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Crop Production

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All Wheat Production Down 3 Percent from 1999

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.59 billion bushels. This is down 2 percent from last month and down 7 percent from 1999. The U.S. yield is forecast at 44.9 bushels per acre, down 1.8 bushels from last month.

Hard Red Winter, at 887 million bushels, is down 6 percent from a month ago. White Winter is up for the second consecutive month and now totals 235 million bushels. Soft Red Winter is up 4 percent from the last forecast, at 467 million bushels.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 128 million bushels, up 29 percent from 1999. The U.S. yield is forecast at 32.2 bushels per acre, 4.4 bushels more than last year.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 526 million bushels, up 5 percent from 1999. The U.S. yield is forecast at 34.9 bushels per acre, 0.8 bushels higher than last year. Of this total, 470 million is Hard Red Spring wheat, up 5 percent from last season.

All oranges production forecast for 1999-00 is 13.0 million tons, up less than 1 percent from last month's forecast and 33 percent above last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast is 231 million boxes (10.4 million tons), up less than 1 percent from the June forecast. If realized, it will be the second largest utilized crop and 24 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, at 97.0 million boxes (4.37 million tons), is 1 percent above last month's forecast and 31 percent higher than last season's final utilization. The Valencia harvest is wrapping up later than normal. Crews are trying to finish harvest as soon as possible. Several plants are receiving fruit for processing and limited amounts of fruit are being packed for fresh use.

California orange production is forecast at 67.0 million boxes (2.51 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast. If realized, it will be 86 percent larger than last season's freeze-damaged crop. Harvest of the Navel orange crop was virtually complete by late June, but a few late varieties are still available for harvest. The Valencia harvest is active in all citrus growing areas. Approximately 10 percent has been harvested. Arizona's orange production is increased to 1.10 million boxes (42,000 tons), 4 percent lower than last season's utilization. The Texas forecast of 1.70 million boxes (73,000 tons) is carried forward from the previous forecast.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast remains unchanged at 1.55 gallons of 42.0 degree Brix concentrate per box. 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 forecast continues at 1.67 gallons per box. This will be the lowest yield for Valencia oranges since the 1995-96 season. Last season's yield was a record high 1.75 gallons per box.

This report was approved on July 12, 2000.

Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Shirley R. Watkins

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
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Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1998-99 and Forecasted July 1, 2000

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AL [1]	20		44.0		816	880	
AR [1]	11		91.0		720	1,001	
CA	30	30	85.0	75.0	2,250	2,550	2,250
ID	25	20	68.0	65.0	2,250	1,700	1,300
IL	60	60	71.0	73.0	3,920	4,260	4,380
IA	175	170	65.0	68.0	10,915	11,375	11,560
KS	70	50	47.0	44.0	2,700	3,290	2,200
MD [1]	5		51.0		350	255	
MI	75	70	65.0	66.0	4,800	4,875	4,620
MN	300	330	59.0	65.0	19,530	17,700	21,450
MT	70	65	46.0	40.0	3,240	3,220	2,600
NE	75	70	62.0	45.0	5,320	4,650	3,150
NY	70	60	68.0	60.0	6,510	4,760	3,600
ND	330	350	51.0	62.0	25,200	16,830	21,700
OH	100	80	70.0	64.0	6,500	7,000	5,120
OR	20	20	100.0	105.0	3,850	2,000	2,100
PA	145	145	55.0	55.0	8,480	7,975	7,975
SD	200	240	64.0	60.0	20,100	12,800	14,400
TX	110	150	44.0	43.0	6,890	4,840	6,450
WV [1]	2		48.0		200	96	
WI	300	280	62.0	68.0	18,300	18,600	19,040
Oth Sts [2]	260	282	59.9	62.0	13,140	15,561	17,485
US	2,453	2,472	59.6	61.2	165,981	146,218	151,380

[1] Estimates discontinued in 2000.
[2] Other States include CO, GA, IN, ME, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, WA, and WY.

Barley: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1998-99 and Forecasted July 1, 2000

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	62	36	114.0	110.0	6,160	7,068	3,960
CA	125	95	64.0	65.0	7,500	8,000	6,175
CO	86	95	105.0	100.0	9,430	9,030	9,500
DE	26	27	84.0	81.0	1,800	2,184	2,187
ID	690	730	78.0	76.0	59,280	53,820	55,480
MD	50	50	80.0	84.0	3,456	4,000	4,200
MN	180	250	47.0	56.0	22,825	8,460	14,000
MT	1,150	1,050	50.0	42.0	57,600	57,500	44,100
ND	1,240	1,680	48.0	52.0	106,150	59,520	87,360
OK [1]	3		39.0		235	117	
OR	135	140	51.0	55.0	8,060	6,885	7,700
PA	70	70	71.0	70.0	5,025	4,970	4,900
SC [1]	2		60.0		141	120	
SD	74	105	48.0	51.0	4,560	3,552	5,355
TX [1]	10		35.0		215	350	
UT	83	85	82.0	78.0	7,055	6,806	6,630
VA	60	65	82.0	88.0	4,270	4,920	5,720
WA	490	490	59.0	65.0	33,800	28,910	31,850
WY	85	100	86.0	82.0	7,140	7,310	8,200
Oth Sts [2] [3]	137	167	60.8	59.6	7,423	8,331	9,958
US	4,758	5,235	59.2	58.7	352,125	281,853	307,275

[1] Estimates discontinued in 2000.
[2] For 1998 and 1999, Other States include KS, KY, MI, NE, NV, NJ, NC, and WI.
[3] For 2000, Other States include KS, KY, ME, MI, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, and WI.

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Jun 1	Jul 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	920	1,110	56.0	54.0	56.0	51,520	62,160
CA	370	365	78.0	82.0	82.0	28,860	29,930
CO	2,400	2,350	43.0	40.0	30.0	103,200	70,500
DE	70	63	57.0	63.0	63.0	3,990	3,969
GA	225	240	43.0	50.0	52.0	9,675	12,480
ID	710	730	76.0	80.0	82.0	53,960	59,860
IL	1,010	910	60.0	55.0	56.0	60,600	50,960
IN	510	510	66.0	62.0	66.0	33,660	33,660
KS	9,200	9,300	47.0	42.0	39.0	432,400	362,700
KY	410	420	60.0	55.0	58.0	24,600	24,360
MD	200	205	60.0	62.0	63.0	12,000	12,915
MI	600	500	69.0	66.0	67.0	41,400	33,500
MS	165	195	50.0	50.0	50.0	8,250	9,750
MO	920	1,000	48.0	51.0	52.0	44,160	52,000
MT	970	1,350	38.0	35.0	35.0	36,860	47,250
NE	1,800	1,750	48.0	42.0	38.0	86,400	66,500
NY	125	140	65.0	59.0	56.0	8,125	7,840
NC	580	550	49.0	52.0	50.0	28,420	27,500
OH	1,030	1,110	70.0	72.0	72.0	72,100	79,920
OK	4,300	4,300	35.0	37.0	34.0	150,500	146,200
OR	630	730	47.0	60.0	63.0	29,610	45,990
PA	190	195	54.0	54.0	55.0	10,260	10,725
SC	220	185	43.0	49.0	49.0	9,460	9,065
SD	1,260	1,280	47.0	44.0	44.0	59,220	56,320
TN	340	350	54.0	50.0	52.0	18,360	18,200
TX	3,400	2,500	36.0	31.0	29.0	122,400	72,500
VA	240	205	57.0	62.0	60.0	13,680	12,300
WA	1,670	1,800	58.0	69.0	69.0	96,860	124,200
WY	185	175	33.0	28.0	25.0	6,105	4,375
Oth Sts [1]	922	883	47.0	44.2	46.1	43,354	40,747
US	35,572	35,401	47.8	46.7	44.9	1,699,989	1,588,376

[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, 1999 and Forecasted July 1, 2000

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Jun 1	Jul 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	75	85	97.0	95.0	95.0	7,275	8,075
CA	85	97	105.0	95.0	95.0	8,925	9,215
MT	350	540	27.0		30.0	9,450	16,200
ND	3,000	3,250	24.0		29.0	72,000	94,250
Oth Sts [1]	59	14	28.3		29.4	1,672	412
US	3,569	3,986	27.8		32.2	99,322	128,152

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

Other Spring Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1998-99 and Forecasted July 1, 2000

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
ID	640	570	79.0	80.0	39,270	50,560	45,600
MN	1,950	2,100	40.0	40.0	78,720	78,000	84,000
MT	4,000	3,050	27.0	26.0	108,000	108,000	79,300
ND	5,600	6,800	30.0	32.0	211,200	168,000	217,600
OR	153	125	33.0	56.0	4,560	5,049	7,000
SD	1,710	1,700	35.0	33.0	59,200	59,850	56,100
WA	620	620	44.0	49.0	20,925	27,280	30,380
Oth Sts [1]	95	93	67.3	65.4	6,594	6,393	6,081
US	14,768	15,058	34.1	34.9	528,469	503,132	526,061

[1] Other States include CO, NV, UT, WI, and WY. Individual state level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2000 Summary".

