



Crop Production

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Corn Production Down 2 Percent from September Soybeans Down 3 percent All Cotton Down 5 percent

Corn grain production is forecast at 10.2 billion bushels, down 2 percent from last month, but up 8 percent from 1999. Based on October 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 139.6 bushels per acre, down 2.2 bushels from last month but up 5.8 bushels from a year ago. If realized, this would be the largest production and yield on record. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 73.0 million acres, down 50,000 acres from last month due to extremely dry weather in Colorado.

Soybean production is forecast at a record high 2.82 billion bushels, down 3 percent from September 1, but 6 percent above 1999. The yield forecast, at 38.7 bushels per acre, decreased 0.8 bushel from last month, but is 2.1 bushels above the 1999 final yield. Acres expected for harvest are forecast at a record 73.0 million acres, down 1 percent from September, but up 1 percent from 1999. Acres expected for harvest were decreased by 450,000 acres in eight States due to abandonment or harvested for hay. Downward adjustments to harvested acres were made in Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Revisions to 1999 soybean acres, yield, and production were published in the September 29, 2000 Grain Stocks release.

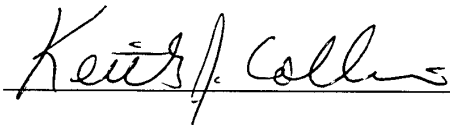
All cotton production is forecast at 17.5 million 480-pound bales, down 5 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from 1999. Yield is expected to average 620 pounds per harvested acre, down 2 pounds from last month. Dry weather and above-normal temperatures continue to stress the crop and lead to increased abandonment. Harvested acreage, at 13.5 million acres, reflects a decrease from September 1 of 25,000 acres in Missouri, 50,000 acres in Oklahoma, and 504,000 acres in Texas.

The U.S. all orange initial forecast for the 2000-01 crop is 13.1 million tons, virtually the same as last year's crop, but 4 percent less than the record large 13.7 million tons in 1997-98. Florida's all orange forecast is 240 million boxes (10.8 million tons), 3 percent above the 233 million boxes (10.5 million tons) produced last season. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 135 million boxes (6.08 million tons), 1 percent higher than last season. Florida's Valencia forecast is a record large 105 million boxes (4.73 million tons), 6 percent above last season's final utilization.

California's all orange production for the 2000-01 crop year is forecast at 59.0 million boxes (2.21 million tons), 12 percent less than the previous crop. The Navel orange forecast, at 34.0 million boxes (1.28 million tons), was carried forward from September and is 15 percent lower than the previous year's utilization. The initial California Valencia forecast for the 2000-01 season is 25.0 million boxes (938,000 tons), 7 percent below the 1999-00 crop year utilization.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 2000-01 season is forecast at 1.55 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix. This is virtually the same as last season's yield as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The 1998-99 final yield was a record high 1.63 gallons and the 1997-98 season yield was 1.58 gallons per box. Projected juice yield for 2000-01 early-midseason and Valencia varieties will be published in the January Crop Production report.

This report was approved on October 12, 2000.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Keith J. Collins



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Frederic A. Vogel

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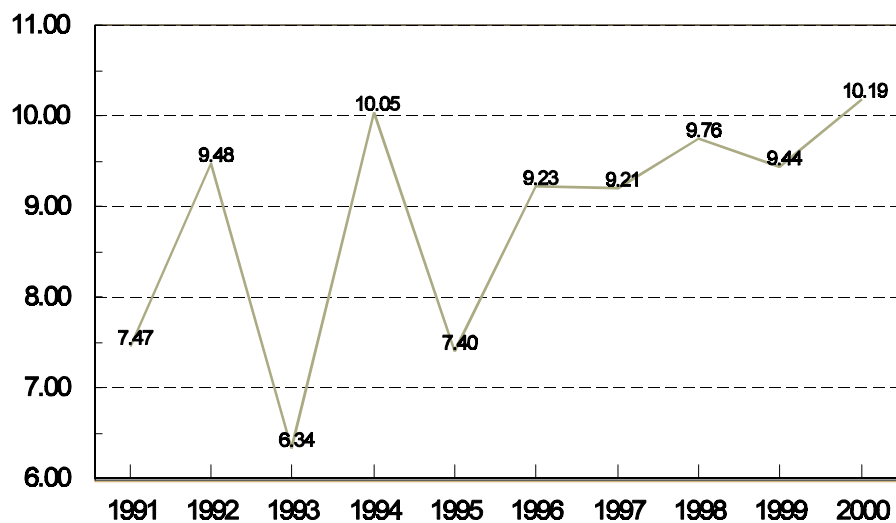
**Corn for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1999 and Forecasted October 1, 2000**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Sep 1	Oct 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AL	200	160	103.0	70.0	70.0	20,600	11,200
AR	100	185	130.0	120.0	125.0	13,000	23,125
CA	205	235	165.0	170.0	170.0	33,825	39,950
CO	1,120	1,180	142.0	135.0	135.0	159,040	159,300
DE	154	154	89.0	160.0	165.0	13,706	25,410
GA	300	340	103.0	100.0	100.0	30,900	34,000
IL	10,650	11,050	140.0	158.0	155.0	1,491,000	1,712,750
IN	5,670	5,550	132.0	155.0	151.0	748,440	838,050
IA	11,800	12,000	149.0	155.0	148.0	1,758,200	1,776,000
KS	2,980	3,250	141.0	133.0	128.0	420,180	416,000
KY	1,180	1,310	105.0	127.0	130.0	123,900	170,300
LA	330	340	121.0	108.0	108.0	39,930	36,720
MD	360	400	93.0	155.0	155.0	33,480	62,000
MI	1,950	1,950	130.0	131.0	128.0	253,500	249,600
MN	6,600	6,600	150.0	156.0	152.0	990,000	1,003,200
MS	310	380	117.0	103.0	104.0	36,270	39,520
MO	2,550	2,850	97.0	139.0	144.0	247,350	410,400
NE	8,300	8,050	139.0	128.0	127.0	1,153,700	1,022,350
NJ	60	75	37.0	128.0	128.0	2,220	9,600
NM	83	75	180.0	180.0	170.0	14,940	12,750
NY	590	530	101.0	106.0	106.0	59,590	56,180
NC	640	660	80.0	110.0	110.0	51,200	72,600
ND	655	950	117.0	116.0	116.0	76,635	110,200
OH	3,200	3,300	126.0	145.0	152.0	403,200	501,600
OK	310	290	145.0	135.0	130.0	44,950	37,700
PA	880	1,050	70.0	129.0	129.0	61,600	135,450
SC	275	280	70.0	70.0	70.0	19,250	19,600
SD	3,250	3,950	113.0	108.0	108.0	367,250	426,600
TN	570	590	102.0	108.0	109.0	58,140	64,310
TX	1,770	1,850	129.0	132.0	132.0	228,330	244,200
VA	280	300	78.0	135.0	140.0	21,840	42,000
WA	100	95	180.0	185.0	185.0	18,000	17,575
WI	2,850	2,750	143.0	140.0	136.0	407,550	374,000
Oth Sts ¹	265	280	134.4	134.7	134.2	35,621	37,577
US	70,537	73,009	133.8	141.8	139.6	9,437,337	10,191,817

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

U.S. Corn Production

Billion Bushels



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

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Sep 1	Oct 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AR	125	140	78.0	70.0	69.0	9,750	9,660
CO	205	190	42.0	36.0	32.0	8,610	6,080
IL	97	85	95.0	104.0	106.0	9,215	9,010
KS	3,400	3,100	76.0	60.0	57.0	258,400	176,700
LA	235	205	82.0	80.0	82.0	19,270	16,810
MO	310	270	71.0	95.0	95.0	22,010	25,650
NE	470	470	91.0	70.0	70.0	42,770	32,900
NM	135	60	55.0	30.0	30.0	7,425	1,800
OK	400	350	45.0	49.0	43.0	18,000	15,050
SD	80	100	58.0	46.0	46.0	4,640	4,600
TX	2,950	2,500	63.0	62.0	61.0	185,850	152,500
Oth Sts ^{1 2}	137	195	67.3	74.6	74.8	9,226	14,588
US	8,544	7,665	69.7	62.1	60.7	595,166	465,348

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.

**Rice: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1999 and Forecasted October 1, 2000**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Sep 1	Oct 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
AR	1,625	1,410	5,850	6,100	6,050	95,054	85,305
CA	505	548	7,270	7,900	7,900	36,690	43,292
LA	616	495	5,000	4,900	4,980	30,825	24,651
MS	323	218	5,650	5,900	6,050	18,250	13,189
MO	184	175	5,400	5,400	5,700	9,936	9,975
TX	259	239	5,900	6,600	6,600	15,272	15,774
US	3,512	3,085	5,866	6,212	6,230	206,027	192,186

**Rice: Production by Class, United States,
1998-99 and Forecasted October 1, 2000**

Year	Long Grain	Medium Grain	Short Grain	All
	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
1998	139,328	43,404	1,711	184,443
1999	151,863	50,540	3,624	206,027
2000 ¹	130,446	59,313	2,427	192,186

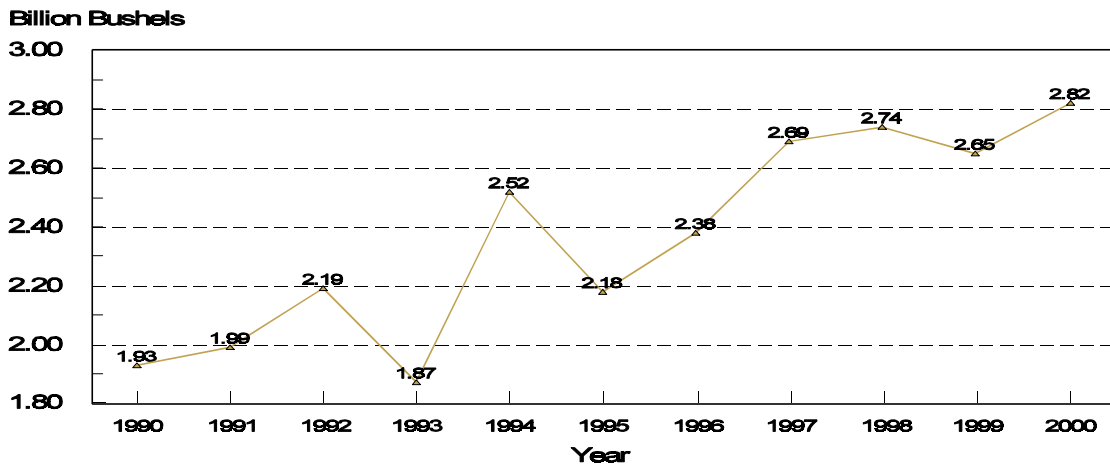
¹ Indicated October 1, 2000, rice class estimates are based on a 5-year average of class percentages. The class percentages are adjusted as data become available through the growing season.

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Sep 1	Oct 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AL	200	160	16.0	19.0	18.0	3,200	2,880
AR	3,300	3,350	28.0	26.0	26.0	92,400	87,100
DE	201	221	27.0	38.0	39.0	5,427	8,619
GA	190	180	19.0	21.0	22.0	3,610	3,960
IL	10,550	10,250	42.0	47.0	46.0	443,100	471,500
IN	5,550	5,660	39.0	46.0	46.0	216,450	260,360
IA	10,750	10,550	44.5	47.0	44.0	478,375	464,200
KS	2,800	2,700	29.0	24.0	22.0	81,200	59,400
KY	1,160	1,080	21.0	36.0	40.0	24,360	43,200
LA	990	880	27.0	23.0	23.0	26,730	20,240
MD	480	490	32.0	38.0	38.0	15,360	18,620
MI	1,940	2,190	40.0	41.0	40.0	77,600	87,600
MN	6,900	7,100	42.0	42.0	41.0	289,800	291,100
MS	1,900	1,620	23.5	23.0	23.0	44,650	37,260
MO	5,350	5,100	27.5	38.0	37.0	147,125	188,700
NE	4,250	4,600	42.5	38.0	37.0	180,625	170,200
NJ	98	93	24.0	35.0	36.0	2,352	3,348
NY	128	165	37.0	38.0	36.0	4,736	5,940
NC	1,300	1,330	23.0	30.0	30.0	29,900	39,900
ND	1,340	2,070	35.0	33.0	33.0	46,900	68,310
OH	4,500	4,390	36.0	43.0	43.0	162,000	188,770
OK	360	350	19.0	24.0	21.0	6,840	7,350
PA	350	395	29.0	42.0	42.0	10,150	16,590
SC	450	450	20.0	23.0	24.0	9,000	10,800
SD	4,070	4,250	36.0	35.0	35.0	146,520	148,750
TN	1,200	1,160	19.0	26.0	27.0	22,800	31,320
TX	380	300	27.0	33.0	30.0	10,260	9,000
VA	440	460	27.0	34.0	35.0	11,880	16,100
WI	1,300	1,440	46.0	44.0	42.0	59,800	60,480
Oth Sts ^{1 2}	19	40	32.0	30.2	30.6	608	1,224
US	72,446	73,024	36.6	39.5	38.7	2,653,758	2,822,821

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

U.S. Soybean Production



**Sunflower: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type, State,
and United States, 1998-99 and Forecasted October 1, 2000**

Varietal Type & State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1999	2000	1999	2000 ¹	1998	1999	2000 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Oil							
CO	172	113	1,350		149,800	232,200	
KS	240	256	1,550		243,350	372,000	
MN	77	53	1,450		117,450	111,650	
NE	47	59	1,350		47,120	63,450	
ND	1,220	990	1,150		2,433,200	1,403,000	
SD	862	750	1,430		1,451,400	1,232,660	
TX	24	29	900		6,600	21,600	
Oth Sts ^{2 3}	53	41	1,156		37,440	61,260	
US	2,695	2,291	1,298		4,486,360	3,497,820	
Non-Oil							
CO	93	52	1,250		49,450	116,250	
KS	27	19	1,250		24,000	33,750	
MN	43	23	1,200		47,500	51,600	
NE	50	34	1,050		33,900	52,500	
ND	425	260	1,090		539,600	463,250	
SD	48	38	1,450		55,770	69,600	
TX	43	43	900		23,100	38,700	
Oth Sts ^{2 3}	17	15	1,082		13,482	18,392	
US	746	484	1,131		786,802	844,042	
All							
CO	265	165	1,315	1,060	199,250	348,450	174,900
KS	267	275	1,520	1,100	267,350	405,750	302,500
MN	120	76	1,360	1,480	164,950	163,250	112,480
NE	97	93	1,195	1,030	81,020	115,950	95,790
ND	1,645	1,250	1,134	1,400	2,972,800	1,866,250	1,750,000
SD	910	788	1,431	1,450	1,507,170	1,302,260	1,142,600
TX	67	72	900	1,000	29,700	60,300	72,000
Oth Sts ^{2 3}	70	56	1,138	1,110	50,922	79,652	62,187
US	3,441	2,775	1,262	1,338	5,273,162	4,341,862	3,712,457

¹ 2000 yield and production estimates for oil and non-oil varieties will be published in the January Crop Production Summary.

