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Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Down 15 Percent from 2000
All Orange Production Unchanged from May 1 Forecast

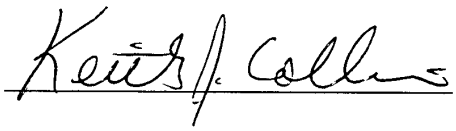
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.32 billion bushels, down 2 percent from the May 1 forecast and 15 percent below 2000 to the lowest level since 1978. Based on June 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 41.2 bushels per acre, down 0.6 bushels from the last forecast. Grain area totals 32.1 million acres, unchanged from May 1.

Hard Red production is down slightly from a month ago to 717 million bushels. White Winter is down 3 percent from last month. Soft Red is down 3 percent from the last forecast and now totals 396 million bushels.

The U.S. all orange June 1 forecast is 12.4 million tons, unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 5 percent below last season's final utilization of 13.0 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast is 224 million boxes (10.1 million tons), the same as last month but 4 percent lower than the previous season final utilization. The early and midseason orange forecast remains at 128 million boxes (5.76 million tons) but is 4 percent below the 1999-2000 final utilization. Harvest is complete. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 96.0 million boxes (4.32 million tons), is unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 3 percent lower than last season's final utilization. Harvest is 80 percent complete, nearly the same pace as last season, but behind the 10-season average of 89 percent complete. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from the May 1 forecasts.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield projection is unchanged from last month at 1.58 gallons per box of 42.0 degrees Brix. The early and midseason portion is final at 1.54 gallons per box as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The late type Valencia yield projection, at 1.65 gallons per box, is also unchanged from a month ago.

This report was approved on June 12, 2001.



Acting Secretary of
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Contents

Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2000 and Forecasted June 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001		2000	2001
				May 1	Jun 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	1,100	1,040	54.0	53.0	51.0	59,400	53,040
CA	350	380	70.0	75.0	75.0	24,500	28,500
CO	2,350	2,050	29.0	34.0	34.0	68,150	69,700
DE	63	58	66.0	59.0	59.0	4,158	3,422
GA	200	220	54.0	48.0	48.0	10,800	10,560
ID	730	710	90.0	80.0	77.0	65,700	54,670
IL	920	770	57.0	54.0	54.0	52,440	41,580
IN	510	480	69.0	66.0	66.0	35,190	31,680
KS	9,400	8,400	37.0	34.0	34.0	347,800	285,600
KY	420	340	57.0	58.0	56.0	23,940	19,040
MD	200	180	63.0	59.0	59.0	12,600	10,620
MI	500	540	72.0	70.0	68.0	36,000	36,720
MS	235	170	55.0	48.0	50.0	12,925	8,500
MO	950	780	52.0	50.0	50.0	49,400	39,000
MT	1,350	1,090	33.0	34.0	29.0	44,550	31,610
NE	1,650	1,700	36.0	36.0	36.0	59,400	61,200
NY	140	120	53.0	55.0	50.0	7,420	6,000
NC	550	550	50.0	45.0	36.0	27,500	19,800
OH	1,110	990	72.0	70.0	65.0	79,920	64,350
OK	4,200	3,600	34.0	27.0	27.0	142,800	97,200
OR	730	690	62.0	54.0	50.0	45,260	34,500
PA	195	160	53.0	53.0	48.0	10,335	7,680
SC	185	220	49.0	40.0	42.0	9,065	9,240
SD	1,280	550	42.0	33.0	33.0	53,760	18,150
TN	380	350	55.0	55.0	55.0	20,900	19,250
TX	2,200	2,900	30.0	30.0	32.0	66,000	92,800
VA	205	175	63.0	62.0	57.0	12,915	9,975
WA	1,800	1,750	73.0	63.0	63.0	131,400	110,250
WY	170	160	24.0	29.0	26.0	4,080	4,160
Oth Sts [1]	949	965	46.8	43.9	43.9	44,425	42,329
US	35,022	32,088	44.6	41.8	41.2	1,562,733	1,321,126

[1] Other States include AL, AZ, FL, IA, LA, MN, NV, NJ, NM, ND, UT, WV, and WI. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2001 Summary."

Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2000 and Forecasted June 1, 2001 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001		2000	2001
				May 1	Jun 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	85	80	95.0	91.0	93.0	8,075	7,440
CA	97	81	100.0	100.0	100.0	9,700	8,100
MT	470		28.0			13,160	
ND	2,900		27.0			78,300	
Oth Sts [2]	20		28.5			570	
US	3,572		30.7			109,805	

[1] Area harvested for the U.S. and remaining States will be published in "Acreage" released June 29, 2001. Yield and production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 11, 2001.
[2] Other States include MN and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2001 Summary."

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted June 1, 2001 [1]

Year	Winter			Spring			Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	White	Hard Red	White	Durum	
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
1999	1,050,747	454,261	191,572	447,908	55,200	99,322	2,299,010
2000	843,664	470,866	248,203	498,485	52,417	109,805	2,223,440
2001	717,242	396,221	207,663				

[1] Wheat class estimates are based on varietal acreage survey data. The previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season. Spring wheat production by class and total production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 11, 2001.

Sweet Cherries: Total Production by State, and Total, 1999-2000 and Forecasted June 1, 2001

State	Total Production		
	1999	2000	2001 [1]
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
CA	81,000	39,900	60,000
OR	50,000	55,000	40,000
WA	67,000	95,000	100,000
Total	198,000	189,900	200,000

[1] The first production forecast for sweet cherries in ID, MI, MT, NY, PA, and UT and tart cherries in CO, MI, NY, OR, PA, UT, WA, and WI will be published in "Cherry Production" released on June 21, 2001.

Peaches: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted June 1, 2001

State	Total Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
CA - Freestone	763.0	801.0	780.0
GA	110.0	115.0	135.0
SC	160.0	150.0	90.0
Total	1,033.0	1,066.0	1,005.0
CA - Clingstone [1]	1,059.0	1,064.0	1,050.0
Total	2,092.0	2,130.0	2,055.0

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

Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States, 1998-1999, 1999-2000 and Forecasted June 1, 2001 [1]

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
	1,000 Boxes [2]	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel [3]						
AZ [4]	550	600	450	21	22	17
CA [4]	21,000	40,000	34,000	787	1,500	1,275
FL	112,000	134,000	128,000	5,040	6,030	5,760
TX [4]	1,250	1,540	2,000	53	66	85
US	134,800	176,140	164,450	5,901	7,618	7,137
Valencia						
AZ [4]	600	500	550	22	19	21
CA [4]	15,000	24,000	23,000	563	900	863
FL	74,000	99,000	96,000	3,330	4,455	4,320
TX [4]	180	200	210	8	8	9
US	89,780	123,700	119,760	3,923	5,382	5,213
All						
AZ [4]	1,150	1,100	1,000	43	41	38
CA [4]	36,000	64,000	57,000	1,350	2,400	2,138
FL	186,000	233,000	224,000	8,370	10,485	10,080
TX [4]	1,430	1,740	2,210	61	74	94
US	224,580	299,840	284,210	9,824	13,000	12,350
Temples						
FL	1,800	1,950	1,250	81	88	56
Grapefruit						
White Seedless [5]						
FL	17,800	20,900	19,000	757	888	808
Colored Seedless						
FL	28,700	31,900	27,500	1,220	1,356	1,169
Other [5]						
FL	550	600		23	25	
All						
AZ [4]	750	450	650	25	15	22
CA [4]	7,300	7,000	7,200	244	235	241
FL	47,050	53,400	46,500	2,000	2,269	1,977
TX [4]	6,100	5,930	6,700	244	237	268
US	61,200	66,780	61,050	2,513	2,756	2,508
Tangerines						
AZ [4 6]	950	850	650	36	32	24
CA [4 6]	1,500	2,300	2,600	56	86	98
FL	4,950	7,000	5,600	235	333	266
US	7,400	10,150	8,850	327	451	388
Lemons [4]						
AZ	3,450	3,100	3,200	131	118	122
CA	16,200	19,600	22,000	616	745	836
US	19,650	22,700	25,200	747	863	958
Tangelos						
FL	2,550	2,200	2,100	115	99	95
K-Early Citrus						
FL	80	110	40	4	5	2

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

Bartlett Pears: Total Production by State and Total, 1999-2000 and Forecasted June 1, 2001

State	Total Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
CA	311,000	286,000	240,000
OR	66,000	60,000	58,000
WA	210,000	170,000	195,000
Total	587,000	516,000	493,000

Miscellaneous Fruits, California: Total Production by Crop, 1999-2000 and Forecasted June 1, 2001

Crop	Total Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Prunes (Dried Basis)	178,000	219,000	155,000
Apricots	85,000	93,000	95,000

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 2000-2001

Month	Area				Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2000	2001
	2000	2001	2000	2001		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Apr	3,090	2,845	1,655	2,025	4,700	4,065
May	3,075	2,805	1,670	2,030	4,625	4,570