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 1998-99 and Forecast July 1, 2000 [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*
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	886,763	466,921	234,692	470,276	55,785	128,152	2,242,589

[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.

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 12 winter wheat estimating states during this year. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are derived from actual field counts.

Winter Wheat: Heads per Square Foot, Selected States, 1996-2000

State and Month	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 [1]
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
CO July	33.5	41.5	40.3	42.1	48.0
Final	33.5	41.3	39.3	43.4	
ID July				45.0	55.2
Final				45.0	
IL July	40.2	56.7	51.1	59.7	55.0
Final	40.2	56.6	51.2	59.6	
KS July	35.5	48.1	51.3	49.4	46.5
Final	35.6	48.1	51.3	49.4	
MO July	42.8	53.8	43.6	47.0	49.9
Final	43.3	53.8	43.6	47.0	
MT July	29.3	30.9	37.2	37.0	41.3
Final	28.7	32.3	38.8	36.3	
NE July	42.9	48.4	56.4	59.8	57.5
Final	42.6	47.9	56.7	57.9	
OH July	43.1	53.6	55.4	57.0	59.5
Final	43.6	53.5	55.1	57.3	
OK July	32.5	52.8	39.9	40.2	40.2
Final	32.5	53.2	40.1	40.1	
OR July				29.3	29.3
Final				29.2	
TX July	32.2	42.9	39.6	40.7	31.4
Final	32.3	42.3	39.7	40.7	
WA July	38.1	32.8	38.2	35.1	40.6
Final	37.9	32.9	37.7	35.0	

[1] Final head counts will be published in the "Small Grains 2000 Summary" in September.

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 1999 and Forecasted July 1, 2000

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 1, Flue-cured						
Type 11, Old Belts						
NC	55,000	45,000	2,400	2,400	132,000	108,000
VA	26,000	17,000	2,420	2,350	62,920	39,950
US	81,000	62,000	2,406	2,386	194,920	147,950
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	119,000	102,000	2,100	2,450	249,900	249,900
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	26,000	21,000	2,100	2,250	54,600	47,250
SC	39,000	34,000	2,000	2,250	78,000	76,500
US	65,000	55,000	2,040	2,250	132,600	123,750
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	5,800	4,900	2,640	2,500	15,312	12,250
GA	33,000	30,000	1,940	2,150	64,020	64,500
US	38,800	34,900	2,045	2,199	79,332	76,750
Total 11-14	303,800	253,900	2,162	2,357	656,752	598,350

Peaches: Total Production by Type, State, and United States, 1998-99 and Forecasted July 1, 2000

State	Total Production		
	1998	1999	2000
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
AL	16.0	20.0	17.0
AR	12.5	12.0	18.0
CA			
All	1,726.0	1,810.0	1,960.0
Clingstone	1,045.0	1,059.0	1,120.0
Freestone	681.0	751.0	840.0
CO	20.0	3.0	21.0
CT	2.3	2.2	2.2
GA	70.0	110.0	105.0
ID	9.0	8.0	9.0
IL	15.0	19.0	19.0
IN	3.8	2.9	2.6
KS [1]	0.5	0.8	
KY	1.8	1.8	3.5
LA	1.4	0.8	1.5
MD	10.5	8.8	9.0
MA	1.8	2.0	2.1
MI	43.0	23.0	43.0
MO	9.0	10.5	9.5
NJ	70.0	70.0	70.0
NY	10.0	14.0	11.7
NC	25.0	28.0	27.0
OH	6.8	8.7	7.5
OK	20.0	15.0	15.0
OR	8.0	7.0	8.0
PA	65.0	75.0	50.0
SC	140.0	160.0	150.0
TN	3.2	3.1	2.0
TX	24.0	13.0	21.0
UT	7.4	6.2	11.0
VA	14.0	15.0	10.0
WA	52.0	51.0	55.0
WV	12.7	12.6	7.5
US	2,400.7	2,513.4	2,668.1

[1] Estimates discontinued in 2000.

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 1998-99 and Forecasted July 1, 2000

Crop and State	Total Production		
	1998	1999	2000
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Grapes Table Type			
CA	643,000	757,000	800,000
Grapes Wine Type			
CA	2,570,000	2,662,000	3,200,000
Grapes Raisin Type [1]			
CA	2,077,000	2,117,000	2,700,000
All Grapes			
CA	5,290,000	5,536,000	6,700,000
Apricots			
CA	113,000	85,000	95,000
UT [2]	190		400
WA	5,300	5,500	6,500
US	118,490	90,500	101,900
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Almonds (Shelled Basis) [3]			
CA	520,000	830,000	640,000

[1] Fresh equivalent of dried and not dried.
[2] No significant commercial production in 1999 due to freeze damage.
[3] Utilized production.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 1999-2000

Month	Area				Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		1999	2000
	1999	2000	1999	2000		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
May	3,760	3,080	2,155	1,660	3,365	4,785
Jun	3,410	2,575	2,025	1,585	3,215	4,280

Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States, 1997-98, 1998-99 and Forecasted July 1, 2000 [1]

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
	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	350	550	600	13	21	23
CA	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 [4]	1,350	1,250	1,500	57	53	64
US	185,700	134,800	176,100	8,020	5,901	7,617
Valencia						
AZ	650	600	500	25	22	19
CA	25,000	15,000	27,000	938	563	1,013
FL	104,000	74,000	97,000	4,680	3,330	4,365
TX [4]	175	180	200	7	8	9
US	129,825	89,780	124,700	5,650	3,923	5,406
All						
AZ	1,000	1,150	1,100	38	43	42
CA	69,000	36,000	67,000	2,588	1,350	2,513
FL	244,000	186,000	231,000	10,980	8,370	10,395
TX [4]	1,525	1,430	1,700	64	61	73
US	315,525	224,580	300,800	13,670	9,824	13,023
Temples						
FL	2,250	1,800	1,950	101	81	88
Grapefruit						
White Seedless						
FL [5]	18,300	17,800	20,900	777	757	888
Colored Seedless						
FL [6]	30,600	28,700	31,800	1,301	1,220	1,352
Other						
FL	650	550	600	28	23	26
All						
AZ	800	750	500	27	25	17
CA	8,000	7,500	8,000	268	251	268
FL [5 6]	49,550	47,050	53,300	2,106	2,000	2,266
TX [4]	4,800	6,100	5,950	192	244	238
US	63,150	61,400	67,750	2,593	2,520	2,789
Tangerines						
AZ [7]	600	950	850	23	36	32
CA [4 7]	2,400	1,500	2,100	90	56	79
FL	5,200	4,950	7,000	247	235	333
US	8,200	7,400	9,950	360	327	444
Lemons						
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.

Fall Potatoes: Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potatoes, 11 Major States, 1999-2000

State	Potato Types [1]					
	Reds		Whites		Russets	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
CO	4	5	4	10	92	85
ID			8	6	92	94
ME	4	4	65	59	31	37
MI	3	3	77	82	20	15
MN	24	25	14	13	62	62
NY			100	100		
ND	18	19	39	37	43	44
OR	2	4	14	13	84	83
PA			100	100		
WA	3	2	10	15	87	83
WI	8	10	29	29	63	61
Total	5	5	23	23	72	72

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

Fall Potatoes: Acres Planted for Certified Seed Potatoes, by State and Total, 1999-2000 [1]

State	1999 Crop			2000 Crop
	Entered for Certification	Certified	Percent Certified	Entered for Certification
	Acres	*Acres*	*Percent*	*Acres*
AK	200	135	68	100
CA	1,350	1,278	95	1,000
CO	14,833	14,094	95	16,831
ID	43,500	43,424	100	50,500
ME	16,062	16,541	103	14,636
MI [2]	2,600	2,486	96	2,600
MN	13,400	10,323	77	11,000
MT	10,200	10,042	98	11,777
NE	7,250	6,588	91	5,000
NY	1,100	1,122	102	1,100
ND	22,677	20,737	91	20,963
OR	2,594	2,232	86	2,100
PA	156	245	157	245
SD	1,400	893	64	958
UT	60	60	100	62
WA	2,250	2,309	103	2,300
WI	10,500	10,509	100	10,500
Total	150,132	143,018	95	151,672

[1] Data supplied by State seed certification officials.
[2] 2000 data not available. Estimates carried forward from last year.

Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 1999-2000

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt*	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Winter [1]								
CA	8.5	9.0	8.5	9.0	260	320	2,210	2,880
FL	9.6	8.2	9.3	8.0	200	230	1,860	1,840
Total	18.1	17.2	17.8	17.0	229	278	4,070	4,720
Spring [1]								
AL [2]	1.7		1.6		175		280	
AZ	10.0	11.0	9.6	11.0	315	290	3,024	3,190
CA	19.0	18.8	19.0	18.8	400	355	7,600	6,674
FL	28.8	25.0	28.0	24.0	315	291	8,820	6,990
Hastings	21.5	17.5	21.0	17.0	330	300	6,930	5,100
Other FL	7.3	7.5	7.0	7.0	270	270	1,890	1,890
NC [3]	17.0	17.5	16.5	17.0	200	200	3,300	3,400
TX	10.3	9.8	9.8	9.3	235	240	2,303	2,232
Total	86.8	82.1	84.5	80.1	300	281	25,327	22,486
Summer								
AL [2]	3.5	5.1	2.8	4.9	220	195	616	956
CA	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.5	360	350	2,412	2,275
CO	7.6	8.1	7.4	7.9	320	340	2,368	2,686
DE	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.7	250	250	1,075	1,175
IL	4.9	5.5	4.7	5.3	350	300	1,645	1,590
IA [4]	1.1		0.8		225		180	
KS [5]		3.0		2.9		340		986
MD	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	240	240	1,128	1,128
MO	8.0	6.2	6.2	5.9	295	240	1,829	1,416
NE [6]	4.9		4.5		360		1,620	
NJ	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	250	220	625	550
NM	4.3	3.3	4.3	3.3	290	350	1,247	1,155
NC [3]	1.0		1.0		110		110	
TX	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.8	370	375	2,960	2,925
VA	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.3	175	200	1,050	1,260
Total	68.8	64.8	63.9	62.7	295	289	18,865	18,102

See footnotes at end of table.

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Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 1999-2000 (continued)

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [7]	1999	2000	1999	2000
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt*	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Fall [8]								
CA	9.0	8.5	9.0	8.5	445		4,005	
CO	77.2	75.8	76.9	75.6	335		25,762	
ID	395.0	415.0	393.0	413.0	339		133,330	
10 SW Co	26.0	28.0	26.0	28.0	470		12,220	
Other ID	369.0	387.0	367.0	385.0	330		121,110	
IN	5.2	4.2	4.9	4.0	270		1,323	
ME	65.0	64.0	62.5	63.0	285		17,813	
MA	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	255		740	
MI	48.0	49.0	47.5	47.5	315		14,963	
MN	70.0	66.0	53.0	60.0	340		18,020	
MT	11.0	12.0	10.9	11.8	305		3,325	
NE [6]	21.6	25.0	21.2	24.5	420		8,904	
NV	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	440		2,860	
NM	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.8	380		2,508	
NY	26.0	22.0	25.5	21.0	265		6,758	
ND	121.0	124.0	110.0	115.0	240		26,400	
OH	4.8	4.2	4.7	4.1	210		987	
OR	56.0	57.0	55.5	56.5	505		28,020	
Malheur	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	440		4,620	
Other OR	45.5	46.5	45.0	46.0	520		23,400	
PA	14.5	13.5	14.0	13.0	220		3,080	
RI	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	225		135	
SD	3.5	4.5	3.4	4.2	290		986	
UT	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	290		580	
WA	170.0	175.0	170.0	175.0	560		95,200	
WI	86.0	86.0	85.0	85.0	400		34,000	
WY [4]	0.5		0.5		295		148	
Total	1,203.0	1,223.9	1,166.1	1,199.9	369		429,847	
US	1,376.7	1,388.0	1,332.3	1,359.7	359		478,109	

[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.
[2] Spring estimates included with summer in 2000.
[3] Summer estimates included with spring in 2000.
[4] Estimates discontinued in 2000.
[5] Estimates began in 2000.
[6] Summer estimates included with fall in 2000.
[7] Forecasted.
[8] The forecast of fall potato production will be released November 9, 2000.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1999-2000
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	5,223.0	5,702.0	4,758.0	5,235.0
Corn for Grain [2]	77,431.0	79,579.0	70,537.0	73,088.0
Corn for Silage			6,062.0	
Hay, All			63,160.0	62,181.0
Alfalfa			23,985.0	23,767.0
All Other			39,175.0	38,414.0
Oats	4,670.0	4,472.0	2,453.0	2,472.0
Proso Millet	600.0	450.0	540.0	
Rice	3,581.0	3,270.0	3,562.0	3,245.0
Rye	1,582.0	1,327.0	383.0	309.0
Sorghum for Grain [2]	9,288.0	8,805.0	8,544.0	8,110.0
Sorghum for Silage			320.0	
Wheat, All	62,814.0	62,946.0	53,909.0	54,445.0
Winter	43,431.0	43,349.0	35,572.0	35,401.0
Durum	4,035.0	4,050.0	3,569.0	3,986.0
Other Spring	15,348.0	15,547.0	14,768.0	15,058.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,076.0	1,503.0	1,044.0	1,459.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	387.0	593.0	382.0	575.0
Mustard Seed	60.8	54.0	58.8	52.4
Peanuts	1,534.5	1,495.0	1,436.0	1,467.5
Rapeseed	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Safflower	275.0	224.0	262.0	209.0
Soybeans for Beans	73,780.0	74,501.0	72,476.0	73,474.0
Sunflower	3,553.0	2,866.0	3,441.0	2,775.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	14,873.5	15,552.0	13,424.9	
Upland	14,584.0	15,350.0	13,138.0	
Amer-Pima	289.5	202.0	286.9	
Sugarbeets	1,560.6	1,560.9	1,527.3	1,526.6
Sugarcane			993.3	1,020.4
Tobacco			647.2	493.8
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	6.1		4.4	
Dry Edible Beans	2,023.0	1,767.0	1,877.0	1,652.5
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	36.4
Peppermint Oil			106.3	
Potatoes, All	1,376.7	1,388.0	1,332.3	1,359.7
Winter	18.1	17.2	17.8	17.0
Spring	86.8	82.1	84.5	80.1
Summer	68.8	64.8	63.9	62.7
Fall	1,203.0	1,223.9	1,166.1	1,199.9
Spearmint Oil			24.4	
Sweet Potatoes	93.8	96.1	83.1	93.3
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, 1999-2000
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		1999	2000	1999	2000
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	59.2	58.7	281,853	307,275
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	61.2	146,218	151,380
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	41.2	2,302,443	2,242,589
Winter	"	47.8	44.9	1,699,989	1,588,376
Durum	"	27.8	32.2	99,322	128,152
Other Spring	"	34.1	34.9	503,132	526,061
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	21.9		33,420	
Sugarcane	"	35.5		35,299	
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	289	18,865	18,102
Fall	"	369		429,847	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	101		2,454	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	147		12,234	
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, 1998-2000
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Unit	Production		
		1998	1999	2000
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
Citrus [2]				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,593	2,520	2,789
K-Early Citrus (FL)	"	2	4	5
Lemons	"	897	747	878
Oranges	"	13,670	9,824	13,023
Tangelos (FL)	"	128	115	99
Tangerines	"	360	327	444
Temples (FL)	"	101	81	88
Non-Citrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	11,646.4	10,582.6	
Apricots	Ton	118.5	90.5	101.9
Bananas (HI)	Lb	21,000.0	24,500.0	
Grapes	Ton	5,820.0	6,232.4	
Olives (CA)	"	90.0	145.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lb	39,900.0	42,400.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,400.7	2,513.4	2,668.1
Pears	Ton	970.1	1,020.5	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	108.0	178.0	200.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	25.6	23.3	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	520,000	830,000	640,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	15.5	38.0	
Pecans	Lb	146,400	406,100	
Pistachios (CA)	"	188,000	123,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	227.0	283.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	1,159	1,188	1,231

