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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D.C.

Crop Production

Released September 12, 2000, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. For information on "Crop Production" call (202) 720-2127, office hours 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

Corn Production Unchanged from August
Soybean Production Down 3 Percent

Corn production is forecast at 10.4 billion bushels, unchanged from the last forecast, but up 10 percent from 1999. Based on September 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 141.8 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel per acre from August, but up 8.0 bushels from a year ago. If realized, this would be the largest production and yield on record. Acreage for grain harvest is estimated at 73.1 million acres, unchanged from August.

Soybean production is forecast at a record high 2.90 billion bushels, down 3 percent from August 1, but 10 percent above 1999. Based on September 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 39.5 bushels per acre, down 1.2 bushels from last month, but 3.0 bushels above 1999. Acreage for harvest is estimated at a record 73.5 million acres, unchanged from last month, and up 1 percent from 1999.

All cotton production is forecast at 18.3 million 480-pound bales, down 4 percent from last month, but up 8 percent from 1999. Based on September 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 622 pounds per harvested acre, down 26 pounds from last month. Condition of the cotton crop has deteriorated since last month, especially in the Delta and Southwest regions. Continued drought and extremely high temperatures have resulted in additional stress to the crop. Harvested acreage, at 14.1 million acres, reflects an increase from August 1 of 30,000 acres in Arkansas and a decrease of 30,000 acres in Louisiana, 60,000 acres in Mississippi, and 5,000 acres in California.

All wheat production is placed at 2.30 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the August forecast but down fractionally from 1999. The U.S. yield is forecast at 42.3 bushels per acre. This is up 0.7 bushels from last month.

- Special Notes -

Content Change: This release contains rice acreage, yield, and production revisions for 1998 and 1999. In addition, updates were made to the current year's rice acreage estimates.

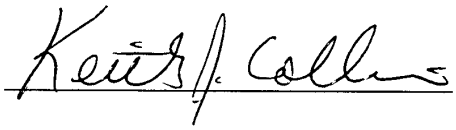
October Acreage Update Survey: The October Crop Report will include results from a special harvested acreage update survey which is being incorporated into the October Agricultural Yield Survey for selected States and commodities. States to be included in the special acreage update survey are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. Commodities to be included are corn for grain, upland cotton, soybeans, and sorghum for grain.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 590 million bushels, up 7 percent from last month and 17 percent from last season. The final forecast of U.S. average yield is 39.2 bushels per acre. This is 2.4 bushels per acre higher than a month ago. There were no acreage changes. Hard Red Spring production is up 7 percent from August, at 535 million bushels, while White Spring production is virtually unchanged from last month.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 118 million bushels, up 2 percent from last month and 19 percent more than 1999. The U.S. yield is now forecast at 29.6 bushels per acre, up 0.7 bushels from August 1. Area for harvest is unchanged from last month.

California Navel orange production for 2000-01 is forecast at 34.0 million boxes, down 15 percent from last season's utilized production of 40.0 million boxes. This initial forecast of the 2000-01 season is based on an objective measurement survey conducted in the California Central Valley. Fruit set is down significantly from last year and the lowest of any of the previous 13 non-freeze seasons. However, fruit size is above average. The crop is maturing well with harvest expected to start in Kern County by mid-October.

This report was approved on September 12, 2000.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Keith J. Collins

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Frederic A. Vogel

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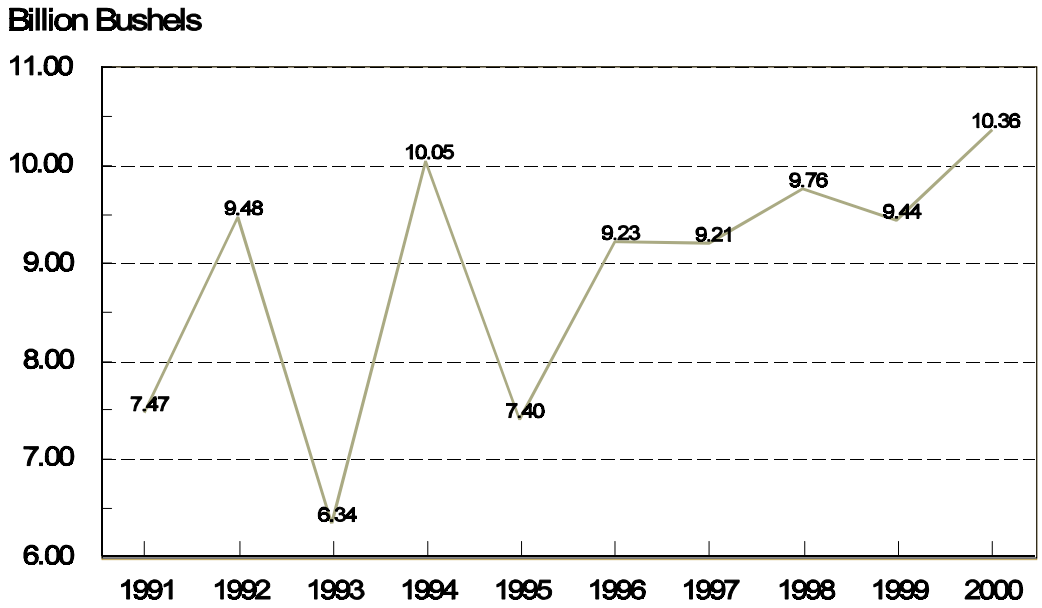
Corn for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999 and Forecasted September 1, 2000

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Aug 1	Sep 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AL	200	160	103.0	65.0	70.0	20,600	11,200
AR	100	185	130.0	125.0	120.0	13,000	22,200
CA	205	235	165.0	170.0	170.0	33,825	39,950
CO	1,120	1,230	142.0	135.0	135.0	159,040	166,050
DE	154	154	89.0	155.0	160.0	13,706	24,640
GA	300	340	103.0	100.0	100.0	30,900	34,000
IL	10,650	11,050	140.0	158.0	158.0	1,491,000	1,745,900
IN	5,670	5,550	132.0	155.0	155.0	748,440	860,250
IA	11,800	12,000	149.0	155.0	155.0	1,758,200	1,860,000
KS	2,980	3,250	141.0	143.0	133.0	420,180	432,250
KY	1,180	1,310	105.0	115.0	127.0	123,900	166,370
LA	330	340	121.0	110.0	108.0	39,930	36,720
MD	360	400	93.0	150.0	155.0	33,480	62,000
MI	1,950	1,950	130.0	128.0	131.0	253,500	255,450
MN	6,600	6,600	150.0	154.0	156.0	990,000	1,029,600
MS	310	380	117.0	103.0	103.0	36,270	39,140
MO	2,550	2,850	97.0	139.0	139.0	247,350	396,150
NE	8,300	8,050	139.0	136.0	128.0	1,153,700	1,030,400
NJ	60	75	37.0	128.0	128.0	2,220	9,600
NM	83	75	180.0	180.0	180.0	14,940	13,500
NY	590	530	101.0	110.0	106.0	59,590	56,180
NC	640	660	80.0	100.0	110.0	51,200	72,600
ND	655	950	117.0	115.0	116.0	76,635	110,200
OH	3,200	3,300	126.0	142.0	145.0	403,200	478,500
OK	310	290	145.0	135.0	135.0	44,950	39,150
PA	880	1,050	70.0	127.0	129.0	61,600	135,450
SC	275	280	70.0	65.0	70.0	19,250	19,600
SD	3,250	3,950	113.0	100.0	108.0	367,250	426,600
TN	570	590	102.0	108.0	108.0	58,140	63,720
TX	1,770	1,850	129.0	135.0	132.0	228,330	244,200
VA	280	300	78.0	130.0	135.0	21,840	40,500
WA	100	95	180.0	190.0	185.0	18,000	17,575
WI	2,850	2,750	143.0	137.0	140.0	407,550	385,000
Oth Sts [1]	265	280	134.4	138.3	134.7	35,621	37,729
US	70,537	73,059	133.8	141.9	141.8	9,437,337	10,362,374

[1] Other States include AZ, FL, ID, MT, OR, UT, WV, and WY.

U.S. Corn Production



Sorghum for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999 and Forecasted September 1, 2000

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Aug 1	Sep 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	125	140	78.0	75.0	70.0	9,750	9,800
CO	205	200	42.0	38.0	36.0	8,610	7,200
IL	97	85	95.0	93.0	104.0	9,215	8,840
KS	3,400	3,200	76.0	76.0	60.0	258,400	192,000
LA	235	205	82.0	80.0	80.0	19,270	16,400
MO	310	270	71.0	97.0	95.0	22,010	25,650
NE	470	470	91.0	78.0	70.0	42,770	32,900
NM	135	140	55.0	40.0	30.0	7,425	4,200
OK	400	410	45.0	52.0	49.0	18,000	20,090
SD	80	100	58.0	49.0	46.0	4,640	4,600
TX	2,950	2,900	63.0	63.0	62.0	185,850	179,800
Oth Sts [1] [2]	137	195	67.3	76.2	74.6	9,226	14,548
US	8,544	8,315	69.7	69.5	62.1	595,166	516,028

[1] For 1999, Other States include AL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, and TN.
[2] For 2000, Other States include AZ, AL, CA, DE, GA, KY, MD, MS, NC, PA, SC, TN, and VA.

Barley: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999 and Forecasted September 1, 2000

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Aug 1	Sep 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	62	36	114.0	110.0	110.0	7,068	3,960
CA	125	95	64.0	65.0	65.0	8,000	6,175
CO	86	95	105.0	108.0	104.0	9,030	9,880
DE	26	27	84.0	81.0	81.0	2,184	2,187
ID	690	730	78.0	76.0	76.0	53,820	55,480
MD	50	50	80.0	84.0	84.0	4,000	4,200
MN	180	250	47.0	56.0	58.0	8,460	14,500
MT	1,150	1,050	50.0	42.0	42.0	57,500	44,100
ND	1,240	1,680	48.0	52.0	52.0	59,520	87,360
OK [1]	3		39.0			117	
OR	135	140	51.0	55.0	60.0	6,885	8,400
PA	70	70	71.0	72.0	72.0	4,970	5,040
SC [1]	2		60.0			120	
SD	74	105	48.0	51.0	53.0	3,552	5,565
TX [1]	10		35.0			350	
UT	83	85	82.0	75.0	75.0	6,806	6,375
VA	60	65	82.0	88.0	88.0	4,920	5,720
WA	490	490	59.0	65.0	67.0	28,910	32,830
WY	85	100	86.0	83.0	82.0	7,310	8,200
Oth Sts [2] [3]	137	167	60.8	59.6	59.6	8,331	9,958
US	4,758	5,235	59.2	58.8	59.2	281,853	309,930

[1] Estimates discontinued in 2000.
[2] For 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.

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Aug 1	Sep 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	29.0	9,450	15,660
ND	3,000	3,250	24.0	25.0	26.0	72,000	84,500
Oth Sts [1]	59	14	28.3	29.4	29.4	1,672	412
US	3,569	3,986	27.8	28.9	29.6	99,322	117,862

[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, 1999 and Forecasted September 1, 2000

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Aug 1	Sep 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
ID	640	570	79.0	78.0	78.0	50,560	44,460
MN	1,950	2,100	40.0	42.0	47.0	78,000	98,700
MT	4,000	3,050	27.0	28.0	27.0	108,000	82,350
ND	5,600	6,800	30.0	34.0	38.0	168,000	258,400
OR	153	125	33.0	56.0	56.0	5,049	7,000
SD	1,710	1,700	35.0	36.0	37.0	59,850	62,900
WA	620	620	44.0	49.0	49.0	27,280	30,380
Oth Sts [1]	95	93	67.3	63.2	63.2	6,393	5,879
US	14,768	15,058	34.1	36.8	39.2	503,132	590,069

[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 September 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	883,485	471,255	239,581	534,933	55,136	117,862	2,302,252

[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.

