NASS
FACT FINDERS FOR AGRICULTURE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D.C.

Crop Production

Released August 10, 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.

Corn Production Down 7 Percent from 2000
Soybean Production Up 4 Percent

Corn production is forecast at 9.27 billion bushels, down 7 percent from last year and 2 percent from 1999. Based on conditions as of August 1, yields are expected to average 133.9 bushels per acre, down 3.2 bushels from last year. If realized, this would be the lowest production since 1997. Yields are mostly lower than 2000 in the central and eastern Corn Belt as well as the southern Plains. Mostly higher yields were reported in the western Corn Belt and Southeast where the corn crop is rebounding from drought conditions last year. Farmers expect to harvest 69.2 million acres of corn for grain, down 100,000 acres from June and 5 percent from 2000.

Soybean production is forecast at a record high 2.87 billion bushels, up 4 percent from 2000, and 8 percent from 1999. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 38.7 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from 2000. This is the third highest yield behind 38.9 bushels per acre in 1997 and 1998. Yields are mostly higher than last year in the Great Plains, Southeast, and lower Mississippi Valley. However, yields are down in the western Corn Belt and Atlantic Coast States. Area planted, at a record 75.2 million acres, is down slightly from June, but up 1 percent from last year. Acres for harvest, at a record 74.1 million acres, are up 2 percent from the 2000 acreage.

All Cotton production is forecast at 20.0 million 480-pound bales, up 16 percent from 2000. The yield is expected to average 670 pounds per harvested acre, up 38 pounds from last year. If realized, this would be the largest production on record. The record production is a combination of the second highest harvested acreage since 1962, coupled with above average yields throughout most of the cotton belt. Nationwide, producers expect to harvest 14.3 million acres, 10 percent above last year. Upland cotton accounts for 14.1 million harvested acres, 9 percent above 2000. American-Pima harvested acreage totaled 234,000 acres, 38 percent more than 2000. Upland cotton production is forecast at 19.4 million 480-pound bales, a 16 percent increase from 2000. Pima cotton production is forecast at 593 thousand 480-pound bales.

All wheat production is placed at 1.98 billion bushels, up 1 percent from the July forecast but down 11 percent from 2000. Based on August 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 40.2 bushels per acre, up 0.2 bushels from last month.

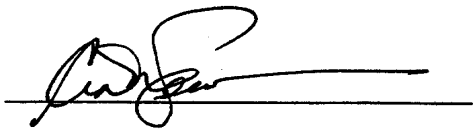
The final **Winter wheat** production forecast is 1.39 billion bushels. This is up 1 percent from last month, but down 11 percent from 2000. The U.S. yield is forecast at 43.8 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushels from last month.

Hard Red Winter, at 796 million bushels, is up 2 percent from a month ago. White Winter is down for the third consecutive month and totals 204 million bushels. Soft Red Winter is up 1 percent from the last forecast, at 386 million bushels.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 91.8 million bushels, down 2 percent from last month and 16 percent below 2000. The U.S. yield is forecast at 30.9 bushels per acre, 0.7 bushels less than last month. There were no changes in acreage intended for harvest.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 508 million bushels, down 1 percent from last month and 8 percent below 2000. Acreage intended for harvest is unchanged from last month. The U.S. yield is forecast at 34.5 bushels per acre, 0.4 bushels less than July 1. Of the production total, 467 million is Hard Red Spring wheat, down 1 percent from last month.

This report was approved on August 10, 2001.



Secretary of
Agriculture
Ann M. Veneman

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Frederic A. Vogel

Contents

Selected Crops: Area Planted by State and United States, 2001

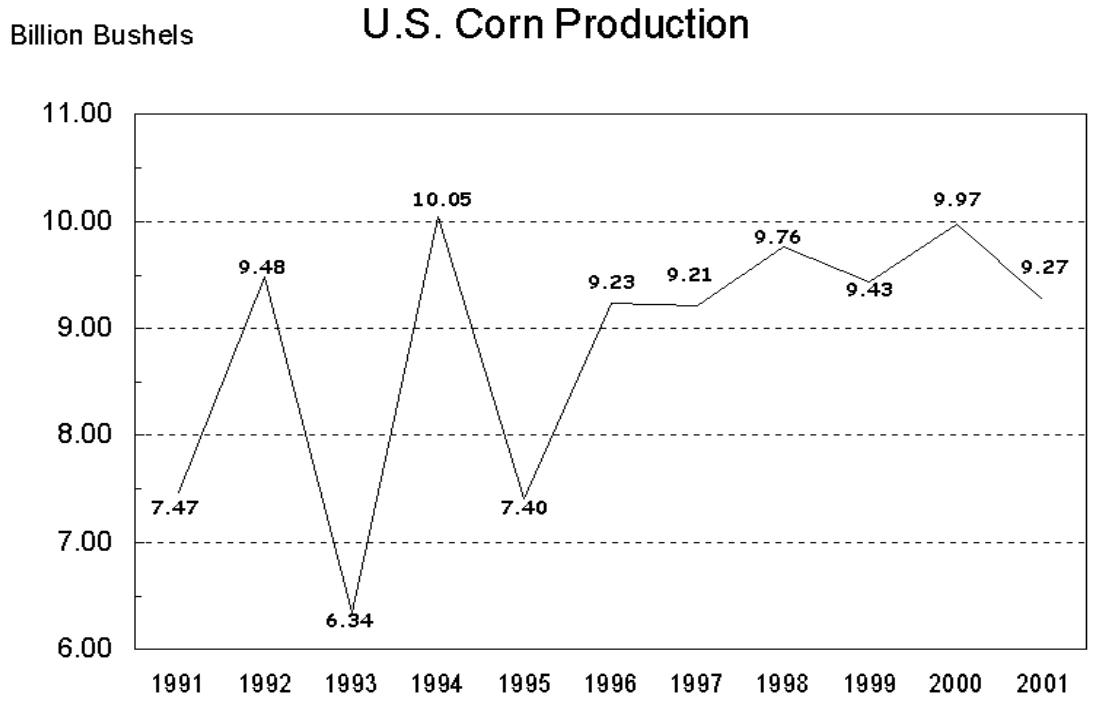
State	Corn	Soybeans	Sorghum	Upland Cotton	Dry Edible Beans
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	200	160	12	610	
AZ	60		13	280	
AR	180	3,000	160	1,170	
CA	520		11	620	*92.0
CO	1,200		330		115.0
CT	33				
DE	170	210	2		
FL	78	15		*125	
GA	280	170	60	*1,500	
ID	175				75.0
IL	10,900	11,000	90		
IN	5,900	5,800			
IA	*11,800	11,000			
KS	3,300	3,000	4,000	44	15.0
KY	1,280	1,260	11		
LA	280	700	240	910	
ME	26				
MD	510	520	9		
MA	22				
MI	2,200	2,200			*215.0
MN	6,900	7,200			120.0
MS	400	1,300	95	1,700	
MO	2,700	*5,000	240	400	
MT	60				30.0
NE	8,200	4,900	550		155.0
NV	3				
NH	15				
NJ	80	105			
NM	150		210	75	
NY	1,100	140			*23.0
NC	710	1,350	19	1,060	
ND	800	2,300			470.0
OH	3,400	4,700			
OK	270	400	500	250	
OR	60				*9.0
PA	1,500	430	11		
RI	2				
SC	280	460	8	300	
SD	3,800	4,300	240		11.0
TN	630	1,080	30	610	
TX	1,600	280	*3,200	6,200	28.0
UT	60				6.1
VT	90				
VA	430	520	6	105	
WA	115				*35.0
WV	55	16			
WI	3,400	1,700			*6.8
WY	85				26.0
US	*76,009	*75,216	*10,047	*15,959	*1,431.9

* Updated from the June 2001 "Acreage" report.

Corn for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AL	165	170	65.0	110.0	20,600	10,725	18,700
AR	175	175	130.0	133.0	13,000	22,750	23,275
CA	235	185	170.0	175.0	31,450	39,950	32,375
CO	1,180	1,090	127.0	133.0	159,040	149,860	144,970
DE	156	162	162.0	142.0	13,706	25,272	23,004
GA	300	220	107.0	120.0	30,900	32,100	26,400
IL	11,050	10,750	151.0	146.0	1,491,000	1,668,550	1,569,500
IN	5,550	5,750	147.0	147.0	748,440	815,850	845,250
IA	12,000	11,500	145.0	141.0	1,758,200	1,740,000	1,621,500
KS	3,200	3,100	130.0	127.0	420,180	416,000	393,700
KY	1,230	1,180	130.0	126.0	123,900	159,900	148,680
LA	370	270	116.0	124.0	39,930	42,920	33,480
MD	405	430	155.0	135.0	33,480	62,775	58,050
MI	1,970	1,950	124.0	111.0	253,500	244,280	216,450
MN	6,600	6,200	145.0	131.0	990,000	957,000	812,200
MS	385	370	100.0	120.0	36,270	38,500	44,400
MO	2,770	2,570	143.0	132.0	247,350	396,110	339,240
NE	8,050	7,900	126.0	136.0	1,153,700	1,014,300	1,074,400
NJ	75	68	134.0	120.0	2,220	10,050	8,160
NM	73	62	160.0	170.0	14,940	11,680	10,540
NY	480	540	98.0	105.0	59,590	47,040	56,700
NC	650	620	116.0	110.0	51,200	75,400	68,200
ND	930	660	112.0	112.0	76,635	104,160	73,920
OH	3,300	3,150	147.0	138.0	403,200	485,100	434,700
OK	270	230	140.0	130.0	40,600	37,800	29,900
PA	1,080	1,040	127.0	108.0	61,600	137,160	112,320
SC	280	260	65.0	95.0	19,250	18,200	24,700
SD	3,850	3,400	112.0	120.0	367,250	431,200	408,000
TN	590	570	114.0	122.0	58,140	67,260	69,540
TX	1,900	1,420	124.0	105.0	228,330	235,600	149,100
VA	330	270	146.0	108.0	21,840	48,180	29,160
WA	100	65	185.0	175.0	18,000	18,500	11,375
WI	2,750	2,600	132.0	122.0	407,550	363,000	317,200
Oth Sts [1]	283	264	145.5	141.3	35,621	41,186	37,308
US	72,732	69,191	137.1	133.9	9,430,612	9,968,358	9,266,397

[1] Other States include AZ, FL, ID, MT, OR, UT, WV, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2001 Summary".