Hops: Area Harvested by Variety, State, and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted June 1, 2001

State and Variety	Area Harvested		Strung for Harvest
	1999	2000	2001
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
ID			
Chinook	202	170	120
Cluster	417	198	184
Galena	625	535	552
Horizon	7	-	-
Mt. Hood	32	53	32
Nugget	89	68	54
Willamette	248	194	215
Zeus	201	403	477
Other Varieties	1,541	1,700	1,785
Total	3,362	3,321	3,419
OR			
Fuggle	98	63	*
Golding	110	115	*
Mt. Hood	253	250	257
Millenium	-	-	117
Nugget	2,153	2,308	2,268
Perle	406	402	491
Santiam	-	17	*
Sterling	-	62	91
Tettnanger	88	*	*
Willamette	2,321	2,142	2,434
Other Varieties	393	460	445
Total	5,822	5,819	6,103
WA			
Cascade	906	996	1,003
Chelan	*	*	304
Chinook	791	670	515
Cluster	1,321	939	534
Columbus/Tomahawk	4,374	4,594	4,808
Galena	5,282	5,044	4,374
Golding	35	36	45
Hallertauer	*	*	76
Horizon	268	316	338
Magnum	99	73	42
Millenium	-	*	1,376
Mt. Hood	384	367	333
Northern Brewer	*	*	90
Nugget	4,195	4,597	4,076
Perle	273	275	209
Tettnanger	129	*	60
Tillicum	*	*	369
Vanguard	*	*	54
Willamette	3,364	3,563	3,570
YCR-5(Warrior™)	-	*	1,233
Zeus	1,520	1,994	2,186
Other Varieties	2,135	3,516	590
Total	25,076	26,980	26,185
US	34,260	36,120	35,707

- Unknown or none.
* Included in Other Varieties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by State and United States, 1999-2000 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	1999	2000 [2]	1999	2000 [2]	1999	2000 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
CA	110.0	98.0	108.0	93.5	32.0	32.5
CO	72.1	71.5	68.5	53.6	21.3	22.5
ID	211.0	212.0	210.0	191.0	24.3	29.3
MI	194.0	189.0	190.0	166.0	18.6	20.5
MN	480.0	490.0	470.0	430.0	20.1	21.5
MT	61.8	60.7	61.7	55.2	23.8	23.9
NE	72.7	78.2	66.2	54.8	19.0	20.3
ND	251.6	258.0	247.0	232.0	20.8	22.1
OH	1.8	1.2	1.7	0.8	19.5	21.0
OR	20.1	17.2	19.7	14.0	25.1	29.5
WA	27.5	28.4	27.4	27.3	30.1	29.4
WY	58.0	61.0	57.1	56.1	21.1	20.6
US	1,560.6	1,565.2	1,527.3	1,374.3	21.9	23.6

	Production		Price per Ton		Value of Production	
	1999	2000 [2]	1999	2000 [3]	1999	2000 [3]
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
CA	3,456	3,039	36.80		127,181	
CO	1,459	1,206	31.40		45,813	
ID	5,103	5,596	42.30		215,857	
MI	3,534	3,403	32.80		115,915	
MN	9,447	9,245	36.70		346,705	
MT	1,468	1,319	40.40		59,307	
NE	1,258	1,112	33.20		41,766	
ND	5,138	5,127	38.00		195,244	
OH	33	17	32.70		1,079	
OR	494	413	41.10		20,303	
WA	825	803	32.40		26,730	
WY	1,205	1,156	39.00		46,995	
US	33,420	32,436	37.20		1,242,895	

[1] Relates to year of intended harvest except for overwintered spring planted beets in CA.
[2] Revised.
[3] Estimates are not available. U.S. marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in "Agricultural Prices" released July 31, 2001. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released February 2002.

Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by State and United States, 1999-2000

State	Area Harvested		Yield [1]		Production [1]	
	1999	2000 [2]	1999	2000 [2]	1999	2000 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
For Sugar						
FL	443.0	427.0	35.0	38.3	15,505	16,354
HI	35.4	32.6	81.7	72.5	2,892	2,364
LA	435.0	465.0	32.7	29.7	14,225	13,811
TX	28.0	45.5	34.1	38.8	955	1,765
US	941.4	970.1	35.7	35.4	33,577	34,294
For Seed						
FL	17.0	18.0	35.0	38.4	595	691
HI	1.9	1.8	35.8	37.8	68	68
LA	30.0	35.0	32.7	29.7	981	1,040
TX	3.0	0.8	26.0	30.0	78	24
US	51.9	55.6	33.2	32.8	1,722	1,823
For Sugar and Seed						
FL	460.0	445.0	35.0	38.3	16,100	17,045
HI	37.3	34.4	79.4	70.7	2,960	2,432
LA	465.0	500.0	32.7	29.7	15,206	14,851
TX	31.0	46.3	33.3	38.6	1,033	1,789
US	993.3	1,025.7	35.5	35.2	35,299	36,117

	For Sugar				For Sugar and Seed	
	Price per Ton		Value of Production		Value of Production [3]	
	1999	2000 [4]	1999	2000 [4]	1999	2000 [4]
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
FL	27.20		421,736		437,920	
HI	30.00		86,760		88,800	
LA	22.90		325,753		348,218	
TX	26.10		24,926		26,962	
US	25.60		859,175		901,900	

[1] Yield and production refer to net weight.
[2] Revised.
[3] Price per ton of cane for sugar used in evaluating value of production for seed.
[4] Estimates are not available. U.S. marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in "Agricultural Prices" released July 31, 2001. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released February 2002.

Maple Syrup: Production, Price, and Value by State and United States, 2000-2001 [1]

State	Production		Average Price per Gallon		Value of Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	1,000 Gallons	*1,000 Gallons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
CT	7	9	43.90	45.00	307	405
ME	250	200	14.20	15.00	3,550	3,000
MA	39	34	37.80	38.00	1,474	1,292
MI	44	60	35.10	31.40	1,544	1,884
NH	75	45	38.10	39.00	2,858	1,755
NY	210	193	29.00	26.00	6,090	5,018
OH	34	96	34.30	28.60	1,166	2,746
PA	47	69	28.40	25.40	1,335	1,753
VT	460	275	30.00	31.50	13,800	8,663
WI	65	68	27.70	25.10	1,800	1,707
US	1,231	1,049	27.60	26.90	33,924	28,223

[1] Price and value for 2000 are revised. Price and value for 2001 are preliminary.

Maple Syrup: Percent of Sales by Type and State, 1999-2000

State	Retail		Wholesale and Bulk	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
CT	75	75	25	25
ME	10	5	90	95
MA	70	65	30	35
MI	45	62	55	38
NH	70	75	30	25
NY	47	45	53	55
OH	58	68	42	32
PA	52	53	48	47
VT	40	45	60	55
WI	52	47	48	53

Maple Syrup: Price by Type of Sales and Size of Container by State, 1999-2000 [1]

Type and State	Gallons		1/2 Gallons		Quarts		Pints		1/2 Pints	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Retail										
CT	36.40	36.70	20.60	20.10	12.00	11.70	7.00	7.30	4.70	4.60
ME	29.00	31.60	15.70	17.90	9.50	10.00	5.50	6.20	3.70	4.50
MA	34.20	33.90	20.00	19.20	11.40	11.20	6.50	6.70	4.15	4.10
MI	31.50	32.00	17.40	18.50	9.60	9.70	6.00	6.10	4.10	4.00
NH	33.50	33.90	19.00	18.80	11.20	11.30	6.50	6.60	4.00	3.90
NY	29.70	28.10	16.60	16.50	9.35	9.80	5.95	6.35	3.65	3.95
OH	29.00	28.80	16.60	16.60	10.10	9.90	6.30	6.10	4.10	4.40
PA	27.50	29.00	16.10	17.00	9.25	9.90	5.76	5.80	3.60	3.60
VT	30.70	31.60	18.10	18.00	10.50	10.50	6.70	6.60	4.30	4.30
WI	27.20	27.60	15.10	15.20	8.00	8.10	4.80	4.10	3.20	2.40
Wholesale										
CT [2]	30.20		16.90	18.00	9.10	9.10	5.30	5.60	3.45	3.50
ME	26.80	24.50	14.50	13.20	8.00	7.50	4.70	4.60	3.65	3.50
MA	26.90	28.60	15.40	15.70	8.50	9.00	4.65	5.10	3.00	3.00
MI	26.10	29.50	15.50	15.60	8.30	7.60	4.40	4.50	3.00	2.50
NH	29.40	23.70	15.70	15.50	8.60	8.30	5.00	4.90	3.00	2.90
NY	25.50	24.30	14.80	14.20	7.90	7.65	4.70	4.55	2.05	2.75
OH	26.20	27.20	14.30	15.00	8.20	8.50	5.10	5.40	3.65	3.70
PA	26.70	27.10	14.40	14.90	8.28	8.20	5.06	4.70	3.15	2.90
VT	25.40	26.40	15.40	15.30	8.60	8.60	5.15	5.10	3.25	3.40
WI	27.10	25.30	14.90	14.50	7.90	8.40	4.60	4.30	2.80	2.70