Rice: Area Planted and Harvested by Class, State, and United States, 1998-1999 [1] and Forecasted September 1, 2000

Class and State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	Long Grain					
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AR	1,293.0	1,378.0	1,142.0	1,283.0	1,374.0	1,134.0
CA	9.0	5.0	5.0	9.0	5.0	5.0
LA	595.0	585.0	480.0	590.0	581.0	475.0
MS	270.0	325.0	220.0	268.0	323.0	218.0
MO	142.0	184.0	178.0	140.0	182.0	173.0
TX	280.0	254.0	235.0	278.0	253.0	234.0
US	2,589.0	2,731.0	2,260.0	2,568.0	2,718.0	2,239.0
	Medium Grain					
AR	205.0	250.0	275.0	200.0	249.0	273.0
CA	420.0	455.0	515.0	418.0	450.0	513.0
LA	30.0	35.0	20.0	30.0	35.0	20.0
MO	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
TX	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.0
US	663.0	748.0	817.0	656.0	742.0	813.0
	Short Grain					
AR	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
CA	31.0	50.0	30.0	31.0	50.0	30.0
US	33.0	52.0	33.0	33.0	52.0	33.0
	All					
AR	1,500.0	1,630.0	1,420.0	1,485.0	1,625.0	1,410.0
CA	460.0	510.0	550.0	458.0	505.0	548.0
LA	625.0	620.0	500.0	620.0	616.0	495.0
MS	270.0	325.0	220.0	268.0	323.0	218.0
MO	145.0	186.0	180.0	143.0	184.0	175.0
TX	285.0	260.0	240.0	283.0	259.0	239.0
US	3,285.0	3,531.0	3,110.0	3,257.0	3,512.0	3,085.0

[1] Revised.

Rice: Yield and Production by Class, State, and United States, 1998-1999 [1] and Forecasted September 1, 2000

Class and State	Yield			Production		
	1998	1999	2000 [2]	1998	1999	2000 [2]
	Long Grain					
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
AR	5,740	5,780		73,644	79,417	
CA	5,970	6,800		537	340	
LA	4,530	5,000		26,727	29,050	
MS	5,800	5,650		15,544	18,250	
MO	5,200	5,400		7,280	9,828	
TX	5,610	5,920		15,596	14,978	
US	5,426	5,587		139,328	151,863	130,121
	Medium Grain					
AR	6,200	6,230		12,400	15,513	
CA	6,990	7,300		29,218	32,850	
LA	4,600	5,070		1,380	1,775	
MO	5,200	5,400		156	108	
TX	5,000	4,900		250	294	
US	6,616	6,811		43,404	50,540	59,104
	Short Grain					
AR	4,000	6,200		80	124	
CA	5,260	7,000		1,631	3,500	
US	5,185	6,969		1,711	3,624	2,418
	All					
AR	5,800	5,850	6,100	86,124	95,054	86,010
CA	6,850	7,270	7,900	31,386	36,690	43,292
LA	4,530	5,000	4,900	28,107	30,825	24,255
MS	5,800	5,650	5,900	15,544	18,250	12,862
MO	5,200	5,400	5,400	7,436	9,936	9,450
TX	5,600	5,900	6,600	15,846	15,272	15,774
US	5,663	5,866	6,212	184,443	206,027	191,643

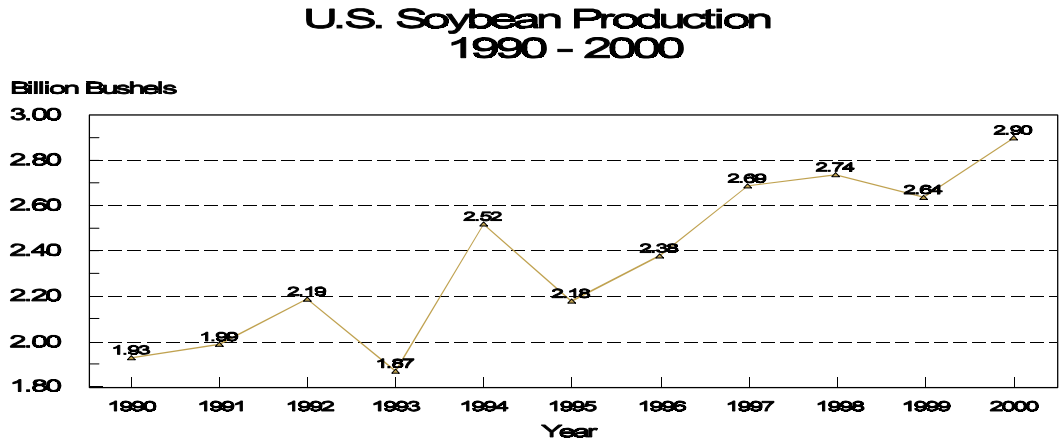
[1] Revised.

[2] Indicated September 1, 2000, rice class estimates are based on a 5-year average of class percentages. The class percentages are adjusted as data become available through the growing season. State estimates by class will be published in the Crop Production 2000 Summary in January 2001.

Soybeans for Beans: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999 and Forecasted September 1, 2000

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Aug 1	Sep 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AL	200	170	16.0	19.0	19.0	3,200	3,230
AR	3,350	3,400	28.0	28.0	26.0	93,800	88,400
DE	201	221	27.0	36.0	38.0	5,427	8,398
GA	190	180	19.0	19.0	21.0	3,610	3,780
IL	10,550	10,250	42.0	48.0	47.0	443,100	481,750
IN	5,550	5,660	39.0	46.0	46.0	216,450	260,360
IA	10,750	10,550	44.5	49.0	47.0	478,375	495,850
KS	2,800	2,850	28.0	32.0	24.0	78,400	68,400
KY	1,150	1,080	21.0	34.0	36.0	24,150	38,880
LA	990	900	27.0	26.0	23.0	26,730	20,700
MD	480	490	30.0	36.0	38.0	14,400	18,620
MI	1,940	2,190	40.0	40.0	41.0	77,600	89,790
MN	6,900	7,100	41.0	42.0	42.0	282,900	298,200
MS	1,900	1,650	23.5	27.0	23.0	44,650	37,950
MO	5,350	5,100	27.5	41.0	38.0	147,125	193,800
NE	4,250	4,650	42.5	42.0	38.0	180,625	176,700
NJ	98	93	24.0	35.0	35.0	2,352	3,255
NY	128	165	37.0	37.0	38.0	4,736	6,270
NC	1,300	1,330	23.0	30.0	30.0	29,900	39,900
ND	1,340	2,070	35.0	34.0	33.0	46,900	68,310
OH	4,500	4,390	36.0	41.0	43.0	162,000	188,770
OK	360	430	19.0	28.0	24.0	6,840	10,320
PA	350	395	29.0	41.0	42.0	10,150	16,590
SC	450	450	20.0	22.0	23.0	9,000	10,350
SD	4,070	4,250	36.0	33.0	35.0	146,520	148,750
TN	1,190	1,160	18.0	30.0	26.0	21,420	30,160
TX	380	360	27.0	33.0	33.0	10,260	11,880
VA	440	460	27.0	33.0	34.0	11,880	15,640
WI	1,300	1,440	46.0	45.0	44.0	59,800	63,360
Oth Sts [1] [2]	19	40	32.0	29.2	30.2	608	1,208
US	72,476	73,474	36.5	40.7	39.5	2,642,908	2,899,571

[1] For 1998 and 1999, Other States include FL. [2] For 2000, Other States include FL and WV.



Peanuts: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999 and Forecasted September 1, 2000

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production [1]	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Aug 1	Sep 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
AL	206.0	197.0	2,175	1,400	1,400	448,050	275,800
FL	94.0	80.0	2,770	2,400	2,300	260,380	184,000
GA	544.0	507.0	2,575	2,500	2,500	1,400,800	1,267,500
NM	22.0	22.0	2,800	2,700	2,700	61,600	59,400
NC	124.0	125.0	2,410	2,900	3,000	298,840	375,000
OK	79.0	80.0	2,400	2,400	2,400	189,600	192,000
SC	11.0	11.5	2,300	2,800	2,900	25,300	33,350
TX	280.0	368.0	3,310	3,200	3,100	926,800	1,140,800
VA	76.0	75.0	2,870	3,100	3,000	218,120	225,000
US	1,436.0	1,465.5	2,667	2,587	2,561	3,829,490	3,752,850

[1] Estimates comprised of quota and non-quota peanuts.

Cottonseed: Production, United States, 1998-99 and Forecasted September 1, 2000

State	Production		
	1998	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
US	5,365.4	6,353.5	6,878.3

[1] Based on a 3-year average lint-seed ratio.

Cotton: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type, State, and United States, 1999 and Forecasted September 1, 2000

Type and State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production [1]	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Aug 1	Sep 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Bales [2]*	*1,000 Bales [2]*
Upland							
AL	561.0	540.0	535	489	489	625.0	550.0
AZ	269.0	279.0	1,278	1,230	1,230	716.0	715.0
AR	960.0	950.0	714	751	728	1,428.0	1,440.0
CA	605.0	765.0	1,254	1,255	1,255	1,580.0	2,000.0
GA	1,300.0	1,300.0	579	620	620	1,567.0	1,680.0
LA	610.0	700.0	709	690	672	901.0	980.0
MS	1,180.0	1,280.0	704	738	686	1,731.0	1,830.0
MO	377.0	425.0	601	700	678	472.0	600.0
NM	79.0	85.0	662	678	734	109.0	130.0
NC	825.0	930.0	475	715	723	816.0	1,400.0
OK	150.0	250.0	461	461	442	144.0	230.0
SC	315.0	310.0	428	581	573	281.0	370.0
TN	565.0	595.0	505	581	565	595.0	700.0
TX	5,100.0	5,300.0	475	498	453	5,050.0	5,000.0
VA	108.0	109.0	635	722	722	142.8	164.0
Oth Sts [3]	134.0	129.0	487	450	428	135.9	115.0
US	13,138.0	13,947.0	595	642	616	16,293.7	17,904.0
Amer-Pima							
AZ	8.9	6.0	879	848	848	16.3	10.6
CA	239.0	144.0	1,210	1,192	1,200	602.7	360.0
NM	7.0	6.0	734	680	680	10.7	8.5
TX	32.0	20.0	669	720	768	44.6	32.0
US	286.9	176.0	1,128	1,111	1,121	674.3	411.1
All							
AL	561.0	540.0	535	489	489	625.0	550.0
AZ	277.9	285.0	1,265	1,222	1,222	732.3	725.6
AR	960.0	950.0	714	751	728	1,428.0	1,440.0
CA	844.0	909.0	1,241	1,245	1,246	2,182.7	2,360.0
GA	1,300.0	1,300.0	579	620	620	1,567.0	1,680.0
LA	610.0	700.0	709	690	672	901.0	980.0
MS	1,180.0	1,280.0	704	738	686	1,731.0	1,830.0
MO	377.0	425.0	601	700	678	472.0	600.0
NM	86.0	91.0	668	678	731	119.7	138.5
NC	825.0	930.0	475	715	723	816.0	1,400.0
OK	150.0	250.0	461	461	442	144.0	230.0
SC	315.0	310.0	428	581	573	281.0	370.0
TN	565.0	595.0	505	581	565	595.0	700.0
TX	5,132.0	5,320.0	477	499	454	5,094.6	5,032.0
VA	108.0	109.0	635	722	722	142.8	164.0
Oth Sts [3]	134.0	129.0	487	450	428	135.9	115.0
US	13,424.9	14,123.0	607	648	622	16,968.0	18,315.1

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] 480-Lb. net weight bales.
[3] Other States include FL and KS. Individual state level forecasts will be published in the "January Crop Report".

