



Crop Production

Released July 11, 2001, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. For information on "Crop Production" call (202) 720-2127, office hours 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

Winter Wheat Production Up 3 Percent from June Forecast Other Spring Wheat Production Down 7 Percent from 2000 All Wheat Production Down 11 Percent from 2000

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.37 billion bushels. This is up 3 percent from last month but down 13 percent from 2000. The U.S. yield is forecast at 43.2 bushels per acre, up 2.0 bushels from last month.

Hard Red Winter, at 781 million bushels, is up 9 percent from a month ago. White Winter is down for the second consecutive month and now totals 204 million bushels. Soft Red Winter, at 380 million bushels, is down 4 percent from the last forecast, where reduced acreage more than offset higher yields.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 94.1 million bushels, down 14 percent from 2000. The U.S. yield is forecast at 31.6 bushels per acre, 0.9 bushels more than last year.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 514 million bushels, down 7 percent from 2000. The U.S. yield is forecast at 34.9 bushels per acre, 3.3 bushels lower than last year. Of this total, 473 million is Hard Red Spring wheat, down 5 percent from last season.


The U.S. all orange July 1 forecast is 12.3 million tons, down slightly from the June 1 forecast and 5 percent below last season's final utilization of 13.0 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast is 223 million boxes (10.0 million tons), down less than 1 percent from last month and 4 percent lower than the previous season. The early and midseason orange forecast remains at 128 million boxes (5.76 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast and 4 percent below the 1999-2000 final utilization. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 95.0 million boxes (4.28 million tons), is down 1 percent from the June 1 forecast and 4 percent lower than last season's final utilization. Harvest is winding down rapidly.

California's all orange forecast for July 1 is 57.0 million boxes (2.14 million tons), unchanged from April but 11 percent below last season's utilization. The Navel orange forecast in California remains at 34.0 million boxes (1.28 million tons), 15 percent less than the 1999-2000 crop. Harvest of the Navel orange crop is virtually complete. Overall quality is good and fruit size is larger than last season. California's Valencia orange crop is forecast at 23.0 million boxes (863,000 tons), the same as the April 1 forecast, but 4 percent below last season's utilized production. Harvest is in full swing. Declining quality is evident in southern California as fruit are showing signs of puff, crease, splits, and re-greening. Conditions in the Central Valley are better with good fruit size and quality. However, re-greening is a concern for growers as to how the fruit will grade.

The Texas all orange forecast for July 1 is 2.24 million boxes (95,000 boxes), 1 percent higher than the April forecast and 28 percent more than the previous season's final utilization. Arizona's July 1 forecast is unchanged at 1.00 million boxes (38,000 tons), 9 percent lower than last season. Harvest is complete in both Texas and Arizona.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield projection remains 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 Valencia FCOJ yield is forecast at 1.65 gallons per box, also unchanged from a month ago.

This report was approved on July 11, 2001.



Secretary of
Agriculture
Ann M. Veneman



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Frederic A. Vogel

Contents

	Page
Almonds	10
Apricots	10
Barley	4
Citrus Fruits	11
Crop Comments	24
Crop Summary	16
Grapes	10
Information Contacts	31
Lentils	12
Oats	4
Papayas	10
Peaches	9
Peas, Austrian Winter	12
Dry Edible	12
Potatoes	13
Reliability of Production Data in this Report	30
Tobacco	8
Weather Summary	23
Weather Maps	22
Wheat, Durum	6
Wheat, Head Population	7
Wheat, by Class	6
Wheat, Other Spring	6
Wheat, Winter	5

**Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted July 1, 2001**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
CA	25	25	75.0	70.0	2,125	1,875	1,750
ID	15	30	70.0	68.0	1,700	1,050	2,040
IL	55	45	73.0	72.0	4,260	4,015	3,240
IA	180	150	67.0	63.0	11,375	12,060	9,450
KS	50	45	44.0	55.0	3,290	2,200	2,475
MI	75	55	64.0	68.0	4,875	4,800	3,740
MN	310	230	72.0	62.0	17,700	22,320	14,260
MT	50	65	52.0	51.0	3,220	2,600	3,315
NE	45	65	42.0	51.0	4,650	1,890	3,315
NY	60	75	65.0	71.0	4,760	3,900	5,325
ND	315	315	63.0	56.0	16,830	19,845	17,640
OH	90	90	76.0	71.0	7,000	6,840	6,390
OR	25	25	98.0	90.0	2,000	2,450	2,250
PA	145	125	57.0	57.0	7,975	8,265	7,125
SD	220	225	61.0	63.0	12,800	13,420	14,175
TX	100	160	43.0	44.0	4,840	4,300	7,040
WI	280	205	68.0	61.0	18,600	19,040	12,505
Oth Sts ^{1 2}	284	256	64.5	62.9	18,193	18,325	16,115
US	2,324	2,186	64.2	60.5	146,193	149,195	132,150

¹ For 1999, Other States include AL, AR, CO, GA, IN, ME, MD, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, WA, WV, and WY.

² For 2000 and 2001, Other States include CO, GA, IN, ME, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, WA, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2001 Summary".

**Barley: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted July 1, 2001**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AZ	36	43	114.0	100.0	7,068	4,104	4,300
CA	85	110	68.0	67.0	6,400	5,780	7,370
CO	105	95	115.0	110.0	9,030	12,075	10,450
DE	28	27	81.0	74.0	2,184	2,268	1,998
ID	730	660	76.0	76.0	53,820	55,480	50,160
MD	50	50	82.0	69.0	4,000	4,100	3,450
MN	240	160	64.0	53.0	8,460	15,360	8,480
MT	950	850	40.0	41.0	57,500	38,000	34,850
ND	1,770	1,500	55.0	54.0	59,520	97,350	81,000
OR	140	100	60.0	55.0	6,885	8,400	5,500
PA	75	75	71.0	65.0	4,970	5,325	4,875
SD	105	80	55.0	43.0	3,552	5,775	3,440
UT	78	70	70.0	65.0	6,806	5,460	4,550
VA	65	45	89.0	80.0	4,920	5,785	3,600
WA	490	420	70.0	57.0	28,910	34,300	23,940
WY	95	90	83.0	84.0	7,310	7,885	7,560
Oth Sts ^{1 2}	159	139	65.5	57.5	8,957	10,418	7,999
US	5,201	4,514	61.1	58.4	280,292	317,865	263,522

¹ For 1999, Other States include KS, KY, MI, NE, NV, NJ, NC, OK, SC, TX, and WI.

² For 2000 and 2001, Other States include KS, KY, ME, MI, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, and WI. Individual State estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2001 Summary".

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001		2000	2001
				Jun 1	Jul 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	1,100	970	54.0	51.0	48.0	59,400	46,560
CA	350	380	70.0	75.0	70.0	24,500	26,600
CO	2,350	2,050	29.0	34.0	35.0	68,150	71,750
DE	63	58	66.0	59.0	60.0	4,158	3,480
GA	200	220	54.0	48.0	53.0	10,800	11,660
ID	730	710	90.0	77.0	77.0	65,700	54,670
IL	920	710	57.0	54.0	60.0	52,440	42,600
IN	510	380	69.0	66.0	66.0	35,190	25,080
KS	9,400	8,400	37.0	34.0	39.0	347,800	327,600
KY	420	340	57.0	56.0	62.0	23,940	21,080
MD	200	180	63.0	59.0	59.0	12,600	10,620
MI	500	550	72.0	68.0	68.0	36,000	37,400
MS	235	185	55.0	50.0	50.0	12,925	9,250
MO	950	760	52.0	50.0	54.0	49,400	41,040
MT	1,350	950	33.0	29.0	24.0	44,550	22,800
NE	1,650	1,700	36.0	36.0	39.0	59,400	66,300
NY	140	120	53.0	50.0	55.0	7,420	6,600
NC	550	500	50.0	36.0	36.0	27,500	18,000
OH	1,110	900	72.0	65.0	63.0	79,920	56,700
OK	4,200	3,800	34.0	27.0	32.0	142,800	121,600
OR	730	700	62.0	50.0	47.0	45,260	32,900
PA	195	160	53.0	48.0	51.0	10,335	8,160
SC	185	220	49.0	42.0	43.0	9,065	9,460
SD	1,280	370	42.0	33.0	34.0	53,760	12,580
TN	380	330	55.0	55.0	56.0	20,900	18,480
TX	2,200	3,000	30.0	32.0	34.0	66,000	102,000
VA	205	175	63.0	57.0	57.0	12,915	9,975
WA	1,800	1,750	73.0	63.0	61.0	131,400	106,750
WY	170	150	24.0	26.0	27.0	4,080	4,050
Oth Sts ¹	949	939	46.8	43.9	43.1	44,425	40,447
US	35,022	31,657	44.6	41.2	43.2	1,562,733	1,366,192

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 July 1, 2001**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001		2000	2001
				Jun 1	Jul 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>
AZ	85	87	95.0	93.0	91.0	8,075	7,917
CA	97	81	100.0	100.0	102.0	9,700	8,262
MT	470	530	28.0		27.0	13,160	14,310
ND	2,900	2,250	27.0		28.0	78,300	63,000
Oth Sts ¹	20	27	28.5		21.9	570	590
US	3,572	2,975	30.7		31.6	109,805	94,079

¹ Other States include MN and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2001 Summary".