Sorghum for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	140	150	71.0	78.0	9,750	9,940	11,700
CO	210	300	31.0	42.0	8,610	6,510	12,600
IL	85	87	95.0	99.0	9,215	8,075	8,613
KS	3,200	3,750	59.0	67.0	258,400	188,800	251,250
LA	215	235	83.0	83.0	19,270	17,845	19,505
MO	270	230	92.0	89.0	22,010	24,840	20,470
NE	500	450	70.0	85.0	42,770	35,000	38,250
NM	65	180	25.0	30.0	7,425	1,625	5,400
OK	360	420	38.0	42.0	18,000	13,680	17,640
SD	120	155	49.0	65.0	4,640	5,880	10,075
TX	2,350	2,600	61.0	51.0	185,850	143,350	132,600
Oth Sts [1] [2]	208	220	69.8	72.9	9,226	14,525	16,035
US	7,723	8,777	60.9	62.0	595,166	470,070	544,138

[1] For 1999, Other States include AL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, and TN.
[2] For 2000 and 2001, Other States include AZ, AL, CA, DE, GA, KY, MD, MS, NC, PA, SC, TN, and VA. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2001 Summary".

Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001		2000	2001
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
CA	25	25	75.0	70.0	70.0	1,875	1,750
ID	15	30	70.0	68.0	68.0	1,050	2,040
IL	55	45	73.0	72.0	79.0	4,015	3,555
IA	180	150	67.0	63.0	68.0	12,060	10,200
KS	50	45	44.0	55.0	55.0	2,200	2,475
MI	75	55	64.0	68.0	68.0	4,800	3,740
MN	310	230	72.0	62.0	62.0	22,320	14,260
MT	50	65	52.0	51.0	51.0	2,600	3,315
NE	45	65	42.0	51.0	55.0	1,890	3,575
NY	60	75	65.0	71.0	71.0	3,900	5,325
ND	315	315	63.0	56.0	60.0	19,845	18,900
OH	90	90	76.0	71.0	83.0	6,840	7,470
OR	25	25	98.0	90.0	82.0	2,450	2,050
PA	145	125	57.0	57.0	57.0	8,265	7,125
SD	220	225	61.0	63.0	63.0	13,420	14,175
TX	100	160	43.0	44.0	44.0	4,300	7,040
WI	280	205	68.0	61.0	61.0	19,040	12,505
Oth Sts [1]	284	256	64.5	62.9	62.3	18,325	15,945
US	2,324	2,186	64.2	60.5	62.0	149,195	135,445

[1] 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, 2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001		2000	2001
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	36	43	114.0	100.0	100.0	4,104	4,300
CA	85	110	68.0	67.0	67.0	5,780	7,370
CO	105	95	115.0	110.0	105.0	12,075	9,975
DE	28	27	81.0	74.0	74.0	2,268	1,998
ID	730	660	76.0	76.0	78.0	55,480	51,480
MD	50	50	82.0	69.0	72.0	4,100	3,600
MN	240	160	64.0	53.0	53.0	15,360	8,480
MT	950	850	40.0	41.0	41.0	38,000	34,850
ND	1,770	1,500	55.0	54.0	54.0	97,350	81,000
OR	140	100	60.0	55.0	58.0	8,400	5,800
PA	75	75	71.0	65.0	67.0	5,325	5,025
SD	105	80	55.0	43.0	49.0	5,775	3,920
UT	78	70	70.0	65.0	65.0	5,460	4,550
VA	65	45	89.0	80.0	80.0	5,785	3,600
WA	490	420	70.0	57.0	57.0	34,300	23,940
WY	95	90	83.0	84.0	85.0	7,885	7,650
Oth Sts [1]	159	139	65.5	57.5	57.5	10,418	7,999
US	5,201	4,514	61.1	58.4	58.8	317,865	265,537

[1] Other States include KS, KY, ME, MI, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, and WI. Individual State level 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 August 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001		2000	2001
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	1,100	970	54.0	48.0	48.0	59,400	46,560
CA	350	380	70.0	70.0	70.0	24,500	26,600
CO	2,350	2,050	29.0	35.0	34.0	68,150	69,700
DE	63	58	66.0	60.0	62.0	4,158	3,596
GA	200	220	54.0	53.0	53.0	10,800	11,660
ID	730	710	90.0	77.0	77.0	65,700	54,670
IL	920	710	57.0	60.0	61.0	52,440	43,310
IN	510	380	69.0	66.0	66.0	35,190	25,080
KS	9,400	8,400	37.0	39.0	41.0	347,800	344,400
KY	420	340	57.0	62.0	65.0	23,940	22,100
MD	200	180	63.0	59.0	62.0	12,600	11,160
MI	500	550	72.0	68.0	66.0	36,000	36,300
MS	235	185	55.0	50.0	50.0	12,925	9,250
MO	950	760	52.0	54.0	54.0	49,400	41,040
MT	1,350	950	33.0	24.0	20.0	44,550	19,000
NE	1,650	1,700	36.0	39.0	39.0	59,400	66,300
NY	140	120	53.0	55.0	53.0	7,420	6,360
NC	550	500	50.0	36.0	36.0	27,500	18,000
OH	1,110	900	72.0	63.0	67.0	79,920	60,300
OK	4,200	3,800	34.0	32.0	33.0	142,800	125,400
OR	730	700	62.0	47.0	47.0	45,260	32,900
PA	195	160	53.0	51.0	50.0	10,335	8,000
SC	185	220	49.0	43.0	43.0	9,065	9,460
SD	1,280	370	42.0	34.0	35.0	53,760	12,950
TN	380	330	55.0	56.0	56.0	20,900	18,480
TX	2,200	3,000	30.0	34.0	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	61.0	61.0	131,400	106,750
WY	170	150	24.0	27.0	25.0	4,080	3,750
Oth Sts [1]	949	939	46.8	43.1	42.6	44,425	39,997
US	35,022	31,657	44.6	43.2	43.8	1,562,733	1,385,048

[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 August 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001		2000	2001
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	85	87	95.0	91.0	91.0	8,075	7,917
CA	97	81	100.0	102.0	102.0	9,700	8,262
MT	470	530	28.0	27.0	27.0	13,160	14,310
ND	2,900	2,250	27.0	28.0	27.0	78,300	60,750
Oth Sts [1]	20	27	28.5	21.9	21.9	570	590
US	3,572	2,975	30.7	31.6	30.9	109,805	91,829

[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, 2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001		2000	2001
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
ID	570	500	75.0	68.0	68.0	42,750	34,000
MN	1,950	1,850	49.0	43.0	43.0	95,550	79,550
MT	3,100	3,250	25.0	23.0	23.0	77,500	74,750
ND	6,400	6,600	36.0	35.0	34.0	230,400	224,400
OR	125	134	46.0	34.0	32.0	5,750	4,288
SD	1,580	1,650	38.0	36.0	36.0	60,040	59,400
WA	620	630	54.0	40.0	42.0	33,480	26,460
Oth Sts [1]	89	85	61.0	60.3	57.1	5,432	4,850
US	14,434	14,699	38.2	34.9	34.5	550,902	507,698

[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 August 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	795,720	385,752	203,576	466,979	40,719	91,829	1,984,575

[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.

Peanuts: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
AL	182.0	189.0	1,490	2,400	448,050	271,180	453,600
FL	86.0	87.0	2,485	2,800	260,380	213,710	243,600
GA	492.0	477.0	2,700	2,800	1,400,800	1,328,400	1,335,600
NM	26.0	24.0	2,115	2,400	61,600	54,990	57,600
NC	123.0	123.0	2,750	2,850	298,840	338,250	350,550
OK	67.0	80.0	1,800	2,200	189,600	120,600	176,000
SC	10.0	10.5	2,950	3,000	25,300	29,500	31,500
TX	275.0	330.0	2,540	2,400	926,800	698,500	792,000
VA	75.0	75.0	2,805	2,900	218,120	210,375	217,500
US	1,336.0	1,395.5	2,444	2,621	3,829,490	3,265,505	3,657,950

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

Rice: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
AR	1,410	1,520	6,110	6,050	95,054	86,112	91,960
CA	548	471	7,940	7,850	36,690	43,521	36,974
LA	480	575	5,080	5,100	30,825	24,402	29,325
MS	218	238	5,900	6,000	18,250	12,862	14,280
MO	169	205	5,700	5,750	9,936	9,633	11,788
TX	214	214	6,700	6,500	15,272	14,342	13,910
US	3,039	3,223	6,281	6,151	206,027	190,872	198,237

Rice: Production by Class, United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

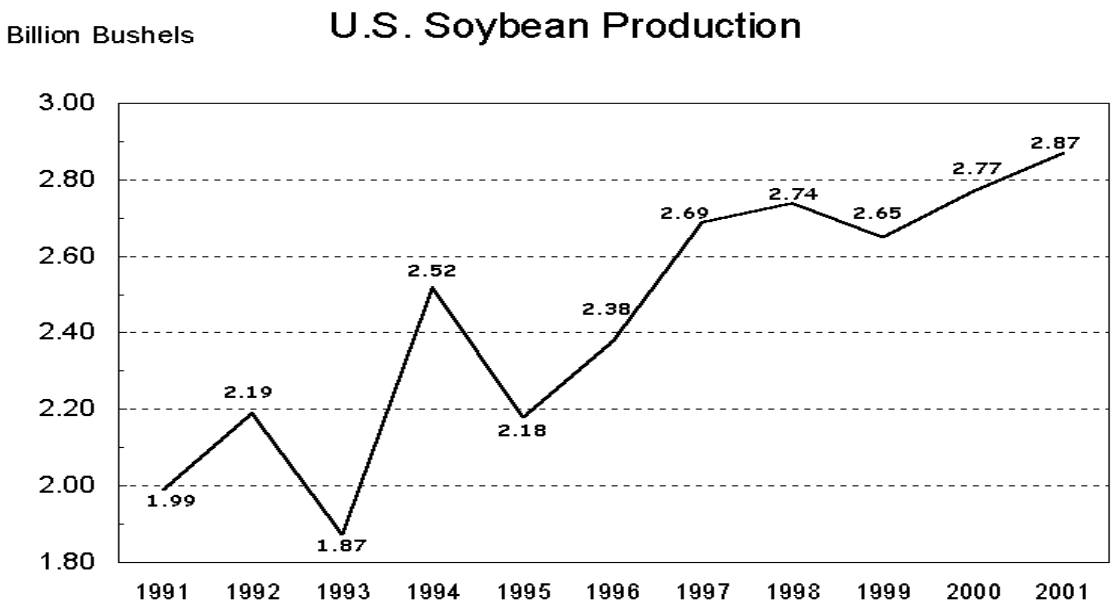
Year	Long Grain	Medium Grain	Short Grain	All
	1,000 Cwt	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
1999	151,863	50,540	3,624	206,027
2000	128,756	59,514	2,602	190,872
2001 [1]	152,919	43,519	1,799	198,237

[1] Indicated August 1, 2001, rice class estimates are based on a 5-year average of class percentages. The class percentages are adjusted as data become available through the growing season.

