,951	451	683
US	1,720	1,860	1,413	1,951	2,431	3,628
All Cigar Types						
Total 41-61	10,630	8,740	1,857	1,892	19,744	16,535
All Tobacco	717,605	647,160	2,062	1,997	1,479,867	1,292,692

See footnotes at end of table.

**Tobacco: Price and Value by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 1998-99¹ (continued)**

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3B, Dark				
Air-cured				
Type 35, One Sucker				
Belt				
KY	1.952	2.066	10,904	13,956
TN	1.913	2.056	2,049	2,603
US	1.946	2.064	12,953	16,559
Type 36, Green River				
Belt				
KY	1.974	1.982	5,934	7,173
Type 37, VA Sun-cured				
Belt				
VA	1.709	1.590	208	246
Total 35-37	1.951	2.033	19,095	23,978
Class 4, Cigar Filler				
Type 41, PA Seedleaf				
PA	1.300	1.300	12,285	7,696
Class 5, Cigar Binder				
Class 5A, CT Valley				
Binder				
Type 51, CT Valley				
Broadleaf				
CT	5.400	4.500	12,398	11,363
MA	5.670	5.100	7,581	8,384
US	5.499	4.737	19,979	19,747
Class 5B, WI Binder				
Type 54, Southern WI				
WI	1.500	1.490	4,905	3,355
Type 55, Northern WI				
WI	1.490	1.490	1,430	843
Total 54-55	1.498	1.490	6,335	4,198
Total 51-55	3.347	3.427	26,314	23,945
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper				
Type 61, CT Valley				
Shade-grown				
CT ²				
MA ²				
US ²				
All Cigar Types				
Total 41-55	2.229	2.451	38,599	31,641
All Tobacco	1.828	1.828	2,700,795	2,356,304

¹ 1999 revised.

² CT and MA Shade type 61 price and value not published to avoid disclosure; not included in U.S. total.

**Tobacco: Farm Marketings, Percent of Sales by Class,
Month, and State, 1999 Marketing Year**

Class and State	1999						2000				
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Flue-cured											
FL	7	45	30	15	3						100
GA	6	33	33	23	5						100
NC		31	28	21	20						100
SC		31	30	22	17						100
VA		32	26	20	22						100
Fire-cured											
VA					9	72	19				100
KY							45	36	18	1	100
TN							25	44	31		100
Air-cured											
IN					8	40	38	13	1		100
KY					10	49	29	11	1		100
MD									61	39	100
MO					16	33	47	4			100
NC					10	58	32				100
OH					13	34	37	16			100
PA ¹											
TN					11	61	26	2			100
VA					12	61	27				100
WV ¹											

¹ Sales by month are not available.

**Avocados: Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price,
and Value, by State and United States, 1998-00**

Year	Bearing Acreage ¹	Yield per Acre	Production		Utilization			
			Total	Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>		
CA								
1998-99 ²	59,400	2.29	136,000	136,000	136,000			
1999-00 ²	59,000	2.69	159,000	159,000	159,000			
FL								
1998-99	6,000	3.83	23,000	23,000	23,000			
1999-00	5,900	3.73	22,000	22,000	22,000			
HI								
1998-99	240	1.04	250	250	250			
1999-00	230	1.30	300	300	300			
US								
1998-99	65,640	2.43	159,250	159,250	159,250			
1999-00	65,130	2.78	181,300	181,300	181,300			
			Price per Ton		Value of Production			
			Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
CA								
1998-99	2,400.00		2,400.00	327,002				327,002
1999-00	2,360.00		2,360.00	375,413				375,413
FL								
1998-99	716.00		716.00	16,468				16,468
1999-00	748.00		748.00	16,456				16,456
HI								
1998-99	1,040.00		1,040.00	260				260
1999-00	1,200.00		1,200.00	360				360
US								
1998-99	2,160.00		2,160.00	343,730				343,730
1999-00	2,160.00		2,160.00	392,229				392,229

¹ Bearing acreage estimates are based on periodic orchard inventory surveys.

² Small quantities of processed avocados are included in fresh to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 1999-00

Month	Area				Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		1999	2000
	1999	2000	1999	2000		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Mar	3,735	3,040	2,100	1,580	3,155	4,195
Apr	3,750	3,040	2,145	1,590	3,260	4,665

**Bananas, Guavas, Papayas, and Taro: Area Harvested, Yield,
and Production, Hawaii, 1998-99**

Crop	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Bananas ^{1 2}	1,420	1,420	14.8	17.3	21,000	24,500
Guavas ²	710	630	20.6	17.0	14,600	10,700
Papayas ^{1 2}	2,120	1,940	18.8	21.9	39,900	42,400
Taro ^{1 3}	490	500			6,000	6,800

¹ 1999 revised.

² Only utilized production is estimated.

³ Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres. Yield is not estimated.

**Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested and Yield
by Type, State, and United States, 1998-99¹**

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Upland						
AL	495.0	565.0	475.0	561.0	559	535
AZ	250.0	270.0	248.0	269.0	1,177	1,278
AR	920.0	970.0	900.0	960.0	645	714
CA	650.0	610.0	620.0	605.0	887	1,254
FL	89.0	107.0	80.0	106.0	489	516
GA	1,370.0	1,470.0	1,280.0	1,300.0	578	579
KS	17.0	33.0	16.5	28.0	404	375
LA	535.0	615.0	525.0	610.0	586	709
MS	950.0	1,200.0	940.0	1,180.0	737	704
MO	370.0	380.0	357.0	377.0	471	601
NM	66.3	84.0	60.3	79.0	640	662
NC	710.0	880.0	705.0	825.0	699	475
OK	160.0	240.0	120.0	150.0	560	461
SC	290.0	330.0	286.0	315.0	587	428
TN	450.0	570.0	445.0	565.0	589	505
TX	5,650.0	6,150.0	3,300.0	5,100.0	524	475
VA	92.0	110.0	91.0	108.0	765	635
US	13,064.3	14,584.0	10,448.8	13,138.0	619	595
Amer-Pima						
AZ	15.9	9.0	15.5	8.9	830	879
CA	200.0	240.0	180.0	239.0	941	1,210
NM	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.0	658	734
TX	105.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	791	669
US	328.2	289.5	234.8	286.9	904	1,128
All						
AL	495.0	565.0	475.0	561.0	559	535
AZ	265.9	279.0	263.5	277.9	1,156	1,265
AR	920.0	970.0	900.0	960.0	645	714
CA	850.0	850.0	800.0	844.0	899	1,241
FL	89.0	107.0	80.0	106.0	489	516
GA	1,370.0	1,470.0	1,280.0	1,300.0	578	579
KS	17.0	33.0	16.5	28.0	404	375
LA	535.0	615.0	525.0	610.0	586	709
MS	950.0	1,200.0	940.0	1,180.0	737	704
MO	370.0	380.0	357.0	377.0	471	601
NM	73.6	91.5	67.6	86.0	642	668
NC	710.0	880.0	705.0	825.0	699	475
OK	160.0	240.0	120.0	150.0	560	461
SC	290.0	330.0	286.0	315.0	587	428
TN	450.0	570.0	445.0	565.0	589	505
TX	5,755.0	6,183.0	3,332.0	5,132.0	526	477
VA	92.0	110.0	91.0	108.0	765	635
US	13,392.5	14,873.5	10,683.6	13,424.9	625	607

¹ 1999 revised.