	Bulk All Grades		Bulk All Grades		All Sales	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Dollars per Pound	*Dollars per Pound*	*Dollars per Gallon*	*Dollars per Gallon*	*Equivalent per Gallon*	*Equivalent per Gallon*
Bulk						
CT	1.40	1.10	15.40	12.10	42.80	43.90
ME	1.45	1.00	16.00	11.00	19.40	14.20
MA	1.50	1.30	16.60	14.30	38.80	37.80
MI	1.50	1.80	16.90	19.60	28.20	35.10
NH	1.55	1.40	17.10	15.40	37.40	38.10
NY	1.35	1.35	14.80	15.00	27.30	29.00
OH	1.80	1.45	19.60	15.80	30.00	34.30
PA	1.40	1.30	15.40	14.40	26.00	28.40
VT	1.80	1.60	19.80	17.60	29.00	30.00
WI	1.50	1.40	16.80	15.30	23.70	27.70

[1] Prices for 1999 are revised.
[2] Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
CA	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.5
GA	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
LA	24.0	25.0	23.0	24.0
MS	10.5	12.7	10.3	12.3
NJ	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
NC	37.0	38.0	29.0	37.0
SC	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.6
TX	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.1
VA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
US	93.8	98.0	83.1	94.9
	Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Cwt	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
AL	130	145	416	464
CA	240	250	2,400	2,625
GA	100	140	60	70
LA	150	130	3,450	3,120
MS	150	120	1,545	1,476
NJ	100	100	100	120
NC	130	150	3,770	5,550
SC	95	85	48	51
TX	70	45	350	230
VA	190	175	95	88
US	147	145	12,234	13,794

[1] 2000 Revised.

Peanuts: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	207.0	190.0	206.0	182.0
FL	102.0	94.0	94.0	86.0
GA	546.0	494.0	544.0	492.0
NM	22.0	27.3	22.0	26.0
NC	126.0	123.0	124.0	123.0
OK	83.0	97.0	79.0	67.0
SC	11.5	10.5	11.0	10.0
TX	360.0	425.0	280.0	275.0
VA	77.0	76.0	76.0	75.0
US	1,534.5	1,536.8	1,436.0	1,336.0
	Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
AL	2,175	1,490	448,050	271,180
FL	2,770	2,485	260,380	213,710
GA	2,575	2,700	1,400,800	1,328,400
NM	2,800	2,115	61,600	54,990
NC	2,410	2,750	298,840	338,250
OK	2,400	1,800	189,600	120,600
SC	2,300	2,950	25,300	29,500
TX	3,310	2,540	926,800	698,500
VA	2,870	2,805	218,120	210,375
US	2,667	2,444	3,829,490	3,265,505

[1] 2000 revised for NM, TX, and US based on final administrative data.

Peanuts: Price and Value by State and United States, 1999-2000 [1]

State	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
AL	0.268	0.264	120,077	71,592
FL	0.232	0.251	60,408	53,641
GA	0.272	0.265	381,018	352,026
NM	0.274	0.293	16,878	16,112
NC	0.276	0.266	82,480	89,975
OK	0.280	0.291	53,088	35,095
SC	0.267	0.223	6,755	6,579
TX	0.206	0.227	190,921	158,560
VA	0.275	0.260	59,983	54,698
US	0.254	0.257	971,608	838,278

[1] 2000 revised for NM, TX, and US.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2000-2001
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	5,844.0	5,321.0	5,201.0	
Corn for Grain [2]	79,545.0	76,693.0	72,732.0	
Corn for Silage			5,868.0	
Hay, All			59,854.0	63,771.0
Alfalfa			23,077.0	
All Other			36,777.0	
Oats	4,477.0	4,425.0	2,324.0	2,204.0
Proso Millet	440.0		370.0	
Rice	3,060.0	3,090.0	3,039.0	
Rye	1,335.0		302.0	
Sorghum for Grain [2]	9,195.0	9,368.0	7,723.0	
Sorghum for Silage			265.0	
Wheat, All	62,529.0	60,299.0	53,028.0	
Winter	43,348.0	41,336.0	35,022.0	32,088.0
Durum	3,937.0	3,462.0	3,572.0	
Other Spring	15,244.0	15,501.0	14,434.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,567.0	1,892.0	1,509.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	536.0		517.0	
Mustard Seed	46.0		42.9	
Peanuts	1,536.8	1,465.0	1,336.0	
Rapeseed	4.0		3.9	
Safflower	215.0		197.0	
Soybeans for Beans	74,496.0	76,657.0	72,718.0	
Sunflower	2,792.0	2,732.0	2,629.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	15,517.2	15,614.0	13,053.0	
Upland	15,347.0	15,394.0	12,884.0	
Amer-Pima	170.2	220.0	169.0	
Sugarbeets	1,565.2	1,432.5	1,374.3	
Sugarcane			1,025.7	
Tobacco			472.4	457.7
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	5.2		4.1	
Dry Edible Beans	1,756.2	1,452.9	1,606.4	
Dry Edible Peas	188.0		179.0	
Lentils	217.0		214.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.8	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.3	
Hops			36.1	35.7
Peppermint Oil			89.5	
Potatoes, All	1,387.3		1,351.6	
Winter	17.2	16.8	17.0	14.0
Spring	77.4	74.1	75.6	72.5
Summer	64.7		61.8	
Fall	1,228.0		1,197.2	
Spearmint Oil			21.7	
Sweet Potatoes	98.0	96.2	94.9	
Taro (HI) [3]			0.5	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 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, 2000-2001
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2000	2001	2000	2001
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	61.1		317,865	
Corn for Grain	"	137.1		9,968,358	
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.8		98,538	
Hay, All	"	2.54		152,183	
Alfalfa	"	3.48		80,347	
All Other	"	1.95		71,836	
Oats	Bu	64.2		149,195	
Proso Millet	"	19.8		7,320	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,281		190,872	
Rye	Bu	28.5		8,619	
Sorghum for Grain	"	60.9		470,070	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	10.8		2,863	
Wheat, All	Bu	41.9		2,223,440	
Winter	"	44.6	41.2	1,562,733	1,321,126
Durum	"	30.7		109,805	
Other Spring	"	38.2		550,902	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,337		2,016,951	
Cottonseed [3]	Ton			6,436	
Flaxseed	Bu	20.8		10,730	
Mustard Seed	Lb	852		36,570	
Peanuts	"	2,444		3,265,505	
Rapeseed	"	1,474		5,750	
Safflower	"	1,434		282,545	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	38.1		2,769,665	
Sunflower	Lb	1,363		3,584,339	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bale	632		17,188.3	
Upland [2]	"	626		16,799.2	
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,105		389.1	
Sugarbeets	Ton	23.6		32,436	
Sugarcane	"	35.2		36,117	
Tobacco	Lb	2,229		1,052,998	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,780		73	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,646		26,440	
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,955		3,499	
Lentils [2]	"	1,415		3,029	
Wrinkled Seed Peas	"			680	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,340		9,100	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	50,000		13,500	
Hops	"	1,871		67,577	
Peppermint Oil	"	77		6,926	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	382		516,083	
Winter	"	292	285	4,960	3,990
Spring	"	290	269	21,921	19,500
Summer	"	303		18,698	
Fall	"	393		470,504	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	101		2,199	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	145		13,794	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lb			7,000	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 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
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
Citrus [2]				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,513	2,756	2,508
K-Early Citrus (FL)	"	4	5	2
Lemons	"	747	863	958
Oranges	"	9,824	13,000	12,350
Tangelos (FL)	"	115	99	95
Tangerines	"	327	451	388
Temples (FL)	"	81	88	56
Non-Citrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	10,630.7	10,598.0	
Apricots	Ton	90.5	99.9	
Bananas (HI)	Lb	24,500.0	29,000.0	
Grapes	Ton	6,236.4	7,315.3	
Olives (CA)	"	142.0	53.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lb	42,400.0	54,500.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,525.7	2,610.9	
Pears	Ton	1,015.5	975.2	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	178.0	219.0	155.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	22.9	23.9	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	833,000	703,000	875,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	40.0	24.0	
Pecans	Lb	406,100	206,600	
Pistachios (CA)	"	123,000	243,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	283.0	239.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	1,188	1,231	1,049