Soybeans for Beans: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AL	160	150	18.0	28.0	3,200	2,880	4,200
AR	3,200	2,950	26.0	30.0	92,400	83,200	88,500
DE	213	206	43.0	35.0	5,427	9,159	7,210
GA	160	160	24.0	26.0	3,610	3,840	4,160
IL	10,450	10,950	44.0	44.0	443,100	459,800	481,800
IN	5,630	5,780	46.0	46.0	216,450	258,980	265,880
IA	10,680	10,950	43.0	42.0	478,375	459,240	459,900
KS	2,500	2,900	20.0	31.0	81,200	50,000	89,900
KY	1,180	1,240	39.0	37.0	24,360	46,020	45,880
LA	870	670	26.0	31.0	26,730	22,620	20,770
MD	515	510	43.0	38.0	15,360	22,145	19,380
MI	2,080	2,190	36.0	36.0	77,600	74,880	78,840
MN	7,150	7,000	41.0	39.0	289,800	293,150	273,000
MS	1,580	1,270	22.0	28.0	44,650	34,760	35,560
MO	5,000	4,900	35.0	32.0	147,125	175,000	156,800
NE	4,575	4,825	38.0	41.0	180,625	173,850	197,825
NJ	98	103	40.0	35.0	2,352	3,920	3,605
NY	132	138	33.0	40.0	4,736	4,356	5,520
NC	1,360	1,300	33.0	30.0	29,900	44,880	39,000
ND	1,850	2,270	33.0	35.0	46,900	61,050	79,450
OH	4,440	4,690	42.0	42.0	162,000	186,480	196,980
OK	310	350	15.0	20.0	6,840	4,650	7,000
PA	395	425	43.0	40.0	10,150	16,985	17,000
SC	440	440	25.0	24.0	9,000	11,000	10,560
SD	4,370	4,250	35.0	37.0	146,520	152,950	157,250
TN	1,150	1,050	25.0	32.0	22,800	28,750	33,600
TX	260	260	27.0	24.0	10,260	7,020	6,240
VA	490	500	39.0	30.0	11,880	19,110	15,000
WI	1,450	1,680	40.0	39.0	59,800	58,000	65,520
Oth Sts [1] [2]	30	30	33.0	38.1	608	990	1,144
US	72,718	74,137	38.1	38.7	2,653,758	2,769,665	2,867,474

[1] For 1999, Other States include FL.
[2] For 2000 and 2001, Other States include FL and WV. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2001 Summary".



Cotton: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type, State, and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

Type and State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production [1]		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Bales [2]*	*1,000 Bales [2]*	*1,000 Bales [2]*
Upland							
AL	530.0	605.0	492	682	625.0	543.0	860.0
AZ	278.0	278.0	1,366	1,260	716.0	791.0	730.0
AR	950.0	1,150.0	720	714	1,428.0	1,425.0	1,710.0
CA	770.0	615.0	1,378	1,366	1,580.0	2,210.0	1,750.0
FL	106.0	124.0	480	650	114.0	106.0	168.0
GA	1,350.0	1,490.0	591	680	1,567.0	1,663.0	2,110.0
KS	37.0	37.0	288	272	21.9	22.2	21.0
LA	695.0	900.0	629	693	901.0	911.0	1,300.0
MS	1,280.0	1,680.0	642	743	1,731.0	1,711.0	2,600.0
MO	388.0	395.0	668	632	472.0	540.0	520.0
NM	67.0	70.0	724	754	109.0	101.0	110.0
NC	925.0	1,055.0	742	701	816.0	1,429.0	1,540.0
OK	145.0	200.0	503	480	144.0	152.0	200.0
SC	290.0	296.0	627	681	281.0	379.0	420.0
TN	565.0	605.0	603	643	595.0	710.0	810.0
TX	4,400.0	4,500.0	430	469	5,050.0	3,940.0	4,400.0
VA	108.0	104.0	738	743	142.8	166.0	161.0
US	12,884.0	14,104.0	626	661	16,293.7	16,799.2	19,410.0
Amer-Pima							
AZ	4.9	6.0	705	960	16.3	7.2	12.0
CA	144.0	204.0	1,154	1,271	602.7	346.3	540.0
NM	4.1	7.0	539	686	10.7	4.6	10.0
TX	16.0	17.0	930	875	44.6	31.0	31.0
US	169.0	234.0	1,105	1,216	674.3	389.1	593.0
All							
AL	530.0	605.0	492	682	625.0	543.0	860.0
AZ	282.9	284.0	1,354	1,254	732.3	798.2	742.0
AR	950.0	1,150.0	720	714	1,428.0	1,425.0	1,710.0
CA	914.0	819.0	1,342	1,342	2,182.7	2,556.3	2,290.0
FL	106.0	124.0	480	650	114.0	106.0	168.0
GA	1,350.0	1,490.0	591	680	1,567.0	1,663.0	2,110.0
KS	37.0	37.0	288	272	21.9	22.2	21.0
LA	695.0	900.0	629	693	901.0	911.0	1,300.0
MS	1,280.0	1,680.0	642	743	1,731.0	1,711.0	2,600.0
MO	388.0	395.0	668	632	472.0	540.0	520.0
NM	71.1	77.0	713	748	119.7	105.6	120.0
NC	925.0	1,055.0	742	701	816.0	1,429.0	1,540.0
OK	145.0	200.0	503	480	144.0	152.0	200.0
SC	290.0	296.0	627	681	281.0	379.0	420.0
TN	565.0	605.0	603	643	595.0	710.0	810.0
TX	4,416.0	4,517.0	432	471	5,094.6	3,971.0	4,431.0
VA	108.0	104.0	738	743	142.8	166.0	161.0
US	13,053.0	14,338.0	632	670	16,968.0	17,188.3	20,003.0

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] 480-lb net weight bales.

Cottonseed: Production, United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Production		
	1999	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
US	6,353.5	6,435.6	7,520.0

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

Dry Edible Beans: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
CA	112.0	89.0	1,880	1,700	2,455	2,100	1,513
CO	110.0	105.0	1,800	1,800	2,755	1,980	1,890
ID	88.0	73.0	1,950	1,900	2,112	1,716	1,387
KS	16.0	14.0	1,810	1,850	387	289	259
MI	275.0	205.0	1,500	1,500	7,350	4,125	3,075
MN	150.0	100.0	1,600	1,650	2,558	2,400	1,650
MT	34.8	29.0	1,400	1,370	441	486	397
NE	156.0	143.0	2,070	2,100	3,740	3,230	3,003
NM [2]					18		
NY	24.5	22.5	1,460	1,500	414	358	338
ND	525.0	440.0	1,450	1,450	8,265	7,613	6,380
OR	11.7	8.8	1,800	2,000	174	211	176
SD [3]	10.8	10.3	2,090	2,000		226	206
TX	15.5	25.0	950	1,260	701	148	315
UT	3.0	6.0	330	350	53	10	21
WA	32.0	35.0	2,000	1,900	750	640	665
WI	8.1	6.7	1,800	1,700	124	146	114
WY	34.0	25.0	2,240	2,050	788	762	513
US	1,606.4	1,337.3	1,646	1,638	33,085	26,440	21,902

[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2000.
[3] Estimates began in 2000.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by Commercial Class, State, and United States, 2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

Class and State	2000	2001	Class and State	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*		*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Large Lima - CA	20.5	12.8	Light Red Kidney		
Baby Lima - CA	24.5	12.2	CA	11.0	6.2
			CO	12.0	12.0
Navy			ID	1.6	0.5
ID	7.3	3.0	MI	19.0	18.0
MI	125.0	65.0	MN	10.0	9.0
MN	66.0	48.0	NE	13.0	13.0
NE	4.0	1.0	NY	15.0	13.0
ND	138.0	95.0	WA	1.4	1.0
OR	0.7	0.5			
SD	3.2	1.7	Total	83.0	72.7
WY	2.0	1.0			
			Dark Red Kidney		
Total	346.2	215.2	CA	6.0	2.5
			ID	1.1	1.9
Great Northern			MI	12.0	9.0
ID	7.2	4.2	MN	32.0	35.0
MI		8.0	NY	1.9	1.7
MN	2.6	1.4	ND	4.0	5.5
NE	104.5	88.0	WI	8.3	6.8
ND	6.5	4.5			
WA	1.1	1.2	Total	65.3	62.4
WY	7.0	2.0			
			Pink		
Total	128.9	109.3	CA	0.7	
			ID	3.3	4.9
Small White			MN	6.0	5.4
ID	1.4	0.8	ND	4.0	7.0
OR	0.6	0.4	WA	4.2	5.0
WA	0.9	0.5			
			Total	18.2	22.3
Total	2.9	1.7			
			Small Red		
Pinto			ID	7.2	3.7
CO	100.0	95.0	MI	8.0	12.0
ID	29.0	22.3	WA	2.2	3.0
KS	17.3	13.5			
MI	21.0	7.0	Total	17.4	18.7
MN	39.0	15.0			
MT	14.5	15.0			
NE	39.0	50.0			
ND	411.0	320.0			
OR	2.5	1.0			
SD	2.3	2.5			
TX	1.0	1.0			
UT	5.4	6.1			
WA	10.5	4.3			
WY	26.0	22.0			
Total	718.5	574.7			