² 1998 and 1999, Other States include AR, CA, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MI, MS, MO, MT, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, UT, VA, WA, WI, and WY.

³ For 2000, Other States include CA, GA, IL, LA, MI, MO, MT, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, UT, WA, WI, and WY.

**Sunflower: Area Planted by Varietal Type,
State and United States, 1999**

State	Varietal Type		
	Oil	Non-Oil	All
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CO	175	95	270
KS	250	30	280
MN	80	50	130
NE	49	52	101
ND	1,250	450	1,700
SD	870	50	920
TX	25	50	75
Oth Sts	58	19	77
US	2,757	796	3,553

**Peanuts: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1999 and Forecasted October 1, 2000¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Sep 1	Oct 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
AL	206.0	195.0	2,175	1,400	1,400	448,050	273,000
FL	94.0	80.0	2,770	2,300	2,400	260,380	192,000
GA	544.0	507.0	2,575	2,500	2,600	1,400,800	1,318,200
NM	22.0	22.0	2,800	2,700	2,600	61,600	57,200
NC	124.0	125.0	2,410	3,000	2,950	298,840	368,750
OK	79.0	80.0	2,400	2,400	2,200	189,600	176,000
SC	11.0	11.5	2,300	2,900	3,000	25,300	34,500
TX	280.0	300.0	3,310	3,100	2,750	926,800	825,000
VA	76.0	75.0	2,870	3,000	3,000	218,120	225,000
US	1,436.0	1,395.5	2,667	2,561	2,486	3,829,490	3,469,650

¹ Estimates comprised of quota and non-quota peanuts.

**Canola: Area Harvested, Yield and Production by State
and United States, 1999 and Forecasted October 1, 2000**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
MN	100	250	1,300	1,360	130,000	340,000
ND	835	1,070	1,300	1,300	1,085,500	1,391,000
Oth Sts ^{1 2}	109	139	1,359	1,330	148,180	184,825
US	1,044	1,459	1,306	1,313	1,363,680	1,915,825

¹ For 1999, Other States include AL, AZ, AR, CA, CO, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MT, NE, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WA, WI, and WY.

² For 2000, Other States include AL, AZ, CA, GA, ID, IN, KS, MI, MT, NY, OR, PA, SC, SD, and WA.

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

Type and State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production ¹	
	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999	2000
				Sep 1	Oct 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Bales ²</i>	<i>1,000 Bales ²</i>
Upland							
AL	561.0	540.0	535	489	489	625.0	550.0
AZ	269.0	279.0	1,278	1,230	1,273	716.0	740.0
AR	960.0	950.0	714	728	728	1,428.0	1,440.0
CA	605.0	765.0	1,254	1,255	1,286	1,580.0	2,050.0
GA	1,300.0	1,300.0	579	620	598	1,567.0	1,620.0
LA	610.0	700.0	709	672	631	901.0	920.0
MS	1,180.0	1,280.0	704	686	638	1,731.0	1,700.0
MO	377.0	400.0	601	678	696	472.0	580.0
NM	79.0	85.0	662	734	734	109.0	130.0
NC	825.0	930.0	475	723	723	816.0	1,400.0
OK	150.0	200.0	461	442	444	144.0	185.0
SC	315.0	310.0	428	573	604	281.0	390.0
TN	565.0	595.0	505	565	565	595.0	700.0
TX	5,100.0	4,800.0	475	453	440	5,050.0	4,400.0
VA	108.0	109.0	635	722	700	142.8	159.0
Oth Sts ³	134.0	129.0	487	428	428	135.9	115.0
US	13,138.0	13,372.0	595	616	613	16,293.7	17,079.0
Amer-Pima							
AZ	8.9	6.0	879	848	848	16.3	10.6
CA	239.0	144.0	1,210	1,200	1,200	602.7	360.0
NM	7.0	6.0	734	680	680	10.7	8.5
TX	32.0	16.0	669	768	810	44.6	27.0
US	286.9	172.0	1,128	1,121	1,133	674.3	406.1
All							
AL	561.0	540.0	535	489	489	625.0	550.0
AZ	277.9	285.0	1,265	1,222	1,264	732.3	750.6
AR	960.0	950.0	714	728	728	1,428.0	1,440.0
CA	844.0	909.0	1,241	1,246	1,273	2,182.7	2,410.0
GA	1,300.0	1,300.0	579	620	598	1,567.0	1,620.0
LA	610.0	700.0	709	672	631	901.0	920.0
MS	1,180.0	1,280.0	704	686	638	1,731.0	1,700.0
MO	377.0	400.0	601	678	696	472.0	580.0
NM	86.0	91.0	668	731	731	119.7	138.5
NC	825.0	930.0	475	723	723	816.0	1,400.0
OK	150.0	200.0	461	442	444	144.0	185.0
SC	315.0	310.0	428	573	604	281.0	390.0
TN	565.0	595.0	505	565	565	595.0	700.0
TX	5,132.0	4,816.0	477	454	441	5,094.6	4,427.0
VA	108.0	109.0	635	722	700	142.8	159.0
Oth Sts ³	134.0	129.0	487	428	428	135.9	115.0
US	13,424.9	13,544.0	607	622	620	16,968.0	17,485.1

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 Production" report.

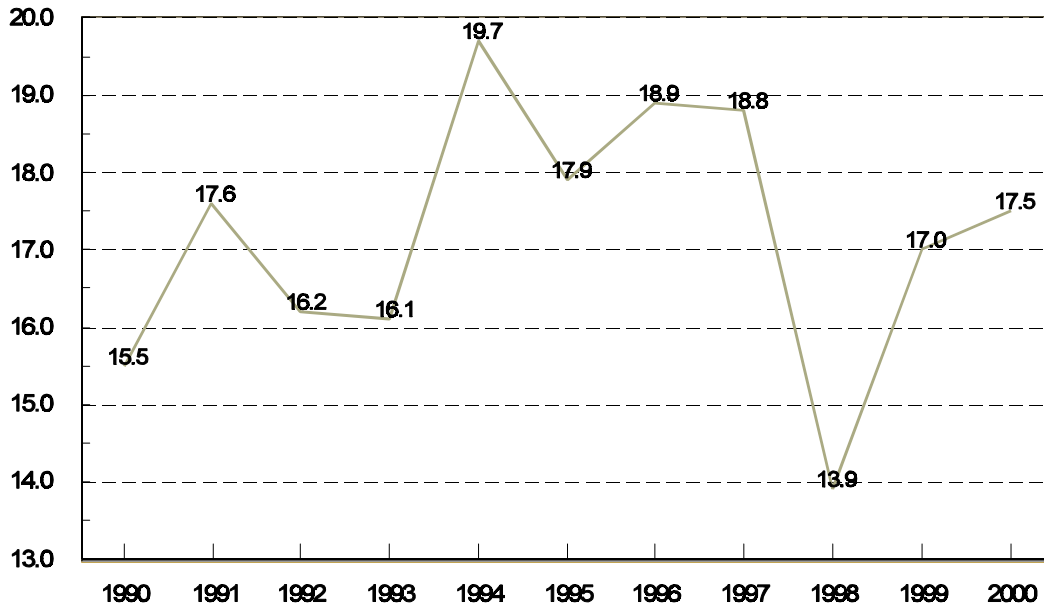
**Cottonseed: Production, United States,
1998-99 and Forecasted October 1, 2000**

State	Production		
	1998	1999	2000 ¹
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
US	5,365.4	6,353.5	6,552.3

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

U.S. All Cotton Production

Million Bales



**Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production
by State and United States, 1998-99 and Forecasted October 1, 2000**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AZ	200	210	7.90	8.50	1,600	1,580	1,785
CA	1,030	1,020	6.80	6.90	6,930	7,004	7,038
CO	900	870	3.80	4.00	3,402	3,420	3,480
ID	1,150	1,130	4.00	4.20	4,859	4,600	4,746
IL	500	530	4.00	4.20	2,520	2,000	2,226
IN	400	390	3.70	4.30	1,640	1,480	1,677
IA	1,300	1,250	3.90	3.70	4,500	5,070	4,625
KS	850	850	4.40	3.70	4,600	3,740	3,145
KY	250	200	2.90	3.80	875	725	760
MI	950	1,000	3.80	4.00	2,805	3,610	4,000
MN	1,600	1,550	3.50	3.60	5,580	5,600	5,580
MO	450	470	2.90	2.50	1,463	1,305	1,175
MT	1,650	1,100	2.20	1.60	3,740	3,630	1,760
NE	1,400	1,350	3.70	3.10	5,250	5,180	4,185
NV	255	260	4.10	4.00	1,196	1,046	1,040
NM	290	290	5.20	5.10	1,377	1,508	1,479
NY	550	500	2.30	3.00	1,470	1,265	1,500
ND	1,450	1,500	2.15	2.40	2,450	3,118	3,600
OH	600	570	3.00	3.30	1,925	1,800	1,881
OK	360	330	3.50	3.70	910	1,260	1,221
OR	420	410	4.40	3.90	1,920	1,848	1,599
PA	700	750	2.40	3.00	1,960	1,680	2,250
SD	2,400	2,600	2.80	2.00	5,760	6,720	5,200
TX	130	120	5.50	4.30	630	715	516
UT	540	550	4.40	4.10	2,398	2,376	2,255
VA	120	120	2.50	3.80	324	300	456
WA	470	470	4.90	5.10	2,400	2,303	2,397
WI	2,100	2,000	3.10	3.00	5,320	6,510	6,000
WY	660	620	2.70	2.30	1,560	1,782	1,426
Oth Sts ¹	310	307	2.42	3.16	946	749	969
US	23,985	23,317	3.50	3.43	82,310	83,924	79,971

¹ Other States include AR, CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NC, RI, TN, VT, and WV.

**All Other Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1998-99 and Forecasted October 1, 2000**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AL	800	720	2.30	1.60	1,575	1,840	1,152
AR	1,220	1,230	1.91	2.10	2,185	2,330	2,583
CA	540	510	2.70	2.90	1,624	1,458	1,479
CO	620	680	1.90	1.70	1,200	1,178	1,156
GA	600	600	2.50	2.20	1,495	1,500	1,320
ID	280	260	1.90	2.30	690	532	598
IL	350	350	2.10	2.10	875	735	735
IN	300	280	2.50	2.80	1,050	750	784
IA	400	450	2.25	2.10	832	900	945
KS	1,850	1,950	1.90	1.50	3,420	3,515	2,925
KY	2,150	2,350	1.90	2.20	4,830	4,085	5,170
LA	380	330	2.40	1.40	726	912	462
MI	350	300	2.30	2.40	760	805	720
MN	850	800	1.80	2.10	1,530	1,530	1,680
MS	850	870	1.90	1.60	1,738	1,615	1,392
MO	3,200	3,250	1.85	1.80	6,240	5,920	5,850
MT	950	700	1.50	1.20	1,280	1,425	840
NE	1,800	1,750	1.35	1.10	2,430	2,430	1,925
NY	950	950	1.80	2.20	1,640	1,710	2,090
NC	690	690	2.15	2.50	1,430	1,484	1,725
ND	1,450	1,400	1.65	1.30	1,740	2,393	1,820
OH	700	830	1.80	2.70	1,950	1,260	2,241
OK	2,200	2,100	1.70	1.70	2,470	3,740	3,570
OR	680	650	2.00	1.90	1,454	1,360	1,235
PA	1,200	1,150	1.40	2.10	1,955	1,680	2,415
SD	1,600	1,500	1.70	1.30	2,400	2,720	1,950
TN	1,850	1,900	2.00	2.30	3,850	3,700	4,370
TX	5,400	4,800	2.30	1.90	6,240	12,420	9,120
VA	1,150	1,170	1.60	2.30	2,280	1,840	2,691
WA	270	300	2.80	2.90	756	756	870
WV	530	540	1.30	2.30	1,007	689	1,242
WI	500	500	2.00	2.00	1,050	1,000	1,000
WY	630	550	1.60	1.20	885	1,008	660
Oth Sts ¹	1,885	1,864	2.09	2.13	3,883	3,933	3,965
US	39,175	38,274	1.92	1.90	69,470	75,153	72,680

¹ Other States include AZ, CT, DE, FL, ME, MD, MA, NV, NH, NJ, NM, RI, SC, UT, and VT.