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.
[2] Production years are 1998-1999, 1999-2000, and 2000-2001.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2000-2001
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,365,010	2,153,360	2,104,790	
Corn for Grain [2]	32,191,070	31,036,890	29,433,910	
Corn for Silage			2,374,720	
Hay, All [3]			24,222,320	25,807,490
Alfalfa			9,339,030	
All Other			14,883,280	
Oats	1,811,800	1,790,750	940,500	891,940
Proso Millet	178,060		149,740	
Rice	1,238,350	1,250,490	1,229,850	
Rye	540,260		122,220	
Sorghum for Grain [2]	3,721,120	3,791,140	3,125,420	
Sorghum for Silage			107,240	
Wheat, All [3]	25,304,860	24,402,400	21,459,900	
Winter	17,542,500	16,728,270	14,173,050	12,985,690
Durum	1,593,260	1,401,040	1,445,550	
Other Spring	6,169,090	6,273,100	5,841,300	
Oilseeds				
Canola	634,150	765,670	610,680	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	216,910		209,220	
Mustard Seed	18,620		17,360	
Peanuts	621,930	592,870	540,670	
Rapeseed	1,620		1,580	
Safflower	87,010		79,720	
Soybeans for Beans	30,147,790	31,022,320	29,428,250	
Sunflower	1,129,890	1,105,610	1,063,930	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	6,279,660	6,318,830	5,282,420	
Upland	6,210,780	6,229,800	5,214,030	
Amer-Pima	68,880	89,030	68,390	
Sugarbeets	633,420	579,720	556,170	
Sugarcane			415,090	
Tobacco			191,190	185,210
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	2,100		1,660	
Dry Edible Beans	710,720	587,970	650,090	
Dry Edible Peas	76,080		72,440	
Lentils	87,820		86,600	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,750	
Ginger Root (HI)			110	
Hops			14,620	14,450
Peppermint Oil			36,220	
Potatoes, All [3]	561,430		546,980	
Winter	6,960	6,800	6,880	5,670
Spring	31,320	29,990	30,590	29,340
Summer	26,180		25,010	
Fall	496,960		484,490	
Spearmint Oil			8,780	
Sweet Potatoes	39,660	38,930	38,410	
Taro (HI) [4]			190	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 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, 2000-2001
(Metric Units) [1]

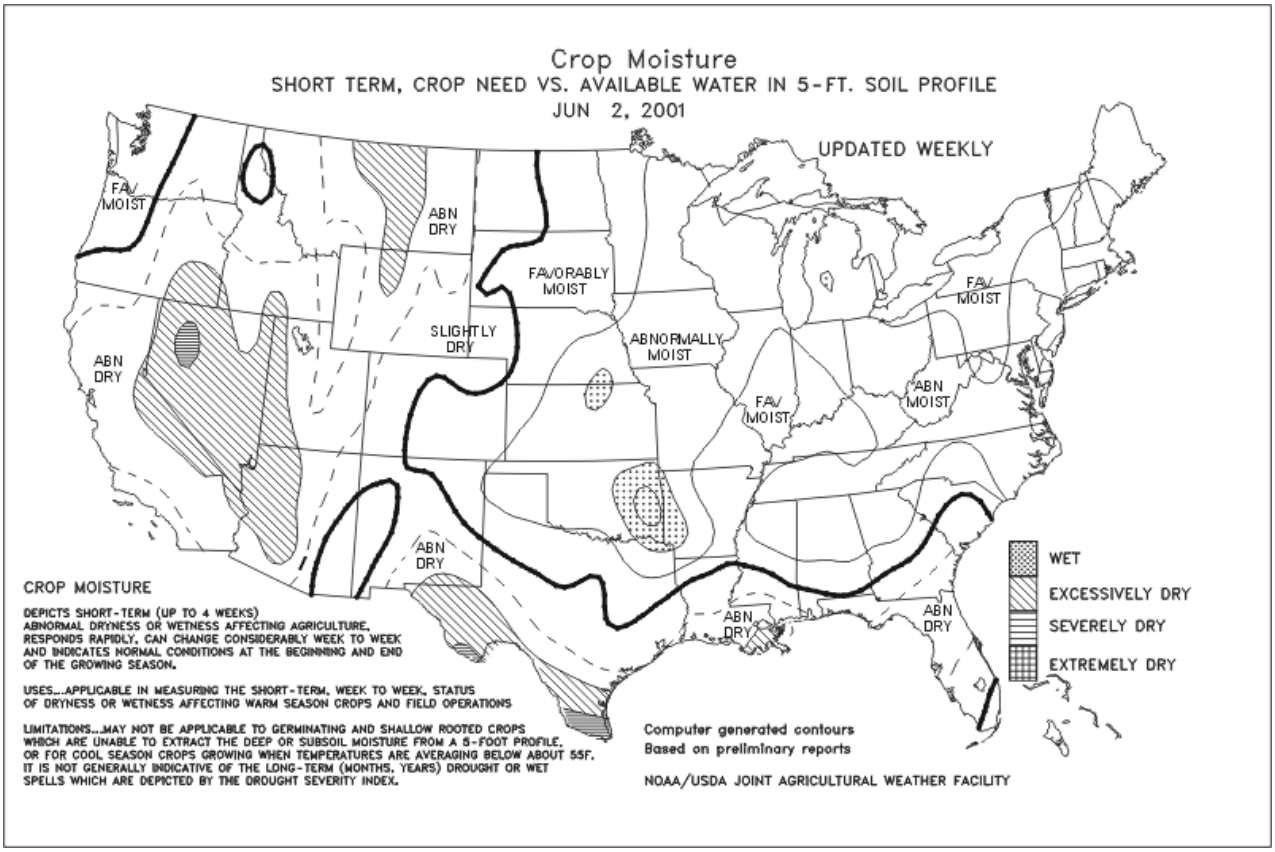
Crop	Yield		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.29		6,920,690	
Corn for Grain	8.60		253,207,960	
Corn for Silage	37.64		89,392,170	
Hay, All [2]	5.70		138,058,100	
Alfalfa	7.80		72,889,570	
All Other	4.38		65,168,520	
Oats	2.30		2,165,560	
Proso Millet	1.11		166,010	
Rice	7.04		8,657,810	
Rye	1.79		218,930	
Sorghum for Grain	3.82		11,940,330	
Sorghum for Silage	24.22		2,597,270	
Wheat, All [2]	2.82		60,512,120	
Winter	3.00	2.77	42,530,620	35,955,160
Durum	2.07		2,988,400	
Other Spring	2.57		14,993,100	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.50		914,870	
Cottonseed [3]			5,838,280	
Flaxseed	1.30		272,550	
Mustard Seed	0.96		16,590	
Peanuts	2.74		1,481,210	
Rapeseed	1.65		2,610	
Safflower	1.61		128,160	
Soybeans for Beans	2.56		75,377,930	
Sunflower	1.53		1,625,830	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.71		3,742,310	
Upland	0.70		3,657,590	
Amer-Pima	1.24		84,720	
Sugarbeets	52.91		29,425,440	
Sugarcane	78.93		32,764,790	
Tobacco	2.50		477,630	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	2.00		3,310	
Dry Edible Beans	1.84		1,199,300	
Dry Edible Peas	2.19		158,710	
Lentils	1.59		137,390	
Wrinkled Seed Peas			30,840	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.50		4,130	
Ginger Root (HI)	56.04		6,120	
Hops	2.10		30,650	
Peppermint Oil	0.09		3,140	
Potatoes, All [2]	42.80		23,409,130	
Winter	32.70	31.94	224,980	180,980
Spring	32.50	30.15	994,320	884,510
Summer	33.91		848,130	
Fall	44.05		21,341,700	
Spearmint Oil	0.11		1,000	
Sweet Potatoes	16.29		625,690	
Taro (HI) [3]			3,180	