**Other Spring Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted July 1, 2001**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
ID	570	500	75.0	68.0	50,560	42,750	34,000
MN	1,950	1,850	49.0	43.0	78,000	95,550	79,550
MT	3,100	3,250	25.0	23.0	108,000	77,500	74,750
ND	6,400	6,600	36.0	35.0	168,000	230,400	231,000
OR	125	134	46.0	34.0	5,049	5,750	4,556
SD	1,580	1,650	38.0	36.0	59,850	60,040	59,400
WA	620	630	54.0	40.0	27,280	33,480	25,200
Oth Sts	89	85	61.0	60.3	6,369	5,432	5,127
US	14,434	14,699	38.2	34.9	503,108	550,902	513,583

¹ Other States include CO, NV, UT, WI, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2001 Summary".

**Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 1999-2000
and Forecasted July 1, 2001 ¹**

Year	Winter			Spring			Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	White	Hard Red	White	Durum	
	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
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	781,498	380,341	204,353	473,481	40,102	94,079	1,973,854

¹ Wheat class estimates are based on varietal acreage survey data. The previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season. Washington wheat variety survey indicates winter wheat is 92 percent white and 67 percent of the spring wheat is white.

Winter Wheat: Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during this year. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are derived from actual field counts.

**Winter Wheat: Heads per Square Foot,
Selected States, 1997-2001**

State and Month	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ¹
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
CO July	41.5	40.3	42.1	48.0	34.2
Final	41.3	39.3	43.4	47.7	
ID July			45.0	55.2	
Final			45.0	55.2	
IL July	56.7	51.1	59.7	55.0	53.1
Final	56.6	51.2	59.6	55.0	
KS July	48.1	51.3	49.4	46.5	39.7
Final	48.1	51.3	49.4	46.5	
MO July	53.8	43.6	47.0	49.9	47.7
Final	53.8	43.6	47.0	49.9	
MT July	30.9	37.2	37.0	41.3	25.6
Final	32.3	38.8	36.3	40.3	
NE July	48.4	56.4	59.8	57.5	46.6
Final	47.9	56.7	57.9	58.3	
OH July	53.6	55.4	57.0	59.5	52.0
Final	53.5	55.1	57.3	59.5	
OK July	52.8	39.9	40.2	40.2	32.5
Final	53.2	40.1	40.1	40.2	
OR July			29.3	29.3	
Final			29.2	30.5	
TX July	42.9	39.6	40.7	31.4	33.4
Final	42.3	39.7	40.7	31.6	
WA July	32.8	38.2	35.1	40.6	37.3
Final	32.9	37.7	35.0	40.1	

¹ Final head counts will be published in the "Small Grains 2001 Summary" in September.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type,
State, and United States, 2000 and Forecasted July 1, 2001**

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<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	40,000	43,000	2,500	2,400	100,000	103,200
VA	17,500	19,000	2,440	2,200	42,700	41,800
US	57,500	62,000	2,482	2,339	142,700	145,000
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	102,000	100,000	2,405	2,200	245,310	220,000
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	21,000	22,000	2,350	2,200	49,350	48,400
SC	34,000	32,000	2,390	2,300	81,260	73,600
US	55,000	54,000	2,375	2,259	130,610	122,000
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,500	4,500	2,550	2,490	11,475	11,205
GA	31,000	27,000	2,220	2,250	68,820	60,750
US	35,500	31,500	2,262	2,284	80,295	71,955
Total 11-14	250,000	247,500	2,396	2,258	598,915	558,955

**Peaches: Total Production by Type, State, and United States,
1999-2000 and Forecasted July 1, 2001**

State	Total Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
AL	20.0	14.0	25.0
AR	12.0	18.0	16.0
CA			
All	1,822.0	1,855.0	1,830.0
Clingstone	1,059.0	1,064.0	1,050.0
Freestone	763.0	791.0	780.0
CO	3.0	19.0	18.0
CT	2.2	2.0	1.8
GA	110.0	115.0	135.0
ID	8.0	13.0	10.0
IL	19.0	23.0	18.5
IN	2.9	2.6	3.0
KS ¹	0.8		
KY	2.0	1.0	1.7
LA	0.8	1.2	2.0
MD	8.8	9.0	9.0
MA	2.0	2.1	1.8
MI	23.0	47.5	45.0
MO	10.5	9.5	8.5
NJ	70.0	65.0	75.0
NY	14.0	12.0	13.0
NC	28.0	32.0	12.0
OH	8.7	10.4	11.0
OK	15.0	14.0	12.0
OR	7.0	8.0	7.0
PA	75.0	60.0	65.0
SC	160.0	150.0	90.0
TN	3.1	2.5	4.0
TX	13.0	21.0	30.0
UT	6.2	11.0	9.0
VA	15.0	10.0	9.0
WA	51.0	65.0	60.0
WV	12.6	7.0	12.0
US	2,525.6	2,599.8	2,534.3

¹ Estimates discontinued in 2000.

**Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts: Total Production by Crop, State,
and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted July 1, 2001**

Crop and State	Total Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Grapes Table Type ¹			
CA	758,000	773,000	800,000
Grapes Wine Type			
CA	2,662,000	3,364,000	3,400,000
Grapes Raisin Type ¹			
CA	2,122,000	2,892,000	2,100,000
All Grapes			
CA	5,542,000	7,029,000	6,300,000
Apricots			
CA	85,000	92,000	75,000
UT ²		400	200
WA	5,500	6,500	6,000
US	90,500	98,900	81,200
	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Almonds (Shelled Basis) ³			
CA	833,000	703,000	850,000

¹ Fresh equivalent of dried and not dried.

² No significant commercial production in 1999 due to freeze damage.

³ Utilized production.

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

Month	Area				Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2000	2001
	2000	2001	2000	2001		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
May	3,075	2,805	1,670	2,030	4,625	4,570
Jun	2,585	3,535	1,585	2,035	4,425	4,800

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
1998-1999, 1999-2000 and Forecasted July 1, 2001¹**

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel ³						
AZ	550	600	450	21	22	17
CA	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	1,250	1,540	2,000	53	66	85
US	134,800	176,140	164,450	5,901	7,618	7,137
Valencia						
AZ	600	500	550	22	19	21
CA	15,000	24,000	23,000	563	900	863
FL	74,000	99,000	95,000	3,330	4,455	4,275
TX	180	200	235	8	8	10
US	89,780	123,700	118,785	3,923	5,382	5,169
All						
AZ	1,150	1,100	1,000	43	41	38
CA	36,000	64,000	57,000	1,350	2,400	2,138
FL	186,000	233,000	223,000	8,370	10,485	10,035
TX	1,430	1,740	2,235	61	74	95
US	224,580	299,840	283,235	9,824	13,000	12,306
Temples						
FL	1,800	1,950	1,250	81	88	56
Grapefruit						
White Seedless ⁴						
FL	17,800	20,900	18,700	757	888	795
Colored Seedless						
FL	28,700	31,900	27,200	1,220	1,356	1,156
Other ⁴						
FL	550	600		23	25	
All						
AZ	750	450	450	25	15	15
CA	7,300	7,000	6,500	244	235	218
FL	47,050	53,400	45,900	2,000	2,269	1,951
TX	6,100	5,930	7,200	244	237	288
US	61,200	66,780	60,050	2,513	2,756	2,472
Tangerines						
AZ ⁵	950	850	600	36	32	23
CA ^{5 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	8,800	327	451	387
Lemons						
AZ	3,450	3,100	3,400	131	118	129
CA	16,200	19,600	22,000	616	745	836
US	19,650	22,700	25,400	747	863	965
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 "Other" seedy grapefruit estimates discontinued after 1999-2000 crop. Included with white seedless beginning with the 2000-01 crop.

⁵ Includes tangelos and tangors.

⁶ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

**Dry Edible Peas: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2000-2001¹**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
ID	25.0	26.0	24.0	25.0
MT	28.0	25.0	24.0	24.0
ND	66.0	100.0	62.0	95.0
OR	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.5
WA	65.0	60.0	65.0	60.0
US	188.0	215.5	179.0	208.5

¹ Excludes both wrinkled seed peas and Austrian winter peas.

**Lentils: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2000-2001**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
ID	65.0	65.0	64.0	64.0
MT	22.0	15.0	21.0	14.0
ND	45.0	50.0	44.0	49.0
WA	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0
US	217.0	215.0	214.0	212.0

**Austrian Winter Peas: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2000-2001**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
ID	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7
MT ¹		6.0		5.9
OR	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.6
US	5.2	11.5	4.1	10.2

¹ Estimates began in 2001.

Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 2000-2001

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
Winter ¹								
CA	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	320	310	2,880	2,790
FL	8.2	7.8	8.0	5.0	260	240	2,080	1,200
Total	17.2	16.8	17.0	14.0	292	285	4,960	3,990
Spring ¹								
AZ	9.0	8.5	9.0	8.5	280	270	2,520	2,295
CA	18.8	15.5	18.8	15.5	395	390	7,426	6,045
FL	22.3	22.6	21.5	22.0	295	270	6,343	5,940
Hastings	17.2	17.0	16.5	16.5	295	270	4,868	4,455
Other FL	5.1	5.6	5.0	5.5	295	270	1,475	1,485
NC	17.5	18.0	17.0	17.5	200	180	3,400	3,150
TX	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.0	240	230	2,232	2,070
Total	77.4	74.1	75.6	72.5	290	269	21,921	19,500
Summer								
AL	5.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	170	160	697	640
CA	6.5	8.0	6.5	8.0	355	365	2,308	2,920
CO	8.1	5.0	7.9	4.8	355	370	2,805	1,776
DE	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.9	240	230	1,128	1,127
IL	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	350	340	1,855	1,802
KS	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.4	340	340	986	816
MD	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	260	240	1,222	1,128
MO	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	275	325	1,678	1,950
NJ	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	285	270	713	675
NM	3.3	2.2	3.0	2.2	350	350	1,050	770
TX	8.4	8.5	7.8	8.0	380	390	2,964	3,120
VA	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	205	210	1,292	1,323
Total	64.7	60.8	61.8	59.1	303	305	18,698	18,047

See footnotes at end of table.

--continued

Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 2000-2001 (continued)

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
Fall ²								
CA	8.7	2.5	8.7	2.5	430		3,741	
CO	75.8	68.1	75.6	67.9	370		27,972	
ID	415.0	370.0	413.0	368.0	369		152,320	
10 SW Co	28.0	26.0	28.0	26.0	490		13,720	
Other ID	387.0	344.0	385.0	342.0	360		138,600	
IN	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	280		784	
ME	64.0	62.0	64.0	62.0	280		17,920	
MA	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	255		638	
MI	49.0	47.5	47.5	45.5	315		14,963	
MN	66.0	57.0	59.0	51.0	360		21,240	
MT	11.5	9.6	11.3	9.5	310		3,503	
NE	26.0	21.5	24.7	21.1	410		10,127	
NV	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	450		3,150	
NM	6.8	4.0	6.8	4.0	400		2,720	
NY	22.0	23.5	21.3	23.0	280		5,964	
ND	124.0	110.0	110.0	106.0	245		26,950	
OH	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	270		1,134	
OR	57.0	46.5	56.5	46.0	543		30,683	
Malheur	10.5	9.0	10.5	9.0	425		4,463	
Other OR	46.5	37.5	46.0	37.0	570		26,220	
PA	13.5	14.0	13.0	13.5	270		3,510	
RI	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	275		138	
SD	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.6	290		812	
UT	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	290		435	
WA	180.0	165.0	180.0	165.0	600		108,000	
WI	86.0	85.0	84.5	84.0	400		33,800	
Total	1,228.0	1,107.0	1,197.2	1,089.2	393		470,504	
US	1,387.3	1,258.7	1,351.6	1,234.8	382		516,083	

¹ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

² The forecast of fall potato production will be released November 9, 2001.

**Fall Potatoes: Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potatoes,
11 Major States, 2000-2001**

State	Potato Types ¹					
	Reds		Whites		Russets	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CO	5	5	10	15	85	80
ID		1	6	5	94	94
ME	4	4	57	60	39	36
MI	3	4	82	80	15	16
MN	26	26	13	10	61	64
NY			100	100		
ND	19	19	36	40	45	41
OR	4	1	13	14	83	85
PA			100	100		
WA	2	3	15	4	83	93
WI	10	11	29	29	61	60
Total	5	6	23	22	72	72

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

**Fall Potatoes: Acres Planted for Certified Seed Potatoes,
by State and Total, 2000-2001 ¹**

State	2000 Crop			2001 Crop
	Entered for Certification	Certified	Percent Certified	Entered for Certification
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>
AK	100	158	158	150
CA	1,000	1,314	131	800
CO	16,831	15,932	95	16,813
ID	50,500	49,202	97	38,581
ME	14,636	15,813	108	14,000
MI	2,311	2,279	99	2,344
MN	11,000	9,324	85	8,000
MT	11,777	10,670	91	9,306
NE	5,000	5,047	101	7,000
NY	1,100	1,102	100	1,000
ND	20,963	19,935	95	22,221
OR	2,100	2,386	114	2,200
PA	245	273	111	256
SD	958	738	77	648
UT	62	62	100	50
WA	2,300	2,412	105	2,250
WI	10,500	10,609	101	10,450
Total	151,383	147,256	97	136,069

¹ Data supplied by State seed certification officials.

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

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	5,844.0	5,088.0	5,201.0	4,514.0
Corn for Grain ²	79,545.0	76,109.0	72,732.0	69,291.0
Corn for Silage			5,868.0	
Hay, All			59,854.0	63,833.0
Alfalfa			23,077.0	23,750.0
All Other			36,777.0	40,083.0
Oats	4,477.0	4,404.0	2,324.0	2,186.0
Proso Millet	440.0	550.0	370.0	
Rice	3,060.0	3,250.0	3,039.0	3,223.0
Rye	1,335.0	1,288.0	302.0	250.0
Sorghum for Grain ²	9,195.0	9,747.0	7,723.0	8,857.0
Sorghum for Silage			265.0	
Wheat, All	62,529.0	59,604.0	53,028.0	49,331.0
Winter	43,348.0	41,318.0	35,022.0	31,657.0
Durum	3,937.0	3,040.0	3,572.0	2,975.0
Other Spring	15,244.0	15,246.0	14,434.0	14,699.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,567.0	1,611.0	1,509.0	1,565.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	536.0	556.0	517.0	545.0
Mustard Seed	46.0	38.7	42.9	37.2
Peanuts	1,536.8	1,474.0	1,336.0	1,435.5
Rapeseed	4.0	2.5	3.9	2.4
Safflower	215.0	175.0	197.0	165.0
Soybeans for Beans	74,496.0	75,416.0	72,718.0	74,337.0
Sunflower	2,792.0	2,750.0	2,629.0	2,660.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	15,517.2	16,289.0	13,053.0	
Upland	15,347.0	16,054.0	12,884.0	
Amer-Pima	170.2	235.0	169.0	
Sugarbeets	1,565.2	1,368.1	1,374.3	1,337.2
Sugarcane			1,025.7	1,054.2
Tobacco			472.4	451.2
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	5.2	11.5	4.1	10.2
Dry Edible Beans	1,756.2	1,426.2	1,606.4	1,333.5
Dry Edible Peas	188.0	215.5	179.0	208.5
Lentils	217.0	215.0	214.0	212.0
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	1,258.7	1,351.6	1,234.8
Winter	17.2	16.8	17.0	14.0
Spring	77.4	74.1	75.6	72.5
Summer	64.7	60.8	61.8	59.1
Fall	1,228.0	1,107.0	1,197.2	1,089.2
Spearmint Oil			21.7	
Sweet Potatoes	98.0	95.9	94.9	93.1
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
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	61.1	58.4	317,865	263,522
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	60.5	149,195	132,150
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	40.0	2,223,440	1,973,854
Winter	"	44.6	43.2	1,562,733	1,366,192
Durum	"	30.7	31.6	109,805	94,079
Other Spring	"	38.2	34.9	550,902	513,583
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	305	18,698	18,047
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
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Citrus ²				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,513	2,756	2,472
K-Early Citrus (FL)	"	4	5	2
Lemons	"	747	863	965
Oranges	"	9,824	13,000	12,306
Tangelos (FL)	"	115	99	95
Tangerines	"	327	451	387
Temples (FL)	"	81	88	56
Non-Citrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	10,630.7	10,648.7	
Apricots	Ton	90.5	98.9	81.2
Bananas (HI)	Lb	24,500.0	29,000.0	
Grapes	Ton	6,236.3	7,658.0	
Olives (CA)	"	142.0	53.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lb	42,400.0	54,500.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,525.6	2,599.8	2,534.3
Pears	Ton	1,015.5	967.2	
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	850,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	40.0	24.0	
Pecans	Lb	406,100	209,850	
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
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,365,010	2,059,060	2,104,790	1,826,770
Corn for Grain ²	32,191,070	30,800,550	29,433,910	28,041,370
Corn for Silage			2,374,720	
Hay, All ³			24,222,320	25,832,580
Alfalfa			9,339,030	9,611,390
All Other			14,883,280	16,221,190
Oats	1,811,800	1,782,250	940,500	884,650
Proso Millet	178,060	222,580	149,740	
Rice	1,238,350	1,315,240	1,229,850	1,304,320
Rye	540,260	521,240	122,220	101,170
Sorghum for Grain ²	3,721,120	3,944,510	3,125,420	3,584,340
Sorghum for Silage			107,240	
Wheat, All ³	25,304,860	24,121,140	21,459,900	19,963,760
Winter	17,542,500	16,720,980	14,173,050	12,811,270
Durum	1,593,260	1,230,260	1,445,550	1,203,950
Other Spring	6,169,090	6,169,900	5,841,300	5,948,540
Oilseeds				
Canola	634,150	651,960	610,680	633,340
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	216,910	225,010	209,220	220,560
Mustard Seed	18,620	15,660	17,360	15,050
Peanuts	621,930	596,510	540,670	580,930
Rapeseed	1,620	1,010	1,580	970
Safflower	87,010	70,820	79,720	66,770
Soybeans for Beans	30,147,790	30,520,100	29,428,250	30,083,440
Sunflower	1,129,890	1,112,900	1,063,930	1,076,480
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	6,279,660	6,592,000	5,282,420	
Upland	6,210,780	6,496,890	5,214,030	
Amer-Pima	68,880	95,100	68,390	
Sugarbeets	633,420	553,660	556,170	541,150
Sugarcane			415,090	426,620
Tobacco			191,190	182,600
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	2,100	4,650	1,660	4,130
Dry Edible Beans	710,720	577,170	650,090	539,650
Dry Edible Peas	76,080	87,210	72,440	84,380
Lentils	87,820	87,010	86,600	85,790
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	509,380	546,980	499,710
Winter	6,960	6,800	6,880	5,670
Spring	31,320	29,990	30,590	29,340
Summer	26,180	24,610	25,010	23,920
Fall	496,960	447,990	484,490	440,790
Spearmint Oil			8,780	
Sweet Potatoes	39,660	38,810	38,410	37,680
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
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.29	3.14	6,920,690	5,737,510
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	2.17	2,165,560	1,918,150
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	2.69	60,512,120	53,719,500
Winter	3.00	2.90	42,530,620	37,181,650
Durum	2.07	2.13	2,988,400	2,560,410
Other Spring	2.57	2.35	14,993,100	13,977,440
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	34.23	848,130	818,600
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.