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1998-99 and Forecasted October 1, 2000 ¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
CA	132.0	112.0	1,970	2,000	1,554	2,600	2,240
CO	145.0	110.0	1,900	1,850	2,868	2,755	2,035
ID	103.0	88.0	2,050	1,900	2,112	2,112	1,672
KS	20.9	17.0	1,850	1,700	380	387	289
MI	350.0	295.0	2,100	1,650	4,425	7,350	4,868
MN	165.0	135.0	1,550	1,300	2,538	2,558	1,755
MT ²	25.5	28.0	1,730	1,700	350	441	476
NE	187.0	160.0	2,000	2,000	3,666	3,740	3,200
NM ^{2 3}	1.0		1,800		171	18	
NY	30.2	24.0	1,370	1,500	426	414	360
ND	570.0	490.0	1,450	1,330	9,798	8,265	6,517
OR ²	10.8	11.8	1,610	1,950	152	174	230
SD ⁴		10.0		1,700			170
TX	47.0	16.2	1,490	950	135	701	154
UT ²	6.6	5.1	800	160	30	53	8
WA	36.0	32.0	2,080	2,150	890	750	688
WI ²	8.0	8.3	1,550	1,800	115	124	149
WY	39.0	37.0	2,020	2,140	808	788	792
US	1,877.0	1,579.4	1,770	1,621	30,418	33,230	25,603

¹ Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

² Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.

³ Estimates discontinued in 2000.

⁴ Estimates began in 2000.

**Winter Potatoes: Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production
by State and United States, 1999-00 ¹**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CA	8.5	9.0	8.5	9.0
FL	9.6	8.2	9.3	8.0
US	18.1	17.2	17.8	17.0
	Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
CA	260	320	2,210	2,880
FL	200	260	1,860	2,080
US	229	292	4,070	4,960

¹ 2000 revised.

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
CT	3,040	1,700	1,799	1,182	4,276	5,470	2,009
FL	5,800	4,900	2,640	2,450	17,102	15,312	12,005
GA	33,000	30,000	1,940	2,300	90,200	64,020	69,000
IN	6,500	3,800	1,800	2,100	17,000	11,700	7,980
KY	221,650	137,500	1,843	2,162	443,628	408,492	297,310
MD	6,500	6,000	1,400	1,550	9,100	9,100	9,300
MA	1,320	550	1,763	815	1,788	2,327	448
MO ¹	2,300	1,400	2,015	2,180	5,751	4,635	3,052
NC	207,800	175,800	2,161	2,479	551,730	448,980	435,870
OH	9,800	7,500	1,740	1,780	17,934	17,052	13,350
PA	6,200	5,100	1,802	1,997	15,720	11,170	10,185
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	2,330	95,898	88,855	63,830
WV ¹	1,600	1,500	1,350	1,600	2,160	2,160	2,400
WI	1,180	920	2,388	2,100	4,230	2,818	1,932
US	647,160	492,260	1,997	2,284	1,479,867	1,292,692	1,124,463

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 October 1, 2000**

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Class 1, Flue-cured						
Type 11, Old Belts						
NC	55,000	45,000	2,400	2,500	132,000	112,500
VA	26,000	17,000	2,420	2,450	62,920	41,650
US	81,000	62,000	2,406	2,486	194,920	154,150
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	119,000	102,000	2,100	2,550	249,900	260,100
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	26,000	21,000	2,100	2,400	54,600	50,400
SC	39,000	34,000	2,000	2,300	78,000	78,200
US	65,000	55,000	2,040	2,338	132,600	128,600
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	2,300	64,020	69,000
US	38,800	34,900	2,045	2,321	79,332	81,005
Total 11-14	303,800	253,900	2,162	2,457	656,752	623,855
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	2,100	380,100	262,500
MO ¹	2,300	1,400	2,015	2,180	4,635	3,052
NC	7,800	7,800	1,600	1,650	12,480	12,870
OH	9,800	7,500	1,740	1,780	17,052	13,350
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	2,072	555,185	416,452
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	2,055	569,535	431,017

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

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3B, Dark Air-cured						
Type 35, One Sucker Belt						
KY	2,850	3,000	2,370	2,600	6,755	7,800
TN	600	660	2,110	2,200	1,266	1,452
US	3,450	3,660	2,325	2,528	8,021	9,252
Type 36, Green River Belt						
KY	1,550	1,700	2,335	2,500	3,619	4,250
Type 37, VA Sun-cured Belt						
VA	100	100	1,550	1,700	155	170
Total 35-37	5,100	5,460	2,313	2,504	11,795	13,672
Class 4, Cigar Filler						
Type 41, PA Seedleaf PA	3,200	2,400	1,850	2,050	5,920	4,920
Class 5, Cigar Binder						
Class 5A, CT Valley Binder						
Type 51, CT Valley Broadleaf						
CT	1,530	600	1,650	965	2,525	579
MA	970	300	1,695	660	1,644	198
US	2,500	900	1,668	863	4,169	777
Class 5B, WI Binder						
Type 54, Southern WI WI	890	690	2,530	2,200	2,252	1,518
Type 55, Northern WI WI	290	230	1,952	1,800	566	414
Total 54-55	1,180	920	2,388	2,100	2,818	1,932
Total 51-55	3,680	1,820	1,899	1,488	6,987	2,709
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
Type 61, CT Valley Shade-grown						
CT	1,510	1,100	1,950	1,300	2,945	1,430
MA	350	250	1,951	1,000	683	250
US	1,860	1,350	1,951	1,244	3,628	1,680
All Cigar Types						
Total 41-61	8,740	5,570	1,892	1,671	16,535	9,309
All Tobacco	647,160	492,260	1,997	2,284	1,292,692	1,124,463

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

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
CA	108.0	97.0	32.0	33.0	2,723	3,456	3,201
CO	68.5	54.7	21.3	21.6	1,301	1,459	1,182
ID	210.0	195.0	24.3	27.9	5,501	5,103	5,441
MI	190.0	175.0	18.6	19.5	2,768	3,534	3,413
MN	470.0	434.0	20.1	20.4	9,710	9,447	8,854
MT	61.7	57.9	23.8	23.9	1,410	1,468	1,384
NE	66.2	58.7	19.0	20.5	934	1,258	1,203
ND	247.0	231.0	20.8	22.0	5,386	5,138	5,082
OH	1.7	0.7	19.5	18.0	19	33	13
OR	19.7	14.2	25.1	27.5	471	494	391
WA	27.4	27.2	30.1	33.4	1,192	825	908
WY	57.1	57.0	21.1	21.0	1,084	1,205	1,197
US	1,527.3	1,402.4	21.9	23.0	32,499	33,420	32,269

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

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield ¹		Production ¹		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
FL	460.0	454.0	35.0	35.2	17,925	16,100	15,975
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	46.6	33.3	37.5	1,064	1,033	1,749
US	993.3	1,026.0	35.5	34.7	34,707	35,299	35,640

¹ Net tons.

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
1998-99, 1999-00 and Forecasted October 1, 2000 ¹**

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1998-99 <i>1,000 Boxes</i> ²	1999-00 <i>1,000 Boxes</i> ²	2000-01 <i>1,000 Boxes</i> ²	1998-99 <i>1,000 Tons</i>	1999-00 <i>1,000 Tons</i>	2000-01 <i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel ³						
AZ	550	600	550	21	22	21
CA ⁴	21,000	40,000	34,000	787	1,500	1,275
FL	112,000	134,000	135,000	5,040	6,030	6,075
TX	1,250	1,540	1,800	53	66	77
US	134,800	176,140	171,350	5,901	7,618	7,448
Valencia						
AZ	600	500	500	22	19	19
CA	15,000	27,000	25,000	563	1,013	938
FL	74,000	99,000	105,000	3,330	4,455	4,725
TX	180	200	200	8	8	8
US	89,780	126,700	130,700	3,923	5,495	5,690
All						
AZ	1,150	1,100	1,050	43	41	40
CA	36,000	67,000	59,000	1,350	2,513	2,213
FL	186,000	233,000	240,000	8,370	10,485	10,800
TX	1,430	1,740	2,000	61	74	85
US	224,580	302,840	302,050	9,824	13,113	13,138
Temples						
FL	1,800	1,950	1,800	81	88	81
Grapefruit						
White Seedless ⁵						
FL	17,800	20,900	20,000	757	888	850
Colored Seedless						
FL	28,700	31,900	30,000	1,220	1,356	1,275
Other ⁵						
FL	550	600		23	25	
All						
AZ	750	500	600	25	17	20
CA	7,300	7,000	7,200	244	235	241
FL	47,050	53,400	50,000	2,000	2,269	2,125
TX	6,100	5,930	6,500	244	237	260
US	61,200	66,830	64,300	2,513	2,758	2,646
Tangerines						
AZ ⁶	950	850	850	36	32	32
CA ⁶	1,500	2,300	2,000	56	86	75
FL	4,950	7,000	6,300	235	333	299
US	7,400	10,150	9,150	327	451	406
Lemons						
AZ	3,450	3,100	3,600	131	118	137
CA	16,200	19,600	21,000	616	745	798
US	19,650	22,700	24,600	747	863	935
Tangelos						
FL	2,550	2,200	2,100	115	99	95
K-Early Citrus						
FL	80	110	60	4	5	3

¹ The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. ² Net lbs. per box: oranges-AZ & CA-75, FL-90, TX-85; grapefruit-AZ & CA-67, FL-85, TX-80; lemons-76; tangelos, K-Early Citrus & Temples-90; tangerines-AZ & CA-75, FL-95. ³ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in AZ and CA. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in FL and TX. Small quantities of tangerines in TX. ⁴ Estimate for current year carried forward from earlier forecast. ⁵ Seedy (Duncan) grapefruit estimates discontinued after 1999-00 crop. Included with White Seedless beginning with the 2000-01 crop. ⁶ Includes tangelos and tangors.

**Apples, Commercial: Total Production by State and United States,
1998-99 and Forecasted October 1, 2000 ¹**

State	Total Production		
	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
AZ ²	46.0	34.3	82.0
AR ²	4.5	5.4	7.2
CA ²	860.0	825.0	730.0
CO ²	65.0	8.0	38.0
CT ²	17.5	23.0	22.0
GA ²	11.0	12.0	13.0
ID ²	155.0	70.0	190.0
IL ²	45.0	58.5	72.0
IN ²	54.0	60.3	45.0
IA ²	8.7	11.0	12.0
KS ²	1.6	7.2	7.0
KY ²	11.0	9.0	9.0
ME ²	44.5	72.0	35.0
MD ²	34.6	38.0	38.0
MA ²	32.0	65.0	50.0
MI	1,000.0	1,210.0	900.0
MN ²	23.8	24.9	22.0
MO ²	34.0	49.0	34.0
NH ²	19.0	43.5	34.0
NJ ²	55.0	50.0	55.0
NM ³	8.0	2.0	
NY	1,070.0	1,260.0	1,020.0
NC	185.0	190.0	190.0
OH ²	80.0	100.0	90.0
OR ²	180.0	150.0	175.0
PA	395.0	505.0	480.0
RI ²	2.6	3.6	2.8
SC ²	45.0	32.0	23.1
TN ²	12.5	9.5	9.0
UT ²	45.0	9.0	45.0
VT ²	35.0	60.0	50.0
VA	280.0	360.0	340.0
WA	6,600.0	5,000.0	5,700.0
WV	110.0	145.0	90.0
WI ²	76.1	77.4	67.0
US	11,646.4	10,579.6	10,677.1

¹ In orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees.

² Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.

³ No forecast made. Only end of year estimates made.

**Pecans: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
1998-99 and Forecasted October 1, 2000**

Crop and State	Utilized Production		
	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Improved Varieties ¹			
AL	3,500	7,000	10,000
AZ	13,000	22,800	17,000
AR	300	1,500	900
CA	1,700	1,900	2,300
FL	200	1,100	800
GA	35,000	85,000	70,000
LA	3,000	4,000	3,000
MS	800	3,500	1,000
NM	32,000	52,000	35,000
NC	1,500	800	1,800
OK	200	3,000	1,000
SC	800	1,800	1,700
TX	20,000	35,000	22,000
US	112,000	219,400	166,500
Native & Seedling			
AL	1,500	6,000	5,000
AR	250	2,300	400
FL	1,100	2,600	1,700
GA	5,000	35,000	10,000
KS	50	5,000	1,200
LA	13,000	18,000	14,000
MS	400	1,500	500
NC	1,000	400	1,000
OK	1,800	60,000	7,000
SC	300	900	800
TX	10,000	55,000	8,000
US	34,400	186,700	49,600
All Pecans			
AL	5,000	13,000	15,000
AZ	13,000	22,800	17,000
AR	550	3,800	1,300
CA	1,700	1,900	2,300
FL	1,300	3,700	2,500
GA	40,000	120,000	80,000
KS	50	5,000	1,200
LA	16,000	22,000	17,000
MS	1,200	5,000	1,500
NM	32,000	52,000	35,000
NC	2,500	1,200	2,800
OK	2,000	63,000	8,000
SC	1,100	2,700	2,500
TX	30,000	90,000	30,000
US	146,400	406,100	216,100

¹ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

**Hazelnuts: Utilized Production, In-shell Basis, by State and United States,
1998-99 and Forecasted October 1, 2000 ¹**

State	Utilized Production		
	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
OR	15,400	39,700	24,800
WA	100	300	200
US	15,500	40,000	25,000

¹ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

**Grapes: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States,
1998-99 and Forecasted October 1, 2000**

State	Total Production		
	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
AZ ¹	23,000	21,000	18,000
AR ¹	4,550	4,900	4,900
CA			
All Types	5,290,000	5,536,000	6,850,000
Wine ¹	2,570,000	2,662,000	3,200,000
Table ¹	643,000	757,000	800,000
Raisin ²	2,077,000	2,117,000	2,850,000
GA ¹	3,200	3,300	3,400
MI	70,400	75,000	84,000
MO ¹	2,200	2,800	2,800
NY	128,000	205,000	165,000
NC ¹	1,500	1,900	2,000
OH ¹	6,100	9,200	7,500
OR ¹	14,700	17,900	19,000
PA	54,000	88,000	60,000
SC ¹	300	360	480
WA			
All Types	222,000	265,000	270,000
Wine	70,000	70,000	90,000
Juice	152,000	195,000	180,000
US	5,819,950	6,230,360	7,487,080

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

² Fresh basis.