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
CT	3,040	1,600	1,799	1,359	4,276	5,470	2,175
FL	5,800	4,900	2,640	2,450	17,102	15,312	12,005
GA	33,000	30,000	1,940	2,200	90,200	64,020	66,000
IN	6,500	3,800	1,800	2,100	17,000	11,700	7,980
KY	221,650	137,500	1,843	2,113	443,628	408,492	290,590
MD	6,500	6,000	1,400	1,550	9,100	9,100	9,300
MA	1,320	550	1,763	805	1,788	2,327	443
MO [1]	2,300	1,400	2,015	2,180	5,751	4,635	3,052
NC	207,800	175,800	2,161	2,351	551,730	448,980	413,310
OH	9,800	7,500	1,740	1,930	17,934	17,052	14,475
PA	6,200	5,100	1,802	2,021	15,720	11,170	10,305
SC	39,000	34,000	2,000	2,300	92,250	78,000	78,200
TN	63,170	54,190	1,941	2,170	111,100	122,601	117,592
VA	38,300	27,400	2,320	2,299	95,898	88,855	62,980
WV [1]	1,600	1,500	1,350	1,600	2,160	2,160	2,400
WI	1,180	1,000	2,388	2,100	4,230	2,818	2,100
US	647,160	492,240	1,997	2,220	1,479,867	1,292,692	1,092,907

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

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 1999 and Forecasted September 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	2,400	62,920	40,800
US	81,000	62,000	2,406	2,400	194,920	148,800
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	119,000	102,000	2,100	2,400	249,900	244,800
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	2,300	78,000	78,200
US	65,000	55,000	2,040	2,281	132,600	125,450
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	5,800	4,900	2,640	2,450	15,312	12,005
GA	33,000	30,000	1,940	2,200	64,020	66,000
US	38,800	34,900	2,045	2,235	79,332	78,005
Total 11-14	303,800	253,900	2,162	2,352	656,752	597,055
Class 2, Fire-cured						
Type 21, VA Belt						
VA	1,600	1,300	1,670	1,700	2,672	2,210
Type 22, Eastern District						
KY	3,750	4,000	2,350	2,650	8,813	10,600
TN	7,000	7,900	2,280	2,500	15,960	19,750
US	10,750	11,900	2,304	2,550	24,773	30,350
Type 23, Western District						
KY	3,500	3,800	2,630	3,200	9,205	12,160
TN	570	630	2,500	3,000	1,425	1,890
US	4,070	4,430	2,612	3,172	10,630	14,050
Total 21-23	16,420	17,630	2,319	2,644	38,075	46,610
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3A, Light Air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
IN	6,500	3,800	1,800	2,100	11,700	7,980
KY	210,000	125,000	1,810	2,050	380,100	256,250
MO [1]	2,300	1,400	2,015	2,180	4,635	3,052
NC	7,800	7,800	1,600	1,700	12,480	13,260
OH	9,800	7,500	1,740	1,930	17,052	14,475
TN	55,000	45,000	1,890	2,100	103,950	94,500
VA	10,600	9,000	2,180	2,200	23,108	19,800
WV [1]	1,600	1,500	1,350	1,600	2,160	2,400
US	303,600	201,000	1,829	2,048	555,185	411,717
Type 32, Southern MD Belt						
MD	6,500	6,000	1,400	1,550	9,100	9,300
PA	3,000	2,700	1,750	1,950	5,250	5,265
US	9,500	8,700	1,511	1,674	14,350	14,565
Total 31-32	313,100	209,700	1,819	2,033	569,535	426,282

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Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 1999 and Forecasted September 1, 2000 (continued)

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3B, Dark Air-cured						
Type 35, One Sucker						
Belt						
KY	2,850	3,000	2,370	2,500	6,755	7,500
TN	600	660	2,110	2,200	1,266	1,452
US	3,450	3,660	2,325	2,446	8,021	8,952
Type 36, Green River						
Belt						
KY	1,550	1,700	2,335	2,400	3,619	4,080
Type 37, VA Sun-cured						
Belt						
VA	100	100	1,550	1,700	155	170
Total 35-37	5,100	5,460	2,313	2,418	11,795	13,202
Class 4, Cigar Filler						
Type 41, PA Seedleaf						
PA	3,200	2,400	1,850	2,100	5,920	5,040
Class 5, Cigar Binder						
Class 5A, CT Valley						
Binder						
Type 51, CT Valley						
Broadleaf						
CT	1,530	500	1,650	1,160	2,525	580
MA	970	300	1,695	660	1,644	198
US	2,500	800	1,668	973	4,169	778
Class 5B, WI Binder						
Type 54, Southern WI						
WI	890	750	2,530	2,200	2,252	1,650
Type 55, Northern WI						
WI	290	250	1,952	1,800	566	450
Total 54-55	1,180	1,000	2,388	2,100	2,818	2,100
Total 51-55	3,680	1,800	1,899	1,599	6,987	2,878
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
Type 61, CT Valley						
Shade-grown						
CT	1,510	1,100	1,950	1,450	2,945	1,595
MA	350	250	1,951	980	683	245
US	1,860	1,350	1,951	1,363	3,628	1,840
All Cigar Types						
Total 41-61	8,740	5,550	1,892	1,758	16,535	9,758
All Tobacco	647,160	492,240	1,997	2,220	1,292,692	1,092,907

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

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 [4]								
AL [2]	3.5	5.1	2.8	4.6	220	170	616	782
CA	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.5	360	355	2,412	2,308
CO	7.7	8.1	7.5	7.9	330	340	2,475	2,686
DE	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.7	250	260	1,075	1,222
IL	4.9	5.5	4.7	5.3	350	340	1,645	1,802
IA [5]	1.1		0.8		225		180	
KS [6]		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	6.1	295	275	1,829	1,678
NE [7]	4.9		4.5		360		1,620	
NJ	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	250	255	625	638
NM	4.3	3.3	4.3	3.0	290	350	1,247	1,050
NC [3]	1.0		1.0		110		110	
TX	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.8	370	380	2,960	2,964
VA	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.3	175	200	1,050	1,260
Total	68.9	64.8	64.0	62.3	296	297	18,972	18,504

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	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 [4] [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 [7]	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 [5]	0.5		0.5		295		148	
Total	1,203.0	1,223.9	1,166.1	1,199.9	369		429,847	
US	1,376.8	1,388.0	1,332.4	1,359.3	359		478,216	

[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] 1999 Estimates revised.
[5] Estimates discontinued in 2000.
[6] Estimates began in 2000.
[7] Summer estimates included with fall in 2000.
[8] The forecast of fall potato production will be released November 9, 2000.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1998-99 and Forecasted September 1, 2000

State	Area Harvested		Yield [1]		Production [1]		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
FL	460.0	454.0	35.0	38.0	17,925	16,100	17,252
HI	37.3	35.4	79.4	77.0	2,798	2,960	2,726
LA	465.0	490.0	32.7	31.0	12,920	15,206	15,190
TX	31.0	47.0	33.3	31.9	1,064	1,033	1,499
US	993.3	1,026.4	35.5	35.7	34,707	35,299	36,667

[1] Net tons.

Sugarbeets: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1998-99 and Forecasted September 1, 2000 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
CA	108.0	99.0	32.0	33.0	2,723	3,456	3,267
CO	68.5	61.3	21.3	21.1	1,301	1,459	1,293
ID	210.0	211.0	24.3	26.8	5,501	5,103	5,655
MI	190.0	180.0	18.6	18.0	2,768	3,534	3,240
MN	470.0	476.0	20.1	21.2	9,710	9,447	10,091
MT	61.7	60.0	23.8	23.7	1,410	1,468	1,422
NE	66.2	62.1	19.0	19.0	934	1,258	1,180
ND	247.0	250.0	20.8	22.0	5,386	5,138	5,500
OH	1.7	1.1	19.5	18.0	19	33	20
OR	19.7	15.8	25.1	27.8	471	494	439
WA	27.4	28.3	30.1	33.4	1,192	825	945
WY	57.1	59.4	21.1	21.0	1,084	1,205	1,247
US	1,527.3	1,504.0	21.9	22.8	32,499	33,420	34,299

[1] Relates to year of intended harvest except for overwintered spring planted beets in CA.

Oranges: Utilized Production by State and United States, 1998-99, 1999-00 and Forecasted September 1, 2000 [1] [2] [3]

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
	1,000 Boxes	*1,000 Boxes*	*1,000 Boxes*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
Early Mid & Navel [4]						
AZ	550	600		21	22	
CA	21,000	40,000	34,000	787	1,500	1,275
FL	112,000	134,000		5,040	6,030	
TX	1,250	1,540		53	66	
US	134,800	176,140		5,901	7,618	
Valencia						
AZ	600	500		22	19	
CA	15,000	27,000		563	1,013	
FL	74,000	99,000		3,330	4,455	
TX	180	200		8	8	
US	89,780	126,700		3,923	5,495	
All						
AZ	1,150	1,100		43	41	
CA	36,000	67,000		1,350	2,513	
FL	186,000	233,000		8,370	10,485	
TX	1,430	1,740		61	74	
US	224,580	302,840		9,824	13,113	

[1] 1998-99 and 1999-00 revised. Revised grapefruit and other citrus fruit totals will be released September 21, 2000, in "Citrus Fruits, 2000 Summary".

[2] The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

[3] Net lbs. per box: AZ & CA-75, FL-90, TX-85.

[4] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in AZ and CA. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in FL and TX. Small quantities of tangerines in TX.

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*
Jul	3,490	2,535	2,035	1,535	3,225	4,685
Aug	3,515	2,340	2,025	1,375	3,315	4,035

Nuts: Utilized Production, In-shell Basis, by Crop and State, 1998-99 and Forecasted September 1, 2000

Crop and State	Utilized Production		
	1998	1999	2000
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Hazelnuts			
OR	15,400	39,700	24,800
WA	100	300	200
Total	15,500	40,000	25,000
Walnuts			
CA	227,000	283,000	245,000
	1,000 Pounds		
Pistachios			
AZ [1]			2,600
CA	188,000	123,000	205,000
Total	188,000	123,000	207,600

[1] AZ added to the estimating program in 2000.

Olives: Total Production, California, 1998-99 and Forecasted September 1, 2000

State	Total Production		
	1998	1999	2000
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
CA	90,000	145,000	75,000

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	73,059.0
Corn for Silage			6,062.0	
Hay, All			63,160.0	62,191.0
Alfalfa			23,985.0	23,767.0
All Other			39,175.0	38,424.0
Oats	4,670.0	4,472.0	2,453.0	2,452.0
Proso Millet	600.0	450.0	540.0	
Rice	3,531.0	3,110.0	3,512.0	3,085.0
Rye	1,582.0	1,327.0	383.0	309.0
Sorghum for Grain [2]	9,288.0	9,005.0	8,544.0	8,315.0
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	1,465.5
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	15,532.0	13,424.9	14,123.0
Upland	14,584.0	15,350.0	13,138.0	13,947.0
Amer-Pima	289.5	182.0	286.9	176.0
Sugarbeets	1,560.6	1,560.9	1,527.3	1,504.0
Sugarcane			993.3	1,026.4
Tobacco			647.2	492.2
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	6.1		4.4	
Dry Edible Beans	2,023.0	1,740.9	1,877.0	1,580.6
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	0.3
Hops			34.3	36.4
Peppermint Oil			106.3	
Potatoes, All	1,376.8	1,388.0	1,332.4	1,359.3
Winter	18.1	17.2	17.8	17.0
Spring	86.8	82.1	84.5	80.1
Summer	68.9	64.8	64.0	62.3
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	59.2	281,853	309,930
Corn for Grain	"	133.8	141.8	9,437,337	10,362,374
Corn for Silage	Ton	15.9		96,169	
Hay, All	"	2.52	2.46	159,077	153,255
Alfalfa	"	3.50	3.32	83,924	78,796
All Other	"	1.92	1.94	75,153	74,459
Oats	Bu	59.6	62.3	146,218	152,745
Proso Millet	"	33.2		17,910	
Rice [2]	Cwt	5,866	6,212	206,027	191,643
Rye	Bu	28.7		10,993	
Sorghum for Grain	"	69.7	62.1	595,166	516,028
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	11.6		3,716	
Wheat, All	Bu	42.7	42.3	2,302,443	2,302,252
Winter	"	47.8	45.0	1,699,989	1,594,321
Durum	"	27.8	29.6	99,322	117,862
Other Spring	"	34.1	39.2	503,132	590,069
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,306		1,363,680	
Cottonseed [3]	Ton			6,354	6,878
Flaxseed	Bu	20.6		7,880	
Mustard Seed	Lb	816		48,010	
Peanuts	"	2,667	2,561	3,829,490	3,752,850
Rapeseed	"	1,155		5,080	
Safflower	"	1,545		404,715	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	36.5	39.5	2,642,908	2,899,571
Sunflower	Lb	1,262		4,341,862	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bale	607	622	16,968.0	18,315.1
Upland [2]	"	595	616	16,293.7	17,904.0
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,128	1,121	674.3	411.1
Sugarbeets	Ton	21.9	22.8	33,420	34,299
Sugarcane	"	35.5	35.7	35,299	36,667
Tobacco	Lb	1,997	2,220	1,292,692	1,092,907
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,364		60	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,770	1,630	33,230	25,764
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,908		5,030	
Lentils [2]	"	1,368		2,387	
Wrinkled Seed Peas	"			658	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,560		10,000	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	46,000	50,000	16,100	13,500
Hops	"	1,881	1,876	64,456	68,288
Peppermint Oil	"	71		7,537	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	359		478,216	
Winter	"	229	278	4,070	4,720
Spring	"	300	281	25,327	22,486
Summer	"	296	297	18,972	18,504
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 [3]	"	13,670	9,824	13,113
Tangelos (FL)	"	128	115	99
Tangerines	"	360	327	444
Temples (FL)	"	101	81	88
Non-Citrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	11,646.4	10,579.6	10,677.1
Apricots	Ton	118.5	90.5	101.9
Bananas (HI)	Lb	21,000.0	24,500.0	
Grapes	Ton	5,820.0	6,230.4	7,360.1
Olives (CA)	"	90.0	145.0	75.0
Papayas (HI)	Lb	39,900.0	42,400.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,400.7	2,525.4	2,677.1
Pears	Ton	970.1	1,020.5	1,001.1
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	108.0	178.0	200.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	25.6	23.3	21.7
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	520,000	830,000	640,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	15.5	40.0	25.0
Pecans [4]	Lb	146,400	406,100	
Pistachios [5]	"	188,000	123,000	207,600
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	227.0	283.0	245.0
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.
[3] Orange production revised. Grapefruit and other citrus fruit revisions will be released on September 21, 2000 in "Citrus Fruits, 2000 Summary".
[4] First forecast of 2000 crop will be October 1, 2000.
[5] AZ added to estimating program in 2000. Prior to 2000, estimates are for CA only.