--continued

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by Commercial Class, State, and United States, 2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001 (continued)

Class and State	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
Cranberry		
CA	3.5	1.5
ID	1.4	2.6
MI	26.0	26.0
MN	0.8	2.5
Total	31.7	32.6
Black		
CA	1.0	
ID	1.1	0.6
MI	55.0	63.0
MN	4.9	1.4
NE	0.8	1.2
NY	5.2	5.3
ND	25.0	23.0
WA	1.2	2.0
Total	94.2	96.5
Blackeye		
CA	15.3	12.0
TX	6.5	18.0
Total	21.8	30.0

Class and State	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
Garbanzo		
CA	24.5	36.0
ID	28.6	29.1
MT	25.3	14.5
ND	15.0	13.0
OR	5.8	5.0
SD	4.0	4.8
WA	9.5	17.0
Total	112.7	119.4
Other		
CA	8.0	8.8
CO	8.0	8.0
ID	0.8	1.4
KS	0.7	1.5
MI	19.0	7.0
MN	3.7	2.3
MT	0.7	0.5
NE	3.7	1.8
NY	2.9	3.0
ND	6.5	2.0
OR	2.4	2.1
SD	1.5	2.0
TX	10.5	9.0
WA	1.0	1.0
WY	1.0	1.0
Total	70.4	51.4
US	1,756.2	1,431.9

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AZ	205	215	8.30	8.20	1,580	1,702	1,763
CA	1,020	1,010	7.00	7.20	7,245	7,140	7,272
CO	900	950	3.70	3.70	3,420	3,330	3,515
ID	1,130	1,120	4.20	3.60	4,600	4,746	4,032
IL	500	450	3.80	4.10	2,000	1,900	1,845
IN	430	325	4.10	4.00	1,480	1,763	1,300
IA	1,250	1,300	3.90	3.70	5,070	4,875	4,810
KS	900	950	4.10	3.80	3,960	3,690	3,610
KY	250	250	3.90	3.80	725	975	950
MI	1,000	1,050	3.70	3.30	3,610	3,700	3,465
MN	1,550	1,500	3.60	3.40	5,600	5,580	5,100
MO	470	450	3.10	3.10	1,305	1,457	1,395
MT	1,200	1,200	2.10	2.20	3,630	2,520	2,640
NE	1,350	1,450	3.10	3.40	5,180	4,185	4,930
NV	265	265	4.60	3.90	1,046	1,219	1,034
NM	290	280	5.20	5.20	1,508	1,508	1,456
NY	420	460	2.40	2.90	1,265	1,008	1,334
ND	1,350	1,550	2.40	2.00	3,118	3,240	3,100
OH	570	540	4.00	3.50	1,800	2,280	1,890
OK	330	340	3.30	2.20	1,260	1,089	748
OR	390	460	4.20	3.70	1,848	1,638	1,702
PA	650	650	3.10	2.70	1,680	2,015	1,755
SD	2,650	2,850	2.05	2.50	6,720	5,433	7,125
TX	120	140	4.00	3.80	715	480	532
UT	550	550	4.00	3.70	2,376	2,200	2,035
VA	120	120	4.00	3.20	300	480	384
WA	470	480	5.00	4.80	2,303	2,350	2,304
WI	1,800	1,900	3.00	3.00	6,510	5,400	5,700
WY	620	630	2.30	2.30	1,782	1,426	1,449
Oth Sts [1]	327	315	3.11	3.15	749	1,018	991
US	23,077	23,750	3.48	3.38	84,385	80,347	80,166

[1] Other States include AR, CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NC, RI, TN, VT, and WV. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2001 Summary".

All Other Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AL	720	920	1.80	2.80	1,840	1,296	2,576
AR	1,230	1,280	2.30	2.10	2,330	2,829	2,688
CA	510	530	2.80	3.20	1,537	1,428	1,696
CO	500	600	1.50	1.70	1,178	750	1,020
GA	650	650	2.40	3.00	1,500	1,560	1,950
ID	260	300	2.10	1.70	532	546	510
IL	350	350	2.20	2.30	735	770	805
IN	320	300	2.70	2.40	750	864	720
IA	450	400	2.50	2.20	900	1,125	880
KS	1,900	2,350	1.50	1.60	3,515	2,850	3,760
KY	2,200	2,200	2.40	2.10	4,085	5,280	4,620
LA	350	400	1.90	2.50	912	665	1,000
MI	300	250	2.10	1.80	805	630	450
MN	700	750	1.80	1.90	1,530	1,260	1,425
MS	800	780	1.60	2.00	1,615	1,280	1,560
MO	3,250	3,500	1.60	1.70	5,920	5,200	5,950
MT	800	850	1.30	1.60	1,425	1,040	1,360
NE	1,700	1,800	1.10	1.30	2,520	1,870	2,340
NY	1,100	1,200	1.90	2.00	1,710	2,090	2,400
NC	690	690	2.60	2.20	1,484	1,794	1,518
ND	1,100	1,300	1.70	1.70	2,393	1,870	2,210
OH	830	900	2.70	2.00	1,260	2,241	1,800
OK	2,100	2,200	1.80	1.30	3,740	3,780	2,860
OR	690	700	2.00	2.00	1,360	1,380	1,400
PA	1,150	1,200	2.10	1.80	1,680	2,415	2,160
SD	1,400	1,500	1.40	1.60	2,720	1,960	2,400
TN	2,000	2,050	2.30	2.10	3,700	4,600	4,305
TX	4,000	5,300	2.10	2.20	12,420	8,400	11,660
VA	1,200	1,200	2.30	2.10	1,840	2,760	2,520
WA	310	330	2.90	2.70	756	899	891
WV	550	560	2.10	2.00	689	1,155	1,120
WI	300	300	2.00	2.00	1,000	600	600
WY	520	590	1.40	1.20	1,008	728	708
Oth Sts [1]	1,847	1,853	2.12	2.27	3,933	3,921	4,213
US	36,777	40,083	1.95	1.95	75,322	71,836	78,075

[1] Other States include AZ, CT, DE, FL, ME, MD, MA, NV, NH, NJ, NM, RI, SC, UT, and VT. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2001 Summary".

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
CT	1,600	2,400	1,531	1,678	5,470	2,450	4,028
FL	4,500	4,500	2,550	2,600	15,312	11,475	11,700
GA	31,000	27,000	2,220	2,300	64,020	68,820	62,100
IN	3,800	3,100	2,100	2,050	11,700	7,980	6,355
KY	132,700	125,700	2,133	2,213	408,492	283,065	278,205
MD	5,700	1,700	1,450	1,400	9,100	8,265	2,380
MA	550	1,050	836	1,757	2,327	460	1,845
MO	1,400	1,400	2,120	2,200	4,635	2,968	3,080
NC	170,400	171,500	2,386	2,287	448,980	406,500	392,200
OH	7,500	5,600	1,760	1,990	17,052	13,200	11,144
PA	5,100	2,900	1,994	2,038	11,170	10,170	5,910
SC	34,000	32,000	2,390	2,350	78,000	81,260	75,200
TN	46,020	41,220	2,085	2,080	122,601	95,958	85,758
VA	25,900	28,400	2,186	2,157	88,855	56,613	61,260
WV	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,400	2,160	1,560	1,820
WI	960	1,520	2,348	2,116	2,818	2,254	3,216
US	472,430	451,290	2,229	2,230	1,292,692	1,052,998	1,006,201

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

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 1, Flue-cured						
Type 11, Old Belts						
NC	40,000	43,000	2,500	2,450	100,000	105,350
VA	17,500	19,000	2,440	2,300	42,700	43,700
US	57,500	62,000	2,482	2,404	142,700	149,050
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	102,000	100,000	2,405	2,250	245,310	225,000
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	21,000	22,000	2,350	2,250	49,350	49,500
SC	34,000	32,000	2,390	2,350	81,260	75,200
US	55,000	54,000	2,375	2,309	130,610	124,700
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,500	4,500	2,550	2,600	11,475	11,700
GA	31,000	27,000	2,220	2,300	68,820	62,100
US	35,500	31,500	2,262	2,343	80,295	73,800
Total 11-14	250,000	247,500	2,396	2,313	598,915	572,550
Class 2, Fire-cured						
Type 21, VA Belt						
VA	1,300	1,300	1,960	1,700	2,548	2,210
Type 22, Eastern District						
KY	4,100	3,300	3,150	2,700	12,915	8,910
TN	7,700	6,100	2,760	2,700	21,252	16,470
US	11,800	9,400	2,896	2,700	34,167	25,380
Type 23, Western District						
KY	3,800	3,100	3,400	3,300	12,920	10,230
TN	640	500	3,125	3,000	2,000	1,500
US	4,440	3,600	3,360	3,258	14,920	11,730
Total 21-23	17,540	14,300	2,944	2,750	51,635	39,320
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3A, Light Air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
IN	3,800	3,100	2,100	2,050	7,980	6,355
KY	120,000	115,000	2,025	2,150	243,000	247,250
MO	1,400	1,400	2,120	2,200	2,968	3,080
NC	7,400	6,500	1,600	1,900	11,840	12,350
OH	7,500	5,600	1,760	1,990	13,200	11,144
TN	37,000	34,000	1,920	1,950	71,040	66,300
VA	7,000	8,000	1,600	1,900	11,200	15,200
WV	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,400	1,560	1,820
US	185,400	174,900	1,957	2,078	362,788	363,499
Type 32, Southern MD Belt						
MD	5,700	1,700	1,450	1,400	8,265	2,380
PA	2,700	900	1,900	1,900	5,130	1,710
US	8,400	2,600	1,595	1,573	13,395	4,090
Total 31-32	193,800	177,500	1,941	2,071	376,183	367,589

--continued

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001 (continued)