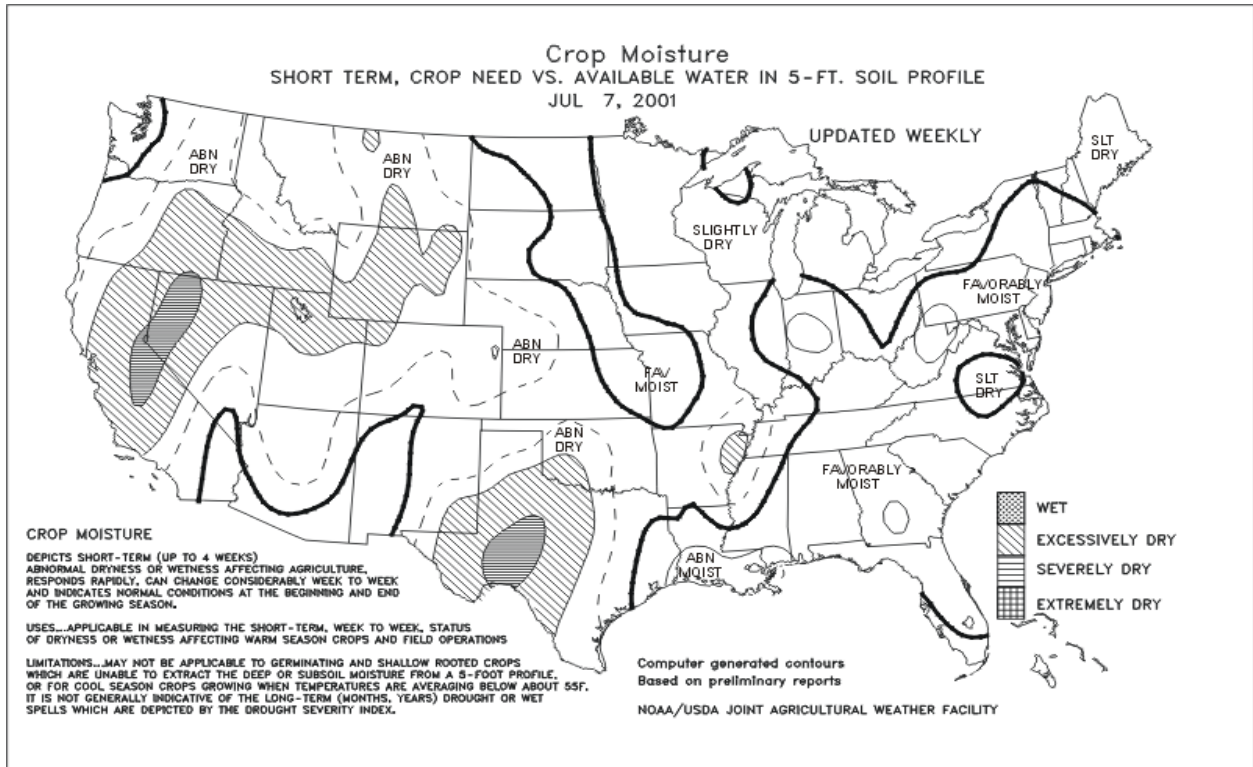
³ Yield is not estimated.

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

Crop	Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus ²			
Grapefruit	2,279,760	2,500,200	2,242,560
K-Early Citrus (FL)	3,630	4,540	1,810
Lemons	677,670	782,900	875,430
Oranges	8,912,180	11,793,400	11,163,820
Tangelos (FL)	104,330	89,810	86,180
Tangerines	296,650	409,140	351,080
Temples (FL)	73,480	79,830	50,800
Non-Citrus			
Apples	4,822,000	4,830,170	
Apricots	82,100	89,720	73,660
Bananas (HI)	11,110	13,150	
Grapes	5,657,440	6,947,190	
Olives (CA)	128,820	48,080	
Papayas (HI)	19,230	24,720	
Peaches	1,145,590	1,179,250	1,149,540
Pears	921,200	877,380	
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	385,550
Hazelnuts	36,290	21,770	
Pecans	184,200	95,190	
Pistachios (CA)	55,790	110,220	
Walnuts (CA)	256,730	216,820	
Maple Syrup	5,940	6,150	5,240

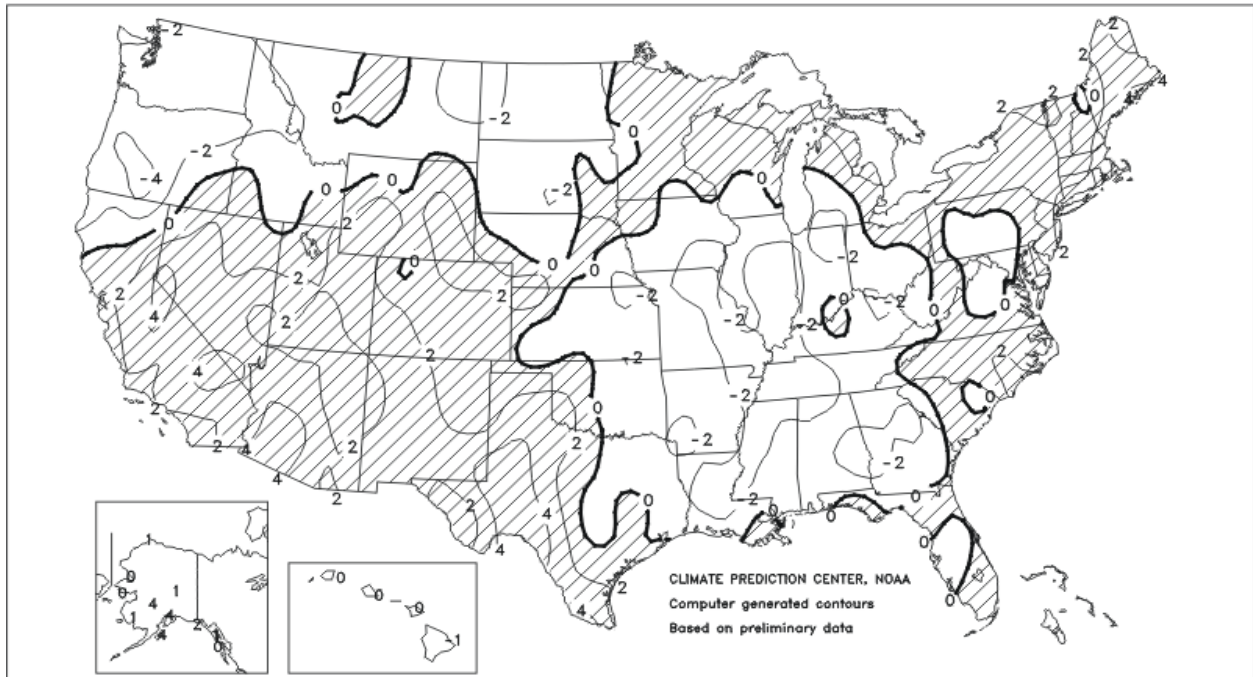
¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.