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	29,566,250
Corn for Silage			2,453,230	
Hay, All [3]			25,560,220	25,168,080
Alfalfa			9,706,490	9,618,270
All Other			15,853,730	15,549,810
Oats	1,889,900	1,809,770	992,700	992,300
Proso Millet	242,810	182,110	218,530	
Rice	1,428,960	1,258,590	1,421,270	1,248,470
Rye	640,220	537,020	155,000	125,050
Sorghum for Grain [2]	3,758,760	3,644,230	3,457,670	3,365,000
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	593,070
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	6,285,650	5,432,920	5,715,440
Upland	5,902,000	6,211,990	5,316,820	5,644,210
Amer-Pima	117,160	73,650	116,110	71,230
Sugarbeets	631,560	631,680	618,080	608,650
Sugarcane			401,980	415,370
Tobacco			261,900	199,200
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	2,470		1,780	
Dry Edible Beans	818,690	704,520	759,600	639,650
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	110
Hops			13,860	14,730
Peppermint Oil			43,020	
Potatoes, All [3]	557,180	561,710	539,210	550,100
Winter	7,320	6,960	7,200	6,880
Spring	35,130	33,230	34,200	32,420
Summer	27,880	26,220	25,900	25,210
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	3.19	6,136,620	6,747,930
Corn for Grain	8.40	8.90	239,719,400	263,216,420
Corn for Silage	35.56		87,243,050	
Hay, All [2]	5.65	5.52	144,312,230	139,030,600
Alfalfa	7.84	7.43	76,134,570	71,482,530
All Other	4.30	4.34	68,177,650	67,548,070
Oats	2.14	2.23	2,122,350	2,217,090
Proso Millet	1.86		406,190	
Rice	6.58	6.96	9,345,230	8,692,780
Rye	1.80		279,240	
Sorghum for Grain	4.37	3.90	15,117,910	13,107,710
Sorghum for Silage	26.03		3,371,100	
Wheat, All [2]	2.87	2.84	62,662,230	62,657,030
Winter	3.21	3.03	46,266,120	43,390,310
Durum	1.87	1.99	2,703,100	3,207,680
Other Spring	2.29	2.64	13,693,010	16,059,050
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.46		618,550	
Cottonseed [3]			5,763,800	6,239,890
Flaxseed	1.29		200,160	
Mustard Seed	0.92		21,780	
Peanuts	2.99	2.87	1,737,030	1,702,260
Rapeseed	1.29		2,300	
Safflower	1.73		183,580	
Soybeans for Beans	2.45	2.65	71,928,170	78,913,390
Sunflower	1.41		1,969,440	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.68	0.70	3,694,350	3,987,640
Upland	0.67	0.69	3,547,540	3,898,140
Amer-Pima	1.26	1.26	146,810	89,510
Sugarbeets	49.05	51.12	30,318,110	31,115,530
Sugarcane	79.66	80.08	32,022,710	33,263,740
Tobacco	2.24	2.49	586,360	495,730
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.53		2,720	
Dry Edible Beans	1.98	1.83	1,507,290	1,168,640
Dry Edible Peas	2.14		228,160	
Lentils	1.53		108,270	
Wrinkled Seed Peas			29,850	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.75		4,540	
Ginger Root (HI)	51.56	56.04	7,300	6,120
Hops	2.11	2.10	29,240	30,980
Peppermint Oil	0.08		3,420	
Potatoes, All [2]	40.23		21,691,510	
Winter	25.63	31.12	184,610	214,100
Spring	33.59	31.46	1,148,810	1,019,950
Summer	33.23	33.29	860,560	839,330
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 [3]	12,401,220	8,912,180	11,895,910
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	4,798,830	4,843,050
Apricots	107,490	82,100	92,440
Bananas (HI)	9,530	11,110	
Grapes	5,279,770	5,652,090	6,676,950
Olives (CA)	81,650	131,540	68,040
Papayas (HI)	18,100	19,230	
Peaches	1,088,940	1,145,500	1,214,310
Pears	880,100	925,740	908,180
Prunes, Dried (CA)	97,980	161,480	181,440
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	23,220	21,140	19,690
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	235,870	376,480	290,300
Hazelnuts	14,060	36,290	22,680
Pecans [4]	66,410	184,200	
Pistachios [5]	85,280	55,790	94,170
Walnuts (CA)	205,930	256,730	222,260
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.
[3] Orange production revised. Grapefruit and other citrus fruit revisions will be released on September 21, 2000 in "Citrus Fruits, 2000 Summary".
[4] First forecast of 2000 crop will be October 1, 2000.
[5] AZ added to estimating program in 2000. Prior to 2000, estimates are for CA only.

Corn for Grain: Plant Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting Objective Yield surveys in 7 corn producing States during 2000. Randomly selected plots in corn for grain fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are rounded actual field counts from this survey.

Corn for Grain: Plant Population per Acre, Selected States, 1996-2000

State	Month	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
IL	Sep	24,350	25,000	25,550	25,750	25,800
	Nov	24,200	24,900	25,400	25,650	
IN	Sep	23,550	23,700	24,350	25,250	25,050
	Nov	23,500	23,800	24,300	25,100	
IA	Sep	25,000	25,700	25,700	25,850	26,500
	Nov	24,950	25,500	25,600	25,900	
MN	Sep	26,500	26,300	27,750	26,750	27,500
	Nov	26,600	26,600	27,650	26,800	
NE	Sep	22,750	22,850	23,350	23,200	23,700
	Nov	22,700	22,850	23,050	23,100	
OH	Sep	23,100	23,450	25,350	25,000	25,200
	Nov	22,750	23,500	25,450	25,000	
WI	Sep	24,800	24,750	26,600	26,050	26,550
	Nov	24,900	24,800	25,850	26,200	

All Spring Wheat: Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting Objective Yield surveys in three spring wheat producing States during 2000. Randomly selected plots in wheat fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey. The final number of heads is determined when the plots are harvested at maturity. These data will be published in January.

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

Crop and State	Month	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Other Spring						
MN	Sep	41.6	47.7	45.8	49.0	52.5
	Final	41.6	47.8	45.8	49.4	
MT	Sep	25.2	25.8	29.5	24.5	27.8
	Final	25.1	25.8	29.5	24.5	
ND	Sep	36.0	37.8	38.5	37.2	46.6
	Final	36.1	37.7	38.3	37.1	
Durum						
ND	Sep	24.7	22.8	27.5	22.9	24.2
	Final	24.7	22.8	27.5	22.9	

Soybeans: Pod Counts

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting Objective Yield surveys in 8 soybean producing States during 2000. Randomly selected plots of soybean fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey.

Soybeans: Pods with Beans per 18 Square Feet, Selected States, 1996-00

State	Month	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
AR	Sep [1]					
	Nov	1,521	2,098	1,640	1,483	
	Final	1,481	1,956	1,613	1,346	
IL	Sep	1,505	1,828	2,087	1,917	2,162
	Nov	1,573	1,708	1,902	1,788	
	Final	1,581	1,708	1,906	1,787	
IN	Sep	1,416	1,622	1,883	1,771	1,917
	Nov	1,470	1,532	1,709	1,622	
	Final	1,457	1,532	1,709	1,622	
IA	Sep	1,654	1,894	1,914	2,142	1,830
	Nov	1,463	1,458	1,745	1,894	
	Final	1,463	1,461	1,748	1,878	
MN	Sep	1,543	1,585	1,598	1,612	1,607
	Nov	1,487	1,506	1,450	1,563	
	Final	1,487	1,506	1,442	1,565	
MO	Sep	1,491	1,539	1,847	1,242	1,974
	Nov	1,688	1,591	1,878	1,508	
	Final	1,655	1,650	1,931	1,525	
NE	Sep	1,715	1,716	1,849	1,877	1,795
	Nov	1,514	1,345	1,810	1,872	
	Final	1,514	1,342	1,810	1,872	
OH	Sep	1,452	1,711	1,887	1,699	1,893
	Nov	1,378	1,485	1,710	1,494	
	Final	1,383	1,467	1,710	1,494	

[1] Not available due to plant immaturity.