**Cotton: Production and Bales Ginned by Type,
State, and United States, 1998-99**

Type and State	Production in 480-lb Net Weight Bales ¹		Lint-seed Ratio ²		Bales Ginned in 480-lb Net Weight Bales ³	
	1998	1999 ⁴	1998	1999	1998	1999
	<i>1,000 Bales</i>	<i>1,000 Bales</i>			<i>Bales</i>	<i>Bales</i>
Upland						
AL	553.0	625.0			555,000	644,700
AZ	608.0	716.0			591,400	695,750
AR	1,209.0	1,428.0			1,191,650	1,410,300
CA	1,146.0	1,580.0			1,162,450	1,600,100
FL ⁵	81.5	114.0				
GA	1,542.0	1,567.0			1,564,150	1,570,700
KS ⁵	13.9	21.9				
LA	641.0	901.0			665,650	932,350
MS	1,444.0	1,731.0			1,435,050	1,716,800
MO	350.0	472.0			343,150	457,950
NM	80.4	109.0			63,600	53,050
NC	1,026.0	816.0			1,039,000	828,150
OK	140.0	144.0			142,300	143,000
SC	350.0	281.0			342,200	271,750
TN	546.0	595.0			543,400	590,450
TX	3,600.0	5,050.0			3,616,950	5,111,750
VA	145.1	142.8			135,400	135,700
US	13,475.9	16,293.7			13,470,100	16,291,750
Amer-Pima						
AZ	26.8	16.3			26,750	16,600
CA	352.8	602.7			352,750	602,450
NM	10.0	10.7			6,900	6,550
TX	52.7	44.6			55,750	48,850
US	442.3	674.3			442,150	674,450
All						
AL	553.0	625.0			555,000	644,700
AZ	634.8	732.3			618,150	712,350
AR	1,209.0	1,428.0	0.383	0.383	1,191,650	1,410,300
CA	1,498.8	2,182.7	0.398	0.398	1,515,200	2,202,550
FL ⁵	81.5	114.0				
GA	1,542.0	1,567.0			1,564,150	1,570,700
KS ⁵	13.9	21.9				
LA	641.0	901.0	0.391	0.396	665,650	932,350
MS	1,444.0	1,731.0	0.382	0.383	1,435,050	1,716,800
MO	350.0	472.0			343,150	457,950
NM	90.4	119.7			70,500	59,600
NC	1,026.0	816.0			1,039,000	828,150
OK	140.0	144.0			142,300	143,000
SC	350.0	281.0			342,200	271,750
TN	546.0	595.0			543,400	590,450
TX	3,652.7	5,094.6	0.373	0.376	3,672,700	5,160,600
VA	145.1	142.8			135,400	135,700
US	13,918.2	16,968.0			13,912,250	16,966,200

¹ Production ginned and to be ginned.

² Estimates available only for the five States shown. Three-year average.

³ Equivalent 480-lb net weight bales ginned, not adjusted for cross-State movement.

⁴ 1999 revised.

⁵ Bales withheld to avoid disclosure of individual gins, but are included in U.S. totals.

**Cottonseed: Production and Farm Disposition
by State and United States, 1998-99¹**

State	Production		Farm Disposition				Used for Planting ³	
			Sales to Oil Mills		Other ²			
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AL	192.0	225.0	67.0	78.0	125.0	147.0	6.5	6.9
AZ	288.0	275.0	52.0	16.0	236.0	259.0	2.5	2.6
AR	478.0	552.0	422.0	441.0	56.0	111.0	9.2	9.5
CA	544.0	799.0	84.0	86.0	460.0	713.0	7.3	8.3
FL	26.0	36.0	14.0	26.0	12.0	10.0	1.2	1.4
GA	526.0	546.0	229.0	379.0	297.0	167.0	18.0	18.0
KS	5.8	8.0	5.6	8.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4
LA	236.0	331.0	134.0	165.0	102.0	166.0	5.5	6.2
MS	561.0	667.0	543.0	612.0	18.0	55.0	12.0	13.0
MO	135.0	175.0	121.0	102.0	14.0	73.0	4.0	4.2
NM	32.6	50.5	4.5	2.2	28.1	48.3	0.9	0.9
NC	351.0	278.0	88.0	44.0	263.0	234.0	7.9	8.5
OK	54.0	52.0	47.0	50.0	7.0	2.0	2.7	3.1
SC	122.0	100.0	69.0	60.0	53.0	40.0	2.3	2.5
TN	205.0	223.0	154.0	155.0	51.0	68.0	4.0	4.2
TX	1,558.0	1,987.0	1,227.0	1,115.0	331.0	872.0	62.4	63.3
VA	51.0	49.0	0.0	1.0	51.0	48.0	1.0	1.0
US	5,365.4	6,353.5	3,261.1	3,340.2	2,104.3	3,013.3	147.7	154.0

¹ 1998 crop revised, 1999 crop preliminary.

² Includes planting seed, feed, exports, inter-farm sales, shrinkage, losses, and other uses.

³ Included in "other" farm disposition. Planting seed from previous years' crop.

Cotton: Cumulative Boll Counts

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted Objective Yield surveys in 12 cotton producing States during 1999. Randomly selected plots of cotton fields were visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey for 5 States which accounted for over 65 percent of the 1999 U.S. Upland cotton production. The remaining 7 States are new to the Objective Yield survey and do not have 3 years of historical counts available. The “large bolls” are total bolls counted from August through harvest. This count includes only bolls greater than one inch in diameter and burrs.

Cotton: Cumulative Large Bolls and Harvesting Loss by State, 1990-99

Year	Arkansas		California	
	Large Bolls ¹	Harvest Loss per Acre	Large Bolls ¹	Harvest Loss per Acre
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1990	669	74	843	131
1991	782	89	814	110
1992	817	73	819	116
1993	753	105	839	122
1994	812	83	806	133
1995	689	66	680	105
1996	741	64	744	165
1997	811	101	697	103
1998	640	122	655	180
1999	689	71	776	103
	Louisiana		Mississippi	
1990	888	78	693	93
1991	770	68	726	90
1992	875	60	708	84
1993	661	65	608	76
1994	748	75	760	99
1995	615	49	607	78
1996	607	52	729	82
1997	643	45	833	76
1998	600	75	821	84
1999	728	93	766	94
	Texas			
1990	489	39		
1991	430	41		
1992	489	53		
1993	489	36		
1994	486	41		
1995	415	36		
1996	498	39		
1997	458	27		
1998	482	37		
1999	456	41		

¹ Total large bolls in 40 feet of row.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1999-00
(Domestic Units)¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	5,223.0	5,733.0	4,758.0	
Corn for Grain ²	77,431.0	77,881.0	70,537.0	
Corn for Silage			6,062.0	
Hay, All			63,160.0	63,052.0
Alfalfa			23,985.0	
All Other			39,175.0	
Oats	4,670.0	4,351.0	2,453.0	2,473.0
Proso Millet	600.0		540.0	
Rice	3,581.0	3,395.0	3,562.0	
Rye	1,582.0		383.0	
Sorghum for Grain ²	9,288.0	8,979.0	8,544.0	
Sorghum for Silage			320.0	
Wheat, All	62,814.0	61,664.0	53,909.0	
Winter	43,431.0	43,245.0	35,572.0	34,709.0
Durum	4,035.0	3,610.0	3,569.0	
Other Spring	15,348.0	14,809.0	14,768.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,076.0	1,516.0	1,044.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	387.0		382.0	
Mustard Seed	60.8		58.8	
Peanuts	1,534.5	1,474.0	1,436.0	
Rapeseed	4.6		4.4	
Safflower	275.0		262.0	
Soybeans for Beans	73,780.0	74,871.0	72,476.0	
Sunflower	3,553.0	3,047.0	3,441.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	14,873.5	15,558.0	13,424.9	
Upland	14,584.0	15,341.0	13,138.0	
Amer-Pima	289.5	217.0	286.9	
Sugarbeets	1,562.7	1,577.5	1,527.1	
Sugarcane			991.2	
Tobacco			647.2	500.7
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	6.1		4.4	
Dry Edible Beans	2,023.0	1,836.7	1,877.0	
Dry Edible Peas	281.6		263.6	
Lentils	182.0		174.5	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.4	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.4	
Hops			34.3	
Peppermint Oil			106.3	
Potatoes, All	1,376.7		1,332.3	
Winter	18.1	17.2	17.8	17.0
Spring	86.8	82.1	84.5	80.1
Summer	68.8		63.9	
Fall	1,203.0		1,166.1	
Spearmint Oil			24.4	
Sweet Potatoes	93.3	93.7	82.9	
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 2000 crop year. ² Area planted for all purposes. ³ Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 1999-00
(Domestic Units)¹