² Production years are 1998-1999, 1999-2000, and 2000-2001.



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

June 2001



June Weather Summary

The slow-moving remnants of Tropical Storm Allison highlighted an otherwise fairly typical June weather regime. Allison arrived along the Texas coast on June 5, then soaked the western and central Gulf Coast regions for nearly a week before finally departing the middle Atlantic region around mid-month. Despite the widespread flooding associated with Allison, agricultural impacts were relatively minor. Elsewhere in the South, widespread showers aided pastures and summer crops, despite lingering long-term precipitation deficits in many areas from the Delta eastward. Farther north, most of the Corn Belt received near-normal rainfall, favoring corn and soybean development. Pockets of wetness persisted until late in the month, however, across the upper Mississippi Valley and the east-central Plains, hampering final soybean planting and other fieldwork operations. Meanwhile, beneficial showers dampened the drought-affected northern High Plains and Northwest, providing limited relief to pastures, winter wheat, and spring-sown small grains. In contrast, very warm, mostly dry weather prevailed on the central and southern High Plains, aiding winter wheat harvest, but depleting topsoil moisture and increasing stress on summer crops. Hot, unfavorably dry conditions also affected the Great Basin and the Southwest, although seasonal showers increased toward month's end in the latter region.

Monthly temperatures averaged from near normal to as much as 3 degrees F below normal in the Midwest and Southeast, but were generally 1 to 5 degrees F above normal in California, the Great Basin, the Southwest, and New England. Readings averaged up to 4 degrees F above normal on the central and southern High Plains.

June Agricultural Summary

Above-normal precipitation erased topsoil moisture shortages and reduced subsoil moisture deficits in the Southeast, especially along the Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coastal Plains. Abnormally wet weather provided much-needed moisture for small grain development in the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest, but cooler-than-normal weather slightly hampered growth. In the central and southern Great Plains, hot weather quickly ripened winter wheat fields and below-normal precipitation aided harvest. In the Corn Belt, temperatures and precipitation were mostly favorable for crop development, although periods of cool temperatures briefly hampered growth. Some crops, mainly along the Ohio River Valley, were stressed by moisture shortages. Also, a few fields, mostly in the western and northern Corn Belt, were damaged by hail, high winds, and wet soils. Above-normal temperatures promoted crop development in the Southwest, but dry weather increased irrigation requirements.

Corn emerged quickly in the northern and western Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains during the first half of the month. However, emerged fields deteriorated and early-month growth was slow due to cold night time temperatures. Meanwhile, conditions improved in the central Great Plains and southern Corn Belt, where precipitation temporarily reduced moisture shortages and temperatures were near normal. After mid-month, conditions were boosted by warm weather, especially east of the Mississippi River. The much-needed heat accelerated vegetative growth and removed excessive moisture in many areas. As surplus soil moisture diminished, plants exhibited a noticeably healthier color. However, stands were spotty and uneven in some fields. In the southern Great Plains and along the lower Ohio River Valley, moisture shortages gradually increased, while fields in the Southeast received much-needed rainfall at the critical reproductive and ear-filling stages. On July 1, 8 percent of the acreage was at or beyond the silking stage, equal to last year's progress, and slightly ahead of normal.

Favorably dry weather aided soybean planting across the northern Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains during most of the month. However, rain frequently delayed planting progress in parts of Kansas, Missouri, and Wisconsin. Fields rapidly emerged across the Corn Belt, but cool weather hindered vegetative development during the first half of the month. In some areas, excessive soil moisture also contributed to slow growth. After mid-month, warm weather and increased sunshine improved conditions across most of the Corn Belt, especially east of the Mississippi river. However, moisture shortages stressed some fields in the lower Ohio Valley. Ninety-five percent of the crop was emerged and 12 percent was blooming by July 1. In the eastern Corn Belt, virtually all of the fields were emerged and blooming exceeded the 5-year average at the end of June. Emergence lagged in Missouri and Wisconsin, and neared completion slightly later than normal in Iowa and Minnesota. In the lower Mississippi Valley, well over one-half of the Louisiana and Mississippi fields were blooming. A few fields were blooming in the northern and western Corn Belt, but progress was behind normal.

Cool weather hindered winter wheat development in parts of the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest. Fields progressed to the heading stage well behind normal in South Dakota and Oregon and slightly behind normal in Idaho. In the central and southern High Plains, above normal heat quickly ripened fields and dry weather aided rapid harvest progress. By July 1, harvest was virtually complete in Oklahoma and approached completion in Texas and Kansas. Below-normal temperatures slightly delayed ripening in the Corn Belt and lower Mississippi Valley, but development remained ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest neared completion ahead of normal in Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri, but progress lagged slightly behind normal in Ohio, and Michigan.

Barley, oat, and spring wheat development were aided by above-normal precipitation across the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest. In the Corn Belt and upper Mississippi Valley, soil moisture supplies were mostly

adequate to sustain oat development even though precipitation was below normal in some areas. Mild temperatures also supported small grain development, although vegetative growth and biological progress were slightly hindered. Barley, oat, and spring wheat fields headed much later than normal in Minnesota. The spring wheat crop entered the heading stage well behind normal in Idaho and South Dakota and slightly behind normal in North Dakota. Oats entered the heading stage several days later than normal in Iowa, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Barley and spring wheat headed slightly ahead of normal in the Pacific Northwest.

Cotton planting neared completion later than normal along the southern Atlantic Coastal Plain, especially in South Carolina, mainly due to soil moisture shortages. Emergence and early-month growth were also hindered by moisture shortages. However, emergence and growth accelerated after early-month dryness was erased by frequent storms, including heavy precipitation from the remnants of tropical storm Allison. Temperatures averaged slightly below normal in the Southeast and lower Mississippi Valley, but late-month heat accelerated crop development. In the southern Great Plains, above-normal temperatures promoted rapid biological development, but by the end of the month, many fields were stressed by moisture shortages. Heat also stimulated development in the Southwest and growers irrigated fields to support growth.

Rice fields progressed ahead of normal along the western Gulf Coast, where almost one-half of Louisiana's crop and more the one-third of Texas's acreage was headed by July 1. Some fields along the Gulf Coast approached maturity and were drained for harvest. In the interior Mississippi Delta, a few fields entered the heading stage, but progress lagged slightly behind the 5-year average on July 1. Abundant heat promoted rapid development in California during most of the month.

Sorghum planting was complete ahead of normal in the lower Mississippi Valley and progressed ahead of normal across most of the Great Plains and Corn Belt. Fields entered the heading stage ahead of normal along the western Gulf Coast and interior Mississippi Delta. On July 1, almost three-fourth's of Louisiana's acreage, one-half of Texas's crop, and one-third of Arkansas's fields were headed.

The peanut crop developed slightly ahead of normal due to rapid progress along the mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain. Thirty-six percent of the acreage was pegging by July 1, compared with 32 percent last year and the average of 34 percent. Pegging advanced slightly behind normal in interior areas of the eastern Gulf Coast. Progress varied considerably in the southern Great Plains.

Oats: Production is forecast at 132 million bushels, 11 percent below last year's 149 million bushels and the lowest production on record. The forecasted yield is 60.5 bushels per acre, down 3.7 bushels from 2000. Area for harvest is estimated at 2.19 million acres, down 6 percent from last year, but unchanged from the previous estimate.

The crop developed behind normal across most of the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains, and by the end of June, just over one-half of the acreage was headed. Fields progressed to the heading stage much later than normal in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Development lagged slightly behind normal across most of the remaining Corn Belt and Great Plains States. However, Ohio's crop advanced to the heading stage earlier than normal. Soil moisture supplies were mostly adequate for development in the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains during the month, but cool weather limited growth early in the month. Seasonal temperatures accelerated development after mid-month.

Barley: Barley production for 2001 is forecast at 264 million bushels, down 17 percent from 2000. The first forecast for 2001 indicates producers expect to average 58.4 bushels per acre, a decrease of 2.7 bushels from last year's near record high. Area harvested, at 4.51 million acres, is 13 percent below the 5.20 million acres harvested in 2000, but unchanged from the previous estimate. The combination of lower expected yields, and a decrease in harvested acres, has reduced forecast production to its lowest level since 1953.

Yield forecasts in the northern Great Plains States are down due to a delayed planting season hampered by a cool, wet spring. Producers in North Dakota, the largest barley producing State, expect yields to average 54 bushels per acre, a decrease of 1 bushel from the 2000 yield. However, the neighboring States of South Dakota and Minnesota are expecting yield declines of 12 and 11 bushels, respectively, following a favorable growing season last year. Late season frosts and below normal precipitation have limited yields in the Rocky Mountain States. A dry growing season this year, following a favorable season last year, has reduced yields in the Eastern States as compared to a year ago. Heading progress in the five major-producing States was 40 percent complete as of July 1, compared with the 5-year average of 38 percent. Condition of the crop at that time was rated 56 percent good to excellent, compared to 63 percent last year.