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

Month	Area				Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		1999	2000
	1999	2000	1999	2000		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Aug	3,515	2,800	2,025	1,625	3,315	4,035
Sep	3,245	2,755	1,615	1,610	3,480	3,640

Corn for Grain: Ears Per Acre

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 7 major 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: Number of Ears per Acre,
Selected States, 1996-2000**

State	Month	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
IL	Oct	23,700	23,500	24,300	24,950	25,450
	Nov	23,600	23,400	24,300	24,850	
IN	Oct	22,750	22,150	23,450	23,950	24,550
	Nov	22,700	22,150	23,350	23,900	
IA	Oct	24,350	24,600	24,250	25,300	25,600
	Nov	24,250	24,550	24,300	25,300	
MN	Oct	26,400	26,150	27,550	26,700	27,350
	Nov	26,450	25,900	27,550	26,650	
NE	Oct	22,600	21,900	22,500	22,650	22,750
	Nov	22,550	21,900	22,500	22,600	
OH	Oct	22,300	22,500	24,800	24,100	24,250
	Nov	22,000	22,300	25,000	24,050	
WI	Oct	24,250	24,350	24,950	25,700	25,500
	Nov	24,650	24,300	24,850	25,700	

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

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	5,194.0	5,844.0	4,734.0	5,211.0
Corn for Grain ²	77,431.0	79,579.0	70,537.0	73,009.0
Corn for Silage			6,062.0	
Hay, All			63,160.0	61,591.0
Alfalfa			23,985.0	23,317.0
All Other			39,175.0	38,274.0
Oats	4,673.0	4,477.0	2,453.0	2,334.0
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	1,335.0	383.0	302.0
Sorghum for Grain ²	9,288.0	9,005.0	8,544.0	7,665.0
Sorghum for Silage			320.0	
Wheat, All	62,714.0	62,529.0	53,823.0	53,228.0
Winter	43,331.0	43,348.0	35,486.0	35,022.0
Durum	4,035.0	3,937.0	3,569.0	3,672.0
Other Spring	15,348.0	15,244.0	14,768.0	14,534.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,076.0	1,481.0	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	1,395.5
Rapeseed	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Safflower	275.0	224.0	262.0	209.0
Soybeans for Beans	73,730.0	74,501.0	72,446.0	73,024.0
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	13,544.0
Upland	14,584.0	15,350.0	13,138.0	13,372.0
Amer-Pima	289.5	182.0	286.9	172.0
Sugarbeets	1,560.6	1,560.9	1,527.3	1,402.4
Sugarcane			993.3	1,026.0
Tobacco			647.2	492.3
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	6.1		4.4	
Dry Edible Beans	2,023.0	1,740.9	1,877.0	1,579.4
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
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	59.2	61.4	280,292	320,195
Corn for Grain	"	133.8	139.6	9,437,337	10,191,817
Corn for Silage	Ton	15.9		96,169	
Hay, All	"	2.52	2.48	159,077	152,651
Alfalfa	"	3.50	3.43	83,924	79,971
All Other	"	1.92	1.90	75,153	72,680
Oats	Bu	59.6	64.4	146,193	150,300
Proso Millet	"	33.2		17,910	
Rice ²	Cwt	5,866	6,230	206,027	192,186
Rye	Bu	28.8	28.5	11,038	8,619
Sorghum for Grain	"	69.7	60.7	595,166	465,348
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	11.6		3,716	
Wheat, All	Bu	42.7	42.1	2,299,010	2,239,240
Winter	"	47.8	44.6	1,696,580	1,562,733
Durum	"	27.8	31.5	99,322	115,505
Other Spring	"	34.1	38.6	503,108	561,002
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,306	1,313	1,363,680	1,915,825
Cottonseed ³	Ton			6,354	6,552
Flaxseed	Bu	20.6		7,880	
Mustard Seed	Lb	816		48,010	
Peanuts	"	2,667	2,486	3,829,490	3,469,650
Rapeseed	"	1,155		5,080	
Safflower	"	1,545		404,715	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	36.6	38.7	2,653,758	2,822,821
Sunflower	Lb	1,262	1,338	4,341,862	3,712,457
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All ²	Bale	607	620	16,968.0	17,485.1
Upland ²	"	595	613	16,293.7	17,079.0
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,128	1,133	674.3	406.1
Sugarbeets	Ton	21.9	23.0	33,420	32,269
Sugarcane	"	35.5	34.7	35,299	35,640
Tobacco	Lb	1,997	2,284	1,292,692	1,124,463
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,364		60	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,770	1,621	33,230	25,603
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	292	4,070	4,960
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, 1999-2001
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Unit	Production		
		1999	2000	2001
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Citrus ²				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,513	2,758	2,646
K-Early Citrus (FL)	"	4	5	3
Lemons	"	747	863	935
Oranges	"	9,824	13,113	13,138
Tangelos (FL)	"	115	99	95
Tangerines	"	327	451	406
Temples (FL)	"	81	88	81
Non-Citrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	10,579.6	10,677.1	
Apricots	Ton	90.5	101.9	
Bananas (HI)	Lb	24,500.0		
Grapes	Ton	6,230.4	7,487.1	
Olives (CA)	"	145.0	75.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lb	42,400.0		
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,525.4	2,677.1	
Pears	Ton	1,020.5	1,001.1	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	178.0	200.0	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	23.3	21.7	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	830,000	640,000	
Hazelnuts	Ton	40.0	25.0	
Pecans	Lb	406,100	216,100	
Pistachios ³	"	123,000	207,600	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	283.0	245.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	1,188	1,231	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports.

² Production years are 1998-99, 1999-00, and 2000-01.

³ 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
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,101,960	2,365,010	1,915,800	2,108,840
Corn for Grain ²	31,335,550	32,204,830	28,545,620	29,546,010
Corn for Silage			2,453,230	
Hay, All ³			25,560,220	24,925,260
Alfalfa			9,706,490	9,436,160
All Other			15,853,730	15,489,110
Oats	1,891,120	1,811,800	992,700	944,550
Proso Millet	242,810	182,110	218,530	
Rice	1,428,960	1,258,590	1,421,270	1,248,470
Rye	640,220	540,260	155,000	122,220
Sorghum for Grain ²	3,758,760	3,644,230	3,457,670	3,101,950
Sorghum for Silage			129,500	
Wheat, All ³	25,379,730	25,304,860	21,781,630	21,540,840
Winter	17,535,620	17,542,500	14,360,830	14,173,050
Durum	1,632,920	1,593,260	1,444,340	1,486,020
Other Spring	6,211,180	6,169,090	5,976,460	5,881,760
Oilseeds				
Canola	435,450	599,350	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	564,740
Rapeseed	1,860	1,820	1,780	1,780
Safflower	111,290	90,650	106,030	84,580
Soybeans for Beans	29,837,790	30,149,810	29,318,170	29,552,080
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	5,481,120
Upland	5,902,000	6,211,990	5,316,820	5,411,510
Amer-Pima	117,160	73,650	116,110	69,610
Sugarbeets	631,560	631,680	618,080	567,540
Sugarcane			401,980	415,210
Tobacco			261,900	199,210
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	2,470		1,780	
Dry Edible Beans	818,690	704,520	759,600	639,170
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
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.19	3.31	6,102,640	6,971,420
Corn for Grain	8.40	8.76	239,719,400	258,884,080
Corn for Silage	35.56		87,243,050	
Hay, All ²	5.65	5.56	144,312,230	138,482,660
Alfalfa	7.84	7.69	76,134,570	72,548,470
All Other	4.30	4.26	68,177,650	65,934,190
Oats	2.14	2.31	2,121,990	2,181,600
Proso Millet	1.86		406,190	
Rice	6.58	6.98	9,345,230	8,717,410
Rye	1.81	1.79	280,380	218,930
Sorghum for Grain	4.37	3.81	15,117,910	11,820,380
Sorghum for Silage	26.03		3,371,100	
Wheat, All ²	2.87	2.83	62,568,800	60,942,130
Winter	3.22	3.00	46,173,340	42,530,620
Durum	1.87	2.12	2,703,100	3,143,530
Other Spring	2.29	2.60	13,692,360	15,267,970
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.46	1.47	618,550	869,000
Cottonseed ³			5,763,800	5,944,150
Flaxseed	1.29		200,160	
Mustard Seed	0.92		21,780	
Peanuts	2.99	2.79	1,737,030	1,573,810
Rapeseed	1.29		2,300	
Safflower	1.73		183,580	
Soybeans for Beans	2.46	2.60	72,223,460	76,824,600
Sunflower	1.41	1.50	1,969,440	1,683,940
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.68	0.69	3,694,350	3,806,930
Upland	0.67	0.69	3,547,540	3,718,510
Amer-Pima	1.26	1.27	146,810	88,420
Sugarbeets	49.05	51.58	30,318,110	29,273,940
Sugarcane	79.66	77.87	32,022,710	32,332,060
Tobacco	2.24	2.56	586,360	510,050
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.53		2,720	
Dry Edible Beans	1.98	1.82	1,507,290	1,161,330
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	32.70	184,610	224,980
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.