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		1999	2000	1999	2000
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	59.2		281,853	
Corn for Grain	"	133.8		9,437,337	
Corn for Silage	Ton	15.9		96,169	
Hay, All	"	2.52		159,077	
Alfalfa	"	3.50		83,924	
All Other	"	1.92		75,153	
Oats	Bu	59.6		146,218	
Proso Millet	"	33.2		17,910	
Rice ²	Cwt	5,908		210,458	
Rye	Bu	28.7		10,993	
Sorghum for Grain	"	69.7		595,166	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	11.6		3,716	
Wheat, All	Bu	42.7		2,302,443	
Winter	"	47.8	47.5	1,699,989	1,648,805
Durum	"	27.8		99,322	
Other Spring	"	34.1		503,132	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,306		1,363,680	
Cottonseed ³	Ton			6,354	
Flaxseed	Bu	20.6		7,880	
Mustard Seed	Lb	816		48,010	
Peanuts	"	2,667		3,829,490	
Rapeseed	"	1,155		5,080	
Safflower	"	1,545		404,715	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	36.5		2,642,908	
Sunflower	Lb	1,262		4,341,862	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All ²	Bale	607		16,968.0	
Upland ²	"	595		16,293.7	
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,128		674.3	
Sugarbeets	Ton	21.8		33,319	
Sugarcane	"	35.9		35,551	
Tobacco	Lb	1,997		1,292,692	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,364		60	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,770		33,230	
Dry Edible Peas ²	"	1,908		5,030	
Lentils ²	"	1,368		2,387	
Wrinkled Seed Peas	"			658	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,640		10,500	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	46,000		16,100	
Hops	"	1,881		64,456	
Peppermint Oil	"	71		7,537	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	359		478,109	
Winter	"	229	278	4,070	4,720
Spring	"	300	281	25,327	22,486
Summer	"	295		18,865	
Fall	"	369		429,847	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	101		2,454	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	145		11,980	
Taro (HI) 3/	Lb			6,800	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2000 crop year. ² Yield in pounds. ³ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 1998-00
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Unit	Production		
		1998	1999	2000
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Citrus ²				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,593	2,520	2,612
K-Early Citrus (FL)	"	2	4	5
Lemons	"	897	747	878
Oranges	"	13,670	9,824	12,880
Tangelos (FL)	"	128	115	99
Tangerines	"	360	327	441
Temples (FL)	"	101	81	95
Non-Citrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	11,648.4	10,741.3	
Apricots	Ton	118.5	90.8	
Bananas (HI)	Lb	21,000.0	24,500.0	
Grapes	Ton	5,820.0	6,169.4	
Olives (CA)	"	90.0	145.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lb	39,900.0	42,400.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,401.3	2,521.4	
Pears	Ton	955.1	981.6	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	108.0	178.0	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	25.6	22.9	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	520,000	830,000	675,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	15.5	38.0	
Pecans	Lb	146,400	341,700	
Pistachios (CA)	"	188,000	123,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	227.0	283.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	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 2000 crop year.

² Production years are 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-00.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1999-00
(Metric Units)¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,113,700	2,320,090	1,925,520	
Corn for Grain ²	31,335,550	31,517,660	28,545,620	
Corn for Silage			2,453,230	
Hay, All ³			25,560,220	25,516,510
Alfalfa			9,706,490	
All Other			15,853,730	
Oats	1,889,900	1,760,810	992,700	1,000,800
Proso Millet	242,810		218,530	
Rice	1,449,190	1,373,920	1,441,510	
Rye	640,220		155,000	
Sorghum for Grain ²	3,758,760	3,633,710	3,457,670	
Sorghum for Silage			129,500	
Wheat, All ³	25,420,200	24,954,800	21,816,430	
Winter	17,576,090	17,500,820	14,395,630	14,046,390
Durum	1,632,920	1,460,930	1,444,340	
Other Spring	6,211,180	5,993,050	5,976,460	
Oilseeds				
Canola	435,450	613,510	422,500	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	156,620		154,590	
Mustard Seed	24,610		23,800	
Peanuts	621,000	596,510	581,130	
Rapeseed	1,860		1,780	
Safflower	111,290		106,030	
Soybeans for Beans	29,858,030	30,299,540	29,330,310	
Sunflower	1,437,860	1,233,090	1,392,540	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	6,019,160	6,296,170	5,432,920	
Upland	5,902,000	6,208,350	5,316,820	
Amer-Pima	117,160	87,820	116,110	
Sugarbeets	632,410	638,400	618,000	
Sugarcane			401,130	
Tobacco			261,900	202,630
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	2,470		1,780	
Dry Edible Beans	818,690	743,290	759,600	
Dry Edible Peas	113,960		106,680	
Lentils	73,650		70,620	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,590	
Ginger Root (HI)			140	
Hops			13,860	
Peppermint Oil			43,020	
Potatoes, All ³	557,140		539,170	
Winter	7,320	6,960	7,200	6,880
Spring	35,130	33,230	34,200	32,420
Summer	27,840		25,860	
Fall	486,840		471,910	
Spearmint Oil			9,870	
Sweet Potatoes	37,760	37,920	33,550	
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 2000 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, 1999-00
(Metric Units)¹

Crop	Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.19		6,136,620	
Corn for Grain	8.40		239,719,400	
Corn for Silage	35.56		87,243,050	
Hay, All ²	5.65		144,312,230	
Alfalfa	7.84		76,134,570	
All Other	4.30		68,177,650	
Oats	2.14		2,122,350	
Proso Millet	1.86		406,190	
Rice	6.62		9,546,210	
Rye	1.80		279,240	
Sorghum for Grain	4.37		15,117,910	
Sorghum for Silage	26.03		3,371,100	
Wheat, All ²	2.87		62,662,230	
Winter	3.21	3.19	46,266,120	44,873,120
Durum	1.87		2,703,100	
Other Spring	2.29		13,693,010	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.46		618,550	
Cottonseed ³			5,763,800	
Flaxseed	1.29		200,160	
Mustard Seed	0.92		21,780	
Peanuts	2.99		1,737,030	
Rapeseed	1.29		2,300	
Safflower	1.73		183,580	
Soybeans for Beans	2.45		71,928,170	
Sunflower	1.41		1,969,440	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.68		3,694,350	
Upland	0.67		3,547,540	
Amer-Pima	1.26		146,810	
Sugarbeets	48.91		30,226,490	
Sugarcane	80.40		32,251,320	
Tobacco	2.24		586,360	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.53		2,720	
Dry Edible Beans	1.98		1,507,290	
Dry Edible Peas	2.14		228,160	
Lentils	1.53		108,270	
Wrinkled Seed Peas			29,850	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.84		4,760	
Ginger Root (HI)	51.56		7,300	
Hops	2.11		29,240	
Peppermint Oil	0.08		3,420	
Potatoes, All ²	40.22		21,686,660	
Winter	25.63	31.12	184,610	214,100
Spring	33.59	31.46	1,148,810	1,019,950
Summer	33.09		855,700	
Fall	41.32		19,497,530	
Spearmint Oil	0.11		1,110	
Sweet Potatoes	16.20		543,400	
Taro (HI) ^{3/}			3,080	