Winter Wheat: Acres for harvest as grain are forecast at 31.7 million, down 10 percent from 2000. Harvest progress in the 18 major producing States had reached 55 percent completion by July 1. This is 6 percentage points behind last year but 10 points ahead of average.

Increased yields from last month's forecast were seen in most of the Hard Red Wheat (HRW) States. Head counts were down slightly from last month's Objective Yield survey in the six HRW States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas). Weight per head is up 17 percent from last month to near record levels due mainly to timely precipitation. Montana finally received some relief from the drought with rainfall across the

State during the first half of June. Harvest progress in Kansas was near normal. In Nebraska, harvest was about one week behind normal on July 1. Favorable weather in Texas and Oklahoma allowed harvest to progress rapidly.

Harvested yields are better than previously expected in many of the Soft Red Wheat (SRW) States. Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee now expect record high yields. Collective head count forecasts are virtually unchanged in the SRW Objective Yield States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio), but average weight per head is up 12 percent from a month ago. Arkansas yield decline is due mainly to Hessian fly damage, which resulted in severe lodging when storms moved through during June.

White wheat yield prospects are unchanged from last month in Idaho and Michigan. Continued dry conditions in the Pacific Northwest led to lower yield expectations in Oregon and Washington. Recent rains and favorable growing conditions in New York resulted in a higher yield forecast than a month ago.

Durum Wheat: Area for 2001 grain harvest is expected to total 2.98 million acres, down 17 percent from last year. Harvest in the California Imperial Valley was finished by the middle of June, with protein levels reported to be average to below average. In North Dakota the crop development is slightly behind the five-year average and well behind last year. As of July 1 the condition of the crop, at 73 percent good to excellent, is comparable to last year.

Other Spring Wheat: Harvested area is forecast at 14.7 million acres, up 2 percent from last year.

The Pacific Northwest (Idaho, Oregon, Washington) production forecast is down 22 percent from a year ago. Hot, dry conditions have advanced the crop development ahead of normal in Washington. As of July 1, 68 percent of the Oregon crop was in poor to fair condition. In Idaho 58 percent of the crop was rated good to excellent compared to the 85 percent good to excellent last year at this time.

Spring wheat in Montana benefitted from rains received in June however, the rain may have come too late for some of the earlier planted wheat. In the Dakotas and Minnesota development of the crop is lagging behind normal mainly due to late plantings.

Lentils: Planted acreage of lentils in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Washington is estimated at 215,000 acres, down 1 percent from last year but 18 percent higher than 1999. Harvested acreage is estimated at 212,000. Washington growers planted 85,000 acres of lentils, the same as a year ago, but up 13 percent from two years ago. Growers in Idaho planted 65,000 acres to lentils in 2001, the same level as last year. This is 7 percent more acreage than in 1999. Growers plan to harvest 64,000 acres. Planted acreage in North Dakota is estimated at 50,000 acres, up 11 percent from the previous year and 85 percent above 1999. Montana is the only State where less acreage was devoted to lentils than in 2000. Montana growers planted 15,000 acres this year, 32 percent fewer than last year and 21 percent less than 1999. Growers plan on harvesting 14,000 acres.

Dry Edible Peas: Planted acreage of dry edible peas in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington is estimated at 215,500 acres, up 15 percent from last year but 20 percent below 1999. Acreage planted in North Dakota, at 100,000 acres, is up 52 percent from a year ago. This is the same level as in 1998. North Dakota growers are expected to harvest 95,000 acres. Idaho dry edible pea growers planted 26,000 acres in 2001, up 4 percent from last year. Growers plan to harvest 25,000 acres. Oregon growers devoted 4,500 acres to dry edible peas, an increase of 13 percent from the previous year.

Washington farmers planted dry edible peas on 60,000 acres, 8 percent less than in 2000 and 45 percent less than in 1999. Cool, spring temperatures benefitted this year's crop. Most of the dry edible peas are in average to above average condition. Growers plan to harvest all 60,000 acres. Montana dry edible pea growers planted 25,000 acres, down 11 percent from a year ago and 32 percent below 1999. Growers plan to harvest 24,000 of these acres. High winds earlier in the growing season have had an adverse effect on the dry edible pea crop.

Austrian Winter Peas: Planted acreage of Austrian winter peas in Idaho, Montana, and Oregon is estimated at 11,500 acres and harvested acreage is estimated at 10,200 acres. Montana growers planted 6,000 acres in 2001. This is Montana's first year in the Austrian winter pea estimating program. They plan to harvest 5,900 acres. Planted acreage in Idaho totaled 4,000 acres, unchanged from the 2000 crop year but 20 percent less than in 1999. Harvested acreage is estimated at 3,700 acres. Austrian winter pea planted acreage in Oregon is estimated at 1,500 acres, up 25 percent from a year ago and 36 percent above 1999. Harvested area is estimated at 600 acres.

Tobacco: U.S. all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 559.0 million pounds, down 7 percent from the 2000 crop and 15 percent below 1999. Yield per acre for flue-cured is forecast at 2,258 pounds, down 138 pounds from 2000, but up 96 pounds from two years ago. Forecasted yields for all flue-cured types decreased from last year in every State except Georgia, where a slight increase in forecast.

North Carolina's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 371.6 million pounds, down 6 percent from the 2000 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,252 pounds, down 169 pounds from 2000. On July 1, soil moisture levels were rated 80 percent in the adequate to surplus range. The State has received ample rainfall amounts which has

raised soil moisture to excess levels. Therefore, increased incidences of blue mold and other diseases have kept yields down in the eastern part of the State.

Flue-cured tobacco production in South Carolina is forecast at 73.6 million pounds, down 9 percent from the 2000 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,300 pounds, down 90 pounds from last year. The crop is reported to be in good condition as many farmers are preparing for harvest. Recent rains have improved the growth and development of the crop.

Georgia's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 60.8 million pounds, down 12 percent from the 2000 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,250 pounds, up 30 pounds from last year. Temperatures across the State during June were near normal but rainfall has been above normal. This rainfall, combined with high humidity, has increased the disease and insect pressure on the flue-cured crop. Harvest is about 8 percent complete, which is behind the five-year average of 12 percent.

Flue-cured tobacco production in Virginia is forecast at 41.8 million pounds, down 2 percent from the 2000 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,200 pounds, down 240 pounds from last year. Despite near ideal transplanting conditions and ample moisture the first half of June, growers are now concerned with the lack of moisture and plant development. The last half of June has been extremely dry and sustained high temperatures have affected maturity. Flue-cured condition rates mostly fair to good, but has declined the last several weeks.

Florida's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 11.2 million pounds, down 2 percent from last year's crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,490 pounds, down 60 pounds from the 2000 crop. Harvest began about mid-June and there are no indications of delays due to rainfall.

All Potatoes: Potato farmers across the United States have planted an estimated 1.26 million acres of potatoes in all four seasons in 2001, down 9 percent from last year. Area for harvest, forecast at 1.23 million acres, is also down 9 percent from a year ago. By season, winter planted acreage is down 2 percent from the previous year, spring planted potatoes are off 4 percent, summer potatoes dropped 6 percent, and fall plummeted 10 percent from a year ago. In earlier forecasts, winter production fell 20 percent from a last year, while spring potato output fell 11 percent. The summer forecast places production down 3 percent from a year ago.

Fall Potatoes: Area planted to fall potatoes this year is estimated at 1.11 million acres, down 10 percent from last year. Harvested area is expected to total 1.09 million acres, down 9 percent from a year ago.

Production in eastern States planted an estimated 102,800 acres of fall potatoes this year, the same as last year. Maine's planted acreage is estimated at 62,000 acres, down 3 percent from last year. New York's planted acreage is up 7 percent and Pennsylvania gained 4 percent from a year ago. Acreage in Massachusetts and Rhode Island remained the same as last year. Dry spring weather in New England and New York allowed a rapid planting pace, well ahead of normal. Maine potatoes were 90 percent planted by June 1, 2001 compared with 65 percent normally. Planting progressed at a rapid pace in New York and crop development was early. Harvest on Long Island was underway for roadside stand sales by July 1. Pennsylvania's planting season was cooler than normal but warmed up during mid-spring. Crop progress is now about normal.

In the central States, an estimated 331,200 acres of fall potatoes were planted this year, down 8 percent from last year. Seven of eight States in the country's mid section had lower acreage than last year. South Dakota dropped 20 percent from last year's acreage, Nebraska is off 17 percent, Minnesota fell 14 percent, and North Dakota lost 11 percent from last year's planted acreage. Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin trimmed 3, 2, and 1 percent, respectively, from last year's planted acreage. Only Indiana planted more acres than last year, up 3 percent. A wet spring delayed planting in several Midwest States. Growers were still trying to plant potatoes in late June in Minnesota's Red River Valley where there was just too much moisture during most of the spring. Michigan planting progress was delayed by wet soils and the fear of blight development. Warm June weather improved crop conditions in North Dakota after numerous spring planting delays. Wisconsin's potatoes are late but in good condition.