[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, 1999-2000
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,113,700	2,307,540	1,925,520	2,118,550
Corn for Grain [2]	31,335,550	32,204,830	28,545,620	29,577,980
Corn for Silage			2,453,230	
Hay, All [3]			25,560,220	25,164,030
Alfalfa			9,706,490	9,618,270
All Other			15,853,730	15,545,760
Oats	1,889,900	1,809,770	992,700	1,000,390
Proso Millet	242,810	182,110	218,530	
Rice	1,449,190	1,323,340	1,441,510	1,313,220
Rye	640,220	537,020	155,000	125,050
Sorghum for Grain [2]	3,758,760	3,563,300	3,457,670	3,282,040
Sorghum for Silage			129,500	
Wheat, All [3]	25,420,200	25,473,620	21,816,430	22,033,350
Winter	17,576,090	17,542,910	14,395,630	14,326,430
Durum	1,632,920	1,638,990	1,444,340	1,613,090
Other Spring	6,211,180	6,291,720	5,976,460	6,093,820
Oilseeds				
Canola	435,450	608,250	422,500	590,440
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	156,620	239,980	154,590	232,700
Mustard Seed	24,610	21,850	23,800	21,210
Peanuts	621,000	605,010	581,130	593,880
Rapeseed	1,860	1,820	1,780	1,780
Safflower	111,290	90,650	106,030	84,580
Soybeans for Beans	29,858,030	30,149,810	29,330,310	29,734,190
Sunflower	1,437,860	1,159,840	1,392,540	1,123,010
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	6,019,160	6,293,740	5,432,920	
Upland	5,902,000	6,211,990	5,316,820	
Amer-Pima	117,160	81,750	116,110	
Sugarbeets	631,560	631,680	618,080	617,800
Sugarcane			401,980	412,950
Tobacco			261,900	199,850
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	2,470		1,780	
Dry Edible Beans	818,690	715,090	759,600	668,750
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	14,730
Peppermint Oil			43,020	
Potatoes, All [3]	557,140	561,710	539,170	550,260
Winter	7,320	6,960	7,200	6,880
Spring	35,130	33,230	34,200	32,420
Summer	27,840	26,220	25,860	25,370
Fall	486,840	495,300	471,910	485,590
Spearmint Oil			9,870	
Sweet Potatoes	37,960	38,890	33,630	37,760
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, 1999-2000
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.19	3.16	6,136,620	6,690,120
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	2.20	2,122,350	2,197,270
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	2.77	62,662,230	61,033,270
Winter	3.21	3.02	46,266,120	43,228,510
Durum	1.87	2.16	2,703,100	3,487,730
Other Spring	2.29	2.35	13,693,010	14,317,030
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	49.05		30,318,110	
Sugarcane	79.66		32,022,710	
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	32.36	855,700	821,090
Fall	41.32		19,497,530	
Spearmint Oil	0.11		1,110	
Sweet Potatoes	16.50		554,920	
Taro (HI) [3]			3,080	

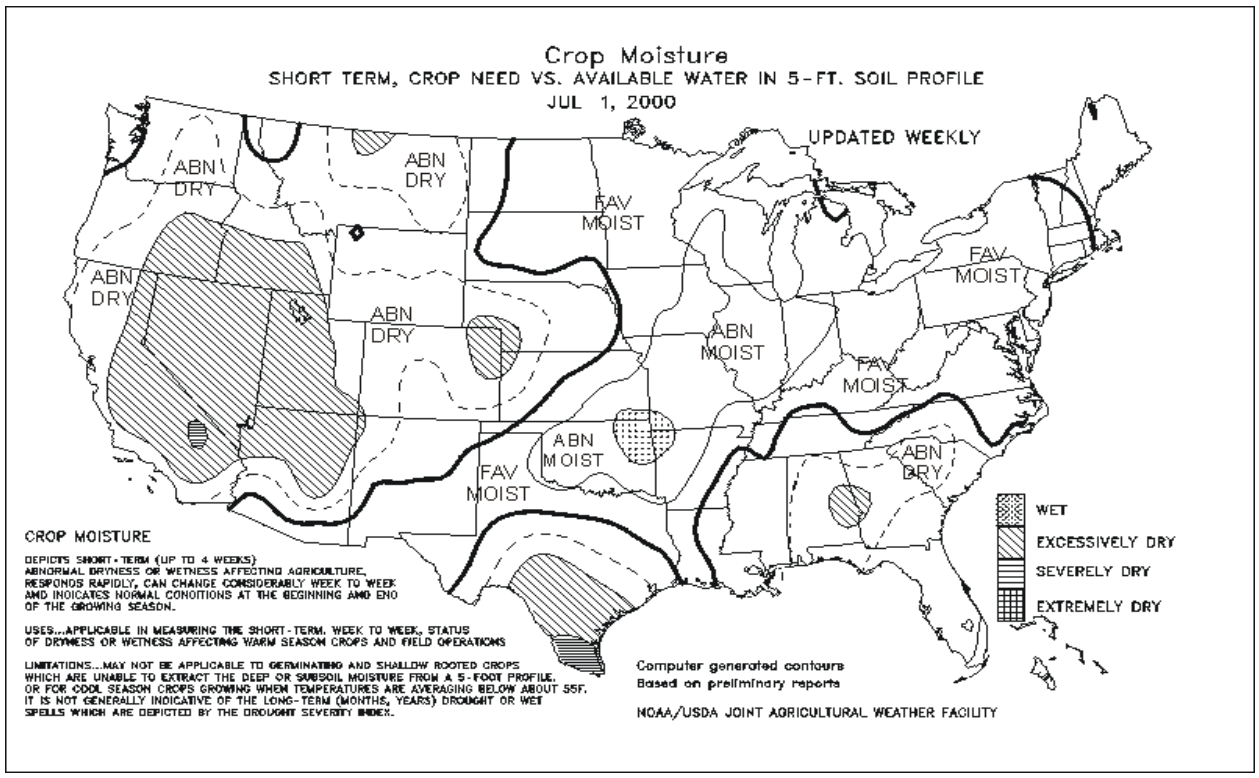
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2000 crop year. [2] Production may not add due to rounding. [3] Yield is not estimated.

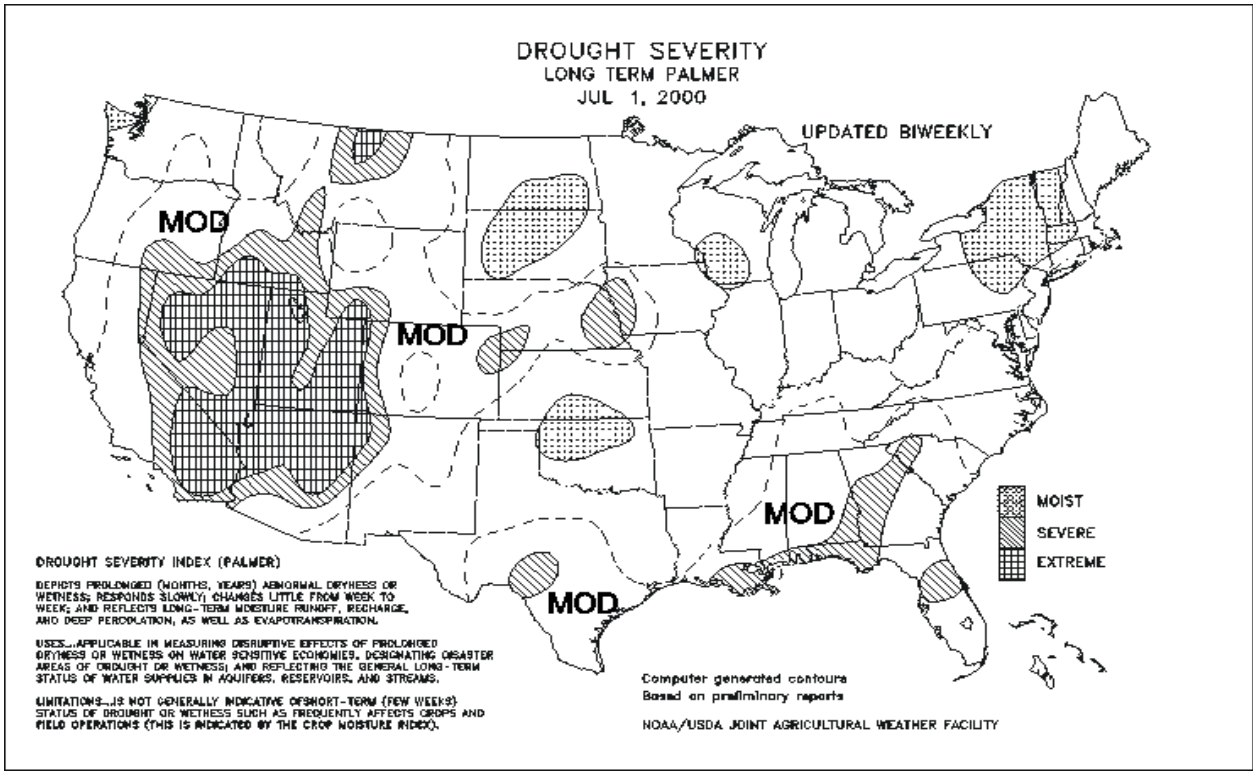
Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 1998-2000
(Metric Units)

Crop	Production		
	1998	1999	2000
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Citrus [2]			
Grapefruit	2,352,330	2,286,110	2,530,140
K-Early Citrus (FL)	1,810	3,630	4,540
Lemons	813,740	677,670	796,510
Oranges	12,401,220	8,912,180	11,814,270
Tangelos (FL)	116,120	104,330	89,810
Tangerines	326,590	296,650	402,790
Temples (FL)	91,630	73,480	79,830
Non-Citrus			
Apples	5,282,720	4,800,190	
Apricots	107,490	82,100	
Bananas (HI)	9,530	11,110	
Grapes	5,279,770	5,653,970	
Olives (CA)	81,650	131,540	
Papayas (HI)	18,100	19,230	
Peaches	1,088,940	1,140,060	1,210,230
Pears	880,100	925,740	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	97,980	161,480	181,440
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	23,220	21,140	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	235,870	376,480	290,300
Hazelnuts	14,060	34,470	
Pecans	66,410	184,200	
Pistachios (CA)	85,280	55,790	
Walnuts (CA)	205,930	256,730	
Maple Syrup	5,790	5,940	6,150

[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.