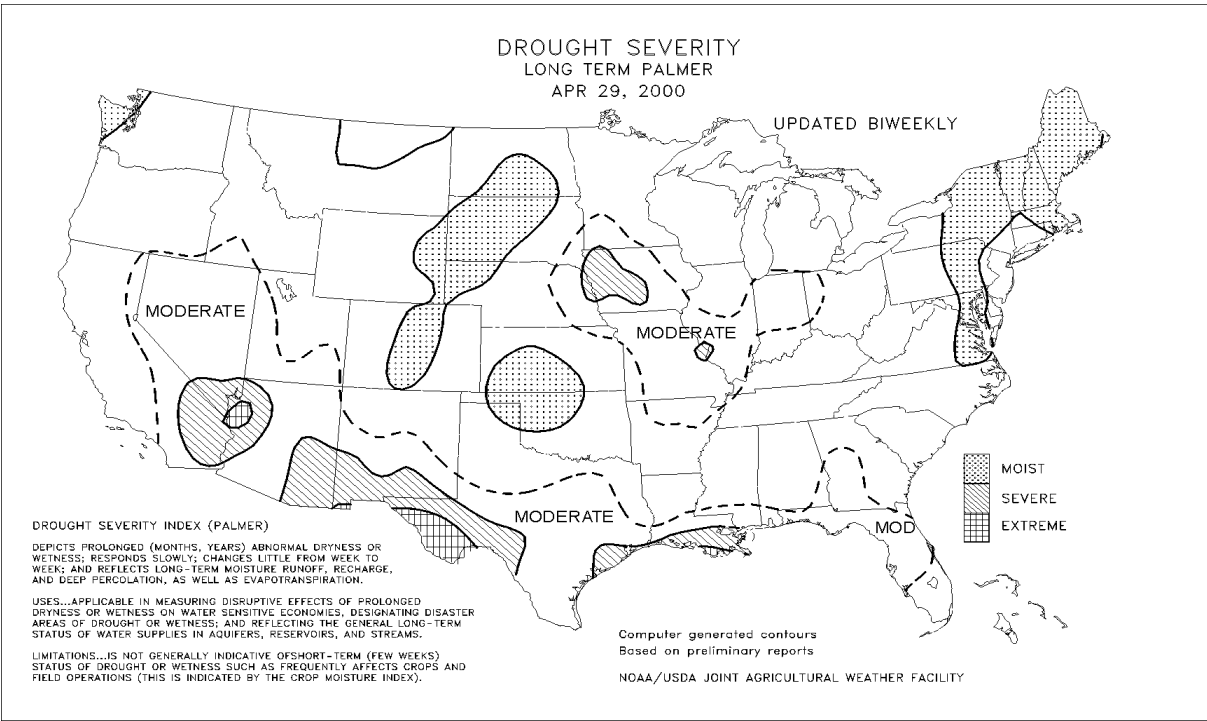
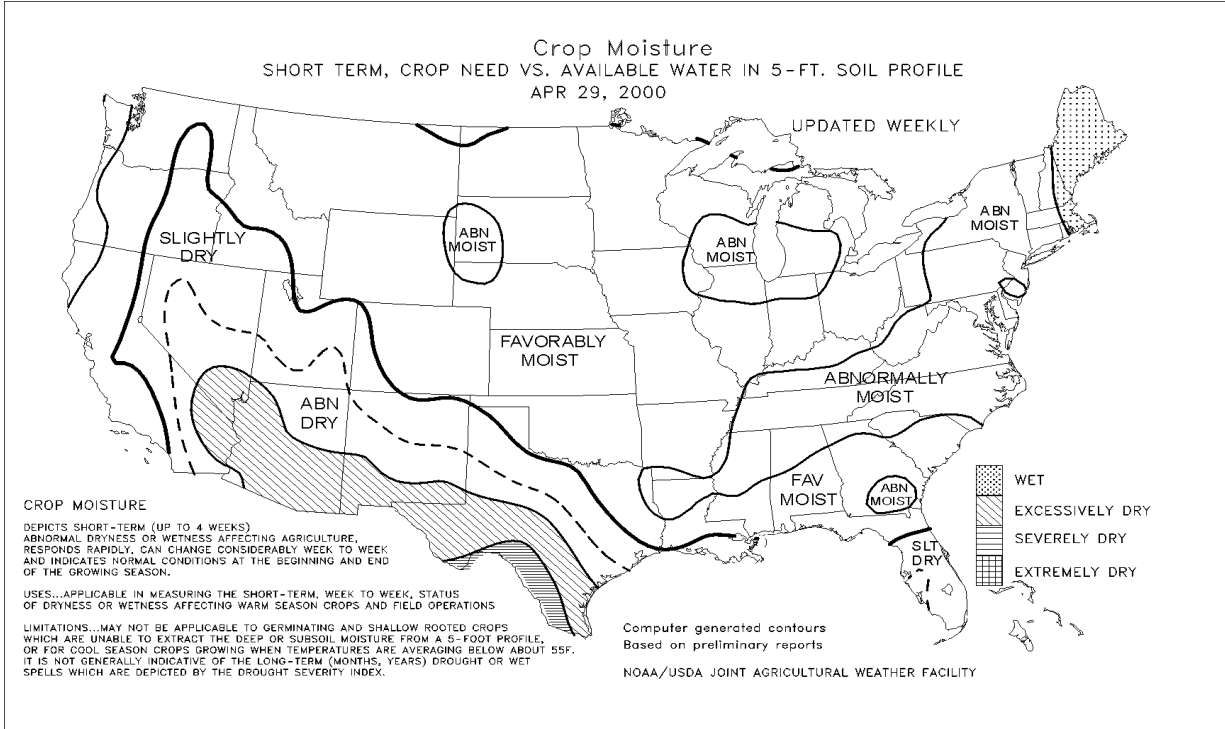
¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2000 crop year. ² Production may not add due to rounding. ³ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 1998-00
(Metric Units)

Crop	Production		
	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus ²			
Grapefruit	2,352,330	2,286,110	2,369,570
K-Early Citrus (FL)	1,810	3,630	4,540
Lemons	813,740	677,670	796,510
Oranges	12,401,220	8,912,180	11,684,540
Tangelos (FL)	116,120	104,330	89,810
Tangerines	326,590	296,650	400,070
Temples (FL)	91,630	73,480	79,830
Non-Citrus			
Apples	5,283,630	4,872,170	
Apricots	107,500	82,370	
Bananas (HI)	9,530	11,110	
Grapes	5,279,770	5,596,810	
Olives (CA)	81,650	131,540	
Papayas (HI)	18,100	19,230	
Peaches	1,089,210	1,143,690	
Pears	866,490	890,450	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	97,980	161,480	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	23,220	20,770	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	235,870	376,480	306,170
Hazelnuts	14,060	34,470	
Pecans	66,410	154,990	
Pistachios (CA)	85,280	55,790	
Walnuts (CA)	205,930	256,730	
Maple Syrup	5,790	5,900	

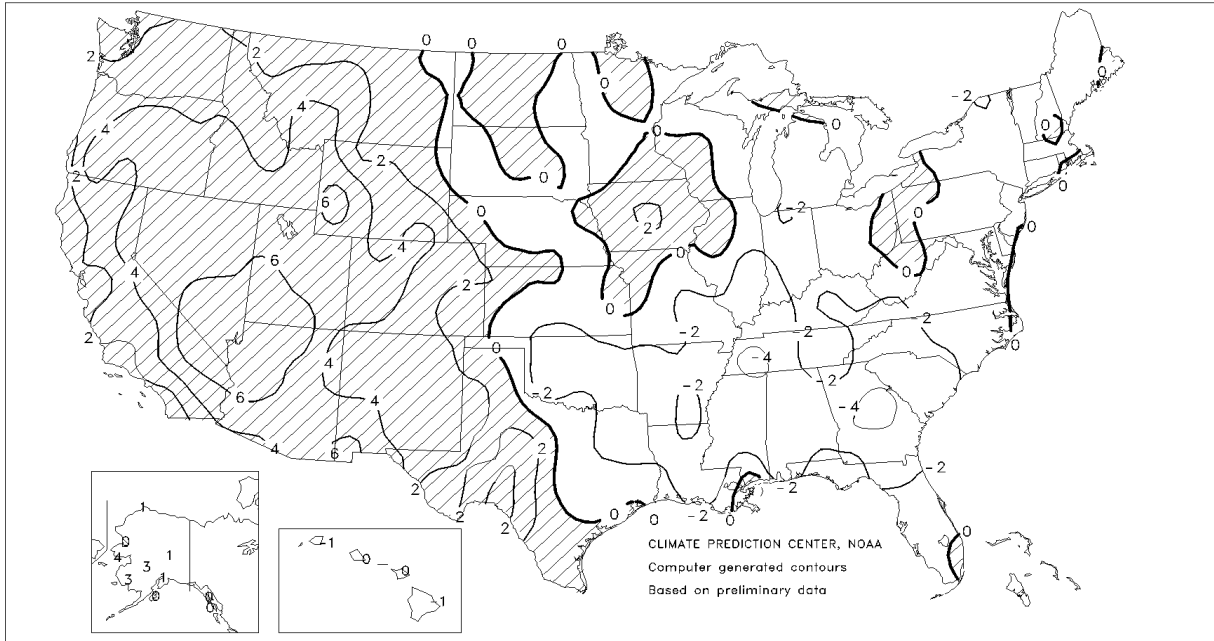
¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2000 crop year.