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3B, Dark Air-cured						
Type 35, One Sucker						
Belt						
KY	3,100	2,800	3,000	2,800	9,300	7,840
TN	680	620	2,450	2,400	1,666	1,488
US	3,780	3,420	2,901	2,727	10,966	9,328
Type 36, Green River						
Belt						
KY	1,700	1,500	2,900	2,650	4,930	3,975
Type 37, VA Sun-cured						
Belt						
VA	100	100	1,650	1,500	165	150
Total 35-37	5,580	5,020	2,878	2,680	16,061	13,453
Class 4, Cigar Filler						
Type 41, PA Seedleaf						
PA	2,400	2,000	2,100	2,100	5,040	4,200
Class 5, Cigar Binder						
Class 5A, CT Valley						
Binder						
Type 51, CT Valley						
Broadleaf						
CT	600	1,400	1,500	1,770	900	2,478
MA	300	750	565	1,860	170	1,395
US	900	2,150	1,189	1,801	1,070	3,873
Class 5B, WI Binder						
Type 54, Southern WI						
WI	730	1,200	2,500	2,200	1,825	2,640
Type 55, Northern WI						
WI	230	320	1,865	1,800	429	576
Total 54-55	960	1,520	2,348	2,116	2,254	3,216
Total 51-55	1,860	3,670	1,787	1,932	3,324	7,089
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
Type 61, CT Valley						
Shade-grown						
CT	1,000	1,000	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
MA	250	300	1,160	1,500	290	450
US	1,250	1,300	1,472	1,538	1,840	2,000
All Cigar Types						
Total 41-61	5,510	6,970	1,852	1,907	10,204	13,289
All Tobacco	472,430	451,290	2,229	2,230	1,052,998	1,006,201

Sugarbeets: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
CA	93.5	44.5	32.5	35.0	3,456	3,039	1,558
CO	53.6	39.6	22.5	22.0	1,459	1,206	871
ID	191.0	191.0	29.3	25.5	5,103	5,596	4,871
MI	166.0	173.0	20.5	18.0	3,534	3,403	3,114
MN	430.0	459.0	21.5	19.5	9,447	9,245	8,951
MT	55.2	57.3	23.9	21.6	1,468	1,319	1,238
NE	54.8	45.6	20.3	20.6	1,258	1,112	939
ND	232.0	254.0	22.1	19.5	5,138	5,127	4,953
OH	0.8	0.8	21.0	18.5	33	17	15
OR	14.0	11.6	29.5	28.4	494	413	329
WA	27.3	7.1	29.4	38.7	825	803	275
WY	56.1	46.0	20.6	20.0	1,205	1,156	920
US	1,374.3	1,329.5	23.6	21.1	33,420	32,436	28,034

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

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield [1]		Production [1]		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
FL	445.0	465.0	38.3	36.0	16,100	17,045	16,740
HI	34.4	23.2	70.7	85.0	2,960	2,432	1,972
LA	500.0	510.0	29.7	33.0	15,206	14,851	16,830
TX	46.3	47.0	38.6	34.0	1,033	1,789	1,598
US	1,025.7	1,045.2	35.2	35.5	35,299	36,117	37,140

[1] Net tons.

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

State	Total Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
AL [1]	20.0	14.0	25.0
AR [1]	12.0	18.0	16.0
CA [1]			
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 [1]	3.0	19.0	18.0
CT [1]	2.2	2.0	1.8
GA [1]	110.0	115.0	135.0
ID [1]	8.0	13.0	10.0
IL [1]	19.0	23.0	18.5
IN [1]	2.9	2.6	3.0
KS [2]	0.8		
KY [1]	2.0	1.0	1.7
LA [1]	0.8	1.2	2.0
MD [1]	8.8	9.0	9.0
MA [1]	2.0	2.1	1.8
MI	23.0	47.5	43.0
MO [1]	10.5	9.5	8.5
NJ	70.0	65.0	75.0
NY [1]	14.0	12.0	13.0
NC [1]	28.0	32.0	12.0
OH [1]	8.7	10.4	11.0
OK [1]	15.0	14.0	12.0
OR [1]	7.0	8.0	7.0
PA	75.0	60.0	65.0
SC	160.0	150.0	100.0
TN [1]	3.1	2.5	4.0
TX [1]	13.0	21.0	30.0
UT [1]	6.2	11.0	9.0
VA [1]	15.0	10.0	9.0
WA	51.0	65.0	55.0
WV [1]	12.6	7.0	12.0
US	2,525.6	2,599.8	2,537.3

[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2000.

Prunes and Plums: Total Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Total Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
ID	1,800	3,500	3,000
MI	4,000	3,600	3,200
OR	13,000	10,000	12,000
WA	4,100	6,800	5,000
Total	22,900	23,900	23,200

Apples, Commercial: Total Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Total Production [1]		
	1999	2000	2001
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
AZ	34.3	95.0	17.0
AR	5.4	7.2	9.0
CA	896.0	650.0	696.0
CO	8.0	30.0	26.0
CT	23.0	20.5	18.0
GA	12.0	14.0	9.0
ID	70.0	140.0	120.0
IL	58.5	42.0	57.0
IN	60.3	45.0	53.0
IA	11.0	7.5	7.6
KS	7.2	3.0	4.5
KY	9.0	6.5	8.0
ME	72.0	39.0	43.0
MD	38.0	33.7	40.0
MA	65.0	50.0	45.0
MI	1,200.0	850.0	970.0
MN	23.0	22.0	22.0
MO	49.0	38.0	41.0
NH	43.5	34.0	26.0
NJ	50.0	50.0	55.0
NM [2]	2.0	8.0	
NY	1,260.0	995.0	1,050.0
NC	190.0	190.0	100.0
OH	100.0	103.0	102.0
OR	150.0	167.0	150.0
PA	505.0	475.0	445.0
RI	3.6	2.3	1.3
SC	32.0	20.0	5.5
TN	9.5	9.5	9.5
UT	9.0	49.0	23.0
VT	57.0	41.5	36.0
VA	360.0	350.0	340.0
WA	5,000.0	5,900.0	4,900.0
WV	140.0	90.0	115.0
WI	77.4	71.0	71.0
US	10,630.7	10,648.7	9,615.4

[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees.
[2] End of season estimate only.

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

Crop and State	Total Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Bartlett			
CA	311,000	282,000	230,000
OR	66,000	60,000	58,000
WA	210,000	176,000	185,000
Total	587,000	518,000	473,000
Other			
CA	30,000	30,000	30,000
OR	160,000	160,000	160,000
WA	215,000	230,000	230,000
Total	405,000	420,000	420,000
All			
CA	341,000	312,000	260,000
CO	500	3,000	2,100
CT	1,050	1,250	500
MI	5,000	5,200	4,800
NY	12,500	14,500	10,000
OR	226,000	220,000	218,000
PA	4,100	4,600	4,600
UT	300	600	500
WA	425,000	406,000	415,000
US	1,015,450	967,150	915,500

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

Month	Area				Fresh Production [1]	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2000	2001
	2000	2001	2000	2001		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Jun	2,585	3,535	1,585	2,035	4,425	4,800
Jul	2,345	3,535	1,330	2,035	4,665	4,210

[1] Utilized fresh production.

Coffee: Production, Hawaii, 1998-2000

State	Production [1]		
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
HI	9,500	10,000	8,700

[1] Parchment basis.

Ginger Root: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, Hawaii, 1999-2001

State	Area Harvested			Yield			Production		
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
HI	350	270	360	46,000	50,000	45,000	16,100	13,500	16,200

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

State	Total Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
AZ	21,000	20,000	18,000
AR	4,900	4,200	4,200
CA			
All Types	5,542,000	7,029,000	5,900,000
Wine	2,662,000	3,364,000	3,100,000
Table	758,000	773,000	800,000
Raisin [1]	2,122,000	2,892,000	2,000,000
GA	3,300	3,500	3,200
MI	74,900	87,200	29,000
MO	2,800	2,950	2,400
NY	205,000	154,000	131,000
NC	1,900	2,300	2,000
OH	9,200	7,700	6,500
OR	17,900	18,600	23,000
PA	88,000	63,000	55,000
SC [2]	360	520	
TX [3]			9,000
VA [3]			4,600
WA			
All Types	265,000	265,000	295,000
Wine	70,000	90,000	105,000
Juice	195,000	175,000	190,000
US	6,236,260	7,657,970	6,482,900

[1] Fresh basis.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2001.
[3] Estimates began in 2001.

Hops: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
ID	3,321	3,468	1,484	1,356	4,734.0	4,929.8	4,701.4
OR	5,819	6,103	1,785	1,800	10,072.0	10,387.0	10,985.4
WA	26,980	26,319	1,937	1,920	49,650.0	52,260.0	50,530.0
US	36,120	35,890	1,871	1,845	64,456.0	67,576.8	66,216.8

Olives: Total Production, California, 1999-2000 and Forecasted August 1, 2001

State	Total Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
CA	142,000	53,000	125,000