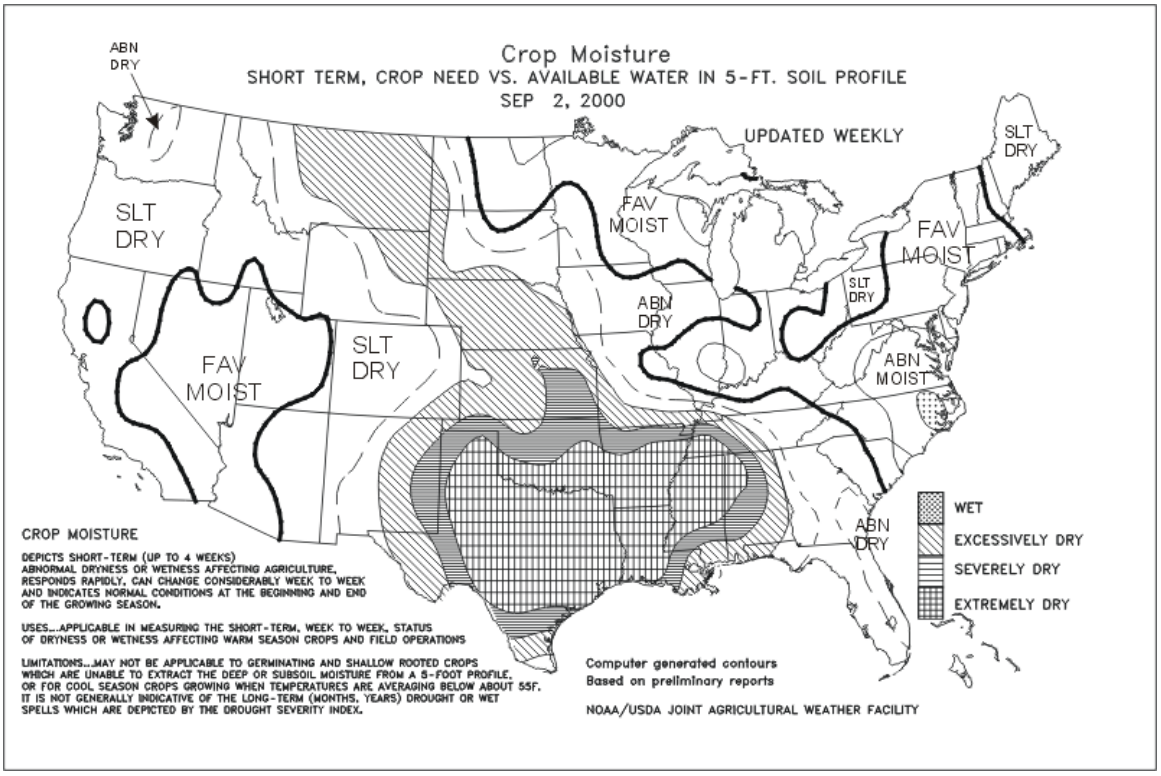
Cotton: Cumulative Boll Counts

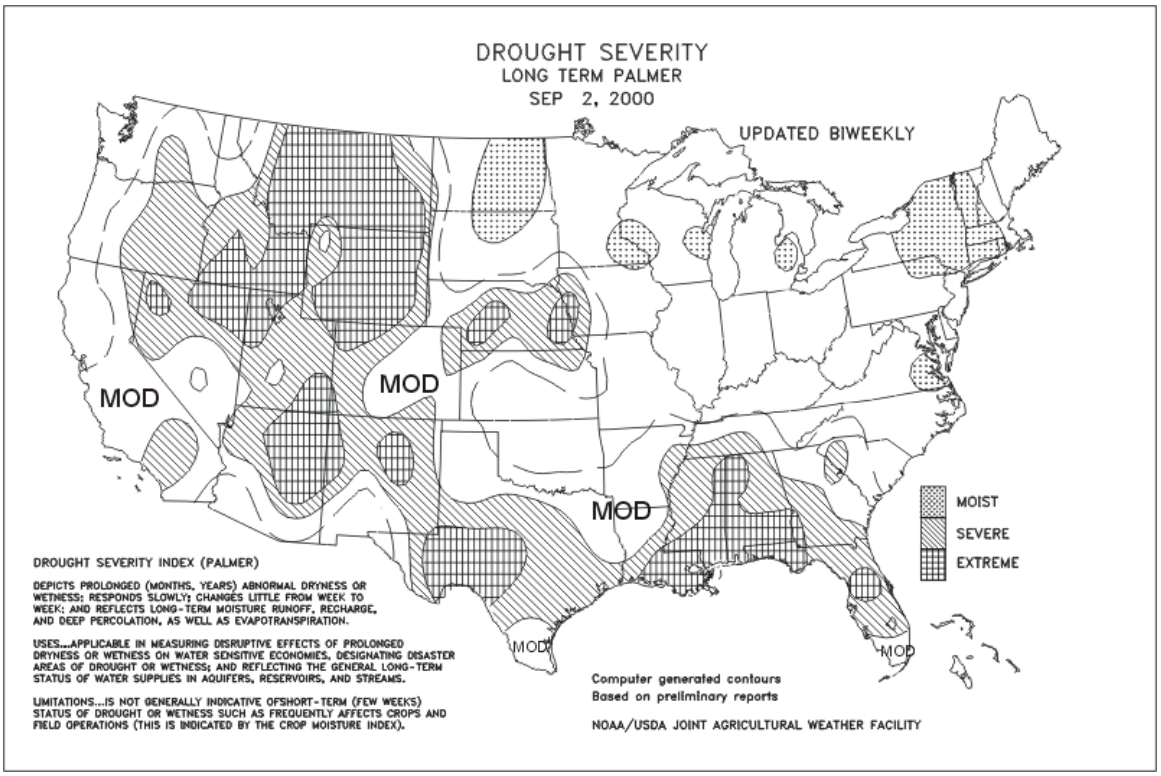
The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting Objective Yield surveys in 13 cotton producing States during 2000. Randomly selected plots of cotton fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey for 5 States which accounted for 66 percent of the 1999 U.S. upland cotton production. The remaining 8 States are new to the Objective Yield survey and do not have 5 years of historical counts available.

Cotton: Cumulative Boll Counts, September 1996-2000, and November and Final, 1996-1999 [1]

State	Month	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
AR	Sep	857	975	637	720	874
	Nov	741	810	633	693	
	Final	741	811	640	689	
CA	Sep	707	701	755	921	760
	Nov	748	697	665	779	
	Final	744	697	655	776	
LA	Sep	665	639	694	722	722
	Nov	607	643	600	728	
	Final	607	643	600	728	
MS	Sep	816	908	835	761	657
	Nov	731	835	823	767	
	Final	729	833	821	766	
TX	Sep	383	500	498	465	408
	Nov	498	468	477	447	
	Final	498	458	482	456	

[1] Includes small bolls (less than one inch in diameter), large unopened bolls (at least one inch in diameter), open bolls, partially opened bolls, and burrs, per 40 feet of row. In November, excludes small bolls.


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
SEP 2, 2000
UPDATED WEEKLY
ABN DRY
SLT DRY
FAV MOIST
SLT DRY
FAV MOIST
ABN DRY
SLT DRY
FAV MOIST
SLT DRY
ABN 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
SEP 2, 2000
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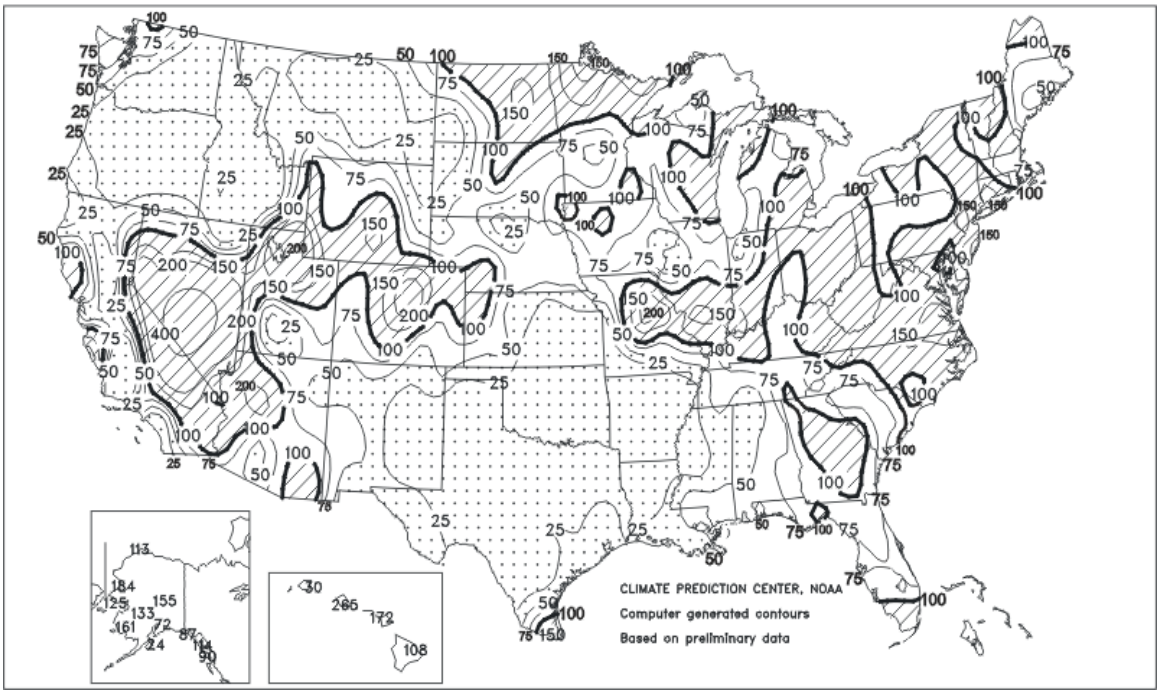
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF 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

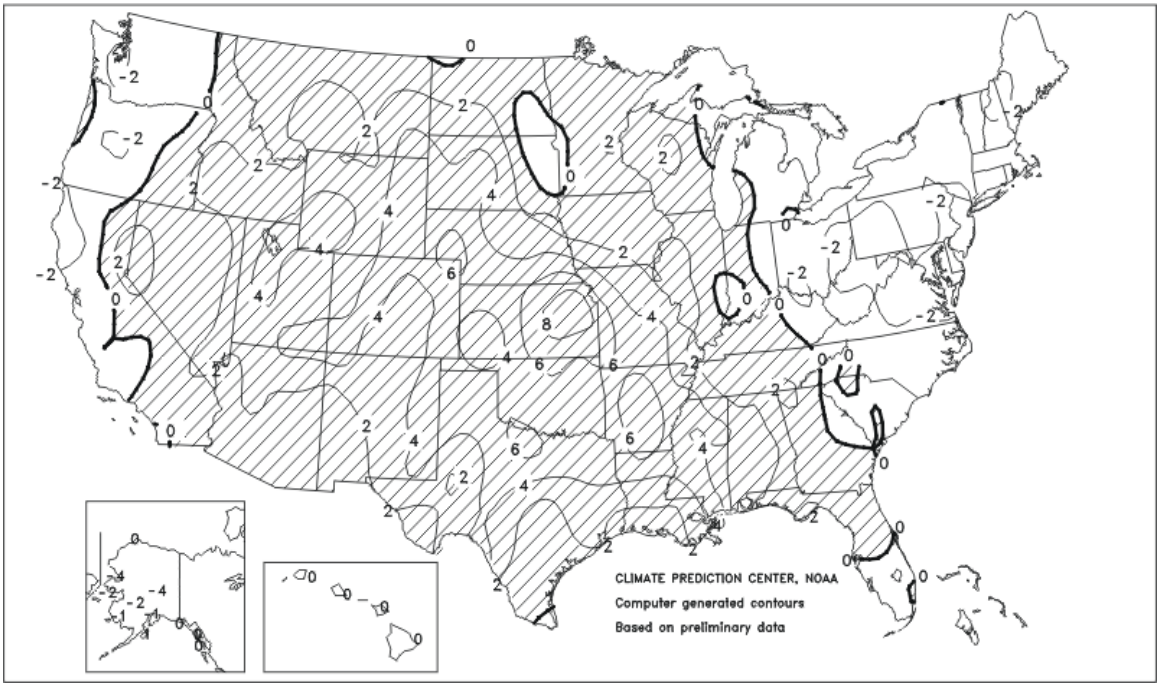
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

AUG 2000



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

AUG 2000



August Weather Summary

Extremely dry weather prevailed in the Northwestern and South-Central States, accompanied by very hot weather in the latter region that severely stressed pastures and immature summer crops, including cotton, soybeans, and sorghum. An already active wildfire season intensified from the Great Basin to the northern Rockies, but beneficial seasonal rains eased long-term moisture deficits in parts of the Southwest. Meanwhile in the Corn Belt, near-normal temperatures and widespread showers aided filling summer crops in eastern areas, but hotter, drier conditions brought some increase in stress on corn and soybeans in western areas. In the South, hot, dry weather resulted in further drought intensification as far east as Alabama, but beneficial showers returned to the southern Atlantic region, aiding immature summer crops and denting long-term moisture deficits. Cool, wet conditions lingered in the Mid-Atlantic region, where monthly temperatures averaged as much as 3 degrees F below normal. In the Corn Belt, readings ranged from 1 degree F below normal to 3 degrees F above normal. Monthly temperatures were near or slightly below normal in California and the Pacific Northwest, but averaged as much as 5 degrees F above normal in the Intermountain West and up to 9 degrees F above normal in eastern Kansas. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 4 degrees F above normal in most areas from southeastern Montana southward onto the southern Plains and southeastward to the Delta.