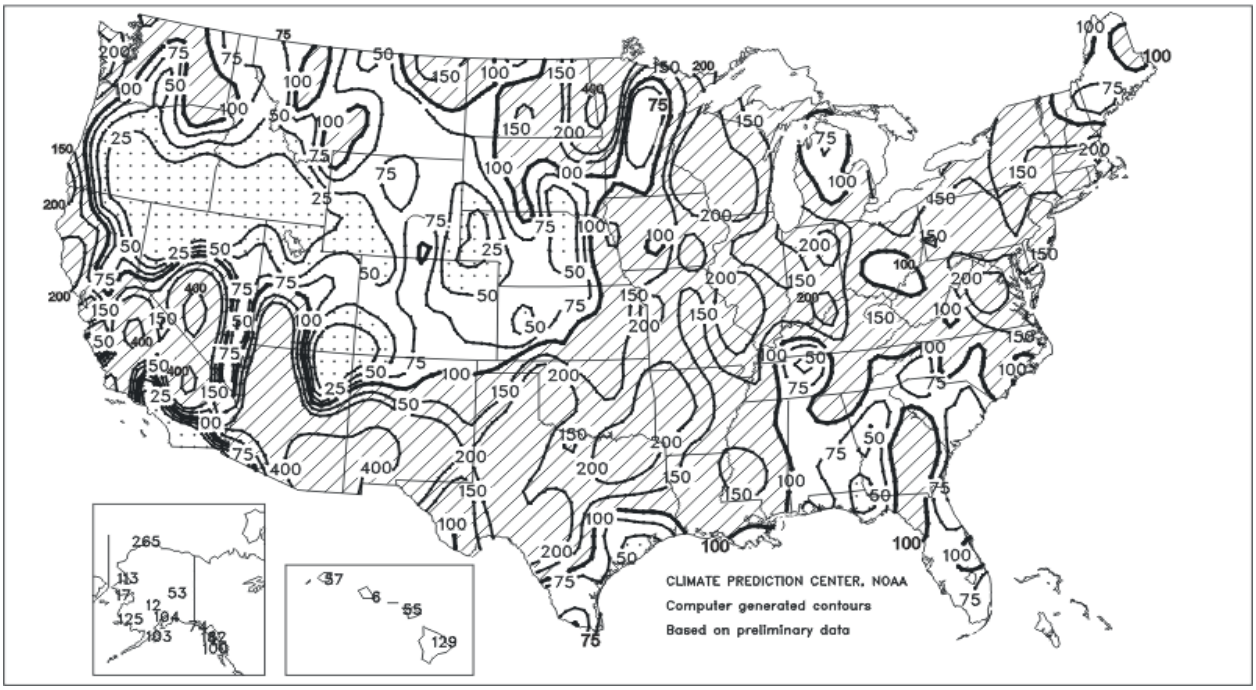
[2] Production years are 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-00.


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUL 1, 2000
UPDATED WEEKLY
ABN DRY
ABN DRY
FAV MOIST
ABN DRY
ABN DRY
ABN MOIST
FAV MOIST
FAV MOIST
ABN MOIST
FAV MOIST
ABN DRY
WET
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
EXTREMELY DRY
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 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 GERMINATING 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 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY


DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
JUL 1, 2000
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MOD
MOD
MOD
MOD
MOIST
SEVERE
EXTREME
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

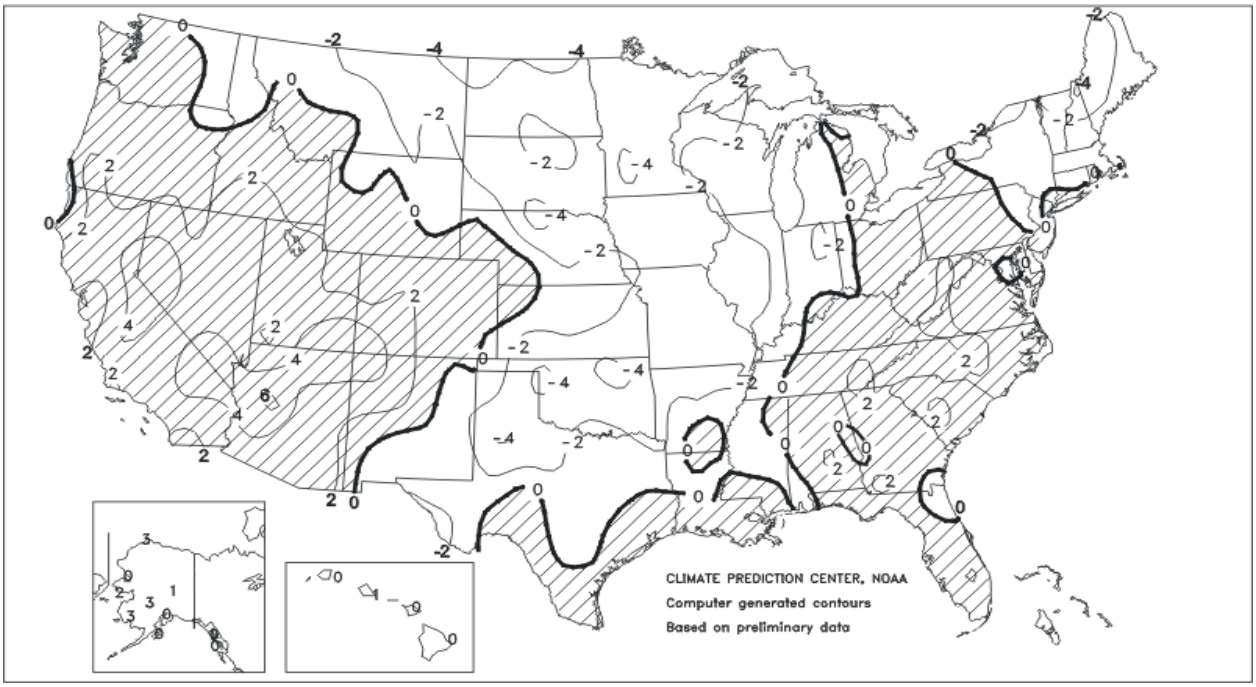
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

JUN 2000



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JUN 2000



June Weather Summary

Frequent, often heavy showers soaked areas from the southern and eastern Plains into the Midwest and Northeast, maintaining adequate to locally excessive soil moisture for summer crop development. The wet conditions slowed final winter wheat harvesting on the central and southern Plains, and caused some harvest delays in the Ohio Valley. Although cool, wet conditions significantly eased long-term drought in the southwestern Corn Belt, dry, occasionally hot weather brought drought intensification and stress to dryland crops on the central and northern High Plains. In the South, soil moisture remained generally adequate from the Delta westward, although a late-month drying trend depleted topsoil moisture across southern Texas. Mid- to late-month showers in the Southeast aided pastures and summer crops, but provided little relief from the long-term drought. Meanwhile in the Southwest, the early arrival of seasonal showers eased irrigation requirements and curbed the wildfire threat. In California, favorably warm, dry weather followed early-month showers. Much of the interior Northwest remained dry throughout the month, promoting winter wheat maturation but reducing soil moisture for spring-sown grains.