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	5,088.0	5,201.0	4,514.0
Corn for Grain [2]	79,545.0	76,009.0	72,732.0	69,191.0
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	10,047.0	7,723.0	8,777.0
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	1,395.5
Rapeseed	4.0	2.5	3.9	2.4
Safflower	215.0	175.0	197.0	165.0
Soybeans for Beans	74,496.0	75,216.0	72,718.0	74,137.0
Sunflowers	2,792.0	2,750.0	2,629.0	2,660.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	15,517.2	16,194.0	13,053.0	14,338.0
Upland	15,347.0	15,959.0	12,884.0	14,104.0
Amer-Pima	170.2	235.0	169.0	234.0
Sugarbeets	1,565.2	1,368.1	1,374.3	1,329.5
Sugarcane			1,025.7	1,045.2
Tobacco			472.4	451.3
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	5.2	11.5	4.1	10.2
Dry Edible Beans	1,756.2	1,431.9	1,606.4	1,337.3
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	0.4
Hops			36.1	35.9
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
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	61.1	58.8	317,865	265,537
Corn for Grain	"	137.1	133.9	9,968,358	9,266,397
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.8		98,538	
Hay, All	"	2.54	2.48	152,183	158,241
Alfalfa	"	3.48	3.38	80,347	80,166
All Other	"	1.95	1.95	71,836	78,075
Oats	Bu	64.2	62.0	149,195	135,445
Proso Millet	"	19.8		7,320	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,281	6,151	190,872	198,237
Rye	Bu	28.5		8,619	
Sorghum for Grain	"	60.9	62.0	470,070	544,138
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	10.8		2,863	
Wheat, All	Bu	41.9	40.2	2,223,440	1,984,575
Winter	"	44.6	43.8	1,562,733	1,385,048
Durum	"	30.7	30.9	109,805	91,829
Other Spring	"	38.2	34.5	550,902	507,698
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,337		2,016,951	
Cottonseed [3]	Ton			6,436	7,520
Flaxseed	Bu	20.8		10,730	
Mustard Seed	Lb	852		36,570	
Peanuts	"	2,444	2,621	3,265,505	3,657,950
Rapeseed	"	1,474		5,750	
Safflower	"	1,434		282,545	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	38.1	38.7	2,769,665	2,867,474
Sunflowers	Lb	1,363		3,584,339	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bale	632	670	17,188.3	20,003.0
Upland [2]	"	626	661	16,799.2	19,410.0
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,105	1,216	389.1	593.0
Sugarbeets	Ton	23.6	21.1	32,436	28,034
Sugarcane	"	35.2	35.5	36,117	37,140
Tobacco	Lb	2,229	2,230	1,052,998	1,006,201
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,780		73	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,646	1,638	26,440	21,902
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,955		3,499	
Lentils [2]	"	1,415		3,029	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			680	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,280		8,700	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	50,000	45,000	13,500	16,200
Hops	"	1,871	1,845	67,577	66,217
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
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
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	9,615.4
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	6,482.9
Olives (CA)	"	142.0	53.0	125.0
Papayas (HI)	Lb	42,400.0	54,500.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,525.6	2,599.8	2,537.3
Pears	Ton	1,015.5	967.2	915.5
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	178.0	219.0	155.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	22.9	23.9	23.2
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
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,365,010	2,059,060	2,104,790	1,826,770
Corn for Grain [2]	32,191,070	30,760,080	29,433,910	28,000,910
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	4,065,920	3,125,420	3,551,960
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	564,740
Rapeseed	1,620	1,010	1,580	970
Safflower	87,010	70,820	79,720	66,770
Soybeans for Beans	30,147,790	30,439,160	29,428,250	30,002,500
Sunflowers	1,129,890	1,112,900	1,063,930	1,076,480
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	6,279,660	6,553,550	5,282,420	5,802,450
Upland	6,210,780	6,458,450	5,214,030	5,707,750
Amer-Pima	68,880	95,100	68,390	94,700
Sugarbeets	633,420	553,660	556,170	538,040
Sugarcane			415,090	422,980
Tobacco			191,190	182,630
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	2,100	4,650	1,660	4,130
Dry Edible Beans	710,720	579,480	650,090	541,190
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	150
Hops			14,620	14,520
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]

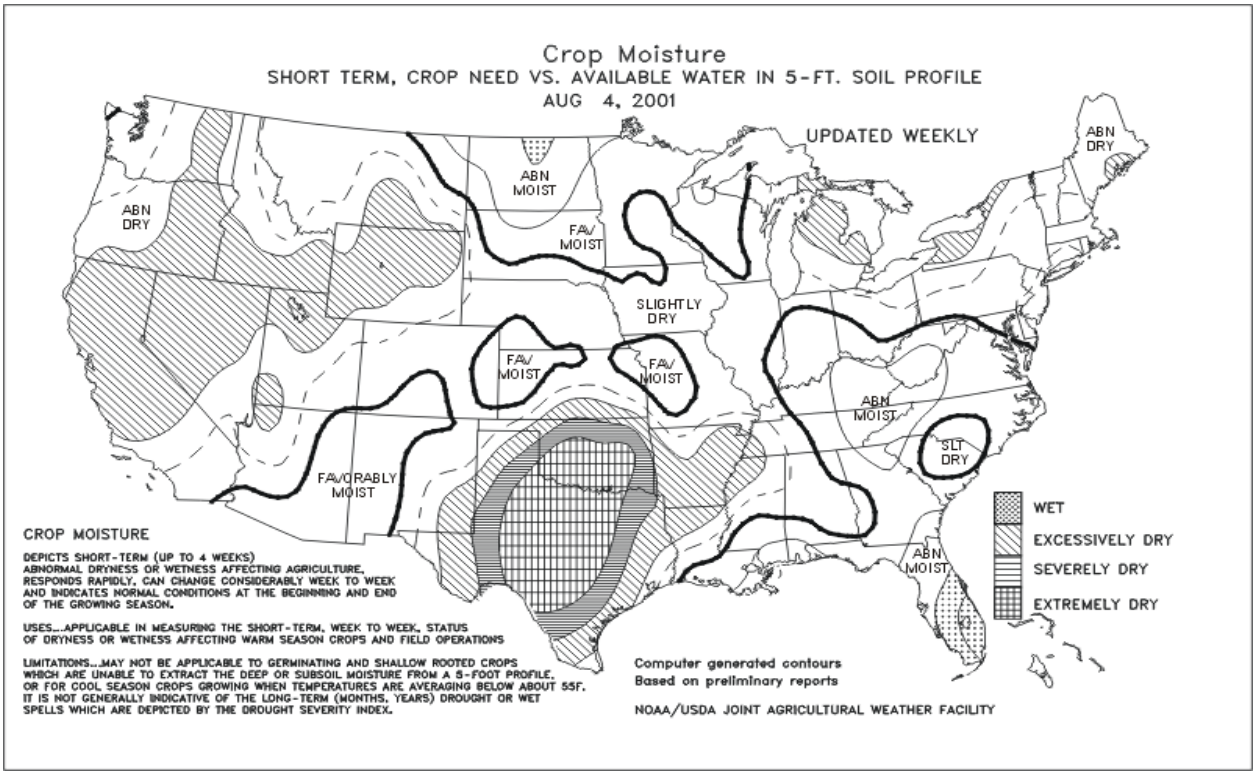
Crop	Yield		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.29	3.16	6,920,690	5,781,390
Corn for Grain	8.60	8.41	253,207,960	235,377,330
Corn for Silage	37.64		89,392,170	
Hay, All [2]	5.70	5.56	138,058,100	143,553,820
Alfalfa	7.80	7.57	72,889,570	72,725,370
All Other	4.38	4.37	65,168,520	70,828,450
Oats	2.30	2.22	2,165,560	1,965,980
Proso Millet	1.11		166,010	
Rice	7.04	6.89	8,657,810	8,991,880
Rye	1.79		218,930	
Sorghum for Grain	3.82	3.89	11,940,330	13,821,740
Sorghum for Silage	24.22		2,597,270	
Wheat, All [2]	2.82	2.71	60,512,120	54,011,280
Winter	3.00	2.94	42,530,620	37,694,830
Durum	2.07	2.08	2,988,400	2,499,180
Other Spring	2.57	2.32	14,993,100	13,817,280
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.50		914,870	
Cottonseed [3]			5,838,280	6,822,030
Flaxseed	1.30		272,550	
Mustard Seed	0.96		16,590	
Peanuts	2.74	2.94	1,481,210	1,659,220
Rapeseed	1.65		2,610	
Safflower	1.61		128,160	
Soybeans for Beans	2.56	2.60	75,377,930	78,039,850
Sunflowers	1.53		1,625,830	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.71	0.75	3,742,310	4,355,140
Upland	0.70	0.74	3,657,590	4,226,030
Amer-Pima	1.24	1.36	84,720	129,110
Sugarbeets	52.91	47.27	29,425,440	25,432,020
Sugarcane	78.93	79.66	32,764,790	33,692,840
Tobacco	2.50	2.50	477,630	456,410
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	2.00		3,310	
Dry Edible Beans	1.84	1.84	1,199,300	993,460
Dry Edible Peas	2.19		158,710	
Lentils	1.59		137,390	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			30,840	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.43		3,950	
Ginger Root (HI)	56.04	50.44	6,120	7,350
Hops	2.10	2.07	30,650	30,040
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	

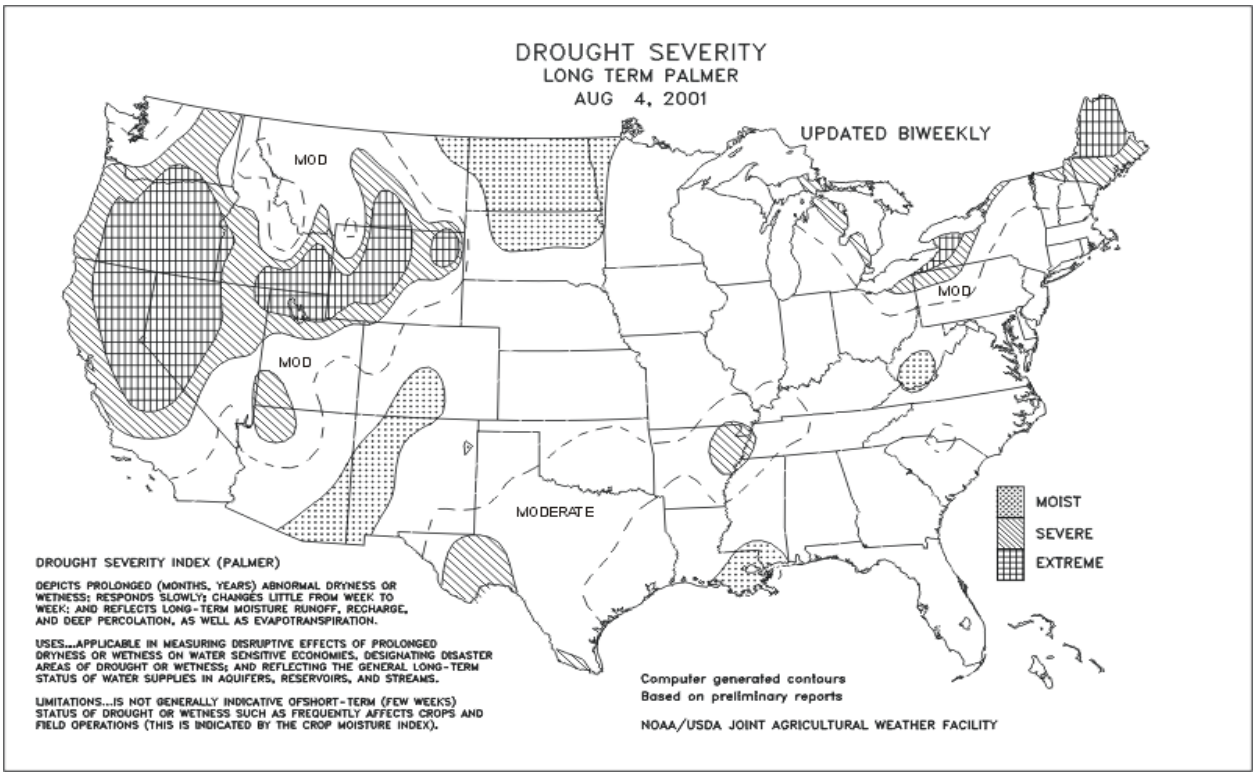
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