August Agricultural Summary

Above-normal temperatures promoted rapid crop development across most of the Nation during August, with many crops approaching maturity well ahead of normal in the Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Corn Belt. However, crop development lagged in parts of the eastern Corn Belt and along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts due-to-cooler than normal temperatures. Hot, dry weather aided small grain harvest in the Corn Belt, Great Plains, and Pacific Northwest, but stressed maturing row crops, especially in Kansas and Nebraska. Excessive heat and moisture shortages also reduced crop conditions in the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast, but rain periodically eased drought conditions along parts of the Atlantic Coastal Plains and Gulf Coast.

Corn development remained ahead of last year's early pace and more than one week ahead of normal throughout the month due to above-normal temperatures in the Great Plains and western Corn Belt. Late-maturing fields entered the silking stage in the Great Plains and around the Great Lakes during the first week of the month, and by August 6, silking was 96 percent complete. Meanwhile, fields rapidly entered the dough stage across most of the Corn Belt, despite periods of cooler-than-normal weather east of the Mississippi River. As mid-month approached, fields rapidly entered the dough stage in the western Corn Belt and northern Great Plains, while denting accelerated in the southern Corn Belt. On August 13, one-fourth of the acreage was dented and 63 percent was at or beyond the dough stage. After mid-month, above-normal temperatures continued to promote rapid development in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains, while cooler-than-normal temperatures moderated progress in the eastern Corn Belt and Atlantic Coastal Plains. Development lagged around the Great Lakes throughout the month. When the month ended, about 90 percent of the acreage had reached the dough stage and two-thirds was dented. On September 3, more than one-fourth of the crop was mature and 4 percent was harvested. Conditions slowly deteriorated in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains as the month progressed due to excessive heat and increasing moisture shortages. Above-normal precipitation maintained conditions in parts of the southern and eastern Corn Belt, although severe weather caused isolated wind and hail damage.

Soybeans also developed ahead of last year's early pace and more than one week ahead of the 5-year average. Fields rapidly entered the bloom stage in the lower Mississippi and Tennessee Valleys in early August and by mid-month, nearly all of the soybean acreage had reached the bloom stage. In the Corn Belt and Great Plains, fields rapidly entered the podding stage, despite periods of below-normal temperatures in the Dakota's and east of the Mississippi River. After mid-month, above-normal temperatures accelerated podding in the lower Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, but cool weather continued to limit progress in parts of the eastern Corn Belt and Atlantic Coastal Plains. By the end of the month, more than 95 percent of the acreage was setting pods. Triple-digit heat quickly ripened fields in the western Corn Belt and Mississippi Delta near the end of the month, while above-normal temperatures accelerated progress in the eastern Corn Belt. Development was most advanced in Louisiana and Mississippi, where 40 and 37 percent, respectively, was dropping leaves on August 27. Fields also ripened far ahead of normal in Kansas and Nebraska, but progress lagged behind normal in Michigan and North Dakota. On September 3, nearly one-fifth of the acreage was shedding leaves. Conditions steadily declined in the Great Plains, western Corn Belt, and lower Mississippi Valley due to hot, dry weather. Cooler weather and adequate precipitation limited deterioration around the Great Lakes and in parts of the southern and eastern Corn Belt.

The winter wheat harvest advanced to 95 percent complete on August 6, about 1 week ahead of last year and the average for this date. Dry weather aided rapid progress in the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest, especially in Montana, where growers harvested nearly one-half of their crop during the first week of the month. The oat harvest progressed about 1 week ahead of last year and the 5-year average in the Corn Belt and Great Plains and was 95 percent complete on August 27. The harvest season ended near mid-month in Iowa, Nebraska, and Nebraska. The harvest pace remained active in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania during the second half of the month. Hot, dry weather quickly ripened spring wheat and barley fields and aided harvest progress in the upper Mississippi Valley, across the northern Great Plains, and into the Pacific Northwest. Harvest was very active in South Dakota early in the month, where growers harvested 50 percent of the spring wheat during the first week of the month. On August 27, the spring wheat harvest was complete in South Dakota, and the barley harvest neared completion in Minnesota. By September 3, spring wheat and barley were 88 and 92 percent harvested, respectively, about 1 week ahead of the 5-year average and more than 2 weeks ahead of last year's pace. Growers began planting the 2001 winter wheat crop near the end of the month, but the seeding pace was limited by severe topsoil moisture shortages. On September 3, 2 percent of the winter wheat was planted, slightly behind last year and the average for this date.

The cotton crop developed at a normal pace most of the month. Warm weather accelerated development in Virginia early in the month, where about 50 percent of the crop began setting bolls during the first half of the month. Ninety-six percent of the crop was setting bolls by August 20. Hot weather began to ripen fields in the lower Mississippi Valley and Southwest early in the month and progress accelerated as mid-month approached. From August 7 to August 20, bolls began opening on 54 percent of the Louisiana acreage. After mid-month, cotton rapidly ripened in interior areas of the Mississippi Delta. Acreage with open bolls advanced 34 percentage points in Mississippi during the week ended August 20. During the week ended August 27, acreage with bolls opening rapidly progressed in Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee. Below-normal temperatures and excessive rainfall hindered development along the Atlantic Coastal Plains, especially after mid-month, as bolls opening remained well behind the 5-year average in North Carolina and Virginia. Fields matured ahead of normal in Arizona due to hot weather, while fields ripened behind normal in California due to slightly below-normal temperatures. Conditions deteriorated in the southern Great Plains, Mississippi Delta, and most of the Southeast due to extreme moisture shortages and excessive heat. In Alabama and Georgia, scattered late-month rains provided isolated, temporary drought relief. On September 3, harvest was 10 percent complete in Texas.

The rice crop slowly headed in the interior Mississippi Delta States, despite warmer-than-normal temperatures during most of the month. Harvest progressed ahead of the 5-year average along the western Gulf Coast. On September 3, the rice harvest was 27 percent complete. The sorghum crop also developed ahead of normal during August. On September 3, 81 percent was turning color and 50 percent was mature, compared with the normal pace of 62 percent turning color and 30 percent mature. Excessive rain hindered peanut development along the Atlantic Coastal Plains, while severe drought restricted pegging in the Southeast.

Corn for Grain: Acreage harvested and to be harvested for grain is forecast at 73.1 million acres, unchanged from last month, but up 4 percent from 1999. The September 1 Corn Objective Yield data indicate a record level stalk count for the combined seven objective yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin). The September forecasted ears per acre are also the highest on record. Ear measurements from the sample plots indicate a length equal to last year and above the 5-year average. As of September 3, seventy-six percent of the acreage was reported dented in the 18 major corn-producing States. This compares with 75 percent last year and 59 percent for the five-year average. Corn rated in good to excellent condition totaled 66 percent compared to 59 percent for a year ago.

Corn in most of the Corn Belt progressed ahead of the average pace and condition remained above the last year. The central and southern Plains were stressed by hot temperatures and dry conditions. Ideal weather in the Mid-Atlantic and northern Plains States improved corn yield prospects. Progress in the Great Lakes region was behind average but corn was in mostly good to excellent condition.

In Iowa, forecasted stalk and ear populations are both at record levels when compared to final counts. Ear length is above the average (1995-99). Eighty-six percent of the corn was dented as of September 3, compared to 79 percent in 1999 and the 5-year average of 60 percent. Corn condition was rated 65 percent good to excellent.

Forecasted stalk and ear counts are at a record high level for Illinois when compared to final levels. Ear length is above last year and the 5-year average. Eighty-three percent of the corn was dented compared with

79 percent last year and 63 percent for the five-year average. Seventy-eight percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

In Indiana, ear counts are at record levels, while in Nebraska forecasted stalk and ear counts are at a record high. Ear length is below last year and the average in Nebraska, but above both last year and the average in Indiana. Corn dented in Indiana was at 88 percent, the same as last year and above the average of 59 percent. The majority (76 percent) of corn in Indiana was rated in good to excellent condition. Nebraska corn was 84 percent dented on September 3 compared with 68 percent in 1999 and the average of 56 percent. The Nebraska corn crop was rated 59 percent fair to good.

Wisconsin stalk and ear counts are at the highest level on record. Ear length is below both last year and the average. Thirty-four percent of the crop was dented on September 3 compared with 62 percent in 1999 and the average of 44 percent. Condition of the Wisconsin corn crop was rated 75 percent good to excellent.

Minnesota and Ohio stalk and ear counts from Objective Yield data indicate levels above last year and the average. Ear length in Minnesota is down from last year and equal to the 5-year average. Ohio ear length is above 1999 and equal to the average. Corn dented in Minnesota was 72 percent complete by September 3, equal to 1999 and ahead of the average of 57 percent. Ohio corn was 59 percent dented compared to 73 percent for last year and the average of 44 percent. Minnesota corn was rated 68 good to excellent while the Ohio crop was rated 74 percent good to excellent.

Sorghum: The second production forecast for the 2000 crop year is 516 million bushels, down 11 percent from August and down 13 percent from 1999. Based on September 1 conditions, the sorghum yield is forecast at 62.1 bushels per acre, down 7.4 bushels from August and 7.6 bushels from 1999. Yield decreases from last month are expected in 9 of the top 11 producing States, mainly in the western regions. Illinois is the only State expecting a yield increase. Louisiana expects no change in yield from last month. The yield forecast for Kansas, the leading sorghum State, is down 16 bushels from last month's forecast. Yield forecasts for all the western States are down due to drought conditions and heat in the Southern Plains. Texas's forecast, at 62 bushels, is down only 1 bushel from last month due to an earlier harvest season. Illinois is forecasting a record yield of 104 bushels.

Acreage expected to be harvested for grain in the U.S. in 2000, at 8.32 million acres, is unchanged from August, but 3 percent lower than the 1999 harvested grain acreage.

Sorghum progressed to 50 percent mature on September 3, compared with the 5-year average of 30 percent. Warm weather is quickly ripening fields in the Mississippi Valley and Great Plains.

As of the week ending September 3, thirty-three percent of the sorghum crop was rated good to excellent. This is 6 points lower than last month, and 21 points lower than a year earlier. This is due to moisture and heat stressed crops from South Dakota south into Texas.

Barley: Production for 2000 is forecast at 310 million bushels, less than 1 percent higher than the August forecast and 10 percent above the 1999 production. Area harvested and to be harvested is unchanged from August, at 5.24 million acres but up 10 percent from the previous year. Yields are expected to average 59.2 bushels per acre, up 0.4 bushels from last month and equal to last year's yield.

Forecasted yields were unchanged from August in 10 of the 16 September forecast States. Compared to the August forecast, Minnesota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington are expecting higher yields, while Colorado and Wyoming are forecasting lower yields due to drought conditions. Dry weather aided harvest in the northern Great Plains States during August. As of September 3, ninety-two percent of the barley was harvested, ahead of the 76 percent 5-year average. Abundant moisture in the east is pushing forecasted yields for Virginia and Maryland to record highs.

Durum Wheat: Area for harvest as grain is forecast at 3.99 million acres, unchanged from last month, but up 12 percent from last year.

Hot, dry weather during the first half of August in North Dakota allowed harvest to progress ahead of average. However, the weather turned cool and wet during the latter half of the month which slowed harvest progress. As of September 3, forty-eight percent of the North Dakota crop was harvested, six points better than the 5-year average. North Dakota's Durum objective yield survey head count forecast is down

slightly from last month, but still above average. Head weight is higher than a month ago, but still slightly below average.

Other Spring Wheat: Harvested area for 2000 is still 15.1 million acres, up 2 percent from last year. As of September 3, harvest was 14 points ahead of average in the major producing States. The South Dakota harvest was complete.

Growers in South Dakota now expect record high yields. Extremely poor dryland yields in southern Idaho have been offset by good dryland yields in northern Idaho and excellent irrigated yields throughout the State. Harvest progress has been slowed recently in Washington by scattered rainfall in the wheat producing areas. Objective Yield survey data shows plant populations at record high levels in Minnesota and North Dakota, and about average in Montana. Head weight forecasts are up from August in Minnesota and North Dakota; Montana's weight forecast remained below average.