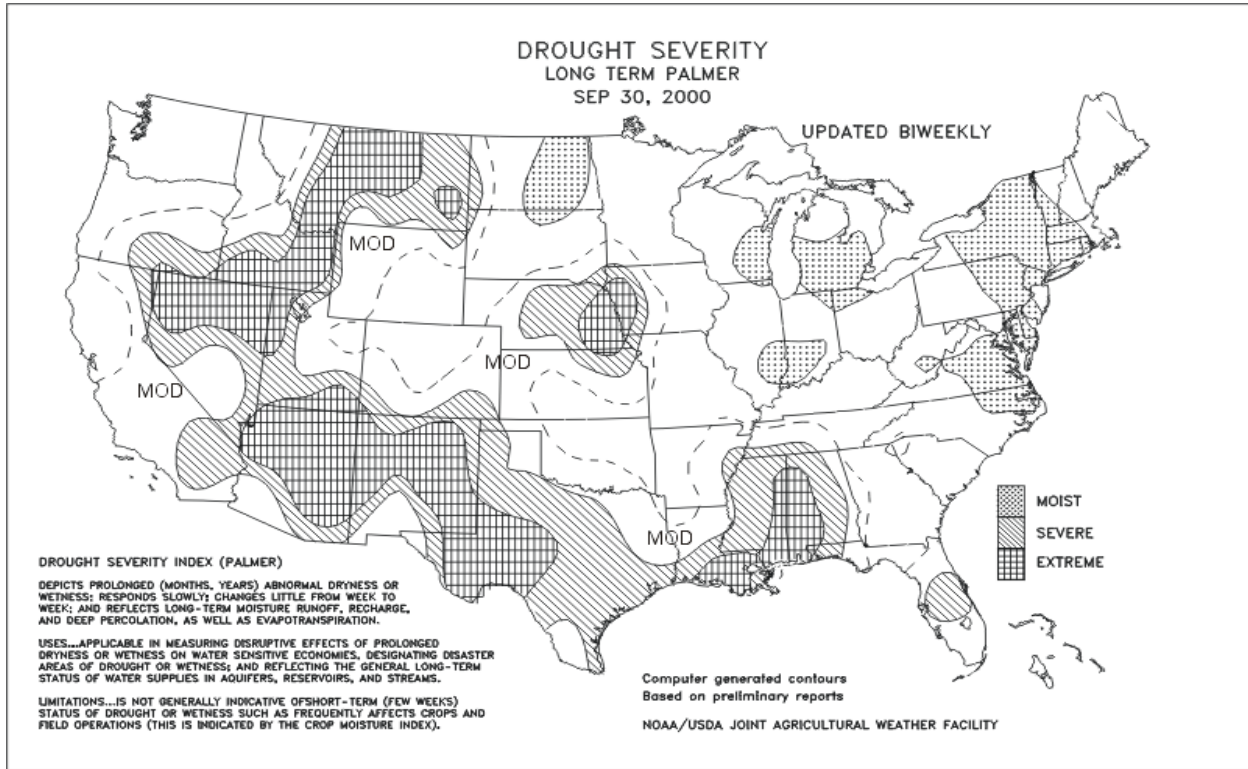
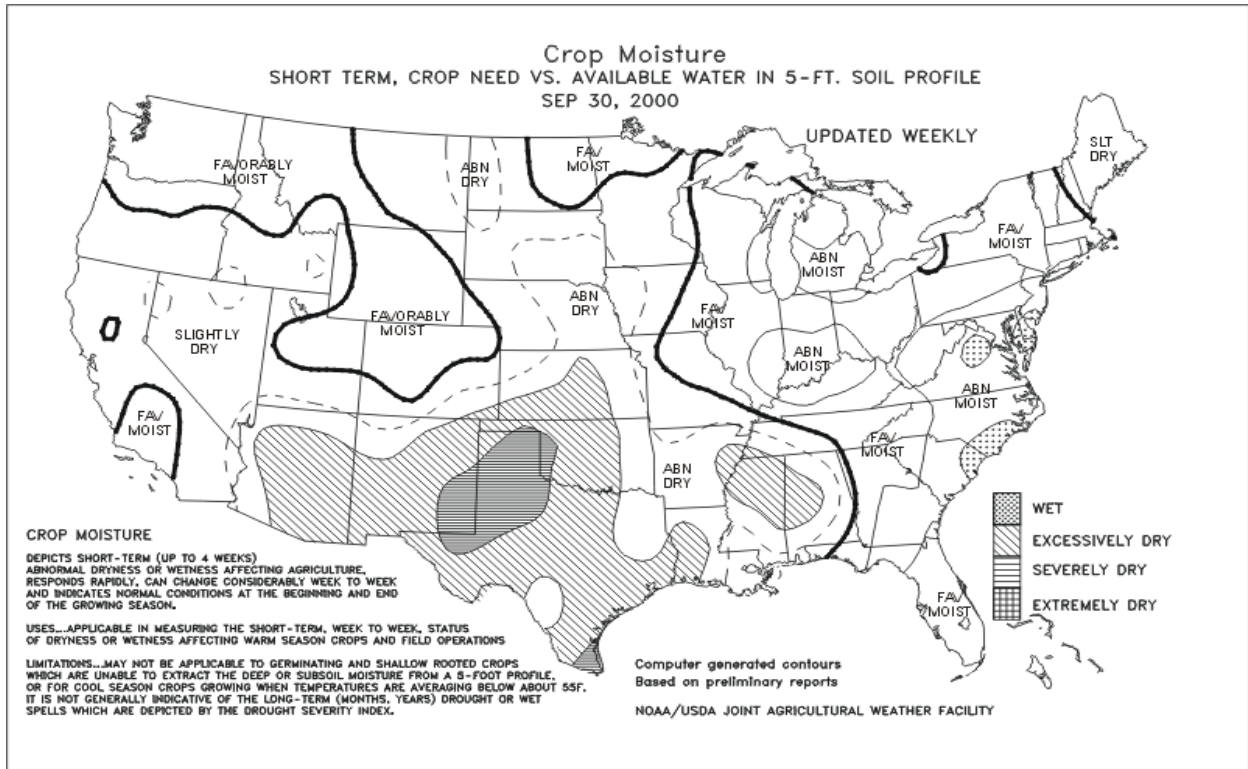
Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 1999-2001
(Metric Units)

Crop	Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus ²			
Grapefruit	2,279,760	2,502,020	2,400,410
K-Early Citrus (FL)	3,630	4,540	2,720
Lemons	677,670	782,900	848,220
Oranges	8,912,180	11,895,910	11,918,590
Tangelos (FL)	104,330	89,810	86,180
Tangerines	296,650	409,140	368,320
Temples (FL)	73,480	79,830	73,480
Non-Citrus			
Apples	4,798,830	4,843,050	
Apricots	82,100	92,440	
Bananas (HI)	11,110		
Grapes	5,652,090	6,792,160	
Olives (CA)	131,540	68,040	
Papayas (HI)	19,230		
Peaches	1,145,500	1,214,310	
Pears	925,740	908,180	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	161,480	181,440	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	21,140	19,690	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	376,480	290,300	
Hazelnuts	36,290	22,680	
Pecans	184,200	98,020	
Pistachios ³	55,790	94,170	
Walnuts (CA)	256,730	222,260	
Maple Syrup	5,940	6,150	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports.

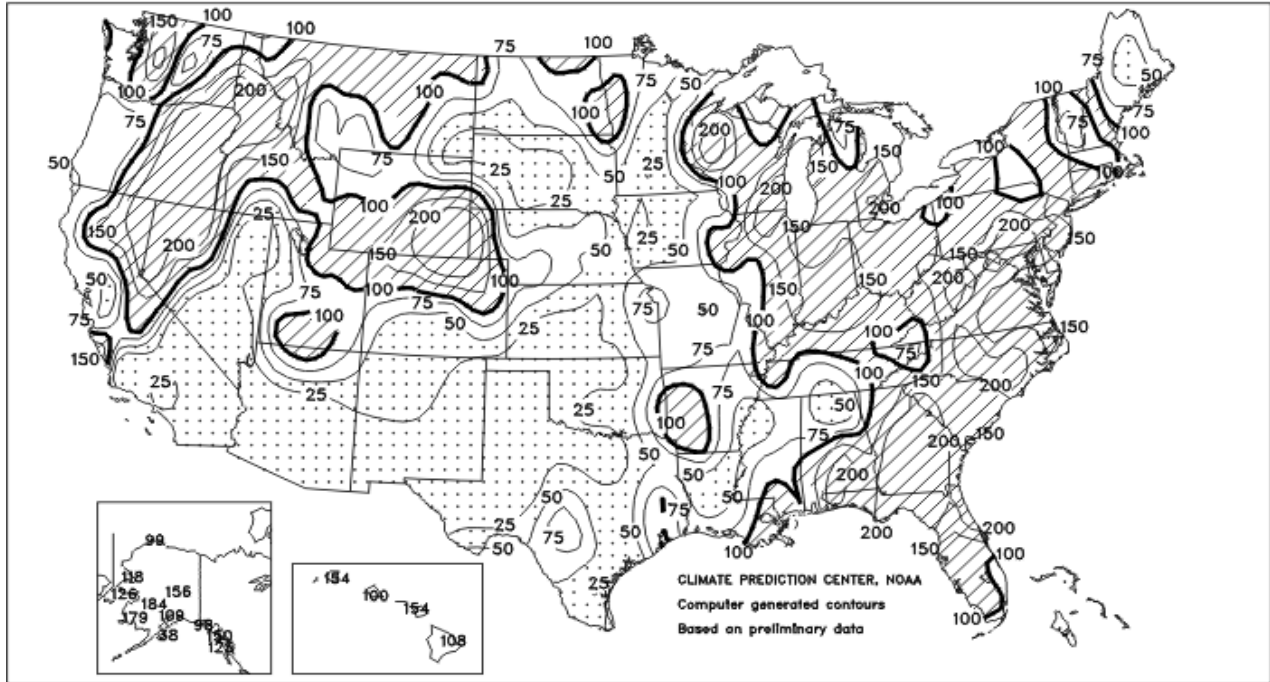
² Production years are 1998-99, 1999-00, and 2000-01.

³ AZ added to estimating program in 2000. Prior to 2000, estimates are for CA only.



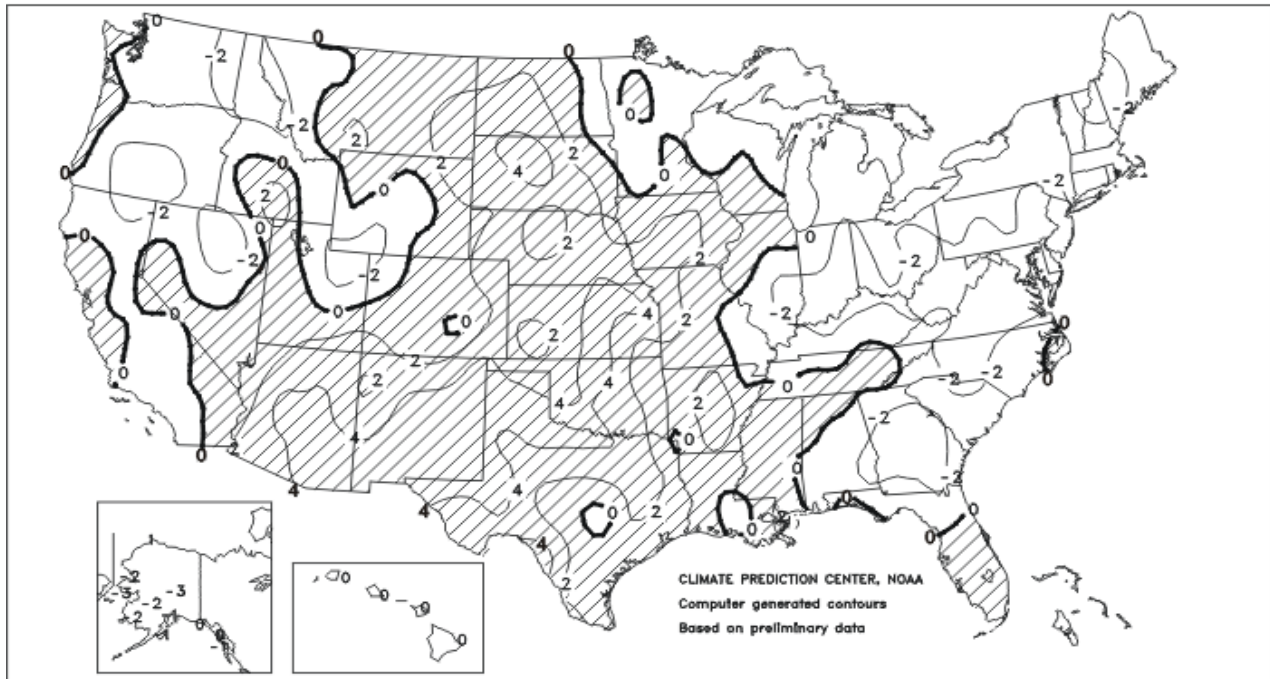
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

SEP 2000



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

SEP 2000



September Weather Summary

Large temperature fluctuations followed an early-month heat wave across the central one-third of the Nation. Although much-needed precipitation (rain and snow) arrived on the northern and central High Plains after mid-month, the remainder of the Plains saw further drought intensification. Toward month's end, renewed heat and persistent dryness hampered winter wheat planting and emergence across the southern half of the Plains. Drought also remained a concern across the South, especially from Alabama westward, although warm, often dry weather favored summer crop maturation and harvesting. Farther east, however, peanuts, cotton, and other summer crops in the southern Atlantic States were soaked by frequent rainfall that slowed fieldwork but eased long-term drought. Tropical Storms Gordon and Helene made landfall in Florida just 5 days apart, contributing to the Southeast's wet pattern. Significant rain also fell from the eastern Corn Belt to the Mid-Atlantic region, continuing a trend that developed last spring. In the West, dry weather prevailed in the southern half of the region, while unusually heavy precipitation aided fall-sown small grains in the interior Northwest.

Monthly temperatures averaged up to 5 degrees F above normal in the Plains and Southwest, despite periodic cool spells after mid-month. The early-month heat wave was noteworthy for its intensity and lateness in the year, setting more than a dozen all-time-record highs and shattering September records throughout the South-Central States. Elsewhere, monthly readings averaged as much as 3 degrees F below normal in the interior Northwest and as much as 4 degrees F below normal in the Mid-Atlantic region. The season's first freeze was approximately on schedule in the northern Plains and northwestern Corn Belt, but arrived as much as 1 to 2 weeks early in the interior Northwest, central High Plains, and parts of the Northeast. However, most of the sub-freezing temperatures bypassed the northern Corn Belt, one of the few areas with a significant quantity of immature summer crops.

September Agricultural Summary

Above-normal temperatures ripened row crops well ahead of normal in the Great Plains and western Corn Belt through the first half of the month. After mid-month, a brief period of freezing temperatures halted plant development and hastened ripening in the northern Great Plains and northern Corn Belt. In the eastern Corn Belt, above-normal temperatures prevailed early in the month, but cool weather hindered crop development through the remainder of the month. Along the Atlantic Coastal Plains, cool, wet weather hindered crop development and delayed harvest progress most of the month. Rain eased moisture shortages along the Gulf Coast, but drought conditions remained in parts of the lower Mississippi Valley, interior Southeast, and across most of the Great Plains. The fall harvest season began early and rapidly progressed in the western Corn Belt and adjacent parts of the Great Plains. Below-normal temperatures delayed crop development in the Pacific Coast States until mid-month, but above-normal temperatures accelerated ripening and aided harvest after mid-month.

The Nation's corn crop ripened ahead of last year's rapid pace and about 1 week ahead of the 5-year average. Fields quickly ripened in the central Great Plains and most of the Corn Belt, but development was slow in Michigan and Wisconsin due to below-normal temperatures. During the week ended September 10, thirty-three percent of the crop had reached maturity in Nebraska and more than 20 percent had ripened in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri. By September 17, nearly the entire crop was dented and two-thirds was mature. The season's first freezing temperatures shut down plant development in the northern Great Plains and adjacent parts of the Corn Belt after mid-month. Despite the cold weather, more than 30 percent of the acreage reached maturity in Minnesota, South Dakota, and parts of Wisconsin during the week ended September 24. Fields rapidly matured in Colorado and in the eastern Corn Belt late in the month, despite below-normal temperatures. In Michigan, development accelerated after mid-month, but ripening lagged far behind normal. Development also lagged in Pennsylvania. Nationally, 92 percent of the crop was mature on October 1. The harvest season began early and progressed well ahead of normal throughout the month. On October 1, harvest was 37 percent complete, more than double the 18-percent average. Progress was most advanced in Kansas, Tennessee, and Texas, where nearly 90 percent of the crop was harvested. More than three-fourths of the crop was harvested in Missouri, almost double the normal rate. In Nebraska, more than half of the acreage was harvested, far ahead of the 11-percent average. Rain limited progress along the Ohio Valley and Atlantic Coastal Plains. Progress lagged in the Great Lakes region due to slow ripening.