Planted acreage of potatoes in the western States estimated at 673,000 acres, down 12 percent from last year. Each of the western States planted fewer acres than a year ago. Water shortage cut California's planted acreage by 71 percent and Oregon's by 18 percent. Idaho's growers planted 11 percent fewer potato acres than last year. Washington growers trimmed their potato acreage by 8 percent. Colorado's fall potato farmers planted 10 percent fewer acres than a year ago. New Mexico chopped their planted potato acreage by 41 percent. Nevada potato acreage was cut by 14 percent and Utah dropped 13 percent. Montana's seed acreage was reduced by 17 percent. The Pacific Northwest has turned drier than normal this year. Power and water buy back programs also encouraged some potato acreage reduction along with the memory of low prices from last year's record high production.

Summer Potatoes: Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 18.0 million cwt in 2001, down 3 percent from a year ago. Harvested acreage is forecast at 59,100 acres, down 4 percent from the previous year while the average yield of 305 cwt per acre is up 2 cwt from last year. Acreage cuts are particularly sharp in Colorado and New Mexico as growers made adjustments after last year's record high fall crop. Smaller potato crops are also

expected in Kansas, Alabama, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, and Illinois. California, Missouri, Texas, and Virginia are forecasting larger summer potato crops than a year ago.

Record high yields per acre are predicted in Missouri and Colorado for summer potatoes. Harvest is nearing completion in southeast Missouri but not yet begun in the northwest. Warm June weather was favorable for growing conditions in Colorado, but planted acreage is down 38 percent from last year. Yields are also expected to be at or above last year in New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, California, and Virginia. Harvest is active in the Mid-Atlantic States. Virginia's early harvest is ahead of normal, with 18 percent dug as of July 1, 2001. June rains came at critical times in Maryland and Delaware and harvest is underway. New Jersey was dry in April and May but humid weather in June pushed potato crop progress forward. Alabama growers reduced planted acreage 20 percent from last year. Early harvest is active but yields are moderate. California summer potatoes are in good condition as harvest gets underway.

Peaches: The July 2001 forecast of U.S. peach production is 2.53 billion pounds, down 3 percent from 2000 but less than 1 percent above two years ago. Twelve States forecast increases in production from last year while 16 States expect declines and 1 State is unchanged.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 1.05 billion pounds, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 1 percent below 2000. Crop set looks good in the early varieties, while lighter sets have been reported in the late varieties. Harvest began on June 22 in the Kingsburg area.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 780.0 million pounds, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 1 percent below 2000. A hailstorm in April caused significant losses in the Fresno area. The hail damage is more prominent in the fresh market crop than the processed market crop. Harvest is progressing well with 30 percent of the harvest completed by the end of June.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 135.0 million pounds, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but up 17 percent from 2000. Recent rains caused some losses from brown rot but also helped peaches to size. Harvest was 54 percent complete by the end of June, a week behind normal. Alabama and Tennessee production are up 79 and 60 percent, respectively, from 2000. Louisiana is up 67 percent and Texas is up 43 percent from last season. Peach production in Kentucky is forecast at 1.7 million pounds, up 70 percent from last year. The south-central States reported heavy fruit set due to good weather during the pollination period.

The South Carolina peach crop is forecast at 90.0 million pounds, the same as the June 1 forecast but down 40 percent from last year. Harvest has progressed at a near normal pace with the overall condition of the crop at mostly fair to good. North Carolina's peach crop, forecast at 12.0 million pounds, is down 63 percent from last year and 57 percent below two years ago. Production in Virginia is down 10 percent from 2000. Frost damage in April, sporadic hail damage, and a dry spell in May and June have reduced crop expectations in the Carolinas and Virginia.

In New Jersey, production is forecast at 75.0 million pounds, 15 percent above the previous year and up 7 percent from 1999. Production in New York is forecast at 13.0 million pounds, 8 percent above 2000 but 7 percent below two years ago. Both New Jersey and New York expect a good crop due to favorable weather conditions and minor losses to frost and hail. Production in Pennsylvania is forecast at 65.0 million pounds, 8 percent above last year but down 13 percent from 1999. Pennsylvania is having an excellent crop due to favorable weather but continues to lose acres due to the plum pox virus. West Virginia's peach crop is expected to be up 71 percent from 2000 but 5 percent below 1999. Production in Massachusetts is forecast to be 14 percent below 2000 and production in Connecticut is down 10 percent from last year. Both New England States reported heavy losses due to frost damage. Production is unchanged from last year in Maryland.

Michigan's peach crop is forecast at 45.0 million pounds, 5 percent below 2000 but 96 percent above 1999. Peach production in Indiana and Ohio are up 15 and 6 percent, respectively, from last year. All three States report adequate moisture with good fruit set. Illinois' production, at 18.5 million pounds, is down 20 percent from 2000 mostly due to frost losses. Production is down 11 percent in Missouri. Production is also down 11 percent in Arkansas and 14 percent in Oklahoma. These four States had dry conditions last fall which has reduced production potential for this year. Two severe ice storms damaged orchards in Arkansas and Oklahoma over the winter.

The Washington peach crop is forecast at 60.0 million pounds, 8 percent below last year but up 18 percent from 1999. Poor weather during pollination reduced fruit set and production expectations in Washington. Idaho's production is forecast at 10.0 million pounds, down 23 percent from last year. Production is also down from 2000 in Oregon, Colorado, and Utah.

California Grapes: California's all grape production is forecast at 6.30 million tons, down 10 percent from last year's record high crop but up 14 percent from 1999. Wine type grapes account for 54 percent of California's total production, raisin types account for 33 percent, while the remaining 13 percent are table type grapes.

Wine type variety grape production is forecast at a record high 3.40 million tons, up 1 percent from last season's crop and 28 percent higher than the 1999 crop. Most areas had ideal weather conditions during bloom. The Pope Valley in the North Coast region and a few vineyards in the Sierra Foothills experienced frost damage. Overall, production loss is expected to be minor.

California's raisin type variety grape production is forecast at 2.10 million tons, down 27 percent from last year and 1 percent below the 1999 crop. Ideal weather conditions during bloom allowed for a consistent bloom throughout the bunch. However, bunches per vine space are reported to be less this year than last and hot weather in June is expected to have a negative effect on the crop. Maturity is a few days ahead of normal. Harvest of the Thompson Seedless variety for fresh use was active through late June in the Coachella Valley.

Table type grape production is expected to be 800,000 tons, up 3 percent from last year and 6 percent greater than 1999. Harvest was active through late June in the Coachella Valley. Picking began in the southern San Joaquin Valley by July 1, with Perlette and Flame Seedless the primary varieties harvested.

Apricots: The final forecast for the 2001 apricot crop is 81,200 tons, down 18 percent from last year's production and 10 percent below 1999. California's 2001 apricot production is forecast at 75,000 tons, down 18 percent from last year and 12 percent below 1999. This represents 92 percent of the U.S. apricot crop. High temperatures in California during May and June were extremely detrimental to fruit size and therefore overall production. Washington's production, at 6,000 tons, is 8 percent below 2000 but 9 percent above 1999. Washington apricots experienced a good bloom but cold weather during pollination caused a reduction in fruit set. Harvest of the early varieties is just getting started.

Almonds: California's 2001 almond production is forecast at a record high 850 million meat pounds based upon results of an objective measurement survey. The expected production is down 3 percent from May's subjective forecast, but up 21 percent from last year's crop, which was the previous record high. The forecast is based on 525,000 bearing acres, 5 percent above 2000. Average yield is forecast at 1,620 pounds per acre, 210 pounds higher than last year.

This increased production was expected because of the combination of higher bearing acres and 2001 being the high production year of the alternate bearing cycle. The weather during the critical bloom was variable, but warm temperatures in May and June helped get the crop back on track with crop development near or slightly behind last year. Early in the year, heavy rain and cool temperatures decreased the ability of bees to successfully pollinate many early variety orchards. This resulted in an uneven set with some late varieties having a heavy set, while some early varieties were very light.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 4.80 million pounds for June, 5 percent higher than May and 8 percent more than June 2000. Area in crop totaled 3,535 acres, 26 percent higher than last month and 37 percent higher than last year. Harvested area, at 2,035 acres, is virtually unchanged from May but 28 percent above last June. Weather conditions were variable during June with a mix of sunshine and showers. Soil moisture in non-irrigated orchards has been adequate. Longer days and warm temperatures were favorable for orchard growth and fruit development.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2000-01 grapefruit crop for the United States is 2.47 million tons, down 1 percent from the June 1 forecast and 10 percent less than last season's utilized production. The Florida grapefruit forecast is 45.9 million boxes (1.95 million tons), 1 percent less than the June 1 forecast and 14 percent lower than the previous season. This represents the smallest Florida grapefruit crop since the 1991-92 season. The all white grapefruit forecast, which includes seedless and seedy varieties, is reduced to 18.7 million boxes (795,000 tons), 2 percent less than last month's forecast and 13 percent below last season. The colored seedless utilization is forecast at 27.2 million boxes (1.16 million tons), down 1 percent from the previous forecast and 15 percent below the final utilization from a season ago. Harvest is virtually complete. The route survey shows less than 5 percent of the white and nearly 11 percent of the colored rows are unpicked. These rows may remain unharvested.