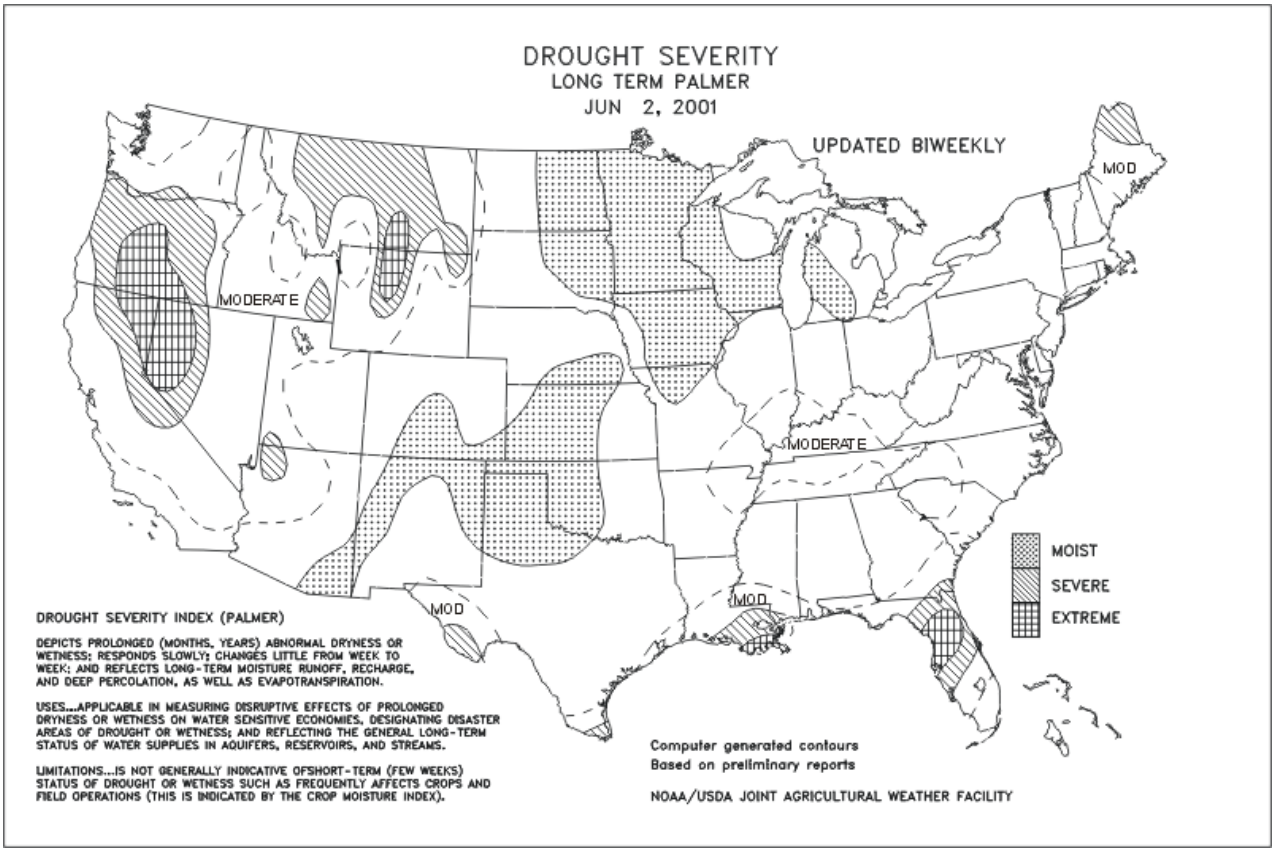
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 1999-2001
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Citrus [2]			
Grapefruit	2,279,760	2,500,200	2,275,220
K-Early Citrus (FL)	3,630	4,540	1,810
Lemons	677,670	782,900	869,080
Oranges	8,912,180	11,793,400	11,203,730
Tangelos (FL)	104,330	89,810	86,180
Tangerines	296,650	409,140	351,990
Temples (FL)	73,480	79,830	50,800
Non-Citrus			
Apples	4,822,000	4,807,170	
Apricots	82,100	90,630	
Bananas (HI)	11,110	13,150	
Grapes	5,657,530	6,636,300	
Olives (CA)	128,820	48,080	
Papayas (HI)	19,230	24,720	
Peaches	1,145,640	1,184,280	
Pears	921,200	884,640	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	161,480	198,670	140,610
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	20,770	21,680	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	377,840	318,880	396,890
Hazelnuts	36,290	21,770	
Pecans	184,200	93,710	
Pistachios (CA)	55,790	110,220	
Walnuts (CA)	256,730	216,820	
Maple Syrup	5,940	6,150	5,240

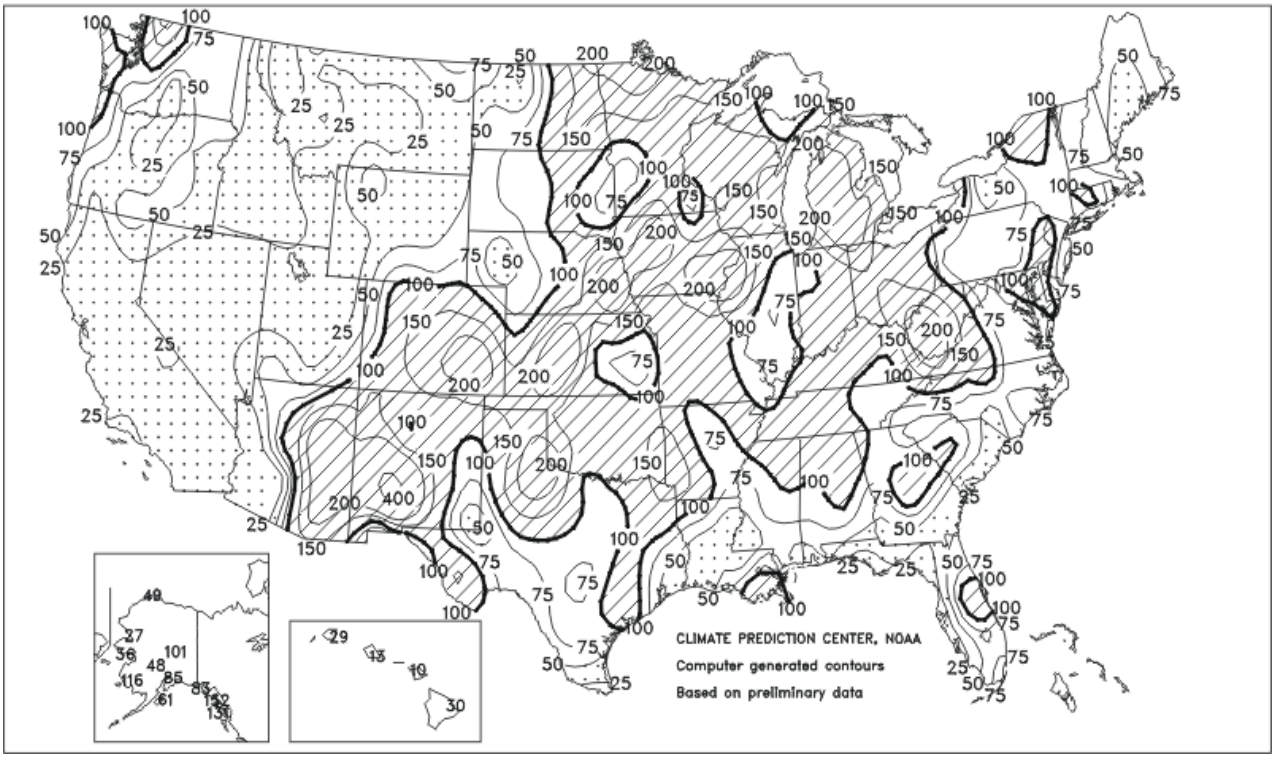
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.
[2] Production years are 1998-1999, 1999-2000, and 2000-2001.


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUN 2, 2001
UPDATED WEEKLY
FAV MOIST
ABN DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABNORMALLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
WET
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
EXTREMELY DRY
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY


DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
JUN 2, 2001
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MOD
MODERATE
MOIST
SEVERE
EXTREME
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

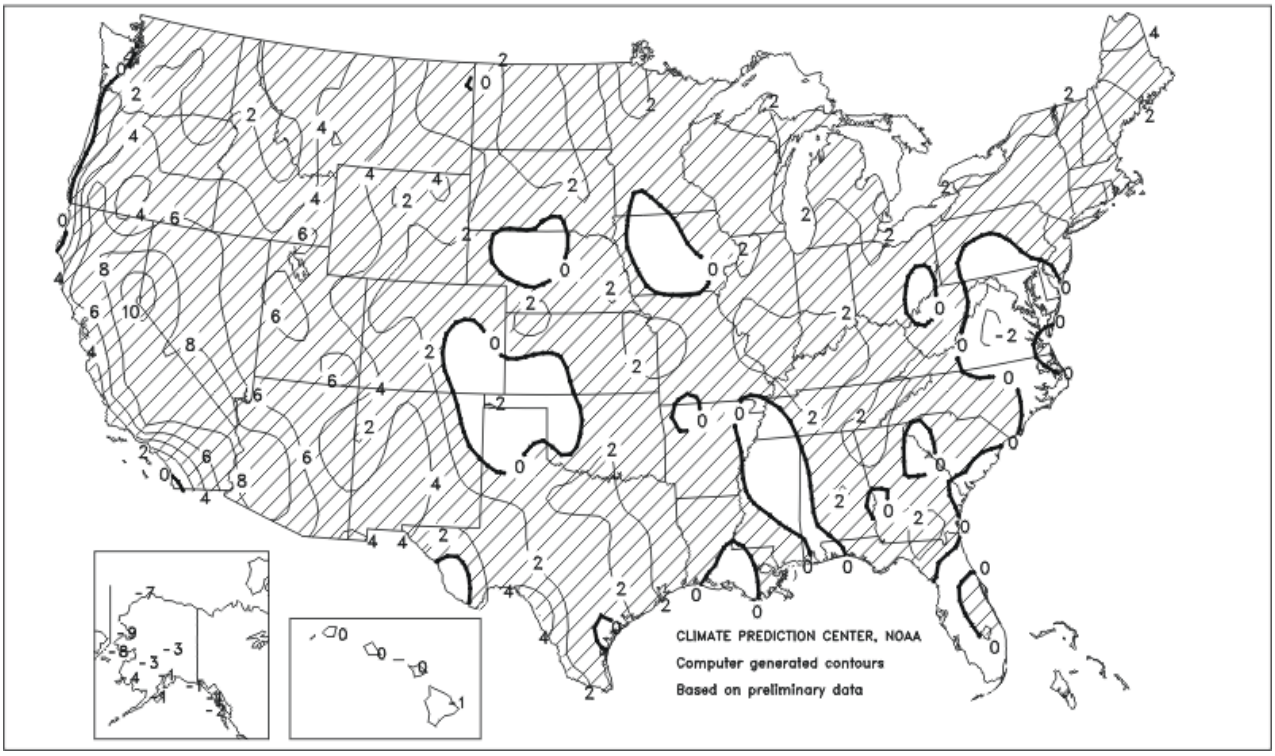
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