Rice: Production is forecast at 192 million cwt, down 3 percent from August 1 and 7 percent below the 1999 revised level. Area for harvest is expected to total 3.09 million acres, down 4 percent from August 1 and 12 percent below the revised 1999 level. Rice plantings, at 3.11 million acres, were reduced from last month by 120,000 acres. Acreage decreases occurred in Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas. Yields are expected to average 6,212 pounds per acre, up 346 pounds from the revised 1999 yield. If realized, this would be a record yield, 92 pounds above the previous record yield set in 1996 when the yield averaged 6,120 pounds per acre. This is also the third highest production following last year's record of 206 million cwt.

The Arkansas harvest was slightly behind schedule, while Texas was 19 percent ahead of the 5-year average. Early harvest was underway in California. As of September 3, Arkansas crop conditon was rated 73 percent good to excellent. The Louisiana harvest was 83 percent complete and yields unchanged from August 1. The crop condition in Mississippi and Texas rated mostly good.

Soybeans: Area expected for harvest, at a record 73.5 million acres, is unchanged from August and 1 percent above 1999 harvested acreage.

As of September 3, fifty-five percent of the crop was rated good to excellent, 9 percentage points better than the same week in 1999, but 11 percentage points below the July 30 rating. At month's end, crop conditions had declined in much of the central Great Plains, western Corn Belt, and Delta region due to moisture shortages and excessive heat. Conditions in the eastern Corn Belt and Mid-Atlantic were more favorable during August as milder temperatures and frequent rains were more common. In the drier Southeast, the crop began to show some signs of improvement as much needed precipitation was finally received during August.

In the twenty-one non-Objective Yield States that make yield forecasts in September, seven States reduced yields from August. The largest yield reduction in September was seen in Kansas, down 8 bushels, while the yield was lowered 4 bushels in Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Tennessee. Yields were also lowered 3 bushels in Louisiana and 1 bushel in North Dakota and Wisconsin. Yield increases were made in ten States. Most of the increases were made to States in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast region. The yield forecast was left unchanged in Alabama, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Texas.

If realized, pod counts from the September Objective Yield survey will be the highest on record in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Ohio. In Iowa and Nebraska, pod counts for September were lower than the 1999 final counts.

Overall, crop maturity was running at a very accelerated pace. As of September 3, virtually all of the crop had set pods. The percent of soybeans dropping leaves, at 18 percent, was 7 percentage point ahead of the previous year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Peanuts: Production is forecast at 3.75 billion pounds, down 1 percent from August 1 and 2 percent below last year's crop. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.47 million acres, unchanged from the August report, but up 2 percent from 1999. Yields are expected to average 2,561 pounds, 26 pounds below last month and down 106 pounds from 1999.

Production in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) is expected to total 1.76 billion pounds, down slightly from last month and 18 percent below last year's level. Yield in the four-State area are expected to average 2,213 pounds per acre, down 9 pounds from August 1 and 284 pounds below 1999. Yield prospects in Alabama and Georgia were unchanged from last month while Florida decreased 100 pounds. The yield forecast in South Carolina increased 100 pounds from last month. Early harvest was underway in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. As of September 3, the crop condition in the Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina was mostly fair to good while crop condition in Alabama was rated mostly very poor.

The Virginia-North Carolina production is forecast at 600 million pounds, up 1 percent from August 1 and 16 percent above 1999. Yield is forecast at 3,000 pounds, 25 pounds above last month and up 415 pounds from last year. As of September 3, the Virginia-North Carolina peanut crop was rated in mostly good condition.

Southwest crop production (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 1.39 billion pounds, down 3 percent from last month, but up 18 percent from 1999. Yields are expected to average 2,962 pounds, 130 pounds below 1999. Early harvest was underway in Texas. The crop condition in Texas was rated mostly good while the crop in Oklahoma was rated mostly poor.

Cotton: Upland cotton harvested acreage, at 13.9 million acres, is 6 percent above 1999. Arkansas increased 30,000 acres from August 1, while Louisiana and Mississippi decreased 30,000 and 60,000 acres, respectively, from their August 1 levels. Condition of the cotton crop has deteriorated since last month, especially in the Delta and Southwest regions. Continued drought and extremely high temperatures have resulted in additional stress to the crop. In the 13 States which lay out objective yield plots, eight States reduced yields from August, one State increased yield, and four States remained unchanged. American-Pima harvested acreage, at 176,000 acres, is down 5,000 acres from last month.

In the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia), rainfall was received during August in many areas. However, due to continuing hot, dry conditions, the soil moisture evaporated quickly. Some boll rot was reported due to the rainfall on open bolls. However, overall condition of the crop remains similar to the August 1 report. On September 3, Georgia rated 68 percent of it's cotton acreage as fair to excellent, compared to 65 percent on July 30. North Carolina and Virginia rated 96 percent and 99 percent, respectively, in the fair to excellent categories on September 1. This compares to 98 percent fair to excellent for North Carolina on July 30 and 100 percent fair to excellent for Virginia on July 30. South Carolina rated 88 percent of it's crop in the fair to excellent categories, 1 point above a month earlier. Alabama rated 54 percent of it's cotton as fair to excellent on September 3, nineteen points above the rating on July 30. The increase in rating is due in part on the decision to abandon some very poor fields. In North Carolina and Virginia, moderate temperatures have hindered development of the crop. As of September 3, North Carolina reported 18 percent of it's acreage having open bolls, compared to 26 percent for the 5-year average. Virginia reported only 14 percent of it's acreage with bolls opening on this date, 29 points behind the 5-year average of 43 percent.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) experienced extreme moisture shortages and near record high temperatures during the month of August. These conditions resulted in rapid development and deterioration of the crop. On September 3, Louisiana rated 52 percent of it's cotton acreage in fair to excellent condition, 30 points below the rating on July 30. Similarly, Mississippi rated 63 percent fair to excellent, 23 points below last month's rating. Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee's ratings ranged from 5 to 14 points below the July 30 level. While conditions deteriorated, development accelerated. On September 3, Arkansas reported 59 percent of it's acreage having open bolls, compared to 39 percent for the 5-year average. Louisiana had bolls open on 92 percent of it's cotton acreage, compared to 70 percent on average. Mississippi had 85 percent of it's acreage showing bolls open, 18 points ahead of average. Bolls opening in Tennessee and Missouri were 27 and 13 points, respectively, ahead of average on September 3. Objective yield data show total fruit count in Arkansas to be the seventh lowest in the past 10 years. Louisiana and Mississippi's total fruit count rank eighth and tenth, respectively, since 1991.

Producers in the Southwestern States (Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) continue to battle extremely dry, hot weather. Early maturity in dryland cotton was being reached across the Plains. As of September 3, forty-two percent of Texas' upland cotton acreage had bolls opening. This is 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Oklahoma acreage was 15 points ahead of average, with 29 percent having open bolls. Some marginal fields are being abandoned because the cost to fight insects is not economical. Extremely hot temperatures and high winds depleted soil moisture and led to deteriorating condition ratings. Irrigated crops were also under stress in some areas of the Plains due to available water being exhausted at a

rapid rate. As of September 3, Oklahoma rated 70 percent of the cotton acreage as fair to excellent condition, compared to 99 percent on August 30. Texas rated 62 percent of it's acreage in these categories, 21 points below the August 30 rating. Data from the objective yield survey show Texas' large boll counts rank sixth since 1991.

Upland cotton in California and Arizona is progressing slightly ahead of the 5-year average. On September 3, California reported that 35 percent of the upland cotton had bolls opening, compared to 32 percent on average. Arizona reported 74 percent of their upland cotton had open bolls by September 3, two points ahead of the 5-year average. Above average temperatures during August resulted in ideal conditions for cotton development. Irrigation alleviated any concerns associated with dry spells which accompanied the hot temperatures. However, a few fields did experience a minimal amount of squares being dropped. Mild temperatures during the last week of August slowed the development of a few fields of cotton in California, but led to improved conditions in these fields. On September 3, California rated 100 percent of their upland acreage as fair to excellent. Arizona rated 97 percent of their acreage as fair to excellent. Both States ratings are unchanged from last month. Data from the objective yield plots indicate California's count of large bolls rank sixth since 1991.

American-Pima production is forecast at 411,100 bales, down 39 percent from last year's output, and down 8,000 bales from August. The U.S. yield is forecast at 1,121 pounds per harvested acre, down 7 pounds from 1999. California's production is down 10,000 bales from the August forecast, as a reduction in harvested acreage more than offset a slight increase in yield. The crop has progressed well in California, despite cool weather during late August. Good boll retention has been reported for this year's crop. Texas increased production 2,000 bales from the August 1 forecast, while New Mexico and Arizona production remained unchanged.

Ginnings totaled 841,900 running bales prior to September 1, compared with 561,000 running bales ginned prior to the same date last year and 523,000 running bales in 1998.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco production for 2000 is forecast at 1.09 billion pounds, down 15 percent from 1999, but 2 percent above the August 1 forecast. If realized, this will be the smallest crop since 1934. Revised area for harvest in 2000 is forecast at 492,240 acres, down 24 percent from 1999. Yields for 2000 are expected to average 2,220 pounds per acre, 223 pounds higher that a year ago, and 51 pounds higher than the August 1 forecast. Yield prospects in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured State, are averaging higher than last year. Kentucky, the leading burley State, also expects yields to average above a year ago. Tobacco growers in Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Pennsylvania expect lower yields than a month ago. However, growers in Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia expect improved yields compared to last month. The largest change from last month and last year, was a significant drop in yield and acreage in the Connecticut Valley Broadleaf and Shade-grown due to "brown spot" and "hollow stem."

Flue-cured (types 11 - 14) production is expected to total 597 million pounds, up 2 percent from last month but down 9 percent from 1999. Growers plan to harvest 253,900 acres in 2000, 16 percent below last year. Yield is expected to average 2,352 pounds per acre, 190 pounds higher than the previous year.

Fire-cured (types 21 - 23) production is expected to total 46.6 million pounds, up 2 percent from last month and 22 percent above the 1999 season. Growers plan to harvest 17,630 acres in 2000, 7 percent above a year ago. The expected average yield is 2,644 pounds per acre, 325 pounds higher than the previous year.

Burley production (type 31) is expected to total 412 million pounds, 3 percent above the August 1 forecast but 26 percent below a year ago. Yield is expected to average 2,048 pounds per acre, up 219 pounds from 1999. Burley growers plan to harvest 201,000 acres, 34 percent below a year ago. Kentucky's production, at 256 million pounds, is expected to be 33 percent below last year.

Southern Maryland Belt (type 32) tobacco production is expected to total 14.6 million pounds, up 1 percent from the previous year. Average yield is expected to increase 163 pounds. A total of 8,700 acres is expected to be harvested this year, down 8 percent from 1999.

Dark Air-cured (types 35 - 37) production is expected to total 13.2 million pounds, up 12 percent from 1999. Growers plan to harvest 5,460 acres in 2000, 7 percent more than last year. Yields are expected to average 2,418 pounds per acre, 105 pounds above last year.

All Cigar (types 41 - 61) production is expected to total 9.76 million pounds, down 41 percent from last year. Overall yield is expected to average 1,758 per acre, down 134 pounds from 1999. Growers of all

types of Cigar Type tobacco plan to harvest 5,550 acres, 36 percent below a year ago. Compared to last month, expected production of Connecticut Valley Broadleaf tobacco type declined 3,071,000 pounds to 778,000 pounds because of "brown spot" and "hollow stem" that resulted from the season's unusually cool and wet conditions. Growers now plan to harvest 800 acres in 2000, 68 percent below last year. Yields are expected to average 973 pounds per acre, 695 pounds below last year.