² Production years are 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-00.



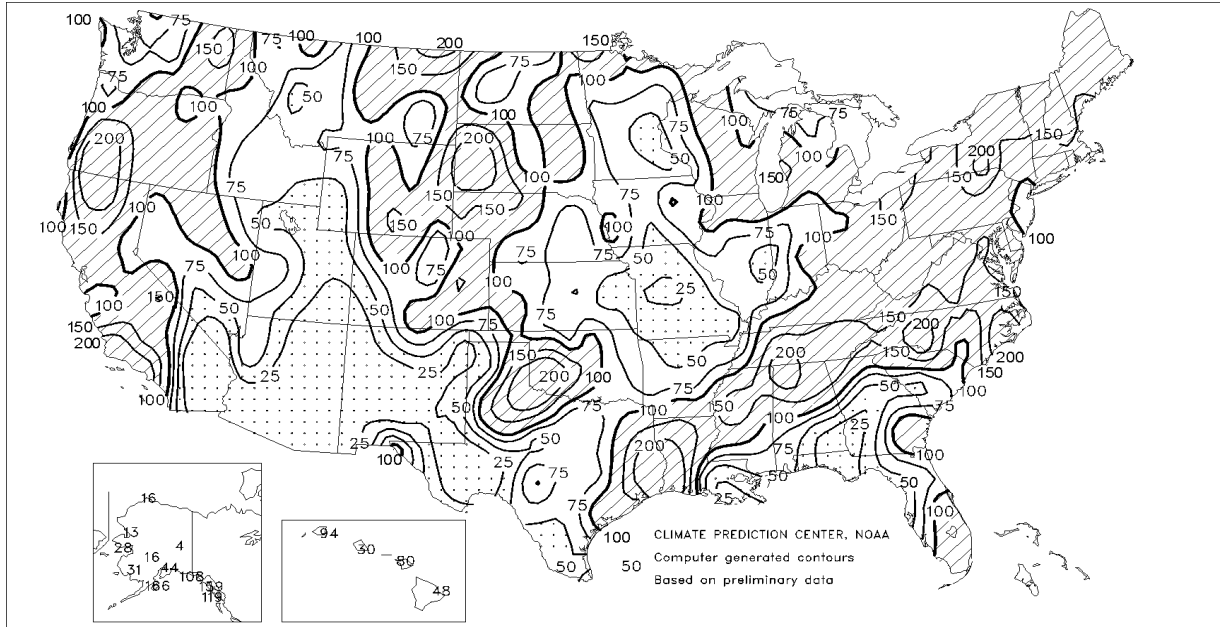
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

APR 2000



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

APR 2000



April Weather Summary

Much-needed rain boosted topsoil moisture in the eastern Corn Belt, but dryness continued to intensify in the western Corn Belt, especially from Minnesota southward into Missouri. Meanwhile, heavy rainfall eased or erased drought from eastern Texas to the interior Southeast and central Appalachians, but long-term moisture deficits continued to mount across the lower Southeast, especially in southern Georgia and northern Florida. Variable amounts of rain fell on the Plains, maintaining generally favorable topsoil moisture levels in key winter wheat areas. Rainfall was particularly welcomed in Oklahoma and across the central and northern High Plains. In contrast, most of southern and western Texas remained extremely dry. Following beneficial March precipitation, dry weather returned to the Southwest. Farther west, mid-month storminess elevated monthly precipitation totals well above normal in much of California and the Northwest. Frequent, occasionally heavy precipitation soaked the Northeast.

Cooler-than-normal weather prevailed across the eastern half of the Nation, ending a 5-month warm spell. However, very warm weather dominated areas from the High Plains to the West Coast. Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 4 degrees F below normal in the Southeast, but ranged from 2 to 8 degrees F above normal in the Southwest. In the transition zone, from the Plains and Midwest into the Northeast, near-normal monthly temperatures were belied by rapid day-to-day fluctuations. The month's most significant cold snaps reached winter wheat areas of the central Plains on April 4, 8, and 16, and portions of the interior Southeast on April 5 and 9.

April Crop Summary

As the month began, fieldwork progressed with few delays in the Great Plains and most of the Corn Belt. However, a broad band of precipitation from eastern Texas to New England delayed fieldwork in the southeastern Corn Belt and most of the Appalachians and Piedmont. Parts of the lower Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee Valleys, and adjacent areas of the Southeast and western Gulf Coast also experienced modest-to-significant rain delays. Corn planting accelerated in the southern Corn Belt, advancing to 26 percent complete in Missouri by April 9, mostly due to rapid progress in the Bootheel. In Kentucky and Tennessee, corn planting progressed more than 10 percentage points during the week ended April 9, but progress was limited due to rain.

Dry weather aided small grain seeding across the northern Corn Belt, northern Great Plains, and Pacific Northwest early in the month. In Nebraska and Iowa, growers planted more than three-fourths of their intended oat acreage by April 9. Barley and spring wheat plantings were active in the Pacific Northwest and most of the northern Great Plains. Cotton planting rapidly progressed in the Southwest due to dry weather and above-normal temperatures. By April 9, California growers had more than one-third of their cotton planted and more than one-fourth of the Arizona cotton was planted. Planting began in the Southeast, but wet weather limited progress in Alabama and prevented planting in the lower Mississippi Valley.

Below-normal temperatures briefly slowed winter wheat growth in the southern Great Plains, but development remained ahead of normal in most areas. In Texas, winter wheat was 20 percent headed on April 9, double the normal pace of 10 percent. In Oklahoma, 89 percent was jointing and 10 percent was headed, compared with the normal progress of 78 percent jointed and 3 percent headed. Wheat acreage in Kansas and Colorado was 60 and 23 percent jointed respectively, well ahead of the April 9 average for both States. Rice planting was more than 50 percent complete in Texas and Louisiana on April 9, but rain delayed planting in inland areas of the Mississippi Delta.

As mid-month approached, below normal temperatures slowed winter wheat development and hindered emergence of other small grains for several days in the northern Great Plains and eastern Corn Belt. However, the Nation's winter wheat crop remained one week ahead of normal for mid-April. Acreage heading progressed to 50 percent in Arkansas, 40 percent in North Carolina, 37 percent in Texas, and 27 percent in Oklahoma by April 16. Above-normal temperatures accelerated winter wheat and small grain development in the Southwest and Pacific Northwest. Eighty-five percent of the California winter wheat was at or beyond the heading stage on April 16, nearly double the previous week. In Washington and Idaho, spring wheat and barley emergence was slightly ahead of normal. Nearly one-third of the spring wheat was emerged in Washington on April 16.

Snow and rain delayed fieldwork in parts of the northern Great Plains and upper Mississippi Valley near mid-month. However, field preparations and planting gained momentum near the Ohio and Missouri River Valleys in the southern Corn Belt. On April 16, fifty three percent of the corn was planted in Missouri, more than 3 weeks ahead of the 5-year average and the most advanced progress on record for that date. Planting also rapidly advanced in Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the southern half of Illinois during the week ended April 16. Some early-planted fields in southern Texas progressed to the reproductive phase by mid-April.

Rain and below-normal temperatures hindered planting in the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast near mid-month. On April 16, cotton planting lagged behind normal in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. However, progress remained slightly ahead of normal in Texas and South Carolina. Rice planting remained active in Louisiana and Texas, but wet soils hindered planting in inland areas of the Mississippi Delta. In Mississippi, only 3 percent of the acreage was planted on April 16, compared with the 34-percent average for that date.