Triple-digit heat quickly ripened maturing soybean fields in the Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and adjacent areas of the Corn Belt early in the month. Above-normal temperatures also promoted rapid development in the northern and eastern Corn Belt. Fields rapidly matured in Iowa, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota during the week ended September 17, as more than 40 percent of the acreage began dropping leaves. Meanwhile, 35 percent of the acreage began shedding leaves in Nebraska and about

one-fourth of the acreage began dropping leaves in the southern and eastern Corn Belt. Ripening accelerated in Michigan, but progress remained well behind normal. Widespread frosts during the week ended September 24 hastened ripening in the northern Great Plains, but crop damage was limited because nearly all of the acreage was shedding leaves. By October 1, ninety percent of the acreage was dropping leaves, slightly ahead of last year and more than 1 week ahead of normal. Harvest accelerated in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains before mid-month, but rain limited progress in the eastern Corn Belt, where early harvest season progress lagged slightly behind normal. Harvest rapidly advanced to 37 percent complete on October 1, ahead of last year and about 1 week ahead of the 5-year average. In Minnesota, the harvest advanced nearly 40 percentage points during the last week of the month and was far ahead of normal. In Iowa and the Dakota's, growers harvested more than one-fourth of the crop during the week ended October 1. Harvest progress slowed in Kansas late in the month, but remained far ahead of normal. The harvest pace slowly gained momentum in Michigan and Ohio, but progress lagged behind normal in both States at the end of the month. Late-month rains hindered harvest progress in Illinois and Indiana.

Cotton fields ripened ahead of normal, as hot weather prevailed most of the month in the Mississippi Delta and Great Plains. Cool weather and excessive cloud cover limited development along the Atlantic Coastal Plains, especially in Virginia, where fields ripened far behind the 5-year average. Below-normal temperatures hindered development in the Southwest early in the month, but above-normal temperatures promoted rapid development the remainder of the month. On October 1, bolls were opening on 90 percent of the acreage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and more than 1 week ahead of the 5-year average. When the month ended, bolls were opening in nearly all fields in the Mississippi Delta and progress remained far ahead of normal in the southern Great Plains. Harvest accelerated in Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley early in the month and gained momentum in the Southeast during the week ended September 17. Rain delays were mostly limited to areas near the Gulf Coast. When the month ended, about one-third of the crop was picked, ahead of last year's pace and 1 week ahead of the 5-year average.

On September 10, the spring wheat and barley crops were 93 and 96 percent harvested, respectively, more than one week ahead of the 5-year average and about 2 weeks ahead of last year's slow pace. Dry weather aided efforts to finish the harvest. Growers in Idaho harvested 11 percent of their spring wheat and 14 percent of their barley during the week ended September 10. Seedbed preparation and winter wheat seeding were hampered by hard dry soils across most of the Great Plains. However, planting was active on the sandy soils of the central High Plains, despite inadequate moisture supplies. In Colorado, soaking rains improved topsoil moisture supplies and aided emergence, which advanced to 30 percent by September 24. Planting accelerated in parts of the Great Plains where late-month rains softened soils and increased moisture supplies. Planting also accelerated in the northern Great Plains, but progress was far behind normal in South Dakota and Montana at the end of the month. Planting lagged behind normal in the Corn Belt and along the Atlantic Coastal Plains, but advanced ahead of normal in California and Oregon. On October 1, thirty-four percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was planted, well behind last year's fast pace and about 1 week behind the 5-year average. Twelve percent was emerged on October 1, compared with 24 percent last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

The rice harvest progressed slightly behind last year's pace, but slightly ahead of the average. Progress remained active along the western Gulf Coast early in the month and gained momentum in the interior Mississippi Delta. Mid-month rains delayed completion of the harvest in Texas and Louisiana, but provided much-needed moisture for ratooned rice fields. Dry weather aided harvest efforts in Arkansas and Mississippi during the first half of the month, and progress accelerated after mid-month, despite periodic rain delays. However, progress remained well behind normal in Mississippi. By October 1, 75 percent of the crop was harvested, and was complete along the western Gulf Coast. The harvest pace was slow in California, but progress remained slightly ahead of normal.

Hot weather accelerated sorghum development in the Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley until late in the month. Fields ripened about 2 weeks ahead of last year and the average, while harvest progressed 2 weeks ahead of last year and more than 3 weeks ahead of the average. By October 1, ninety-two percent of the sorghum acreage was mature, and 73 percent was harvested.

The peanut harvest lagged in the Southeast, but progressed ahead of normal in the southern Great Plains. Hard, dry soils hindered digging in Alabama and Georgia, while wet weather hampered progress along the mid-Atlantic coast. On October 1, just over one-fourth of the peanuts were harvested.

Corn for grain: Acreage harvested and to be harvested for grain is forecast at 73.0 million acres, down 50,000 acres from last month, but up 4 percent from 1999. Farmers in Colorado switched corn from grain to silage or abandoned acres completely due to continued dry weather. The October 1 Corn Objective Yield

data indicate a record level ear count for the combined seven objective yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin). The previous record ears per acre was set in 1999.

As of October 1, ninety-two percent of the crop was mature in the 18 major corn-producing States. This compares with 91 percent last year and 81 percent for the 5-year average. Thirty-seven percent of the acreage was harvested compared with 26 percent the previous year and the average of 18 percent.

Fields quickly ripened in the central Great Plains and most of the Corn Belt, but development was slow in Michigan and Wisconsin due to abnormally cool weather. The season's first freezing temperatures shut down plant development in the northern Great Plains and adjacent parts of the Corn Belt after mid-month. However, little damage occurred due to the advanced maturity of the corn crop. In Michigan, development accelerated after mid-month, but ripening lagged far behind normal. Development also lagged in Pennsylvania. Progress was most advanced in Kansas, Tennessee, and Texas, where nearly 90 percent of the crop was harvested as the month ended. More than three-fourths of the crop was harvested in Missouri, almost double the normal rate. In Nebraska, more than half of the acreage was harvested, far ahead of the October 1 average of 11 percent.

In Iowa, forecasted ear counts are the highest on record. The corn crop was mature as of October 1, equal to 1999's pace, but ahead of the average of 89 percent. Thirty-eight percent of the crop was harvested, ahead of 15 percent last year and the average of 10 percent.

Forecasted ear counts are at a record high for Illinois when compared to final levels. Ninety-nine percent of the corn was mature, compared to 97 percent last year and 83 percent for the average. Forty-four percent of the crop was harvested, compared with 39 percent in 1999 and the average of 21 percent.

In Nebraska and Indiana, forecasted ear counts are also at record high levels. Ninety-nine percent of the crop was mature in Nebraska, ahead of both last year and the average. Ninety-four percent of Indiana's corn acreage was mature, behind 1999, but ahead of the average. Fifty-two percent of the Nebraska acreage was harvested, well ahead of 15 percent for last year and the average of 11 percent. In Indiana, 22 percent of the corn was harvested, behind 1999, but ahead of the average of 17 percent.

Forecasted ear counts in Minnesota and Ohio are the second highest on record behind 1998. Ninety-eight percent of the corn in Minnesota was mature, compared with 90 percent in 1999 and the average of 81 percent. In Ohio, 67 percent of the corn was mature, behind 89 percent in last year, but ahead of the average of 58 percent. Twelve percent of the Minnesota acreage was harvested, ahead of both last year and the average, while 6 percent of Ohio's crop was harvested, behind both last year and the average.

Wisconsin objective yield data indicate the second highest ear count on record behind 1999. Sixty-nine percent of the corn acreage was mature by October 1, compared with 88 percent a year ago and the average of 68 percent. Seven percent of the crop was harvested, behind 14 percent in 1999 and slightly behind the average of 9 percent.

Sorghum for Grain: Production is forecast at 465 million bushels, 10 percent lower than the September forecast and 22 percent below the 1999 total. Area harvested and to be harvested was down 8 percent from September at 7.67 million acres, and down 10 percent from the previous year. Total harvested acres is down 650 thousand acres from September. The U.S. yield is forecast at 60.7 bushels per acre, down 1.4 bushels from last month and 9.0 bushels below 1999. Five of the 11 October estimating States lowered yields from the September forecast. Oklahoma showed the largest decrease from September, down 6 bushels per acre. Both Illinois and Louisiana were up 2 bushels and reported record yields. The remaining States reported no change.

Drought conditions in the southwestern sorghum States lead to reductions in both harvested acreage and yield. Warm weather in the northern Plains and the Corn Belt helped promote the growth and development of the U.S. sorghum crop. As of October 1, ninety-two percent of the crop was mature in the top 11 producing States, 23 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest, at 73 percent complete, was 37 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Rice: Production is forecast at 192 million cwt, up slightly from September 1, but 7 percent below 1999. Area for harvest is expected to total 3.09 million acres, unchanged from September 1, but down 12 percent from 1999.

Yields are expected to average 6,230 pounds per acre, up 364 pounds from the 1999 yield. If realized, this would be a record yield. The previous record yield was 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.

As of October 1, Arkansas harvest was 77 percent complete, behind last year, but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. California harvest was 1 point ahead of average. Harvest in Louisiana and Texas was complete as of October 1.

Soybeans: Growers expect to harvest 73.0 million acres of soybeans, up 1 percent from 1999, but down 1 percent from the September forecast. Acres expected for harvest were decreased by 450,000 acres in eight States due to abandonment or harvested for hay. Downward adjustments to harvested acres were made in Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas.

As of October 1, the percent of the soybeans dropping leaves had reached 90 percent, 4 percentage points ahead of 1999, and more than one week ahead of normal. Crop maturity was most advanced in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, where 98 percent or more of the crop had already dropped leaves.

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

Despite some delays caused by rain, soybean harvest was progressing well ahead of normal as of October 1, with 37 percent of the acreage harvested, 10 percentage points ahead of last year, and 16 percentage points ahead of normal progress. Harvest was over 50 percent complete in Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Mississippi and over 40 percent complete in Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Sunflower: The first sunflower production forecast for 2000 is 3.71 billion pounds, down 14 percent from 1999 and 30 percent below 1998. Sunflower growers expect to harvest 2.78 million acres, a decrease of 19 percent from 1999. The October yield forecast, at 1,338 pounds, is 76 pounds higher than the final 1999 yield.

Higher yields are expected in 4 of the 7 major sunflower producing states. As of October 1, growers in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas are expecting higher yields this year. Yields in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska are expected to be lower.

In North Dakota, the yield is forecast at 1,400 pounds per acre, up 266 pounds above 1999. In North Dakota sunflower harvest was just beginning and was 4 percent complete on October 1. Harvest progress in South Dakota and Minnesota was 31 percent and 5 percent complete, respectively.

Canola: The first Canola production forecast for 2000 is 1.92 billion pounds, up 40 percent from 1999. If realized, this would be the largest production on record. Harvested area is forecast at 1.46 million acres, up 40 percent from a year ago but unchanged from June. The October yield forecast at 1,313 pounds, is only slightly above the final 1999 yield. In North Dakota, the yield is forecast at 1,300 pounds, unchanged from 1999. The Minnesota yield is forecast at 1,360 pounds, 60 pounds above 1999.

Peanuts: Production is forecast at 3.47 billion pounds, down 8 percent from September 1 and 9 percent below last year's crop. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.40 million acres, down 5 percent from the September report, and 3 percent below 1999. Hot, dry weather led to increased acreage abandonment in Texas and Alabama by 68,000 and 2,000 acres, respectively. Yields are expected to average 2,486 pounds, 75 pounds below last month and down 181 pounds from 1999.

Production in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) is expected to total 1.82 billion pounds, up 3 percent from last month, but down 15 percent from last year's level. Yield in the four-State area are expected to average 2,291 pounds per acre, up 78 pounds from September 1, but down 206 pounds from 1999. Yield prospects in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina were up from last month while Alabama were unchanged. Eighty-seven percent of Alabama's crop was rated in very poor to poor condition in early October. As of October 1, harvest was 15 points behind the 5-year average. Georgia's acreage was rated 70 percent fair to good. Harvest was 22 points behind the 5-

year average in early October. The Florida crop was rated 100 percent fair to good. Harvest was 24 points behind last year.

The Virginia-North Carolina production is forecast at 594 million pounds, down 1 percent from September 1, but up 15 percent from 1999. Yield is expected to average 2,969 pounds, 31 pounds below last month, but up 384 pounds from last year. Eighty-eight percent of the North Carolina crop was rated in fair to good condition in early October. Harvest in North Carolina was 9 percent complete, 3 points behind average. In Virginia, 81 percent of the crop was rated in fair to good condition. Harvest was 11 points ahead of average.

The Southwest crop production (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 1.06 billion pounds, down 24 percent from last month, and down 10 percent from 1999. Yields are expected to average 2,632 pounds, 460 pounds below 1999. The tri-state area crop condition was rated mostly fair to good. The Oklahoma harvest was 9 percentage points ahead of average, with 17 percent harvested. Texas acreage is 29 percent harvested compared with 16 percent for the average.