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

Crop	Production		
	1999	2000	2001
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
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	4,361,470
Apricots	82,100	89,720	73,660
Bananas (HI)	11,110	13,150	
Grapes	5,657,440	6,947,190	5,881,190
Olives (CA)	128,820	48,080	113,400
Papayas (HI)	19,230	24,720	
Peaches	1,145,590	1,179,250	1,150,900
Pears	921,200	877,380	830,530
Prunes, Dried (CA)	161,480	198,670	140,610
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	20,770	21,680	21,050
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

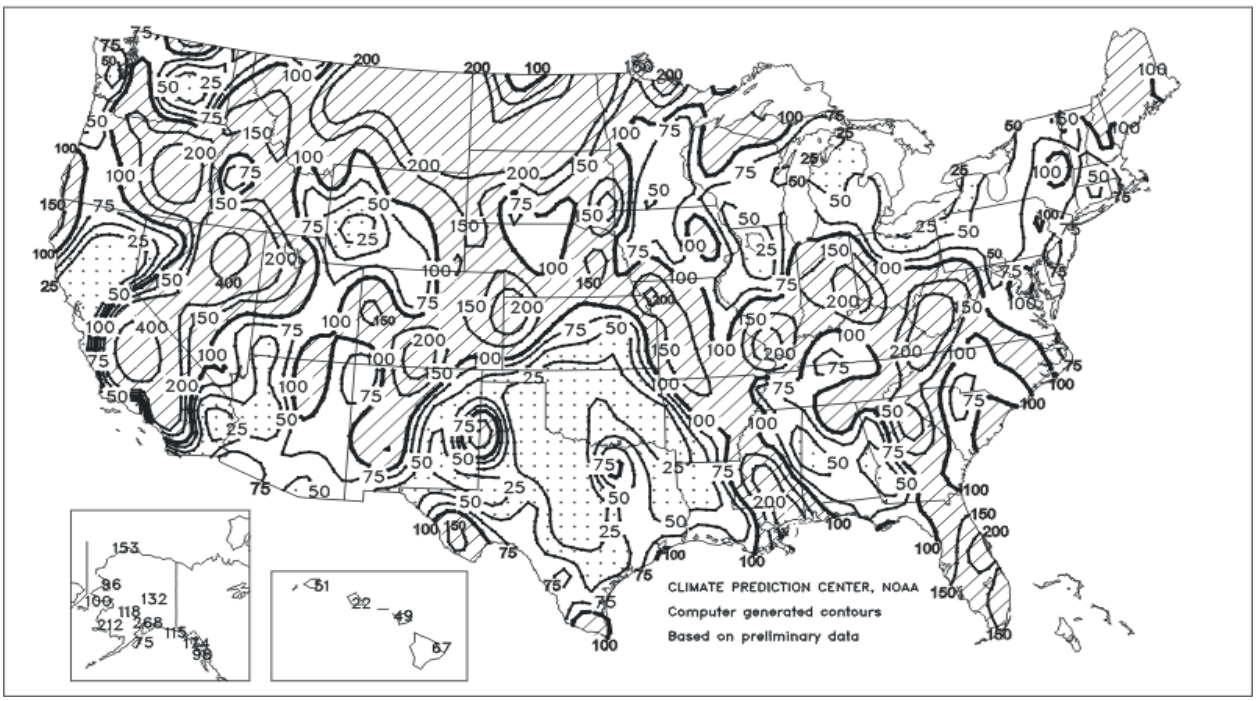
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.
[2] Production years are 1998-1999, 1999-2000, and 2000-2001.


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
AUG 4, 2001
UPDATED WEEKLY
ABN DRY
ABN MOIST
FAV MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
FAV MOIST
FAV MOIST
ABN MOIST
SLT DRY
FAV/ORABLY MOIST
ABN DRY
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
AUG 4, 2001
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MOD
MOD
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

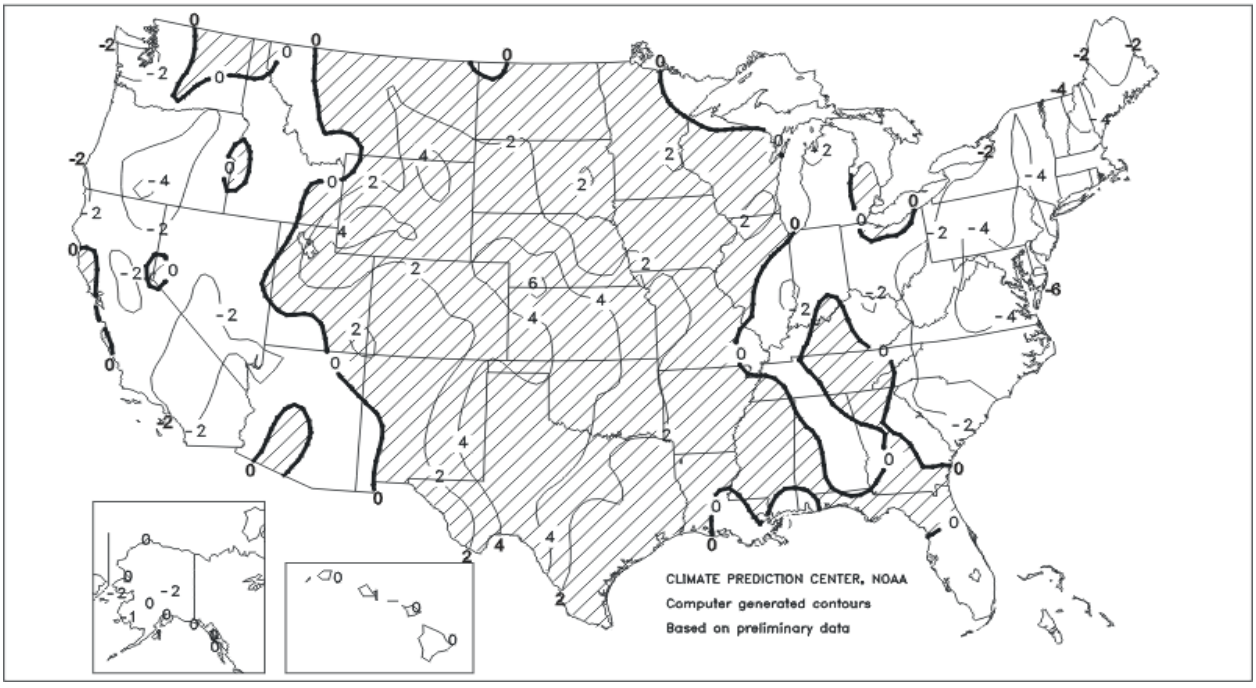
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

July 2001



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

July 2001



July Weather Summary

Hot, dry conditions persisted through a second consecutive month in the south-central United States, severely stressing pastures and dryland summer crops. Elsewhere on the Plains, late-month showers across central areas provided relief from previously hot, mostly dry weather, while wet weather prevailed in northern areas. Although the rain aided drought-stressed pastures and small grains on the northern High Plains, disease and quality concerns about spring-sown grains increased across North Dakota and adjacent areas. Meanwhile in the northern and western Corn Belt, timely rainfall during the second half of July followed a nearly month-long dry spell, easing moisture stress on corn and soybeans approaching or entering reproduction. Although soil moisture deficits persisted in some areas at month's end, Midwestern summer crops were largely spared from heat stress, which was confined to the southwestern Corn Belt. Farther south, abundant rainfall in the Southeast favored summer crop development and eased long-term precipitation deficits, especially across Florida. However, in areas from the northern Delta westward, diminishing topsoil moisture and occasionally hot weather increased stress on non-irrigated crops. Dryness also became a concern from the eastern Great Lakes region into parts of the Northeast. Meanwhile in the West, seasonal showers boosted soil moisture reserves in the Four Corners States. In the Great Basin and Northwest, however, scattered showers provided little relief from long-term drought that continued to stress pastures and dryland summer crops, reduce irrigation reserves, and increase the threat of wildfire activity.

Above-normal temperatures across the central one-third of the country contrasted sharply with cool weather in the West and Northeast. Monthly readings averaged up to 6ºF above normal on the central and southern Plains, but as much as 6ºF below normal in the Northeast. Temperatures in the West ranged from near normal to as much as 4ºF below normal, falling sharply after an early-month heat wave.

July Agricultural Summary

Above-normal precipitation provided adequate moisture for crop development in a band extending from the northern Great Plains through the middle Missouri and lower Mississippi River Valleys. Crops in the lower Ohio River Valley also benefited from frequent rain. However, crops across the Great Lakes region and adjacent areas of the upper Mississippi Valley and Atlantic Coast States deteriorated due to moisture shortages, especially after midmonth. In the southern Great Plains, crops suffered under persistent high pressure that sustained hot, dry weather most of the month. In the Southeast, abnormally dry weather stressed crops along parts of the southern Atlantic Coastal Plain and through most of Alabama and adjacent parts of Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi. Dry weather also stunted crop growth in the Tennessee Valley, but persistent rains flooded streams and hampered fieldwork in the central and southern Appalachians. Above-normal temperatures stimulated crop development in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains, while below-normal temperatures slightly limited crop development in the Atlantic and Pacific Coast States.