Dry weather continued to aid fieldwork across most of the Nation after mid-month, although heavy rain temporarily halted fieldwork in the central Corn Belt and around the Great Lakes. Planting accelerated in the southern Corn Belt, lower Mississippi Valley, Great Plains, and Southeast. In Missouri, 77 percent of the corn was planted by April 23, far ahead of the 29-percent average. In southern Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, rain delays were brief and by April 23, planting was over 50 percent complete in many areas. Mostly dry weather aided progress in Kansas and North Carolina, but heavy rain slowed progress in parts of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Dry soils and strong winds continued to hinder planting in parts of the southern Great Plains, eastern Gulf Coast, and Atlantic Coastal Plains after mid-April. Meanwhile, lingering wetness limited progress in interior areas of the Southeast and Mississippi Delta. By April 23, cotton planting fell behind normal in Texas and remained behind normal through most of the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast. Rice planting accelerated in Mississippi, as soils gradually dried following heavy mid-month rainfall, although progress remained far behind normal on April 23.

Planting and fieldwork remained active in the northern Great Plains, Pacific Northwest, and Southwest, with only minor rain delays in the California valleys. On April 23, cotton and rice plantings were ahead of the 5-year average in California. Meanwhile, spring wheat and barley seeding were well ahead of normal in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Washington, and Idaho. Spring wheat planting was also far ahead of normal in South Dakota. Seasonal temperatures and mostly adequate moisture aided rapid small grain emergence in the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest.

Mostly seasonal temperatures aided winter wheat development in the lower Mississippi Valley, Southeast, and a large portion of the Great Plains after mid month. Twenty percent of the crop was at the heading stage or beyond by April 23, one week ahead of the 5-year average. Mostly adequate soil moisture supplies aided crop development in the central Great Plains and Corn Belt. However, conditions deteriorated in parts of the northern and southern High Plains due to increasing moisture shortages.

During the final week of April, planting quickly progressed in the western Corn Belt, Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and parts of the Southeast. With most of the pre-planting field preparations complete, growers in Iowa and Minnesota planted well over 50 percent of their corn acreage during the week ended April 30. Cotton planting advanced 30 percentage points or more in Louisiana and Missouri, while rice planting accelerated in Arkansas and Mississippi. Planting progress was more modest in the central and eastern Corn Belt during the last week of April. Growers in Illinois and Indiana planted about a quarter of their corn acreage. Cool weather and lingering wetness limited corn planting in Michigan and Ohio late in the month, while rain delayed progress in Pennsylvania.

In the upper Mississippi Valley, northern Great Plains, and Pacific Northwest, mostly dry weather aided small grain seeding and above-normal temperatures promoted germination where topsoil moisture supplies were adequate. Spring wheat and barley plantings were more than one week ahead of normal in Minnesota, North Dakota, Washington, and Idaho on April 30. Spring wheat seeding remained far ahead of normal in South Dakota. Dry soils hindered small grain emergence in Montana, but light showers provided moisture to germinate seeds in Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

On April 30, one-third of the winter wheat crop was at the heading stage or beyond, nearly one week ahead of the average. Development rapidly continued in the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast, despite

cooler-than-normal temperatures. By April 30, wheat headed in North Carolina and Oklahoma was 80 and 76 percent, respectively, and nearly all of the crop was headed in Arkansas. Wheat fields in the Corn Belt and central Great Plains also quickly progressed to the heading stage. Warm weather promoted maturing in California, while above-normal temperatures promoted rapid development in the northern Great Plains, although no fields were heading on April 30.

Rice planting accelerated in Arkansas and Mississippi during the last week of April, but remained well behind normal in Mississippi due to lingering wetness and below-normal temperatures. The planting pace slowed in Louisiana and Texas, as progress neared completion. On April 30, thirty one percent of the crop was emerged, slightly ahead of the average for this date. Sorghum planting, at 23 percent, was also slightly ahead of the average for the end of April, as planting accelerated in the Mississippi Delta and southern Corn Belt during the last week of the month. In Missouri, planting was about 3 weeks ahead of normal and the most advanced progress on record for April 30. Planting began in Illinois and the central Great Plains.

Seventy nine percent of the sugarbeets and 6 percent of the peanuts were planted by the end of April. Beet planting rapidly progressed in Minnesota and North Dakota. Peanut planting lagged behind normal in Alabama and Georgia due to moisture shortages, while wet soils delayed planting in North Carolina and Virginia.

Winter Wheat: Harvested grain acreage for 2000 is forecast at 34.7 million acres, down 2 percent from 1999. If realized, this will be the smallest winter wheat area since 1971. Hard Red Winter (HRW) area is down 4 percent from a year ago with Texas accounting for about 1.2 million acres of the HRW drop. White wheat acres are up 6 percent, with Michigan the only major White state not showing an increase. Soft Red Winter (SRW) acreage is virtually unchanged from last year.

Good or better condition ratings of winter wheat on April 30 at 60 percent was 13 percentage points below 1999. The Texas condition rating was only 12 percent good to excellent for the same period.

Crop progress was slightly ahead of the average at the beginning of April. By the first week in May, development was about a week ahead of normal progress with 51 percent of winter wheat headed compared with 34 percent for the 5-year average. Forty percent of the Kansas crop was headed but only 1 percent was headed in Nebraska.

Above normal temperatures in the Corn Belt and Great Plains stimulated crop development in April. Soil moisture has been poor in most of Texas and eastern Oklahoma and up the central portion of the nation into Minnesota. Texas has grazed wheat, or if stands were sufficient, cut wheat for hay to supplement poor grazing conditions. Montana soil moisture condition ratings declined during April along with the condition ratings. Most of the Pacific Northwest crop is rated good to excellent.

Durum Wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 14.8 million bushels. This is down 9 percent from their 1999 total of 16.2 million bushels, primarily due to reduced yields in both States and reduced acreage in California. Above average temperatures in Arizona have helped development. Dry conditions have reduced pest stress, but have not adversely affected the crop due to irrigation. California's crop is rated in mostly good to excellent condition. Crop development was somewhat behind normal in the Imperial and San Joaquin valleys due to cool temperatures in March, but have recovered. Harvest began in the Imperial Valley on a very limited basis by late April with average yields reported. Harvest should begin in the San Joaquin Valley by mid-June.

Hay Stocks on Farms: Stocks of all hay on farms totaled 28.8 million tons on May 1, 2000, up 16 percent from May 1 of the previous year. This is the highest May stocks since 1987. Disappearance of hay from December 1, 1999 - May 1, 2000, totaled 80.1 million tons, 8 percent lower than the 1998-99 crop disappearance of 87.2 million tons for the same period.

Hay stocks on May 1, 2000 were higher compared to last year in 20 of the 48 estimating States. Mild winter conditions across the Upper Midwest and Plains, following favorable production in 1999, led to increased May stocks, especially in the Great Lakes area. Michigan and Wisconsin each reported the highest May

stocks since 1980. The increased stocks in these States offset the decreased stocks in States along the Ohio Valley which were effected by last year's drought.

Almonds: The 2000 California almond crop is forecast at 675 million meat pounds, down 19 percent from last year. Bearing acreage, at 500,000, is estimated to be up 4 percent from the previous crop year. Average yield is forecast at 1,350 pounds per acre. The nut set is expected to be lighter than last year's record crop. Variable weather conditions initially appeared to have hurt the bloom but sunny conditions after nut set had a favorable effect. The crop appears to be earlier than normal.

Avocados: U.S. avocado production for the 1999-2000 season totaled 181,300 tons, up 14 percent from last season. Bearing acreage, at 65,130, was down less than 1 percent from the 1998-1999 level. The value of U.S. avocados for the 1999-2000 season totaled \$392 million, up 14 percent from the previous season. California avocado production was 159,000 tons, up 17 percent from last season. The value of California's avocado production increased 15 percent, from the previous season, to \$375 million. Florida produced 22,000 tons of avocados in 1999-2000, down 4 percent from last season. Florida's value of production totaled \$16.5 million, virtually unchanged from last year. Hawaii produced 300 tons of avocados, up 20 percent from 1998-1999. Hawaii's value of production rose 38 percent to \$360 thousand for the 1999-2000 season. California reported adequate rain and temperature which provided ideal weather conditions for avocado production. Florida production was hampered by high winds from Hurricane Irene.