Cotton: Upland cotton harvested acreage, at 13.4 million acres, is 2 percent above 1999. Acreage in Missouri was decreased 25,000 acres from September 1, while Texas and Oklahoma decreased 500,000 and 50,000 acres, respectively, from September 1 levels. Dry weather and above-normal temperatures continue to stress the crop and lead to increased abandonment. American-Pima harvested acreage, at 172,000 acres, is down 4,000 acres from last month.

In the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia), the condition of the cotton crop remained mostly steady throughout the month of September. On October 1, Alabama rated 45 percent of its cotton acreage fair to excellent. This was 10 points higher than the rating one month earlier. Georgia and South Carolina both reported an increase of two points in the condition rating during the month of September. On October 1, Georgia rated 67 percent of its crop as fair to excellent condition, while South Carolina rated 90 percent in these categories. North Carolina reported a slight decrease in condition with 95 percent rated fair to excellent, 3 points below the rating on September 3. Harvest began in most parts of the Southeast during the middle of September. However, rains from two tropical storms delayed progress during the second half of the month. On October 1, Georgia reported 10 percent of its cotton acreage harvested, 7 points behind the 5-year average. North Carolina reported 3 percent harvested as of October 1, five points behind average. South Carolina reported 11 percent harvested on this same date, 4 points below the 5-year average. Alabama experienced hot, dry temperatures during the season which led to rapid maturation of the cotton crop and is therefore reporting harvest ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-seven percent of Alabama's cotton acreage was harvested as of October 1, four points ahead of average. Development continues to lag in Virginia, due to persistent below normal temperatures.

The Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) continued to experience high temperatures and a quickly maturing crop. The extreme temperatures continued to cause deterioration. On October 1, Louisiana rated 45 percent of its cotton acreage in fair to excellent condition, 7 points below the rating on September 3. Similarly, Missouri rated 87 percent fair to excellent, 7 points below last month's rating. Arkansas and Tennessee also reported slight declines in condition during the past month. Arkansas' rating is 3 points below the September 3 rating, while Tennessee reported a 2 point decline in the amount of cotton acreage reported in fair to excellent condition. Mississippi's condition is unchanged from one month earlier, despite a slight improvement reported during the first half of September. While conditions continued to deteriorate, the rapid development of the crop allowed harvest to progress ahead of average. As of October 1, Arkansas reported 34 percent of its cotton acreage harvested, 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. Mississippi and Louisiana reported 63 and 74 percent of their acreage harvested on October 1, twenty-five and 30 points, respectively, ahead of the 5-year average. Tennessee and Missouri's percent of acreage harvested were 18 and 19 points, respectively, ahead of average. Objective yield data show large-boll counts in Arkansas to be the sixth lowest in the past 10 years. Louisiana and Mississippi's large-boll counts rank fifth and eighth, respectively, since 1991.

Producers in the Southwestern States (Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) continue to battle extremely dry weather. Early maturity in dryland cotton was being reached across the Plains. As of October 1, eighty-nine percent of Texas' upland cotton acreage had bolls opening. This is 20 points ahead of the 5-year average. Oklahoma acreage was 34 points ahead of average, with 93 percent having open bolls. Boll drop continued throughout the Plains as some growers waited for a frost to prevent further expense from defoliants. As of October 1, Oklahoma rated 54 percent of the cotton acreage as fair to excellent condition, compared to 70 percent on September 3. Texas rated 51 percent of its acreage in these

categories, 11 points below the August 30 rating. Data from the objective yield survey show Texas' crop has the ninth smallest count of large-bolls since 1991.

Progress of upland cotton in California and Arizona has been aided by above-average temperatures. On October 1, California reported that 87 percent of the upland cotton had bolls opening, equal to the 5-year average. Arizona reported virtually all of their upland cotton had open bolls by October 1. Irrigation alleviated any concerns associated with the hot temperatures. On October 1, 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 fifth and boll weights rank ninth since 1991.

American-Pima production is forecast at 406,100 bales, down 40 percent from last year's output, and down 5,000 bales from September. The U.S. yield is forecast at 1,133 pounds per harvested acre, up 5 pounds from 1999. The yield is 12 pounds per harvested acre above the September 1 forecast. The increase in yield resulted from additional abandonment, as Texas reduced harvested acreage to 16,000. This is 4,000 acres below the September 1 estimate. Arizona, California, and New Mexico's forecasts are unchanged from last month. California's American-Pima cotton continues to progress well, despite cool weather in late August.

Ginnings totaled 3,264,200 running bales prior to October 1, compared with 2,689,850 running bales ginned prior to the same date last year and 2,056,400 running bales in 1998.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures: U.S. production is forecast at 80.0 million tons, up 1 percent from August, but 5 percent below 1999. Yields are expected to average 3.43 tons per acre, up 0.11 tons from August, but down 0.07 tons from 1999. Harvested area is 23.3 million acres, down 2 percent from August, and down 3 percent from 1999

Record yields in eleven Midwest and Eastern States are offset by drought conditions in the West. Drought conditions have reduced yield in the Southern Plains where Kansas has reported a 0.40 ton reduction from the August forecast. Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Montana, and Oregon have also reported reduced yields. Montana alfalfa acreage is down 450 thousand acres. Eastern States continue their recovery from last year's drought.

Other Hay: Production is forecast at 72.7 million tons, 3 percent below last year's record production of 75.2 million tons. Yields are expected to average 1.90 tons per acre, slightly below the August forecast of 1.94 tons and last year's yield of 1.92 tons. Harvested area is estimated at 38.3 million acres, down less than 1 percent from the August forecast, and down 2 percent from the 39.2 million acres harvested in 1999. This year's acreage will be the second highest since 1962.

Eleven States, mostly in the east, are reporting record yields as they continue to recover from last year's drought. Spotty drought conditions in the West have reduced some yields, and Montana has reduced it's acreage by 150 thousand acres. However, Idaho and Nebraska are reporting record yields.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry edible bean production for 2000 is forecast at 25.6 million cwt, down 1 percent from the August 1 forecast and 23 percent below last year. The average yield of 1,621 pounds per acre is down 9 pounds from the previous forecast and 149 pounds below 1999. Average yields are at or below 1999 levels for all States except for California, New York, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Area for harvest is forecast at 1.58 million acres, virtually unchanged from August 1, but 16 percent below last year.

In North Dakota harvest was behind the average pace at the beginning of September due to wet conditions, however, mostly dry weather for the rest of the month allowed for an average harvest pace. As of October 1, seventy-six percent of the crop was combined, compared to 61 percent combined at this time last year and 79 percent on average. Michigan's dry bean acreage had above normal soil moisture levels with some damage from excessive rains. On October 1, thirty-nine percent of the crop has been harvested, compared to 92 percent harvested at this time last year and 73 percent on average. Michigan's dry bean crop condition was 9 percent very poor, 25 percent poor, 38 percent fair, 23 percent good, and 5 percent excellent as of October 1. In Nebraska, dry bean harvest was 80 percent complete as of October 1. Good quality is reported in California with growers busy harvesting their crop. Harvest progress in Colorado is ahead of average with 89 percent complete as of October 1, compared to 72 percent on average and 73 percent for 1999. In Minnesota, 84 percent of the crop had been harvested as of October 1, ahead of the 5-year average of 73 percent and ahead of 55 percent for last year. Excessive rain in the Red River Valley during

late June to mid-July and dry weather in the west-central portion of the State during August have lowered yields in Minnesota. In Idaho, 88 percent of the crop had been harvested by October 1, compared to 92 percent harvested last year, and 82 percent harvested on average.

Harvest is nearly complete in Kansas, while harvest continues in New York. Yields in Texas are much lower due to the severe drought, with some acreage abandonment being reported. As of October 1, eighty-six percent of the dry beans in Wyoming were combined, compared to 82 percent for 1999 and 86 percent on average. Harvest was 97 percent complete in Montana, compared to 89 percent for 1999 and 92 percent for the 5-year average. In Washington 63 percent of the crop had been harvested as of October 1, compared with 46 percent for 1999 and 60 percent on average.

Winter Potatoes: The final 2000 winter potato production is estimated at 4.96 million cwt, up 22 percent from a year earlier and 66 percent above 1998. Winter harvest was taken from 17,000 acres in 2000, down 4 percent from a year earlier but 13 percent above 1998. The average yield of 292 cwt per acre was up 63 cwt from a year earlier and 93 cwt above 1998. California production rose 30 percent from a year earlier and Florida production increased 12 percent.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco production for 2000 is forecast at 1.12 billion pounds, 3 percent above the September 1 forecast but down 13 percent from 1999. If realized, this will be the smallest crop since 1934. Revised area for harvest in 2000 is forecast at 492,260 acres, virtually unchanged from the September 1 forecast but down 24 percent from 1999. Yield for 2000 is expected to average 2,284 pounds per acre, 64 pounds higher than the September 1 forecast and 287 pounds above a year ago. Yield in Kentucky, the leading burley State, is averaging 50 pounds higher than last month's forecast and 290 pounds above a year ago.

Flue-cured (types 11 - 14) production is expected to total 624 million pounds, up 4 percent from last month but down 5 percent from 1999. Growers plan to harvest 253,900 acres in 2000, unchanged from the September 1 forecast but 16 percent below last year. Yield is expected to average 2,457 pounds per acre, 105 pounds higher than last month and 295 pounds higher than the previous year. Growing conditions in North Carolina, the largest Flue-cured producing State, were excellent all season and rainfall levels were timely throughout the growing season.

Fire-cured (types 21 - 23) production is expected to total 46.6 million pounds, the same as last month but 22 percent above the 1999 season. Growers plan to harvest 17,630 acres in 2000, unchanged from the previous forecast but 7 percent above a year ago. The expected average yield is 2,644 pounds per acre, unchanged from last month but 325 pounds higher than the previous year. The increase in production is the result of timely rainfall throughout the season and good curing conditions during September.

Burley production (type 31) is expected to total 416 million pounds, 1 percent above the September 1 forecast but 25 percent below a year ago. Yield is expected to average 2,072 pounds per acre, 24 pounds above last month and 243 pounds higher than 1999. Overall, growing conditions have been favorable for burley production. Burley growers plan to harvest 201,000 acres, unchanged from last month but 34 percent below a year ago. Kentucky's production, at 263 million pounds, is expected to be 2 percent above last month but 31 percent below last year.

Southern Maryland Belt (type 32) tobacco production is expected to total 14.6 million pounds, unchanged from the September 1 forecast but up 1 percent from the previous year. Average yield of 1,674 pounds per acre is unchanged from last month but 163 pounds above 1999. Growing conditions have been generally favorable with no unusual incidence of diseases. A total of 8,700 acres is expected to be harvested this year, the same as last month but down 8 percent from 1999.

Dark Air-cured (types 35 - 37) production is expected to total 13.7 million pounds, up 4 percent from the previous forecast and 16 percent above 1999. Growers plan to harvest 5,460 acres in 2000, the same as the September 1 forecast but 7 percent more than last year. Yield is expected to average 2,504 pounds per acre, 86 pounds higher than last month and 191 pounds above last year. Growing conditions were generally favorable throughout the season and good curing conditions prevailed during September.

All Cigar (types 41 - 61) production is expected to total 9.31 million pounds, down 5 percent from the September 1 forecast and 44 percent below last year. Overall yield is expected to average 1,671 pounds per acre, 87 pounds below last month's forecast and down 221 pounds from 1999. Connecticut and Massachusetts tobacco production was down significantly from last season due to "brown spot" and

“hollow stem”. Growers of all types of Cigar Type tobacco plan to harvest 5,570 acres, virtually unchanged from last month but 36 percent below a year ago.

Sugarbeets: Production is forecast at 32.3 million tons from just over 1.4 million acres. This reflects preliminary acreage and production reductions due to the government PIK program announced in July. Harvested acres are 8 percent below last year and 7 percent below the September 1 forecast. The production forecast is down 6 percent from September and 3 percent below last year. The yield is forecast at 23.0 tons per acre, 1.1 tons above 1999 and 0.2 tons above the September forecast. If realized, the yield in North Dakota would be 0.2 ton below the 1998 record.

Nearly ideal planting and growing conditions led to high yields in California. The Colorado and Michigan crop was rated mostly good to excellent with the harvest season just getting underway. In Idaho and Montana, the crop was 15 percent and 20 percent, respectively, harvested on October 1, slightly ahead of normal. Harvest progress lagged behind normal in Minnesota and North Dakota on October 1.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 35.6 million tons, 1 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 below last year’s level. Yield is forecast at 34.7 tons per acre, 0.8 ton below 1999.

Late-summer rains boosted growth in Texas while crop conditions in Louisiana remained virtually unchanged from September 1. The harvest season began in Louisiana and Texas by October 1. In Florida, the harvest season was expected to begin in mid-October. In Hawaii, the harvest pace remained active.

Grapes: U.S. Grape production is forecasted at a record high 7.49 million tons, up 2 percent from the August 1 forecast and 20 percent above 1999. The three leading states, California, New York, and Washington, account for 97 percent of total U.S. Grape forecasted production. California’s all grape forecast, at a record high at 6.85 million tons, increased 2 percent from the previous forecast and is up 24 percent from 1999. Washington expects to harvest 270,000 tons, down 7 percent from the August 1 forecast but up 2 percent from 1999. New York’s total production forecast, at 165,000 tons, is 2 percent below the previous forecast and 20 percent below 1999.