Monthly temperatures averaged near normal in the Northwest but generally ranged from 1 to 5 degrees F above normal in California and the Southwest. More than 100 daily-record highs were set before June 10, many of them in the Southwest before heat briefly overspread the Plains and upper Midwest. A short-lived but intense heat wave produced numerous monthly and all-time records in California on June 14. East of the Rockies, the only large area of above-normal June temperatures (up to 3 degrees F above normal) encompassed the middle and southern Atlantic regions. In contrast, monthly readings averaged 1 to 4 degrees F below normal in much of the Plains and Midwest. Corn Belt temperature remained at or below 90 degrees F throughout the month, except for a brief period in early June across western areas, favoring corn and soybean development.

General Crop Comments

In early June, severe storms moved across the Corn Belt but most of the precipitation was beneficial for crop development. Corn and soybeans emerged well ahead of normal, and by June 4, ninety-seven percent of the corn and 80 percent of the soybeans were emerged. However, emergence was slowed by saturated soils in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ohio, while moisture shortages hindered emergence and growth in parts of the western Corn Belt.

Triple-digit temperatures accelerated ripening of winter wheat in the central and northern Great Plains before mid-June. In Kansas, 57 percent of the wheat was ripe on June 11, compared with the 5-year average of 11 percent. In the Corn Belt, 90 percent of the wheat was headed in Michigan, 42 percent was turning color in Ohio, and 28 percent was ripe in Illinois. In Idaho and Washington, about one-fourth of the acreage entered the heading stage during the week ended June 11.

The winter wheat harvest progressed one week ahead of normal, as harvest rapidly progressed in the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley. Producers in Oklahoma and Arkansas harvested more than one-third of the acreage during the week ended June 11. Harvest also accelerated in California, Missouri, and North Carolina. Harvest began in Kansas, where growers harvested 9 percent of the acreage, and along the Ohio River Valley in the southern Corn Belt. Conditions deteriorated in the central and northern Great Plains due to hot weather and increasing moisture shortages.

Cotton planting and development progressed at a normal pace through mid-June, with 88 percent planted and 11 percent squaring on June 11. Development was most advanced in Arizona and California, but acreage squaring accelerated in the lower Mississippi Valley due to warm weather. Increasing moisture shortages stressed cotton in most areas of the Southeast and lower Mississippi Valley and parts of the southern High Plains. Meanwhile, rain provided adequate moisture in scattered parts of northern Texas.

Spring wheat and barley developed well ahead of normal, as timely showers aided emergence and stimulated growth across the Great Plains early in the month. In the Pacific Northwest, development continued even though cooler-than-normal weather prevailed. On June 11, spring wheat was 7 percent headed, barley was 12 percent headed, and oat acreage was 21 percent headed. Above-normal temperatures aided oat development in Iowa and Nebraska, where nearly two-thirds of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage.

Heavy rain boosted soil moisture supplies and improved crop conditions in the Corn Belt and parts of the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley near mid-month. Later in the month, strong thunderstorms provided additional moisture for parts of the Corn Belt and Great Plains. However, crops in parts of the northern and eastern Corn Belt deteriorated due to excessive soil moisture, while parts of the western and southern Corn Belt remained too dry.

As the end of June approached, winter wheat harvest rapidly progressed in the Great Plains and accelerated in the Corn Belt. Harvest progressed to 52 percent complete on June 25 and, at 80 percent, the Kansas wheat harvest was four times the normal pace for this date. Harvest rapidly advanced in Illinois and Missouri, even though rain temporarily halted progress. The harvest gained momentum in Nebraska and began in Ohio and Colorado. Mostly dry conditions aided late-month harvest progress in Arkansas, California, and Texas.

Mostly light-to-moderate showers, and some isolated heavy rainfall, eased moisture shortages and boosted crop conditions in the Southeast near the end of June. Above-normal temperatures accelerated cotton development and by June 25, fifty-nine percent was at or beyond the squaring stage, well ahead of last year and the 5-year average. In the lower Mississippi Valley, cotton squaring rapidly progressed. Acreage setting bolls advanced to 11 percent, as progress jumped 13 percentage points in Louisiana and Arizona during the week ending June 25. Below-normal temperatures briefly slowed development in Texas.

Four percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the silking stage on June 25, slightly ahead of last year and the 5-year average for this date. Fields rapidly entered the silking stage in Missouri, even though temperatures averaged slightly below normal. A few fields entered the silking stage in Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Soybean development remained nearly 1 week ahead of the 5-year average, with 95 percent of the acreage emerged and 8 percent of the crop blooming on June 25. Crop development was most advanced in the lower Mississippi Valley, with 35 and 43 percent blooming in Louisiana and Mississippi, respectively. Despite below-normal temperatures, development accelerated in the Corn Belt, with more than 10 percent of the crop blooming in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri. A few fields progressed to the blooming stage in the northern Great Plains.

Widespread moderate-to-heavy rain increased soil moisture supplies and aided crop conditions in the southern and western Corn Belt late in the month. In the central and eastern Corn Belt, many fields suffered due to saturated soils and standing water. Excessive moisture also damaged some fields in Iowa and Nebraska, while parts of both States remained too dry. Warm, dry weather benefited corn fields in Michigan.

Heavy rain and severe flooding damaged soybean fields in North Dakota and parts of the Corn Belt late in the month. In Michigan, dry weather reduced surplus moisture supplies late in the month and significantly improved crop conditions. In other areas of the Corn Belt, especially in Missouri, much-needed rain improved conditions.

Oats: Production is estimated at 151.4 million bushels, 4 percent above last year's 146.2 million bushels. The estimated yield is 61.2 bushels per acre, up 1.6 bushels from 1999. If realized, this would be the third highest yield on record, behind only the record yield of 65.4 bushels per acre in 1992 and the 63.6 bushels per acre produced in 1985. Area for harvest was unchanged from the previous estimate of 2.47 million acres.

Oat seeding progressed well ahead of normal, as dry weather aided progress in the central Great Plains and across the northern Corn Belt during the first half of April. Planting accelerated in Ohio and Pennsylvania in late April. By mid-May, seeding was 92 percent complete. Warm weather and timely rain aided germination in the central Corn Belt and Great Lakes region. However, diminishing soil moisture reserves limited progress in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska during the second half of April. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, cool, wet weather hindered development. Seasonal temperatures and adequate moisture supplies promoted rapid germination in North Dakota, and by May 28, the Nation's oat acreage was 96 percent emerged.

Development continued ahead of the 5-year average through June, even though temperatures averaged slightly below-normal. On July 2, seventy-nine percent of the crop was headed in the 8 major oat-producing States, well ahead of the 5-year average of 60 percent. Nearly all of the acreage was headed in Iowa and Nebraska. Almost half of the acreage was headed in North Dakota, more than double the normal progress of 21 percent. As of July 2, seventy-four percent of the acreage in the 8 major oat-producing States was rated good to excellent and only 6 percent was in poor or very poor condition.

Barley: Barley production for 2000 is forecast at 307 million bushels, up 9 percent from 1999. The first forecast for 2000 indicates producers expect to average 58.7 bushels per acre, a decrease of 0.5 bushel from last year. Area harvested, at 5.24 million acres, is 10 percent above the 4.76 million acres harvested in 1999, unchanged from the June Acreage Report. Even though expected yields are slightly lower in 2000, the increase in harvested acres has reversed the five-year trend of declining production. In comparing yields to the previous year, 8 States are expecting higher yields in 2000, while 8 States are forecasting lower yields or no change from 1999. Maine, New York, and Ohio were added to the barley estimating program in 2000.

Northern Great Plains States are mostly showing higher yields than 1999. Producers in North Dakota, the largest barley acreage State, expect yields to average 52 bushels per acre, an increase of 4 bushels over the 1999 yield. Yields have been helped by above average spring temperatures and adequate moisture. However, recent heavy rains and high humidity have raised concerns for wide area disease outbreaks. Yields in the central Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States show decreases due to below normal precipitation. Heading progress in the five major-producing States was 54 percent complete as of July 2, compared with the 5-year average of 37 percent. Condition of the crop at that time was rated 63 percent good to excellent, equal to 1999.

Winter Wheat: Acres for harvest as grain are forecast at 35.4 million, down slightly from 1999. Harvest progress in the 18 major producing States had reached 65 percent completion by July 2. This was more than 20 points ahead of both last year and the normal pace.

Yield declines are forecast in all of the major Hard Red Wheat (HRW) States. Forecasted head counts from the Objective Yield surveys in the six HRW States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas) are down slightly from last month, while weight per head is down a collective 4 percent. Above average rainfall during June caused some harvest delay in Oklahoma. Harvest has progressed rapidly in Kansas and Nebraska.

Harvested yields were better than previously expected in the Soft Red Wheat (SRW) States. Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania now expect record highs. These States joined Ohio where a record had been forecast a month ago. Collective head count forecasts are virtually unchanged in the SRW Objective Yield States (Illinois, Missouri, Ohio), but average weight per head is up 8 percent from a month ago.