MAY 2001



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAY 2001



May Weather Summary

May featured a number of significant precipitation events, triggered by: 1) an early-month storm system that traversed the Plains and Midwest on the heels of three similar systems in April; 2) moisture overrunning a stalled front, aligned from Michigan southeastward to the Mid-Atlantic region for several days around mid-month; and 3) two very slow-moving storm systems that took about a week apiece to edge across the Midwest and Northeast, starting around May 20. The late-month storms brought an abrupt end to warm conditions in the Plains and Midwest, and produced widespread, locally heavy rainfall and scattered severe thunderstorms from the Plains eastward. Monthly temperatures averaged within 3 degrees F of normal at most locations from the Plains eastward, except on the Montana High Plains (up to 7 degrees F above normal). Meanwhile, heat intensified across the West, boosting May temperatures as much as 10 degrees F above normal in parts of California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest.

Following the fourth and final Plains/Midwestern storm system in early May, summer crop planting advanced rapidly under a warm, dry, windy weather regime. However, the late-month return of cool, showery weather to the Nation's mid-section slowed final planting operations and crop emergence and establishment. On the central and southern Plains, widespread thunderstorms after mid-month stabilized the condition of the troubled winter wheat crop but caused localized wind, hail, and flood damage. On the drought-affected northern High Plains, however, dry, breezy conditions and rapid temperature fluctuations further stressed pastures and small grains. Mostly dry, often hot weather prevailed in the West, increasing irrigation and electrical demands, depleting topsoil moisture, and increasing stress on dryland crops. Farther east, much-needed rainfall eased dryness in the Ohio Valley, Mid-Atlantic region, and interior South. Drought persisted, however, in the Gulf Coast and southern Atlantic regions, stressing non-irrigated summer crops, further reducing freshwater reserves, and increasing the threat of wildfires. Beneficial showers developed across southern and eastern Florida, however, toward month's end. Unfavorably dry weather also continued to affect parts of New England.

May Agricultural Summary

Wet weather hindered planting progress in the northern and western Corn Belt, especially early in the month. In the upper Mississippi Valley, growers took advantage of less-than-ideal periods of dry weather near mid-month and the end of the month to prepare fields and plant crops. In the eastern Corn Belt, dry conditions aided a near-record planting pace until mid-month, but topsoil moisture shortages fostered slow and uneven crop emergence in some areas. After mid-month, cold weather and saturated soils replaced moisture shortages as the main deterrent to crop development in the eastern Corn Belt. Across most of the lower Mississippi Valley, Southeast, and southern Great Plains, alternating periods of wet and dry weather provided adequate opportunities to plant crops. However, planting was delayed by moisture shortages along parts of the Gulf Coast and southern Atlantic Coastal Plains most of the month. In addition, wet weather hampered planting in parts of the interior Southeast during the second half of the month. Dry weather aided field activities in the Southwest and across most of the northern High Plains and Pacific Northwest. However, small grain crops on the High Plains suffered due to moisture shortages.

Corn planting progressed far ahead of normal east of the Mississippi River and well behind normal in the upper Mississippi Valley early in the month. In Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, planting progressed at a near--record pace and planting was nearly complete by mid-month. At the other extreme, planting progressed at a very slow pace in Minnesota until mid-month, when a period of dry weather allowed growers to plant more than one-half of their acreage during the week that ended May 20. Planting progressed behind normal across the majority of the Great Plains before mid-month, but by the end of the month, planting was slightly ahead of normal in most areas. Fields that were planted in the western Corn Belt had ample moisture for germination, while fields in the eastern Corn Belt struggled through early-month moisture shortages. A wet weather pattern emerged over the eastern Corn Belt near mid-month that erased most moisture shortages and by the end of the month, many fields exhibited signs of excessive moisture. Also, below-normal temperatures that accompanied the wet weather slowed plant growth.

Soybean planting progressed ahead of normal in the eastern Corn Belt due to the rapid corn planting pace. On May 13, about three-fourths of the crop was planted in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, more than double the normal pace for that date. In Kentucky and Michigan, about one-half of the crop was planted by mid-month. In the western Corn Belt, planting was delayed by prolonged wetness until mid-month, when growers in Iowa,

Minnesota, and Nebraska seeded about one-third of their acreage during the week that ended May 20. Planting also accelerated in the northern Great Plains after mid-month. In North and South Dakota, more than one-half of the acreage was planted during the second half of the month. By the end of the month, three-fourths of the Nation's soybean acreage was planted. Fields quickly emerged in the eastern Corn Belt, despite early-month moisture shortages. Well over half of the acreage was emerged in Indiana and Ohio by May 20. After mid-month, frequent showers and thunderstorms eliminated most moisture shortages, but cool, wet weather and crusted soils hindered emergence and slowed growth. At the end of May, just over one-half of the acreage was emerged.

Above-normal temperatures promoted rapid development of the Nation's winter wheat crop during most of the first 3 weeks of the month. Until May 20, fields entered the heading stage well ahead of normal in the Corn Belt and slightly ahead of normal in the central and southern Great Plains. From May 20 to the end of the month, cold over night temperatures curtailed development in the Corn Belt and adjacent areas in the northern Great Plains. Development lagged in the Pacific Northwest at the end of the month even though temperatures averaged slightly above normal. Moisture shortages stressed fields in the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest, while periods of cold, wet weather hampered development in the central Great Plains. Harvest began along the Gulf Coast near the beginning of the month and progressed northward into the Texas High Plains and Oklahoma by the end of the month.

Small grain seeding lagged behind normal until mid-month, but progressed ahead of normal after mid-month. Oat seeding was complete in Ohio by May 6 and nearly complete in Iowa and Nebraska by May 13. Wet weather delayed oat seeding in Minnesota and Wisconsin early in the month, and progress lagged behind normal throughout the remainder of the month. Barley and spring wheat seeding progressed at a normal rate in the Pacific Northwest, but soil moisture shortages hindered progress on the northern High Plains while moisture surpluses hampered progress in the upper Mississippi Valley.

Cotton planting progressed slightly ahead of normal through most of the month. Rain delays were more numerous in interior areas of the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast. Planting delays due to moisture shortages were mostly confined to areas along the Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coastal Plain. Dry conditions aided planting in the Southwest.

Sorghum planting also advanced ahead of normal throughout the month. Planting was most advanced in the lower Mississippi Valley, where seeding was nearly complete by the end of the month. In Oklahoma, planting remained ahead of normal despite frequent rain delays. Dry weather aided rapid progress in the Corn Belt until mid-month. After mid-month, wet weather slowed planting in the Corn Belt, but progress remained ahead of normal in Illinois and Missouri. In the northern Great Plains, the planting season did not begin until mid-month due to wet weather.

Most of the rice acreage along the Gulf Coast and interior Mississippi Delta was planted by May 6. In California, planting progressed ahead of normal and was nearly complete by the end of the month. Above-normal temperatures aided emergence and stimulated growth until mid-month. After mid-month, below-normal temperatures slowed development in the lower Mississippi Valley for several days, but above normal heat continued to promote rapid growth in Texas and California.

Winter Wheat: Area for 2001 grain harvest is forecast at 32.1 million acres, unchanged from May 1, but down 8 percent from 2000. This is the smallest winter wheat area since 1957. As of June 3, heading had reached 83 percent in the 18 major States. Harvest progress was at 3 percent, ranging from none in most States to 26 percent in Texas.