Papayas: Fresh papaya production from Hawaii is estimated at 4.67 million pounds for April, 11 percent higher than March and 43 percent higher than a year ago. The new disease resistant variety and increased acreage in areas not as affected by disease helped boost output compared to a year ago. Area in crop totaled 3,040 acres, unchanged from last month but 19 percent lower than last April. Harvested area, totaling 1,590 acres, was 1 percent higher than March but 26 percent lower than a year ago.

Hawaii total papaya utilization during 1999 is estimated at 42.4 million pounds, 6 percent higher than in 1998. Weather conditions were variable during 1999. Heavy rains during February and April slowed farm activity. Dry conditions along the Hamakua Coast of Hawaii Island during May and June slowed fruit development. Fresh sales of 39.4 million pounds were 11 percent higher than the previous year. Processed utilization, at 3.0 million pounds, was 30 percent lower than last year. Bearing area is estimated at 1,940 acres, 8 percent lower than in 1998.

California Peaches: The 2000 peach crop in California is forecast at 1.90 billion pounds, up 5 percent from 1999 and 10 percent above two years ago. Bearing acreage is estimated at 68,400, up 2 percent from 1999 and 3 percent above 1998. Adequate chilling hours and a wet spring have resulted in ideal weather conditions for both the California Freestone and Clingstone peach crops.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at a record high 800 million pounds, up 6 percent from last year's previous record high of 755 million pounds. Freestone bearing acreage is estimated at 39,000, up 5 percent from 1999 and up 8 percent from 1998.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 1,100 million pounds, up 4 percent from last year and 5 percent above 1998. Clingstone bearing acreage is estimated at 29,400 acres, down 1 percent from 1999 and 3 percent below 1998.

Bananas: Hawaii banana production for 1999 is estimated at a record breaking 24.5 million pounds, up 17 percent from 1998. New and maturing acreage continued to increase production levels, mainly of the Cavendish variety. The highlight of 1999 was the resumption of commercial banana exports after several decades of no exporting. Initial shipments to Japan and Guam began at midyear. Statewide, harvested acreage remained unchanged from a year ago at 1,420 acres. Minor acreage was pulled out on Hawaii Island

in 1999 due to Banana Bunchy Top Virus eradication efforts. Major production areas are located on the other side of the island. Weather for 1999 continued dry, but irrigation for major orchards was in place.

Guavas: The utilized production of guava in Hawaii totaled 10.7 million pounds in 1999, down 27 percent from 1998 and the lowest amount utilized since 1985. This is the fifth consecutive year of decline and 1999's decline was the largest one year drop of any of the previous five years. The harvested acreage for 1999 was down 11 percent from a year ago to 630 acres. Yield, based on utilized production only, averaged 17,000 pounds per acre, down 3,600 pounds from the previous year. The reduced 1999 utilized production was impacted primarily by low market demand.

Taro: Hawaii taro production for 1999 is estimated at 6.80 million pounds, up 13 percent from last year. Area harvested was 500 acres, up 10 acres from 1998. Taro for processing, at 6.50 million pounds, is grown mostly under wetland conditions and accounted for all of the increased production. Processed taro growers experienced an increase in yields due to favorable weather and improved cultural practices which decreased the presence of disease. Most taro is processed into poi. Fresh taro production, at 300,000 pounds, was unchanged from the previous year.

Grapefruit: The U.S. grapefruit forecast is 2.61 million tons, up 6 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last season. The Florida grapefruit forecast is raised 7 percent to 49.1 million boxes (2.09 million tons). White seedless increased to 19.5 million boxes (829,000 tons), 5 percent higher than the April 1 forecast. The colored seedless forecast is 29.0 million boxes (1.23 million tons), a 7 percent increase from a month ago. If realized, the white seedless will be 10 percent higher than last season and the colored seedless will be 1 percent above last season. The seedy grapefruit forecast is raised to 600,000 boxes (26,000 tons), 100,000 boxes higher than last month and 50,000 boxes higher than last season. Harvest is about 90 percent complete. Final utilization of seedy grapefruit is dependent on load tickets at the processing plants.

The May 1 grapefruit forecast from Texas is raised to 5.70 million boxes (228,000 tons), up 200,000 boxes from the previous forecast but 400,000 boxes below last season. Harvest is virtually complete, but delayed somewhat due to much needed precipitation. The California and Arizona forecasts are carried forward from last month's forecast.

Tangerines: The 1999-00 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at a record large 441,000 tons, up 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 35 percent from last season. Florida's tangerine forecast is increased to a record large 6.90 million boxes (328,000 tons), 1 percent higher than last month and 39 percent larger than last season. The early variety harvest is complete, but the late variety Honey tangerine harvest continues. Movement has declined only slightly in the last month, with most going into fresh channels. About 9 percent of the rows had some fruit remaining. The final estimate of utilization will be dependent on the quality and demand for the remaining fruit. The California and Arizona forecasts are carried forward from last month's forecast.

Tangelos: The 1999-00 Florida tangelo forecast is final at 2.20 million boxes (99,000 tons), 14 percent less than last season's final utilization. Although the Row Count survey shows about 5 percent of the rows having some fruit, there has been no recorded utilization in the past month. This crop is 23 percent smaller than two seasons ago. Also, it is about one-third the size of the record large 6.40 million boxes recorded in 1979-80.

Temples: Florida's 1999-00 Temple forecast is 1.95 million boxes (88,000 tons), a decrease of 150,000 boxes from the April 1 forecast but 150,000 boxes higher than last season's utilization. If realized, it will be the third smallest utilization since the record high 6.00 million boxes harvested in 1979-80. Harvest is

virtually complete. The Row Count survey showed about 6 percent of the rows with some fruit but demand and quality preclude full utilization.

Florida Citrus: April was a very dry month in citrus growing areas. There were only a few rainy days that produced, in total, about an inch of rain. Virtually all growers and caretakers have been irrigating around the clock to maintain good tree condition. Most of the next season's citrus crop is pea to marble size and is making good progress in spite of the dry weather. The trees are dropping some of the fruit that they can't carry for next season which is normal for this time of year. Early and midseason orange harvest ended toward the middle of April. Movement of Valencias for processing is very active. Harvest of grapefruit for both fresh and processing is slowing as supplies are running low in all areas. Temple harvest was nearly complete by the end of April. Few Honey tangerines remain to be picked. Caretakers have been mowing, chopping, and discing cover crops, applying herbicides and other nutritional sprays, and hedging and topping harvested groves.

Texas Citrus: During April, the Rio Grande Valley finally received some much needed rain. The wrap up of grapefruit harvesting was delayed a week due to excessive precipitation. Completion of harvest should occur in early May. Valencia orange harvesting is also nearing completion with 97 percent harvested by the end of April.

California Citrus: Navel orange harvest was winding down with approximately 90 percent of the crop picked by May 1. The Valencia orange harvest was active in all citrus growing areas. Most of the orange crop has gone to the export market. Lemon, grapefruit, and tangerine picking was also active. Beehives were moved into citrus groves in preparation for bloom of the new crop.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Warm and sunny weather during April accelerated the progress of grape, nut, and tree fruit crops. Grape vineyards and nut orchards were leafing out. Growers were irrigating and applying sulfur for mildew control in the grape vineyards and applying fungicides in the nut orchards. Thinning was active in stone fruit trees. Early variety nectarine and freestone peach picking was underway. Harvest of sweet cherries began in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Strawberry picking was active in the Central Valley.

Spring Potatoes: Program changes for crop year 2000 combine Alabama spring production with the summer estimate and will be published in July. North Carolina combined their spring and summer estimates into the spring forecast. Spring production is now forecast at 22.5 million cwt, down 11 percent from comparable totals last year but 7 percent above 1998. Harvest should be taken from an estimated 80,100 acres, down 5 percent from last year. The average yield is forecast at 281 cwt per acre, down 6 percent from last year's comparable yield. The May 1 forecast is 5 percent higher than April.