Summer Potatoes: Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 18.5 million cwt in 2000, with harvest coming from 62,300 acres and an average yield of 297 cwt per acre. Comparable totals may be calculated by adding last year's Alabama spring estimates with summer and subtracting out Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and North Carolina's crops from the summer totals. On a comparable basis, summer production is up 1 percent from last year while acreage for harvest is up less than 1 percent. Average yield per acre is expected to be up 3 cwt. Smaller potato crops are seen in New Mexico, down 16 percent; Alabama, down 13 percent; Missouri, down 8 percent; and California, down 4 percent. Production is up 20 percent in Virginia, up14 percent in Delaware, and up 2 percent in New Jersey. Maryland potato production is equal to last year. Illinois output swelled 10 percent, Colorado is up 9 percent, and Texas gained slightly. Kansas will add nearly a million cwt of potatoes to the summer mix.

Harvest was delayed by wet weather along the mid Atlantic coast, particularly in Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey. Virginia growers were nearly finished when rain came in late August. Dry weather in Alabama reduced production throughout the State. Harvest is over in Missouri with good yields reported. Hot, dry weather was reported in Colorado through New Mexico but irrigation abated damage. Heavy rain in California was blamed for damage to late fields.

Fall Potatoes, 1999 Final: Production of 1999 fall potatoes is finalized at 430 million cwt, down 1 percent from a year earlier but 2 percent above the 1997 output. The 1999 crop was the third largest fall production on record, behind the 1996 and 1998 seasons. Farmers harvested 1.17 million acres in 1999, down 4 percent from a year earlier and 2 percent short of 1997. The average yield was a record high 369 cwt per acre, up 13 cwt from 1998 and 12 cwt above the previous record in 1997. There were no revisions from the annual estimate made last January.

All Potatoes, 1999 Final: Production of potatoes from all four seasons in 1999 totaled 478 million cwt, up 1 percent from a year earlier, and 2 percent above 1997. Area harvested was estimated at 1.33 million acres, down 4 percent from 1998 and 2 percent below 1997. The yield, averaging a record high 359 cwt per acre was up 16 cwt from a year ago and was 14 cwt above two years ago. In 1999, winter production jumped 37 percent, spring gained 20 percent, summer inched up slightly, but fall potatoes slipped 1 percent from the previous year.

Sugarcane: Production is forecast at a record high 36.7 million tons, 4 percent above the previous record of 35.3 million tons set last year. Sugarcane growers intend to harvest a record high 1.03 million acres for sugar and seed during the 2000 crop year, 3 percent more than last year's final harvested acres. Louisiana growers expect to harvest a record high 490,000 acres. In Florida, harvested acres are expected to exceed the previous forecast, but will remain below last year's level. Yield is forecast at 35.7 tons per acre, 0.2 ton above 1999.

Rain boosted crop conditions in Florida during August, but drought intensified and reduced yield prospects in Louisiana. Moisture shortages also limited crop growth in Texas. Moisture shortages in Hawaii were partially alleviated by timely precipitation.

Sugarbeets: Production is forecast at 34.3 million tons from just over 1.5 million acres. The yield is forecast at 22.8 tons per acre, 0.9 tons above 1999. This production forecast does not reflect expected reductions due to the government PIK program announced in July. Acreage and production adjustments due to the program will not be known until all bids are reviewed and either accepted or rejected.

Yields are expected to equal the previous record in Minnesota and moisture supplies remain favorable for the North Dakota crop. Crop conditions were maintained by irrigation in the High Plains and northern Rocky Mountains in spite of hot weather. Mild weather continued to boost yield prospects in California and Michigan, although some fields were treated for diseases.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 4.04 million pounds for August. Although fresh output is 14 percent below last month, it is 22 percent more than August 1999. The lower output compared to July is the result of reduced acreage and dry conditions earlier in the year in unirrigated orchards. Crop area totaled 2,340 acres, 8 percent lower than July and 33 percent below a year ago. Harvested area, totaling 1,375 acres, is 10 percent below last month and 32 percent below August 1999. August weather conditions were variable with a mix of sunshine and showers over major papaya producing areas. Soil moisture in unirrigated orchards has been adequate.

Florida Citrus: Most of Florida's citrus belt received adequate rainfall during August, however some growers on the ridge and upper interior irrigated regularly during the month as those areas did not receive sufficient rains. All citrus growing areas need additional precipitation to replenish the lakes, ponds, and streams that were depleted during the winter and spring drought. There is an abundance of new growth on trees of all ages as a result of the near tropical weather conditions. New crop fruit continues to make good progress with very little late or off bloom fruit. Several fresh fruit packinghouses have representatives in groves testing early bloom fruit that may be close to passing maturity tests for the start of the 2000-01 season. There are still several small fresh squeeze juice operations running late bloom oranges and grapefruit from the previous season. Caretakers have been mowing, chopping, and discing cover crops. Growers are spraying pesticides and fertilizing. Dead tree removal and grove debris burning continue in all areas.

California Citrus: New crop Navel oranges continue to mature. Large fruit sizes are evident. The Valencia orange harvest was slowed due to normal summer competition from other fruit in the marketplace. Lemon picking was active in the south coast area. Good quality was reported. Grapefruit harvest continued.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Fruit crop harvesting was active during August in many areas of the State. Harvest of grapes for fresh use gained momentum in the San Joaquin Valley. Varieties picked included Red Globe, Flame Seedless, Thompson Seedless, and Fantasy. The wine grape harvest began in August. Cooler nights have enhanced color in red varieties. Grapes for raisins were laid down on trays during August. Grape growers were also treating vineyards for mildew and leafhoppers. The grassy-winged sharpshooter remains a concern to growers. Gala and Granny Smith apple harvests were active. Picking of freestone peaches, nectarines, and plums was also active and prune harvest was underway. Bartlett pear harvesting was virtually complete by September 1 in the Lake and Medocino areas. Asian pear harvest was active in the San Joaquin Valley. Picking of Clingstone peaches continued throughout August. Quality was good but with small sizes. Almonds were treated for mites and navel orangeworm. Harvest of almonds gained momentum by late August. Walnuts were treated for blight and codling moth as harvest began. Strawberry harvest remained active in the central coast areas.

Hazelnuts: Hazelnut production in Oregon and Washington is forecast to be 25,000 tons for 2000. This would be 37 percent less than last year's revised crop but 61 percent more than 1998's production. Oregon's share of production is expected to be 24,800 tons with Washington making up the difference of 200 tons.

The decrease is largely due to the alternate bearing cycle when a smaller crop follows a year with a larger crop. Mild weather since January has been favorable for crop development. Crop progress is somewhat ahead of normal. Eastern Filbert Blight continues to limit potential production in infested orchards.

The results of the hazelnut objective yield survey showed the number of nuts picked per tree was down 49 percent from last year but up 42 percent from 1998. The percentage of good nuts was up four percentage points from 1999 and one percentage point from 1998. The average dry weight of the good nuts was 0.20 grams heavier than last year but 0.14 grams lighter than in 1998. The average size was 18 percent larger than in 1999. Brown stained nuts amounted to just 0.3 percent of the sample, the lowest percentage since tracking of that statistic began in 1984.

Walnuts: The 2000 California walnut production is forecast at 245,000 tons, down 13 percent from the 1999 production of 283,000 tons. The September forecast is based upon the Walnut Objective Measurement Survey conducted August 1 through August 23, 2000. Hot weather in August may have lowered quality. Harvest is just beginning.

Survey data indicated an average nut set of 1,483, down 13 percent from last year's average of 1,709. The Hartley nut set was down 16 percent; Serr, down 10 percent; Franquette, down 33 percent; and Chandler, down 21 percent from 1999. Percent of sound kernels in-shell was 96.9 percent statewide. In-shell weight per nut was 21.2 grams, while the average in-shell suture measurement was 32.2 millimeters. The average length in-shell was 38.2 millimeters.

Pistachios: The U.S. pistachio crop is expected to total 208 million pounds. Beginning with the 2000 crop, Arizona will join California in the estimating program. California pistachio production is forecast at a record high 205 million pounds, 67 percent above last year's production. Arizona's crop is forecast at 2.60 million pounds. Harvest began up to two weeks early this year due to above average temperatures.

The California forecast is based upon an objective measurement survey completed August 25, 2000. The estimated average number of clusters per tree was 992, up 68 percent from the previous year. The estimated total number of filled nuts per tree was 9,321 as compared with 4,630 in 1999. The average number of nuts per cluster was 13, including both filled and blank. The percent of nuts filled was 72.2 percent. The average in-hull weight per nut including blanks was 2.57 grams, compared to 2.82 grams last year. The in-hull cross suture measurement was 14.86 millimeters, compared to 15.29 millimeters in 1999. Average kernel weight in 2000 was 0.870 grams. The average kernel suture was 10.01 millimeters, average cross suture 9.33 millimeters, and kernel length was 16.25 millimeters.

Olives: The 2000 olive crop is forecast at 75,000 tons, down 6 percent from the August 1 forecast and 48 percent below the 1999 production of 145,000 tons. A heavy bloom occurred with the warm, mild spring weather. However, rains in the northern producing areas were detrimental to fruit set. Growers expect the yield of the Manzanillo variety to decrease 51 percent from last year. Manzanillos account for about 74 percent of the total production. Growers expect the yield of Sevillano and Ascolano varieties, which account for about a fifth of the total production, to decrease by 59 percent and 45 percent, respectively.

Reliability of September 1 Crop Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between August 25 and September 3 to gather information on expected yield as of September 1. The objective yield surveys for wheat, corn, soybeans, and cotton were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for about 75 percent of the U.S. production. Randomly selected plots were revisited to make current counts. The items counted within the selected plots depend on the crop and the maturity of that crop. In all cases, number of plants are recorded along with other measurements that provide information to forecast the number of heads, ears, pods, or bolls and their weight. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The five-year average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the fruit is harvested and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and personal interviewers. Approximately 15,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about probable yield.

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

Revision Policy: The September 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. At the end of the marketing year administrative records and a balance sheet are utilized using carryover stocks, production, exports, processing, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if data relationships warrant changes. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last estimate.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the September 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the September 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of squared percentage deviations for the 1980-1999 20-year period is computed. 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. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the September 1 corn for grain production forecast is 5.2 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.2 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.0 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the September 1 forecast and the final estimates. Using corn again as an example, changes between the September 1 forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 280 million bushels, ranging from 10 million to 891 million bushels. The September 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 12 times and above 8 times. This does not imply that the September 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production. For most crops, the number of years the forecasts have been below or above the final estimate is about equally distributed.

Reliability of September 1 Crop Production Forecasts

Crop	Unit	Root Mean Square Error		20-Year Record of Differences Between Forecast and Final Estimate				
		Percent	90 Percent Confidence Interval	Quantity			Years	
				Average	Smallest	Largest	Below Final	Above Final
				Million	*Million*	*Million*	*Number*	*Number*
Corn For Grain	Bu	5.2	9.0	280	10	891	12	8
Sorghum for Grain	Bu	5.9	10.2	25	1	105	11	9
Barley	Bu	3.6	6.5	11	0	38	6	14
Durum Wheat	Bu	6.2	10.7	5	0	12	9	11
Other Spring	Bu	3.7	6.3	14	1	62	9	11
Rice	Cwt	4.1	7.1	5	0	16	14	6
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	5.1	8.8	96	19	199	9	11
Cotton [1]	Bales	6.0	10.5	701	5	2,366	10	10

[1] Quantity is in thousands of bales.

Information Contacts

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Dave DeWalt - Citrus, Tropical Fruits	(202) 720-5412
Debbie Flippin - Fresh and Processing Vegetables	(202) 720-3250
Steve Gunn - Apples, Cherries, Cranberries, Prunes, Plums	(202) 720-4488
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The next "Crop Production" report will be released at 8:30 a.m. on October 12, 2000.

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USDA to Hold Public Forum
October 16, 2000

Holiday Inn Mart Plaza
Chicago, Illinois

The National Agricultural Statistics Service will be organizing an open forum for Data Users. The purpose will be to provide updates on pending changes in the various statistical and information programs, and to seek comments and input from data users. The other USDA agencies to be represented will include the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Economic Research Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and the World Agricultural Outlook Board. The Foreign Trade Division from the Census Bureau and The National Weather Service will also be included in the meeting.

For registration details, see the NASS home page at http://www.usda.gov/nass/ or contact Karlyn McCutcheon (NASS) at (202) 690-8141 or at hq_dapp@nass.usda.gov