Forecasted head counts from the Objective Yield surveys in the 6 Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are well below last year's final counts. Indicated average head weights are above last year's level. Kansas received widespread showers throughout May. The month of May brought seasonal temperatures and above average moisture to Colorado, conditions that were favorable for a crop that began the growing season with mediocre to poor stands. The crop continues to progress in mostly fair to good condition, but is still about a week behind the usual pace. The Montana crop condition plummeted during May due to damaging winds and dry soil. As of June 3, 77 percent of the Montana crop was rated poor to very poor. Crop conditions remained stable in Nebraska during May, where plant development is slightly behind normal. Harvest began in late May in Oklahoma, but extremely heavy rainfall

over Memorial Day weekend limited harvest progress. As of June 3, twenty-six percent of the Texas crop had been harvested. The remaining wheat was rated mainly fair to good.

Soft Red Winter yields are mostly unchanged or lower than last month. The exceptions are Mississippi and South Carolina where warm dry weather during the first 3 weeks of May accelerated crop development. Dry weather and insect pressure during early May in Arkansas lowered yield prospects. The crop in Missouri is about a week ahead of normal. Rain and humidity are a concern for Illinois growers. Cool temperatures have limited any major disease problems in Indiana. Recent rains in Kentucky have caused some lodging. The Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern States registered decreased yield expectations. Yield prospects in North Carolina are declining as the impact of a cold snap in mid-April is becoming more evident. Collective head count forecasts are below last year's level in the Soft Red Objective Yield States of Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio. Indicated average head weights are also down from last year.

The Pacific Northwest States' (Washington, Oregon, and Idaho) winter wheat crop condition declined slightly during May. Warm, dry weather during May has reduced yield expectations for Idaho dryland farmers. In Oregon, the irrigated acres are still looking good where irrigation water is available, however hot dry weather has stressed most of the dryland wheat. The Washington crop is a little stressed, but progressing well.

Durum Wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 15.5 million bushels. This is up 1 percent from May 1, but down 13 percent from their 2000 total of 17.8 million. Arizona harvest was nearly 20 percent complete by June 1. Harvest in the California Imperial Valley was active throughout May, and was approximately 95 percent complete by June 1. San Joaquin Valley harvest should begin in early June.

Peaches: The 2001 peach crop in California, Georgia, and South Carolina is forecast at 2.06 billion pounds, down 4 percent from 2000 and 2 percent below two years ago. Freestone peach production in the three States is forecast at 1.01 billion pounds, 6 percent below last year and down 3 percent from 1999. Hail damage in California and freezing weather in South Carolina are responsible for the decrease in Freestone production.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 780 million pounds, up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but 3 percent below 2000. The Freestone peach crop harvest is progressing well after April hail storms caused sporadic damage across the State. The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 1.05 billion pounds, up 5 percent from the May 1 forecast but 1 percent below 2000. The crop had favorable weather during bloom but experienced damage from frost and hail later in the season. Crop set is heavy in the early varieties and lighter in the late varieties. Harvest is set to begin by late June.

The South Carolina peach crop is forecast at 90.0 million pounds, down 40 percent from last year and 44 percent below 1999. A late freeze has severely reduced the crop size. Some operators report a complete crop loss while others were not at all affected. Harvest is 10 percent complete which is normal for this time of year.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 135 million pounds, up 17 percent from 2000 and 23 percent greater than the 1999 crop. Most of the major peach production areas missed late freezes, but northern areas experienced some freeze losses. Rainfall in recent weeks has eased drought conditions, and peach size is expected to be larger than last year.

Bartlett Pears: Production of Bartlett Pears for 2001 in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 493,000 tons. This is down 4 percent from last year and 16 percent below 1999.

Production in California is forecast at 240,000 tons, down 16 percent from 2000 and 23 percent less than 1999. Frost and hail damage during early spring reduced production. However, fruit quality and size are good. In Oregon, growers expect to harvest 58,000 tons, down 3 percent from last year and 12 percent below 1999. Oregon's growing season overall has been fair as little frost damage has occurred. Washington's Bartlett crop is forecast at 195,000 tons, up 15 percent from 2000 but down 7 percent from two years ago. Washington weather conditions have been favorable and pollination has been good. Rainfall amounts are below average statewide and growers are concerned about irrigation supplies throughout the late summer months.

Sweet Cherries: The 2001 sweet cherry production for California, Oregon and Washington is forecast at 200,000 tons, up 5 percent from 2000 and 1 percent above 1999. Washington's 2001 production is forecast at a record high 100,000 tons, 5 percent above last year and 49 percent more than 1999. Even though crop conditions throughout the State are mixed, this record high is driven by more bearing acres coming into production. The California crop, at 60,000 tons, is 50 percent larger than last year but 26 percent below two years ago. California sweet cherries experienced excellent weather conditions during bloom resulting in a heavy set. Despite record warm May temperatures, growers are picking an excellent quality crop with good flavor. Sweet cherry production in Oregon is forecasted to be 40,000 tons.

Prunes: California's 2001 production is forecast at 155,000 tons, 29 percent below last year and 13 percent less than 1999. The crop experienced favorable weather conditions during bloom. These conditions, however, did not result in a heavy fruit set. The crop was also reduced by freezing temperatures and hail during April.

Apricots: California's 2001 production is forecast at 95,000 tons, 2 percent above last year and 12 percent greater than 1999. Harvest is proceeding normally with no adverse weather conditions to affect the crop. There is some concern over small fruit size.

Florida Citrus: The first two weeks of May were hot and dry. Scattered rains during the third week of the month fell on most areas of Florida's citrus belt. By the end of May, there were several thunderstorms in all citrus growing counties. Some of the caretakers were able to cease irrigating, which allowed them to repair and perform general maintenance on their irrigation equipment. Caretakers have also been spraying, fertilizing, hedging, and topping trees, along with cutting cover crops and applying herbicides.

Harvest of Valencia oranges was very active during May. However, labor was becoming scarce by the end of the month as many of the pickers moved north to work on other crops. Grapefruit movement slowed during the month as supplies and demand were both decreasing. The Honey tangerine harvest is virtually complete.

There is plenty of new growth in most well cared for groves. New crop fruit is making good progress. Most oranges are near golf ball size. Grapefruit range from golf ball to baseball size. Temples, tangerines, and tangelos are in the marble to golf ball size range.

California Citrus: The Navel orange harvest was virtually complete by June 1. Valencia orange and lemon picking was active throughout the citrus growing areas. Grapefruit harvest was active in the desert areas. New crop fruit was developing on the citrus trees.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Fruit and nut growers conducted late spring cultural activities during May. Some of these activities included irrigation and spraying pesticides for weed, insect, and fungus control. Record high temperatures during May accelerated tree fruit maturity. Grape vine growth and bloom continued. Grape growers applied growth regulators to increase fruit size. Harvesting of many fruit crops began during May. Table grapes were harvested in the Coachella Valley. Apricots, nectarines, freestone peaches, and plums were also harvested. Cherries were picked and excellent quality was evident. Strawberry picking continued. Olive and pomegranate trees were in full bloom. Mid and late season varieties of nectarines, plums, and peaches were thinned. Insecticides and fungicides were applied to apple and almond trees. Walnut orchards were treated for weeds, blight, and codling moth.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2000-01 grapefruit crop for the United States is 2.51 million tons, down 4 percent from the May 1 forecast and 9 percent less than last season's utilized production. The Florida grapefruit forecast is 46.5 million boxes (1.98 million tons), 5 percent less than the May 1 forecast and 13 percent lower than the previous season. The all white grapefruit forecast, which includes seedless and seedy varieties, is reduced to 19.0 million boxes (808,000 tons), 5 percent less than last month's forecast and 12 percent below last season. The colored seedless utilization is forecast at 27.5 million boxes (1.17 million tons), down 5 percent from the previous forecast and 14 percent below the final utilization from a season ago. Harvest is winding down. The route survey shows only 93 percent of the white and 87 percent of the colored rows have been completely harvested. However, weekly movement has been rapidly declining, indicating that all rows may not be picked. Most large packinghouses have closed for the season and only a few processors are running noticeable quantities of grapefruit. Forecasts for Arizona, California, and Texas are carried forward from the April forecast.

K-Early Citrus: The K-Early Citrus Fruit forecast for 2000-01 remains at 40,000 boxes (1,800 tons), unchanged from May but 70,000 boxes fewer than last season. Harvest is complete. This production equals the record low utilization of the 1997-98 season. Peak use of 600,000 boxes was recorded in three consecutive seasons beginning with the 1978-79 season. However, demand for this fruit has become minimal.

Tangerines: The 2000-01 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 388,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but 14 percent below last season's record high utilization of 451,000 tons. Florida's tangerine crop remains unchanged from the May 1 forecast of 5.60 million boxes (266,000 tons). This is 20 percent less than the record high use of 7.00 million boxes (333,000 tons) last season. The early tangerine harvest is complete. The late season Honey tangerine harvest is virtually complete. Arizona and California forecasts are carried forward from the April forecast.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast for 2000-01 is 2.10 million boxes (94,500 tons), unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 5 percent lower than last season. Tangelo production peaked at 6.40 million boxes in the 1979-80 season and has declined slowly over the last 20 seasons. In the 1996-97 season, the utilized production was 3.95 million boxes and it has decreased in each subsequent season.