Combined plant populations in the Pacific Northwest Objective Yield region are at record high levels, but forecasted head weight is still lower than normal. Idaho expects a record high yield. Yield prospects improved in Michigan, but dimmed somewhat in New York.

Durum Wheat: Area for 2000 grain harvest is expected to total 3.99 million acres, up 12 percent from last year. Harvest in the California Imperial Valley finished around the middle of June, with protein levels above normal and excellent yields reported. Excessive amounts of rain in June caused flooding in the southern half of the Red River Valley in Minnesota. Despite this, development is ahead of normal. The major growing areas of North Dakota have not been affected by the flooding in the Red River Valley. Soil moisture conditions are currently rated mostly adequate with pockets of surplus in the durum growing regions.

Other Spring Wheat: Harvested area is forecast at 15.1 million acres, up 2 percent from last year. Acreage was 62 percent headed in the six major producing States, 22 points ahead of normal.

The Pacific Northwest (Idaho, Oregon, Washington) production forecast is up slightly from a year ago. Yield increases in all three States offset a decline in acreage in the region. After a warm spring, crop development is ahead of normal in Idaho. The Oregon crop is mostly in fair to good condition. In Washington, the crop development is near normal and has been aided by timely rains.

Spring wheat in the Golden Triangle of Montana is under considerable stress and very weak stands have been reported. Condition of the Dakota's spring crop is mostly good to excellent. Timely rains and excellent planting conditions enabled the South Dakota crop to get off to a great start. Development is ahead of normal in Minnesota despite flooding in the southern portion of the Red River Valley.

Tobacco: U.S. all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 598.4 million pounds, down 9 percent from the 1999 crop and 26 percent below 1998. Yield per acre for flue-cured is forecast at 2,357 pounds, up 195 pounds from 1999 and 153 pounds above two years ago. Yields for all flue-cured types increased from last year in Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina but declined in Florida and Virginia. The decline in production is due to a 16 percent decrease in acreage.

North Carolina's Flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 405.2 million pounds, down 7 percent from the 1999 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,412 pounds, up 229 pounds from 1999. This is the highest all flue-cured yield since 1994.

Flue-cured tobacco production in South Carolina is forecast at 76.5 million pounds, down 2 percent from the 1999 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,250 pounds, up 250 pounds from 1999. The crop is reported to be two-thirds topped and in good condition.

Georgia's Flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 64.5 million pounds, up 1 percent from the 1999 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,150 pounds, up 210 pounds from 1999. Harvest is about 13 percent complete.

Flue-cured tobacco production in Virginia is forecast at 40.0 million pounds, down 37 percent from the 1999 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,350 pounds, down 70 pounds from the 1999 record yield of 2,420 pounds. The season began with near ideal conditions and timely rains during June resulted in crop conditions at mostly good and excellent levels.

Florida's Flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 12.3 million pounds, down 20 percent from the 1999 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,500 pounds, down 140 pounds from the 1999 crop. Harvest got underway during late June. Lower than normal yield is due to the existing drought conditions.

Peaches: The July 2000 forecast of U.S. peach production is 2.67 billion pounds, up 6 percent from 1999 and 11 percent above two years ago. All peach producing States west of the Mississippi river, with the exception of Missouri, expect the same or increased peach production for 2000.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 1.12 billion pounds, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 6 percent above 1999. Quality of Clingstones harvested has been good, but sizing concerns have persisted in the Yuba City and Kingsburg areas and some mildew damage was reported in the Modesto area. Overall the majority of the crop remains in good condition.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at a record high 840.0 million pounds, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 12 percent above 1999. The Freestone peach crop continues to progress normally with harvest active. Recent cool weather has caused minimal delays to fruit maturity and overall crop condition remains good.

The South Carolina peach crop is forecast at 150.0 million pounds, down 6 percent from last year but up 7 percent from 1998. Conditions of the crop vary widely from poor to excellent throughout the State depending on local weather conditions and availability of irrigation. Peach harvest is ahead of last year and the five-year average. Recent widespread showers should improve the later maturing varieties. North Carolina's peach crop, forecast at 27.0 million pounds, is down 4 percent from last year but 8 percent above two years ago.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 105.0 million pounds, down 5 percent from 1999 but up 50 percent from the 1998 freeze and hail-damaged crop. As of July 9, harvest was 70 percent complete, and 5 percent behind the five-year average. At the end of June, the crop was rated mostly fair to good, with a significant portion rated excellent.

In New Jersey, production is forecast at 70.0 million pounds, unchanged from both 1999 and 1998. Fruit is sizing well at the current time. Many central and north Jersey peach orchards experienced hail and storm damage during bloom, however in south Jersey orchards reported little or no damage. Production in Pennsylvania is forecast at 50.0 million pounds, 33 percent below last year and down 23 percent from 1998. Many producers in Pennsylvania were affected by the hard freeze in April and hailstorms in May. A few producers did report the Plum Pox virus being a problem and they had to remove many or all of their trees. However, it doesn't seem to be widespread through the State. Production in New York is forecast at 11.7 million pounds, 16 percent below 1999 but 17 percent above two years ago. Production in Massachusetts is forecast to be 5 percent above 1999 and production in Connecticut is unchanged from last year.

Michigan's peach crop is forecast at 43.0 million pounds, 87 percent above 1999's freeze damaged crop but unchanged from two years ago. The Michigan peach crop has good to excellent prospects, with only slight frost damage this spring. Fruit diameter is at 2.0 inches, slightly ahead of normal development. Peach production in Indiana and Ohio are down 10 percent and 14 percent respectively from last year. Production is also down 10 percent in Missouri. Peach production in Kentucky is forecast at 3.5 million pounds, up 94 percent from last year's drought-reduced crop. Illinois' production, at 19.0 million pounds, remains unchanged from last year.

Production in Virginia and West Virginia are down 33 percent and 40 percent respectively from 1999, however production is up 2 percent in Maryland. Tennessee and Alabama are both down in production from 1999. Production is up in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Oklahoma's production remains unchanged from last year.

The Washington peach crop is forecast at 55.0 million pounds, 8 percent above last year and up 6 percent from 1998. This is the highest since 1966, when production was estimated at 67.2 million pounds. Production is also up from 1999 in Oregon, Idaho, and Utah. In Colorado, production is forecast at 21.0 million pounds. If realized, this is the highest since 1973 when production was estimated at 28.0 million pounds.

California Grapes: California's all grape production is forecast at a record high 6.70 million tons, up 21 percent from last year and 27 percent above 1998. If realized, the 2000 crop will be 1 percent above the previous record of 6.65 million tons set in 1997. Wine type grapes account for 48 percent of California's total production, raisin types account for 40 percent, while the remaining 12 percent are table type grapes.

Table type grape production is expected to be 800,000 tons, up 6 percent from last year and 24 percent greater than 1998. Harvest was active through late June in the Coachella Valley, with good quality reported. Picking had begun in the southern San Joaquin Valley by July 1 with Perlette and Flame Seedless the primary varieties being harvested.

Wine type variety grape production is forecast at 3.20 million tons, up 20 percent from last season's crop and 25 percent higher than the 1998 crop. Crop development has been excellent this spring with warm and dry weather. Maturity levels are reported near normal for July1.

California's raisin type variety grape production is forecast at 2.70 million tons, up 28 percent from last year and 30 percent above the 1998 crop. The spring weather was dry and warm, enhancing bunch growth and development. A high number of bunches per vine space are reported. Maturity is a few days ahead of normal. Harvest of the Thompson Seedless variety for fresh use was active through late June in the Coachella Valley with good quality reported.

Apricots: The final forecast for the 2000 apricot crop is 101,900 tons, up 13 percent from last year's crop but down 14 percent from 1998. California's 2000 apricot production is forecast at 95,000 tons, up 12 percent from last year but 16 percent below 1998. California represents 93 percent of the U.S. apricot crop. Wide variation in apricot bloom between orchards and hail storms in the southern San Joaquin Valley combined to reduce fruit count. Fruit size is reported as normal.

Almonds: California almond production is forecast at 640 million meat pounds, based upon results of an objective measurement survey. The expected production is down 5 percent from May's subjective forecast and off 23 percent from last year's record crop. Bearing acreage is forecast at 500,000 acres. Average yield is forecast at 1,280 pounds per acre.