California’s raisin type varieties account for 2.85 million tons, 41 percent of California’s total grape crop. This is a 6 percent increase from the previous forecast and up 35 percent from last year. Picking of Thompson Seedless variety grapes for fresh use, wine crush, and raisin lay was still active in late September. For raisins, one fifth of the crop is on open trays, two fifths rolled, and two fifths picked up. The harvest has gone well with good drying weather. Production of table type grapes is estimated at 800,000 tons, 12 percent of the total California crop and 6 percent above last year. Picking continues in the San Joaquin Valley. Major varieties currently being harvested include Red Globe, Flame Seedless, Ruby Seedless, and Crimson Seedless. Good quality is reported. California’s wine type varieties account for 3.20 million tons, 47 percent of California’s total grape crop. Production of wine varieties is up 20 percent from 1999. Harvest of wine type variety grapes is active with good quality reported.

Michigan’s grape production is forecasted at 84,000 tons, 6 percent above the previous forecast and up 12 percent from 1999. If realized, this will be a record crop. Cool weather late in the growing season has delayed ripening this year. Some of the crop may be susceptible to frost. Sugar content is expected to be down from last year. The continual rains of late spring and early summer caused an increased need to spray against powdery mildew.

The New York grape production is forecasted at 165,000 tons, down 20 percent from 1999. In most areas disease pressures are high due to excessive rains. As September ended, harvest reached about 50 percent complete. Quality has been good. Wine grape harvest is underway and expected to continue through the end of October.

Pennsylvania’s grape production is forecasted at 60,000 tons, down 32 percent from 1999. A lot of rain and little sunshine has resulted in many producers reporting powdery mildew, black rot, and dry rot. The early April freeze and bird infestations have been detrimental to the crop.

Washington’s production is forecasted at 270,000 tons, up 2 percent from 1999. Juice type grape varieties account for 180,000 tons, down 8 percent from last year. Juice type varieties account for two thirds of

Washington's total grape crop. These varieties did not set as well as expected and recent frosts also hindered crop progress. Wine type varieties account for 90,000 tons, up 29 percent from last season. Harvest is progressing normally with good quality fruit and excellent yields reported. Bearing acreage has been increasing as the industry has expanded during the last several years.

Grapefruit: The initial forecast of the 2000-01 grapefruit crop for the United States is 2.65 million tons, down 4 percent from last season but up 5 percent from the 1998-99 crop year. The Florida grapefruit crop is forecast at 50.0 million boxes (2.13 million tons), 6 percent lower than the previous season but 6 percent higher than the 1998-99 utilization. The all white grapefruit forecast, which includes seedy varieties, is 20.0 million boxes (850,000 tons). If realized, the crop size will be down 7 percent from last season but up 9 percent from two seasons ago. Fewer trees led to the decline. Fruit per tree, fruit size, and loss from droppage are nearly identical to last crop year. The colored seedless utilization is forecast at 30.0 million boxes (1.28 million tons), 6 percent below the previous season but 5 percent higher than the 1998-99 season. Despite more fruit per tree and less projected drop, the forecast is lower than last year due to fewer trees and slightly smaller fruit.

California's October 1 forecast for grapefruit is 7.20 million boxes (241,000 tons), 3 percent more than last year's utilization but 1 percent less than two seasons ago. Fruit set is lighter than last season, but larger sizes led to the increase in production. Grapefruit production in Texas is forecast at 6.50 million boxes (260,000 tons), up 10 percent from the previous season. Harvest is just getting underway. Arizona's grapefruit forecast is 600,000 boxes (20,000 tons), an increase of 100,000 boxes from last season, but a 150,000 box decrease from the 1998-99 season.

Lemons: The initial 2000-01 lemon forecast for the United States is 935,000 tons, up 8 percent from last season and 25 percent above the 1998-99 crop. California production is forecast at 21.0 million boxes (798,000 tons), 7 percent more than a year ago and 30 percent above two seasons ago. Harvest is underway in the desert, but slow due to the heat and humidity. In the south coastal region, volume picked has been heavy. Fruit size and quality are better than in recent seasons. The Arizona lemon crop is forecast at 3.60 million boxes (137,000 tons), 16 percent above the previous season and up 4 percent from the 1998-99 crop. Harvesting is underway in western areas and quality has been excellent.

Tangelos: The initial 2000-01 tangelo forecast for Florida is 2.10 million boxes (94,500 tons), 5 percent less than last season's utilized production. If realized, it will be the smallest tangelo crop since the 1968-69 season. Smaller than average fruit and fewer trees led to the decline. Fruit per tree and loss from droppage is nearly the same as last season.

Temples: Florida's initial 2000-01 Temple forecast is 1.80 million boxes (81,000 tons), 8 percent lower than the 1.95 million boxes recorded last season but at the same level as the 1998-99 season. Less trees and significantly less fruit per tree led to the decline in the forecast. Fruit size is slightly larger than last season. Fruit loss from droppage is projected to be lower than a year ago.

Tangerines: The 2000-01 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 406,000 tons, down 10 percent from last season's record high utilization of 451,000 tons. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 6.30 million boxes (299,000 tons), 10 percent lower than last year's record high utilization but 27 percent higher than the 1998-99 crop. Fewer fruit per tree led to the decrease in the forecast. California's tangerine forecast is 2.00 million boxes (75,000 tons), 13 percent lower than last year's crop. Excellent color and eating quality are expected this season. Arizona's tangerine forecast is 850,000 boxes (32,000 tons), the same level of production as last year but 11 percent less than the 1998-99 crop. Good size and quality are expected.

K-Early Citrus: The K-Early Citrus Fruit forecast for 2000-01 is 60,000 boxes (2,700 tons), 50,000 boxes fewer than last season, but 20,000 boxes more than the record low usage in the 1997-98 season of 40,000 boxes.

Florida Citrus: Florida's citrus groves and new crop fruit were in good to excellent condition at the end of September. Surface soil moisture levels were adequate in virtually all areas. Rainfall during the month was mostly average in the interior of the State and slightly above average in the coastal areas due to Hurricane Gordon and Tropical Storm Helen. The winds that were associated with these storms were not excessively

high and did not cause abnormal fruit droppage. New crop fruit sizes are mostly good. Grapefruit have good to excellent shape. Fresh fruit packinghouses have been testing fruit for early shipments. Navel oranges were the first fruit shipped, followed by white, and then colored grapefruit. Fallglo and Robinson tangerines were next, followed by Ambersweet oranges toward the end of the month. All shipments have been of relatively light volume. Caretakers have been very active cutting cover crops, fertilizing, spraying, and removing dead trees. A few growers are resetting young trees.

Texas Citrus: Harvest is underway on early oranges and grapefruit. Minimal scarring and high quality is expected, as well as high sugar levels. Growers are concerned about maintaining an adequate water supply which is at a lower level than last year. More precipitation is needed. A new concern is the presence of the root weevil which leaves roots susceptible to fungus.

California Citrus: Picking of 1999-00 crop Valencia oranges is still active. Many growers have been sending fruit directly to processors. Weak market conditions have kept Valencia oranges from fresh use. Picking of early season Navel orange varieties is expected to begin in the Edison area of Kern County after mid-October. Fruit set is down significantly from last year, but individual fruit size is large. The new crop grapefruit set is light, but fruit size and quality are good. Maturity levels are normal for this time of the season. For lemons, picking is slow in the desert area due to heat and humidity. In the south coast area, volume has been heavy. Fruit size and quality are better than the past few seasons. Picking of tangerines will begin by late October with good condition expected.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Harvest of many stone fruit crops was near completion by October 1. Picking of grapes for fresh use continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Primary varieties were Red Globe, Thompson Seedless, Ruby Seedless, and Crimson Seedless. Wine grape harvest was active throughout September. Harvest of grapes for raisins made good progress with 20 percent on open trays, 40 percent rolled, and 40 percent picked up by the end of September. Excellent warm and sunny weather for drying occurred throughout September. Bartlett pear picking was completed by early September, but winter pear picking continued through the end of the month. Harvest activity continued for pomegranates, Fuji and Granny Smith apples, kiwifruit, and olives. Raspberries were harvested in the Tehachapi area and strawberry picking was active on the central coast. Almond harvest gathered momentum as later variety trees were shaken. Walnut and pistachio harvests continued. Pecan harvest was underway.

Apples: The final production forecast for the 2000 crop year is 10.7 billion pounds, unchanged from the August 1 forecast but 1 percent above 1999. Increased production in most of the Western States more than offset projected decreases in the Central and Eastern States when compared to last year.

The Eastern States (CT, GA, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, VT, VA, WV) expect to produce 2.44 billion pounds, unchanged from the August 1 forecast but down 15 percent from last year. The New York production forecast was decreased 30.0 million pounds from the August 1 forecast because of hail losses and fruit did not size up as well as expected. Virginia's forecast was increased by 30.0 million pounds from the previous forecast because recent rains have improved apple size. No changes in production from the earlier forecast are expected for North Carolina, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. All other Eastern States were carried forward from the August 1 forecast.

Production in the Central States (AR, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, OH, TN, WI) is forecast at 1.27 billion pounds, up 9 percent from the August 1 forecast but down 21 percent from 1999. Michigan's forecast was increased by 100 million pounds from the previous forecast due to favorable weather. Also, crop losses from fire blight, hail and frost are less than earlier expected for Michigan. All other Central States were carried forward from the August 1 forecast.

Production in the Western States (AZ, CA, CO, ID, OR, UT, WA) is forecast at 6.96 billion pounds, down 1 percent from the August 1 forecast but up 14 percent from last year. Washington's forecast decreased 100 million pounds from the August 1 forecast. Producers indicate an excellent crop but not quite as large as earlier expected. All other Western States were carried forward from the August 1 forecast.

Pecans: The October 1 forecast for 2000 pecan production is 216 million pounds (in-shell basis), down 47 percent from last year's record high crop. The expected alternate bearing cycle has combined with dry conditions to yield the sharply lower crop size. Improved varieties are expected to make up 167 million pounds, or 77 percent of the total, while the Native and seedling varieties make up the balance.

The Georgia forecast, at 80.0 million pounds, is 33 percent lower than 1999's record high crop. Most of the decrease is related to the alternate bearing cycle. Drought conditions existed for parts of the State, however, moisture received during September benefited the crop. Harvest had not yet begun as of October 1. New Mexico's forecast is 35.0 million pounds, 33 percent below last year. Although lower yields are expected, quality is expected to be very good. The Texas production forecast is 30.0 million pounds, one-third of the 1999 production. Some producers are unlikely to harvest native groves due to low yields. Severe drought conditions have many growers concerned with possible tree loss.

Arizona and Louisiana are both forecast at 17.0 million pounds, down from last year's levels. Dry conditions in both States combined with the alternate bearing cycle are prompting the lower expectations. The Alabama forecast, at 15.0 million pounds, is 2.00 million pounds higher than last year's crop. Trees have been recovering from Hurricane Georges in 1998. Baldwin and Mobile county growers are expecting excellent yields. These two counties have historically accounted for almost half the State's pecan production. The Oklahoma production is forecast at 8.00 million pounds, only 13 percent of the 1999 production. Much of the decrease is due to the alternate bearing cycle, which is especially prevalent with Native and seedling trees. Another significant factor is that virtually no rain was received since August 1. There are also concerns about higher than normal wildlife damage.

Hazelnuts: Projected hazelnut production in Oregon and Washington remains at 25,000 tons for 2000, unchanged from the September forecast. Oregon's share of production is expected to be 24,800 tons with Washington making up the difference of 200 tons.

Hazelnuts began dropping during the middle of September. By early October, harvest was underway. Grower comments indicate good kernel quality and size.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 3.64 million pounds for September, 10 percent lower than August but 5 percent higher than a year ago. Crop area totaled 2,755 acres, 2 percent lower than the revised August total and 15 percent below a year ago. Harvested area is 1,610 acres, 1 percent lower than the revised August harvested area and virtually unchanged from a year ago. Dry conditions earlier in the year affected flowering in non-irrigated orchards where the majority of production is located. Weather conditions in September were variable with a mix of sunshine and showers over major papaya producing areas.

Reliability of October 1 Crop Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between September 23 and October 5 to gather information on expected yield as of October 1. The objective yield surveys for 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 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 14,000 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 October 1 forecast.

Revision Policy: The October 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 October 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the October 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 October 1 corn for grain production forecast is 3.5 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 3.5 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 6.1 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the October 1 forecast and the final estimates. Using corn again as an example, changes between the October 1 forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 176 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 624 million bushels. The October 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 11 times and above 9 times. This does not imply that the October 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 October 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
				<i>Million</i>	<i>Million</i>	<i>Million</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Corn For Grain	Bu	3.5	6.1	176	4	624	11	9
Sorghum for Grain	Bu	5.9	10.2	25	1	105	11	9
Rice	Cwt	2.9	5.1	4	1	13	11	9
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	3.2	5.8	53	2	119	8	12
Cotton ¹	Bales	4.2	7.3	533	31	1,424	13	7
Dry Edible Beans	Cwt	3.6	6.3	0.5	0.0	2.6	15	5

¹ Quantity is in thousands of bales.

Information Contacts

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

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October 16, 2000

Holiday Inn Mart Plaza
Chicago, Illinois

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For registration details, contact Karlyn McCutcheon (NASS) at (202) 690-8141 or (800) 727-9540 or e-mail hq_dapp@nass.usda.gov