The California grapefruit forecast is reduced to 6.50 million boxes (218,000 tons), 10 percent less than the April 1 forecast and 7 percent lower than last season's utilization. Fruit set is light compared to last season, but fruit size is larger. Scars and sunburn are the main grower concerns. Picking is active in Riverside and southern Central Valley areas. The July 1 grapefruit forecast for Texas is 7.20 million boxes (288,000 tons), 7 percent more than the April 1 forecast and 21 percent higher than the previous season. Harvest is complete. Arizona's July 1 forecast is 450,000 boxes (15,000 tons), 31 percent lower than the previous forecast, but the same as last season. Some groves will remain unpicked due to market conditions.

Tangerines: The 2000-01 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 387,000 tons, virtually 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 June 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 but very close to the average of the past five seasons. The Arizona tangerine forecast is reduced to 600,000 boxes (23,000 tons), 8 percent below the previous forecast

and 29 percent lower than last season. California's forecast of 2.60 million boxes (98,000 tons) is carried forward from April.

Lemons: The 2000-01 lemon forecast for the United States is 965,000 tons, up 1 percent from the April 1 forecast and 12 percent higher than last season. California utilized production is forecast at 22.0 million boxes (836,000 tons), unchanged from April, but 12 percent more than the previous season. Picking continues in the south coastal regions. Quality and size of fruit remain good. Weather conditions since April have allowed for an unhindered harvest. The Arizona lemon crop forecast, at 3.40 million boxes (129,000 tons), is 6 percent above the April forecast and up 10 percent from last season. The harvest is complete.

Temples: Florida's Temple forecast remains at 1.25 million boxes (56,000 tons), the same as in June. This season's crop is 36 percent lower than the 1.95 million boxes (88,000 tons) recorded last season. Below freezing weather in December and the lack of demand have led to the lowest recorded utilization, including freeze seasons, since the series began in the 1953-54 season. The largest crop, at 6.00 million boxes, was recorded in 1979-80.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast for 2000-01 is 2.10 million boxes (94,500 tons), unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 5 percent lower than last season. Tangelo utilization peaked at 6.40 million boxes in the 1979-80 season and has declined slowly over the last 20 seasons. This is the smallest crop since the 1968-69 season.

K-Early Citrus: The K-Early Citrus Fruit forecast for 2000-01 remains at 40,000 boxes (1,800 tons), unchanged from June but 70,000 boxes fewer than last season. 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.

Florida Citrus: Numerous heavy rains and thunderstorms occurred throughout June in all citrus growing counties. Most growers have discontinued the regular use of irrigation. An abundance of new growth appears on virtually all well cared for trees. New crop fruit is making very good progress with most oranges now bigger than golf balls and grapefruit nearly baseball size. Temples, tangerines, and tangelos are anywhere from marble to golf ball size.

Valencia harvest was very active the first week of June when nearly four million boxes of fruit were moved. However, by the last week of the month utilization was down to a million boxes. Grapefruit movement was very slow during the month. There were just over 600,000 boxes of grapefruit used during June. Honey tangerine harvest was complete by the middle of the month. Caretakers were cutting cover crops, spraying, fertilizing, hedging, topping, and burning dead trees.

Texas Citrus: The citrus harvest was extended a month longer than last season due to cooler winter weather which slowed maturity. Overall quality was good but prices received by growers were down.

California Citrus: The Valencia orange harvest is in full swing. The lemon harvest continued in the south coast areas. Grapefruit harvest slowed in the desert area but was active in Riverside County. New crop oranges were experiencing "June drop" during the past month.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Fruit growers conducted summer cultural activities that included weed control, fungicide applications, and irrigation of trees and vines. Picking of many fruit crops occurred during June. Grapes for fresh use were harvested in the Coachella Valley. Perlette and Flame Seedless were the primary varieties. Table grape harvesting began in the San Joaquin Valley in late June. Grape growers were also treating vineyards for fungal diseases. Insecticides and fungicides were applied to apple trees. Warmer temperatures in June proved favorable for maturing stone fruit. Harvest of apricots, freestone peaches, nectarines, and plums was also active. Picking of Clingstone peaches began in the Kingsburg area towards the end of June. Figs were developing well and beginning to color. The cherry harvest was virtually complete by mid-June. Strawberry harvest remained active.

Reliability of July 1 Crop Production Forecast

Wheat Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 25 and July 5 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 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 9,000 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 July 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 75 percent of the U.S. production. In July and August, 2000, 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 July 1 forecasts.

Orange Estimating Procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. Reports from growers and packers in Arizona, California, and Texas were also used for setting estimates. These four States submit their analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published July 1 forecast.

Revision Policy: The July 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season 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 July 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the July 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 July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 1.8 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 1.8 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.0 percent. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 26 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 65 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 orange production forecast is 1.3 percent. This means that chances are two out of three that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.3 percent. Chances are nine out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.2 percent. Differences between the July 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 104,000 tons, ranging from 1,000 tons to 370,000 tons. The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. The difference does not imply that the July 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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

Mark Harris, Chief	(202) 720-2127
Field Crops Section	
Greg Thessen, Head	(202) 720-2127
Rhonda Brandt - Corn, Proso Millet	(202) 720-9526
Herman Ellison - Soybeans, Minor Oilseeds	(202) 720-7369
Lance Honig - Wheat, Rye	(202) 720-8068
Jay V. Johnson - Cotton, Cotton Ginnings	(202) 720-5944
Roy Karkosh - Hay, Sorghum, Barley	(202) 690-3234
Mark E. Miller - Oats, Sugar Crops, Weekly Crop Weather	(202) 720-7621
Mark R. Miller - Peanuts, Rice	(202) 720-7688
Fruit, Vegetable & Special Crops Section	
Jim Smith, Head	(202) 720-2127
Arvin Budge - Dry Beans, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes	(202) 720-4285
Dave DeWalt - Citrus, Nuts, Tropical Fruits	(202) 720-5412
Debbie Flippin - Fresh Vegetables, Mushrooms	(202) 720-3250
Steve Gunn - Apples, Cherries, Cranberries, Prunes, Plums	(202) 720-4288
Jim Smith - Noncitrus Fruits, Mint, Dry Peas	(202) 720-2127
Darin Jantzi - Berries, Grapes, Maple Syrup, Tobacco	(202) 720-7235
Kim Ritchie - Hops	(360) 902-1940
Jim Smith - Nuts, Floriculture, Nursery	(202) 720-2127
Biz Wallingsford - Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries	(202) 720-2157

The next "Crop Production" report will be released at 8:30 a.m. ET on August 10, 2001.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C., 20250-9410, or call 202-720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

ACCESS TO REPORTS!!

For your convenience, there are several ways to obtain NASS reports, data products, and services:

INTERNET ACCESS

All NASS reports are available free of charge on the worldwide Internet. For access, connect to the Internet and go to the NASS Home Page at: <http://www.usda.gov/nass/>. Select "Today's Reports" or Publications and then Reports by Calendar or Publications and then Search, by Title or Subject.

E-MAIL SUBSCRIPTION

There are two options for subscribing via e-mail. All NASS reports are available by subscription free of charge direct to your e-mail address. 1) Starting with the NASS Home Page at <http://www.usda.gov/nass/>, click on **Publications**, then click on the **Subscribe by E-mail** button which takes you to the page describing e-mail delivery of reports. Finally, click on **Go to the Subscription Page** and follow the instructions. 2) If you do NOT have Internet access, send an e-mail message to: usda-reports@usda.mannlib.cornell.edu. In the body of the message type the word: **list**.

AUTOFAX ACCESS

NASSFax service is available for some reports from your fax machine. Please call 202-720-2000, using the handset attached to your fax. Respond to the voice prompts. Document 0411 is a list of available reports.

PRINTED REPORTS OR DATA PRODUCTS

CALL OUR TOLL-FREE ORDER DESK: 800-999-6779 (U.S. and Canada)
Other areas, please call 703-834-0125 FAX: 703-834-0110
(Visa, MasterCard, check, or money order acceptable for payment.)

ASSISTANCE

For **assistance** with general agricultural statistics or further information about NASS or its products or services, contact the **Agricultural Statistics Hotline** at **800-727-9540**, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: nass@nass.usda.gov.