The weather during the critical bloom was variable with heavy rain and cool temperatures. This resulted in an uneven set with some varieties having a heavy set while others were very light. Warm temperatures during April helped move the crop development 2 to 3 weeks ahead of last year's crop and near the normal progress.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya output is estimated at 4.28 million pounds for June, 11 percent lower than May but 33 percent higher than June 1999. Area in crop totaled 2,575 acres, 16 percent lower than May and 24 percent below a year ago. Harvested area, totaling 1,585 acres, was 5 percent lower than last month and 22 percent below last June. Weather conditions during June were a mix of sunshine and showers. Warm temperatures and long daylight hours were beneficial toward orchard development and fruit maturation. Soil moisture in unirrigated orchards was adequate.

Grapefruit: The U.S. grapefruit forecast is 2.79 million tons, virtually unchanged from the June forecast, but 11 percent above last season. The forecast of Florida grapefruit utilization is adjusted upward by less than 1 percent to 53.3 million boxes (2.27 million tons). White seedless, at 20.9 million boxes (888,000 tons), is down slightly from June. The colored seedless forecast is increased to a record large 31.8 million boxes (1.35 million tons), a 1 percent increase from a month ago. The white seedless forecast is 17 percent higher than last season and the colored seedless forecast is 11 percent above the previous season. The seedy grapefruit forecast continues at 600,000 boxes (26,000 tons), 50,000 boxes higher than last season.

The California July 1 grapefruit forecast is 8.00 million boxes (268,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 7 percent from last season. Harvest has been active, but delayed due to a high percentage of small size fruit. Crop quality is good. Arizona's grapefruit forecast, at 500,000 boxes (17,000 tons), is down nearly 40 percent from the previous forecast. Growers didn't harvest what they had initially intended due to low prices. The Texas forecast, at 5.95 million boxes (238,000 tons), is carried forward from the June forecast.

Lemons: The 1999-00 lemon forecast for United States is 878,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but up 18 percent from last season. California production is forecast at 20.0 million boxes (760,000 tons), the same as the previous forecast but 23 percent more than the previous season. In the south coastal growing region, harvest volume has been heavy. The excellent coastal weather has provided for premium growth. Quality has been better than in recent seasons. The Arizona lemon crop is forecast at 3.10 million boxes (118,000 tons), unchanged from the April forecast but down 10 percent from the previous season.

Florida Citrus: The first twenty days of June continued dry across the Florida citrus belt. Precipitation finally arrived and continued throughout the last ten days of the month. Growers and caretakers continued to irrigate where water was available until the daily showers and thunderstorms covered the State's citrus producing counties. In spite of the winter and spring drought, new crop fruit in well cared for groves continues in good condition. There is spotty late bloom in some groves that were stressed during the dry months. Harvest of Valencias continued during the first half of June. Most of the processors closed before the end of the month. Grapefruit movement was virtually complete by the last week of June. There are only a few groves of Honey tangerines remaining to be harvested. Caretakers were very active

the first part of the month irrigating groves and maintaining equipment. Pesticide applications, fertilizing, hedging and topping continue. The burning ban has been lifted in all areas now that the summer rains have arrived.

California Citrus: The Valencia orange harvest is in full swing with approximately 10 percent of the crop picked. A few of the late variety Navel oranges remain to be harvested. New crop oranges were experiencing June drop during the past month. Lemon picking was also active in the south coast area. Good quality was reported. Grapefruit harvest continued and growers are concerned about small sizes.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Many fruit crops were harvested during June. Grapes for fresh use were picked in the Coachella Valley. Thompson Seedless and Flame Seedless were the primary varieties. Harvest of Flame Seedless and Perlette table grapes began in the southern San Joaquin Valley in late June. Grape growers were also treating for mildew and leafhoppers. Apples were treated for codling moth. Harvest of apricots, freestone peaches, nectarines, and plums was also active. Warmer temperatures in June enhanced maturity and the various fruits were in good condition. Thinning of olives was active. Clingstone peach harvesting began south of the Fresno area. Quality was good, but with small sizes. Strawberry harvest remained active.

All Potatoes: Potato farmers across the United States have planted an estimated 1.39 million acres of potatoes in all four seasons this year, up 1 percent from last year. Area for harvest, forecast at 1.36 million acres, is up 2 percent from a year ago. In earlier forecasts, winter production jumped 16 percent over a year ago, while spring potatoes fell 11 percent. The summer forecast places production down 1 percent from last season in comparable States. Winter and spring plantings were down 5 percent from last year and summer acreage was off 3 percent in comparable States. The estimate of fall planted acreage is up 1 percent from last year in comparable States.

Changes to the seasonal statistical program combines Alabama spring production with summer this year and combines former summer production in North Carolina and Nebraska with spring and fall seasons, respectively. Iowa and Wyoming estimates have been dropped and Kansas production has been added to the estimating program.

Fall Potatoes: Area planted to fall potatoes this year is estimated at 1.22 million acres, up 1 percent on a comparable basis. Harvest is expected from 1.20 million acres, a gain of 3 percent from a year ago. Comparability is achieved by adding Nebraska's summer acreage to their fall total last year and subtracting out Wyoming.

Eastern States have planted an estimated 102,900 acres this year, down 6 percent from last year. Maine's planted acreage is estimated at 64,000 acres, down 2 percent from last year. Massachusetts' acreage was down 3 percent and Rhode Island's acreage fell 17 percent. New York's planted acreage was down 15 percent. A cool, wet spring in most of New England and New York delayed planting and got the crop off to a slow start. Pennsylvania's potato acreage was down 7 percent from a year ago. The crop is progressing well throughout the State.

Central States planted an estimated 362,900 acres of fall potatoes this year, down 1 percent from last year. Acreage in South Dakota jumped 29 percent. Michigan and North Dakota were up 2 percent each while Wisconsin held at last year's planted level. Planted acreage was down 6 percent in Minnesota and Nebraska. Ohio dropped 12 percent and Indiana fell 19 percent. The eastern Corn Belt started off cool and wet for potatoes this year with Ohio's crop progress about four days behind last year. Recent rains caused some flooding in Indiana. Michigan's progress was slow and harvest will be delayed to late July. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, dry spring weather gave way to rain in June, leaving many fields waterlogged and making conditions ripe for late blight. North Dakota potatoes were rated poor to good. Nebraska's diminishing summer season is combined into the larger fall season for a single estimate this year. Percent comparisons, in the paragraph above, are based on a combination of the two crops.

Western States potato plantings were estimated at 758,100 acres this year, up 3 percent from last year. The increase in western acreage is concentrated in the Pacific Northwest. Idaho's plantings are up 5 percent. Washington's acreage rose 3 percent and Oregon's acreage was up 2 percent. Montana increased their seed acreage by 9 percent and New Mexico was up 3 percent. In the other direction, Colorado plantings were off 2 percent and Utah dropped 25 percent from last year. California's fall potato acreage slipped by 6 percent, continuing a long-term decline. Warm spring weather allowed most of the western potato acreage to be planted ahead of schedule. Growth has been good and harvest should start ahead of normal. Some Colorado potato fields were hit by hail in late June. Oregon's crop looks good statewide.

Summer Potatoes: Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 18.1 million cwt in 2000, with harvest coming from 62,700 acres and an average yield of 289 cwt per acre. Comparable totals may be calculated by adding last year's Alabama spring estimates with summer and subtracting out Iowa, Nebraska, and North Carolina's crops from the summer totals. On a comparable basis, summer production is down 1 percent from last year while acreage for harvest is up 1 percent. Average yield per acre is expected to be down 5 cwt. Smaller potato crops are seen in California, down 6 percent; Illinois, down 3 percent; Missouri, down 23 percent; New Jersey, 12 percent lower; and Texas, down 1 percent. Larger crops are emerging in Alabama, up 7 percent; Colorado, up 13 percent; Delaware and Virginia, up 9 and 20 percent, respectively. Kansas will add nearly a million cwt of potatoes to the summer mix.

Harvest is active on the DelMarVa Peninsula. Virginia growers report excellent yields from early fields. Delaware and Maryland potatoes are being harvested. Cold, wet spring weather in New Jersey slowed the growth of potatoes. Dry weather in southern Alabama reduced early yields while harvest is continuing and moving north. Missouri harvest is nearly finished in southeastern counties and will start later this month in the northwest. Texas potato harvest is active. California harvest should begin in early July. Heavy rains early in the season delayed planting and caused some field losses.

Reliability of July 1 Winter Wheat Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 25 and July 5 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in twelve States that accounted for 65 percent of the 1999 winter wheat 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 11,000 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 July 1 forecasts.

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

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the July 1 winter wheat production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error", a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. This is done by expressing the deviation between the July 1 production forecast and the final estimate as a percentage of the final estimate, and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 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 July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 1.8 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast of 1.59 billion bushels will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.8 percent or approximately 28.6 million bushels. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.2 percent or approximately 50.8 million bushels. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 27 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 65 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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