Temples: Florida's Temple forecast continues at 1.25 million boxes (56,000 tons), the same as in May, but 36 percent lower than the 1.95 million boxes (88,000 tons) recorded last season. Recent weekly utilization has shown little movement. Below freezing weather in December and the lack of demand have caused this season to be the lowest recorded utilization since the series began in the 1953-54 season. The largest crop, at 6.00 million boxes, was recorded in 1979-80.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production for May is estimated at 4.57 million pounds, 12 percent higher than April but 1 percent below May 2000 production. Close monitoring for Papaya Ringspot virus has kept the incidence of infected trees low. Area in crop totaled 2,805 acres, 1 percent less than last month and 9 percent fewer acres than a year ago. Harvested area, at 2,030 acres, was virtually unchanged from April but 22 percent higher than last May. Weather conditions in May were variable with showers and sunshine over major papaya producing areas.

Hops: Area strung for harvest this year in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 35,707 acres, 1 percent less than the previous year acreage but 4 percent higher than the 1999 acreage. Washington, at 26,185 acres strung for harvest, accounts for 73 percent of the total acreage in 2001. Oregon hop growers plan to harvest 6,103 acres, 17 percent of the total acreage. Idaho hop growers account for the remaining 10 percent, at 3,419 acres strung for harvest. Both Oregon and Idaho increased acreage from last year, at 5 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

Vine growth has been mostly normal and growers are pleased with the current crop quality. Most mature varieties are one half to the wire. Drought in Washington could be a major issue this summer in the Yakima Valley. Currently, however, most growers have found sufficient water resources from wells, shifting to drip irrigation, buying water, or trading water rights. Idaho also has some of the same water issues as Washington. Oregon doesn't appear to have the same difficulties at this time. Throughout the Pacific Northwest, powdery mildew is not as prevalent as it was a year ago, although some treatments have been required.

Sugar Crops: Sugarbeet production in 2000 is revised to 32.4 million tons, 3 percent below the record production in 1999 and fractionally lower than the end of season estimate. Area harvested totaled a revised 1.374 million acres, down 10 percent from the previous year, mostly due to PIK reductions. The yield is a record 23.6 tons per acre, 1.7 tons above the 1999 yield of 21.9 tons. The Idaho yield is a record high 29.3 tons due to early planting and an ideal growing season that extended into October. California also achieved a record yield due to the extended growing season. In North Dakota, the yield is 0.1 ton below the 1998 record and in Minnesota, the yield is the highest in 13 years.

Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2000 is revised to a record 36.1 million tons, 2 percent above the previous record established in 1999, but 1 percent below the March 1 estimate. Area harvested for sugar production totaled 970,100 acres, 3 percent above a year ago, but 1 percent below March 1. Compared with March 1, a 10,000 acre reduction was more than offset by a yield increase of 1.2 tons in Florida. However, acreage reductions in Hawaii and Texas and yield reductions in Hawaii and Louisiana more than offset a yield

increase in Texas and the production increase in Florida. Area for sugar and seed totaled 1.026 million acres, up 3 percent from 1999. The estimated yield for sugar and seed production is revised to 35.2 tons per acre, 0.3 tons below the 1999 yield.

Sweet Potatoes: The revised estimate of 2000 sweet potato production is 13.8 million cwt, up 1 percent from the annual estimate made in January and 13 percent above the 1999 crop. Harvested acreage, at 94,900 acres, was up 1 percent from January and 14 percent above a year earlier. The average yield of 145 cwt per acre was unchanged from the January estimate but 2 cwt below the 1999 average yield. The sweet potato crop in California, at 2.63 million cwt, was 8 percent larger than earlier estimated. The South Carolina estimate, at 51,000 cwt, was reduced by 27 percent.

Maple Syrup: The 2001 U.S. maple syrup production totaled 1.05 million gallons, down 15 percent from last year's production of 1.23 million gallons. The average price per gallon for 2001 is $26.90, down 70 cents from last year's price of $27.60. The preliminary value of production, at $28.2 million, is down 17 percent from 2000.

Vermont again led all States in production, with 275,000 gallons, a decrease of 40 percent from last season. Maine was second with 200,000 gallons, down 20 percent from last year. New York's production, at 193,000 gallons, decreased 8 percent from 2000. Production decreases in these three States are attributed to very cold temperatures which limited good sap flow and syrup production. Ohio produced 96,000 gallons, almost triple last year's estimate of 34,000 gallons. Temperatures in Ohio were mostly favorable with warm days and cold nights enhancing sap flow. Also, the season lasted 34 days in 2001 compared to 20 days in 2000.

The 2001 maple syrup production in Massachusetts and New Hampshire was down 13 percent and 40 percent, respectively, from last season. A reduction in number of taps and cold weather combined to reduce production in both States. However, Connecticut and Pennsylvania's production was up 29 percent and 47 percent, respectively. Production was also up in Michigan by 36 percent and Wisconsin by 5 percent. Temperatures for the most part were favorable in these States.

Nationally, number of taps was down 3 percent. The biggest percentage changes from last year were in Massachusetts and New Hampshire where producers did not set as many taps because of deep snow pack and cold temperatures.

Temperatures were generally favorable for good sap flow and syrup production in Connecticut, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In all other producing States, temperatures were unfavorable. Overall, the season lasted an average of 29 days. This compares to 27 days in 2000 and 31 days in 1999. Season length ranged from 25 days in both Maine and New Hampshire to 35 days in Connecticut.

Yield per tap was mixed among the ten States. Six States showed an increase over last year. However, Maine and Vermont, the two largest producing states, had significant decreases in their average yields. Overall, yield per tap was down 12 percent from last year.

Sugar content of the sap was better than the previous year as approximately 41 gallons of sap was required to produce a gallon of syrup. This is in contrast with 46 gallons of sap to produce one gallon of syrup in 2000. More light syrup was produced than last year but most was of medium color.

Peanuts: Peanut acreage, yield, and production estimates were published in the April 2001 "Crop Production" report pending final administrative data for New Mexico and Texas. Revised U.S. peanut production for 2000, based on final administrative data, totaled 3.27 billion pounds, down 15 percent from the 1999 crop and down 1 percent from the January estimate. Planted area totaled 1.54 million acres, up less than 1 percent from 1999. Harvested acreage totaled 1.34 million acres, a decrease of 7 percent from 1999. The U.S. yield per harvested acre averaged 2,444 pounds, down 223 pounds from 1999.

Production in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) totaled 1.84 billion pounds, down 14 percent from 1999. Yield in the 4-State area averaged 2,393 pounds, down 103 pounds from a year earlier. Georgia remained the leading peanut producer with 41 percent of the total U.S. peanut production.

Virginia and North Carolina growers produced 549 million pounds of peanuts in 2000, up 6 percent from 1999. Yields averaged 2,771 pounds, 186 pounds above 1999.

The Southwest crop (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) totaled 874 million pounds, 26 percent below the 1999 total. Area harvested in the 3-State area was down 3 percent from a year ago. Yields averaged 2,375 pounds per acre, 717 pounds below the 1999 average.

The 2000 marketing year average price received by farmers for peanuts was 25.7 cents per pound, up 0.3 cents per pound from 1999. The value of production for the 2000 crop totaled $838 million, down 14 percent from a year ago.

Reliability of June 1 Crop Production Forecast

Wheat Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 25 and June 1 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in ten States that accounted for 67 percent of the 2000 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are re-visited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, 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 6,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about probable yield. These growers will be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields as the season progresses.

Orange Survey Procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the June 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 75 percent of the U.S. production. In July and August, the number of bearing trees and the number of fruit per tree were determined. In subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted to develop the current forecast of production. Arizona, California, and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis, in October, January, April, and July.

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

Orange Estimating Procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. The Florida State Statistical Office submits its analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the Florida survey data and their analyses to prepare the published June 1 forecast. Reports from growers and packers in Arizona, California, and Texas were also used for setting estimates. The June 1 orange production forecasts for these three States are carried forward from April.

Revision Policy: The June 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season wheat estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the wheat marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data warrant changes. End-of-season orange estimates will be published in September’s Citrus Fruits Summary. The orange production estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including information from marketing orders, shipments, and processor records. Allowances are made for recorded local utilization and home use.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the June 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the June 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of the squared percentage deviations for the latest 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.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 winter wheat production forecast is 5.1 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.1 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 8.7 percent. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final

estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 75 million bushels, ranging from 8 million to 242 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times. This does not imply that the June 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 orange production forecast is 1.6 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.6 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.8 percent. Differences between the June 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 127,000 tons, ranging from 5,000 tons to 368,000 tons. The June 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times. The difference does not imply that the June 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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Fruit, Vegetable & Special Crops Section	
Jim Smith, Head	(202) 720-2127
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