Florida's spring production forecast was increased 17 percent from April 1, but is 21 percent below a year ago. Acreage for harvest is expected to be down 14 percent from last year, with a 19 percent reduction in the Hastings area. Producers in the Hastings area are reporting very good yields. Both chipper and table stock potatoes are being dug.

Acreage in California was reduced 700 acres from the April 1 forecast to 18,800 acres, 1 percent below last year. The yield was boosted 15 cwt, resulting in a production forecast of 6.67 million cwt, a gain of 1 percent from a month ago. Output will be down 12 percent from last year. Weather conditions stabilized in April, as yield prospects increased to 355 cwt per acre. Harvest should start in early May and continue through June. Arizona's acreage for harvest is forecast at 11,000 acres, up 15 percent from a year ago. Harvest is active. The average yield projection in Texas increased 10 cwt during April pushing production 4 percent above a month ago, however, production is 3 percent below last year. North Carolina's former summer crop will be

included in the spring season estimate this year. Combined production figures indicate a slight reduction from last year. Growing conditions have been ideal for most fields.

Tobacco: U.S. tobacco production for 1999 was revised up 1 percent, harvested acreage up less than 1 percent, and average yield up 17 pounds from December 1999. Total production at 1.29 billion pounds in 1999, was down 13 percent from 1998, and was the lowest level since 1995. Growers harvested 647,160 acres in 1999, down 10 percent from last year. Final yield per acre averaged 1,997 pounds, down 65 pounds from 1998.

Flue-cured production totaled 657 million pounds in 1999, down 19 percent from 1998. Growers harvested 303,800 acres, down 18 percent below 1998. Flue-cured yields averaged 2,162 pounds, down 42 pounds from 1998. North Carolina, the leading producer of Flue-cured tobacco, produced 437 million pounds, two-thirds of all flue-cured grown in the United States.

Total Fire-cured production was revised upward 4 percent to 38.1 million pounds. This is 4 percent less than last year. Growers harvested a total of 16,420 acres. Fire-cured yields averaged 2,319 pounds, down 46 pounds from 1998.

Burley production - which accounted for 97 percent of all Light Air-cured tobacco - was revised upward 2 percent to 555 million pounds. This is 5 percent below 1998. Producers of Burley harvested 303,600 acres in 1999, 1 percent less than last year. Yield per acre averaged 1,829 pounds, down 67 pounds from last year. Kentucky, the leading producer of Burley tobacco, produced 380 million pounds, 68 percent of all Burley grown in the United States.

Dark air-cured production was revised up 9 percent from December 1999. Production totaled 11.8 million pounds in 1999, 21 percent above 1998. Growers harvested 5,100 acres in 1999, 15 percent more than the previous year. Yield per acre averaged 2,313 pounds, up 107 pounds from 1998. Kentucky, the leading producer of Dark Air-cured tobacco, produced 10.4 million pounds, 88 percent of all Dark Air-cured grown in the United States.

Production of Cigar tobacco, including filler, binder, and wrapper, was revised upward 3 percent to a total of 16.5 million pounds for 1999. This is 16 percent below 1998 production. Growers harvested 8,740 acres in 1999, 18 percent less than last year. Yield per acre averaged 1,892 pounds, up 35 pounds from 1998.

Cotton: The 1999 United States all cotton production totaled 17.0 million bales in 1999, 22 percent above the 1998 production level. The 1999 output is the ninth largest crop on record. Upland cotton production, at 16.3 million bales, was 21 percent above the previous year. American-Pima production totaled 674,300 bales, up 52 percent from 1998.

The area planted to all cotton totaled 14.9 million acres, up 11 percent from 1998. Harvested area was 13.4 million acres, up 26 percent from last year. The increases in planted acreage were attributable to the favorableness of cotton as an alternative crop during times of low prices. Harvested acreage increased due to more traditional abandonment levels than in 1998, when high abandonment occurred due to extremely dry conditions. Yields for the U.S. averaged 607 pounds per harvested acre.

Harvest of Texas cotton progressed normally during the season as conditions were generally dry and open. However, there were brief early harvest delays on the High Plains due to cool temperatures and widely scattered showers. Delays were also experienced late in the harvest season due to blowing, wet snow. Some farmers sprayed to aid in harvest rather than waiting for the first hard freeze, which did not occur until late November. Abandonment of Upland cotton, at 1.05 million acres, is higher than average, but much less than last year's drought affected crop. Hail and wind damage in June resulted in some cotton acreage being replanted to alternative crops. Crop development began slowly, but was on pace with average by the first of August. Heavy rains during early September raised some concerns about regrowth. Cotton objective yield data indicate Texas' crop has the seventh lowest boll weight in the last 10 years.

The Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) planted 3.74 million acres. This was 16 percent more than in 1998. Harvested area totaled 3.69 million acres. Warm, dry weather accelerated development of the crop, but resulted in deterioration of the condition and quality of the cotton.

The dry weather also allowed harvest to progress well ahead of average. On October 31, Arkansas was 15 points ahead of average, at 94 percent harvested. Louisiana reported 99 percent harvested, 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Mississippi, at 97 percent harvested, was 10 percentage points ahead of average. Missouri and Tennessee both reported 96 percent of their cotton acreage harvested on October 31, twenty-one and 20 points ahead of the 5-year average, respectively. Data from objective yield surveys show boll weights in Arkansas and Mississippi were the lowest in the last ten years, while Louisiana's weight was ranked as the ninth lowest out of the last ten years.

Arizona increased the acreage planted to Upland cotton in 1999, while California decreased planted acres. Arizona planted 270,000 acres, an 8 percent increase from last year, while California planted 610,000 acres, 6 percent less than in 1998. Unseasonably cool weather hampered planting activities, resulting in a late developing crop. Despite the slow development, condition ratings remained high throughout the season. Warm, dry weather allowed great harvest progress during October and November, with California being virtually complete by the end of November. January 1 cotton objective yield counts show boll weights in California were the lowest in the last ten years. California producers increased American-Pima planted acres 20 percent from 1998, to 240,000 acres. Planting in the San Joaquin Valley began in late March, but made very little progress until mid-April. The harvest was nearly complete by mid-December and some growers picked a third time in order to get the last few late-opening bolls.

Georgia and South Carolina plantings were delayed due to extremely dry conditions. Alabama and North Carolina were able to progress at a normal pace during the planting season, but were required to do some replanting because of the dry conditions. Extremely dry conditions persisted for Georgia and Alabama during August and September, leading to deterioration of the cotton crop. North Carolina and South Carolina were dry during most of August. Hurricane Dennis improved soil moisture in some areas during late August, but some fields were too mature to benefit from the moisture. During September, the Carolinas were adversely affected by torrential rainfall from Hurricane Floyd. North Carolina abandoned 55,000 acres during 1999, mostly the result of wind and rain damage from the hurricane. The excessively wet, muddy fields also delayed harvest in North Carolina. As of October 31, North Carolina reported only 24 percent of their cotton acreage harvested, compared to 55 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest activities progressed ahead of average in Alabama and remained on pace for both Georgia and South Carolina.

All cotton ginnings totaled 16,966,200 equivalent 480 pound net weight bales during the 1999 season. This compares with 13,912,250 equivalent 480 pound bales ginned in 1998.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 1999 totaled 6.35 million tons, up 18 percent from 1998. Cottonseed disposition shifted slightly in 1999, as a larger portion was used for livestock seed due to low oilseed prices.

Reliability of May 1 Winter Wheat Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between April 24 and May 1 to gather information on expected yield as of May 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in three States (Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas) where winter wheat is normally mature enough to make meaningful counts. 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 12,800 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 May 1 forecasts.

Revision Policy: The May 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 May 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 May 1 production forecast and the final estimate as a percentage of the final estimate, and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1980-1999 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 May 1 winter wheat production forecast is 6.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast of 1.65 billion bushels will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 6.3 percent or approximately 104 million bushels. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.9 percent or approximately 180 million bushels. Differences between the May 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 86 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 285 million bushels. The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 12 times and above 8 times. This does not imply that the May 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

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