Corn development remained well ahead of normal in the central and eastern Corn Belt, and far ahead of normal along the Ohio and Tennessee River Valleys, even though temperatures averaged slightly below normal across most of the region. Meanwhile, above-normal temperatures stimulated development across the northern and western Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains, especially after midmonth. However, most fields in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin entered the silking and dough stages later than normal. Nationally, crop conditions briefly deteriorated after midmonth, but rebounded near the end of the month when widespread precipitation eased moisture shortages in most areas of the Corn Belt. Locally, early-month moisture shortages in the lower Ohio River Valley were alleviated by above-normal rainfall. However, crop stress gradually increased in the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region due to abnormally dry weather. Conditions also deteriorated in the southern Great Plains, where hot, dry weather quickly ripened fields.

Soybean fields entered the bloom stage and began setting pods ahead of normal in the eastern Corn Belt, even though temperatures averaged slightly below normal in most areas. Fields also developed ahead of normal in the lower Mississippi Valley, led by Louisiana and Mississippi. Meanwhile, blooming and pod setting lagged behind normal in the western Corn Belt, especially in Minnesota and Wisconsin, despite warmer-than-normal weather. Development was supported by adequate precipitation in the northern Great Plains, southern Corn Belt, and most of the eastern Corn Belt and Mississippi Delta. However, some areas experienced periods of excessive dryness, while other areas were briefly inundated by excessive moisture. Meanwhile, moisture

shortages stunted growth in the Great Lakes region and adjacent areas of the central and western Corn Belt, mainly after midmonth, when hot weather increased crop moisture requirements.

Winter wheat harvest progressed ahead of the 5-year average until midmonth, as above-normal temperatures quickly ripened fields in the Great Plains. Early-month rain delays were brief and largely confined to parts of the central High Plains and eastern Corn Belt. By midmonth, harvest was virtually complete in the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley and neared completion across most of the Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the central Great Plains. A few fields were harvested in the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest before midmonth, but progress was slow, especially in South Dakota, where frequent precipitation delayed harvest activity until late in the month. As the end of the month approached, harvest neared completion around the Great Lakes and central High Plains. Also, harvest accelerated in the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest, despite scattered rain delays.

Above-normal temperatures promoted cotton development in the southern Great Plains and parts of the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast. Development lagged along the Atlantic Coastal Plains, especially in South Carolina, due to late planting and below-normal heat. Cooler-than-normal weather also limited growth in the Southwest, but development remained slightly ahead of normal. Adequate rainfall supported growth along the lower Mississippi Valley and scattered areas of the interior Southeast and mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain. However, a few fields in the Southeast and many fields in the southern Great Plains were stressed by increasing moisture shortages. Fields quickly ripened along the Gulf Coast, where a few fields were picked by the end of the month.

Above-normal temperatures stimulated small grain development in the northern High Plains, while temperatures were favorably mild in the Pacific Northwest, eastern Corn Belt, and Atlantic Coast States. By July 22, most barley, oat, and spring wheat fields were headed. However, barley and oat progress lagged slightly behind normal in Minnesota. Late-month heat stressed small grains in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains, but quickly ripened fields. The barley and spring wheat harvest began near the end of the month, but progress was slower than normal in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains. The oat harvest rapidly accelerated in the Corn Belt after mid-month, especially in Iowa and Ohio. The harvest season began in Minnesota and gained momentum in South Dakota and Wisconsin.

At the beginning of the month, rice development was slightly behind the 5-year average, as heading lagged behind normal in the interior Mississippi Delta. However, development quickly surpassed the 5-year average in Arkansas and Mississippi and remained ahead of normal through the rest of the month. Along the western Gulf Coast, seasonal temperatures aided development most of the month, and harvest accelerated after midmonth. Hot weather stimulated rapid growth in California early in the month, but cool overnight temperatures hampered development through the remainder of the month.

Sorghum fields headed and began turning color slightly ahead of normal throughout most of the month. Above-normal temperatures ripened fields well ahead of normal in the lower Mississippi Valley, and quickly ripened fields in the southern Great Plains, especially after midmonth. A few fields entered the heading stage in the Corn Belt and central Great Plains before midmonth, and rapidly entered the heading stage after midmonth. Harvest progressed with few rain delays along the Gulf Coast. Conditions deteriorated in most areas of the central and southern Great Plains due to hot, dry weather. Above-normal temperatures and frequent precipitation aided development in the central High Plains and northern Great Plains.

Peanut pegging progressed slightly ahead of the average before midmonth and equal to the average after midmonth. Seasonal temperatures favored development in the Southeast and along the mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain during most of the month. However, conditions gradually deteriorated along the southern Atlantic Coast, eastern Gulf Coast, and adjacent areas of the interior Southeast due to increasing moisture shortages. Extreme heat stunted growth of dryland fields in the southern Great Plains.

Corn for grain: Corn planted for all purposes is down 4 percent from 2000. This is down 100,000 acres from June as survey data showed Iowa farmers did not plant all of their acres. Farmers expect to harvest 69.2 million acres of corn for grain, also down 100,000 acres from June and 5 percent from 2000. If realized, this would be the lowest grain harvested acreage since 1995 when rains delayed planting in the Corn Belt.

The August 1 corn objective yield data indicate a record level stalk count and average kernel row length for the combined seven objective yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin).

A dry, early-spring allowed corn planting to begin early and progress near a record pace in the southern and eastern Corn Belt. However, northwestern Corn Belt farmers experienced frequent planting delays due to persistent precipitation, especially in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. After slow development in June, above-normal temperatures and timely rains stimulated development across the northern and western Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains, especially after mid-July. However, silking progress in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin remained slightly behind the 5-year average as of July 29.

Nationally, crop conditions briefly deteriorated after mid-July, but rebounded near the end of the month when widespread precipitation eased localized moisture shortages in most areas of the Corn Belt. Conditions deteriorated in the southern Great Plains, where hot, dry weather quickly ripened fields.

The average corn grain yield for States conducting a farmer reported survey only is forecast at 121.4 bushels per acre, down 3.4 bushels from 2000. Yields are mostly higher than last year in the northern Plains and Southeast, rebounding from drought conditions in 2000. Farmers reported lower yields than last year in the Southern Plains as extreme heat and dry weather prevailed during pollination. Corn yields in the Mid-Atlantic States are down from last year's record highs, but are still at fairly high levels.

Sorghum: The first production forecast for the 2001 crop year is 544 million bushels, up 16 percent from 2000. Based on August 1 conditions, the sorghum yield is forecast at 62.0 bushels per acre, up 1.1 bushels from 2000. Yield increases are expected in 8 of the top 11 producing States, mainly in the western part of the growing area. Kansas, the leading sorghum producer, is expecting a yield 8 bushels higher than last year, while Texas, the second leading sorghum producer, expects a yield 10 bushels below last year.

Sorghum planted for all purposes is estimated at 10.0 million acres, up 300,000 acres from the June estimate. Acreage was revised due to additional acreage being planted in Texas behind abandoned cotton. Texas planted 3.20 million acres, up 200,000 acres from 2000.

Acreage expected to be harvested for grain in the U.S. in 2001, at 8.78 million acres, is up 14 percent from the 2000 harvested grain acreage. Texas producers expect to harvest 2.60 million acres for grain.

Sorghum progressed ahead of the 5-year average, with 54 percent headed and 25 percent turning color on July 29, compared with the average pace of 47 and 21 percent, respectively. Development was slightly behind normal in Texas, well ahead of normal in other parts of the Great Plains and Mississippi Delta, and far ahead of normal in the Corn Belt. Warm weather is quickly ripening fields in the lower Mississippi Valley and southern Great Plains. Conditions deteriorated in most areas of the central and southern Great Plains due to hot, dry weather. Above-normal temperatures and frequent precipitation aided development in the central High Plains and northern Great Plains.

As of the week ending July 29, thirty-eight percent of the sorghum crop was rated good to excellent. This is 15 points lower than a year earlier. This is due to dry conditions in Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

Oats: Production is forecast at 135 million bushels, 2 percent above the July 1 forecast, but 9 percent below last year's 149 million bushels. If realized, this will be the lowest production on record. The forecasted yield is 62.0 bushels per acre, up 1.5 bushels from July 1, but down 2.2 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 later than normal across the northern and western Corn Belt and northern Great Plains, even though above normal temperatures accelerated ripening during July. The harvest season began late and progressed behind normal in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The beginning of the harvest season was slightly delayed in North Dakota also, but a few fields were harvested by the end of the month. In the eastern Corn Belt and Northeast, ideal temperatures and mostly adequate moisture supplies aided development. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, the harvest season began early and progressed ahead of the 5-year average. On July 29, harvest was 21 percent complete, compared with the average of 27 percent.

Barley: Barley production for 2001 is forecast at 266 million bushels, down 16 percent from 2000, but up 1 percent from last month. If realized, this will be the lowest production since 1953. Based on August 1 conditions, producers expect to average 58.8 bushels per acre, a decrease of 2.3 bushels from last year's near record high, but 0.4 bushel above the July forecast. 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.

Six of the sixteen major barley producing States increased their yields from last month. South Dakota's yield increased six bushels, while Oregon and Maryland both increased their yield 3 bushels from last month.

By July 22, ninety-six percent of the barley fields were headed in the 5 major barley producing States. However, barley progress lagged slightly behind normal in Minnesota. Late-month heat stressed the barley crop in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains, but quickly ripened fields. Barley harvest began near the end of the month, but progress was slower than normal in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains. At the end of July, the barley crop condition was rated mostly good to excellent.

Winter Wheat: Acres for harvest as grain are forecast at 31.7 million, unchanged from last month, but down 10 percent from last year. Harvest progress in the 18 major producing States had reached 86 percent complete by July 29. This is 3 points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Hard Red Winter (HRW) harvest was complete in the central and southern Great Plains. Harvest was complete in most Soft Red Winter (SRW) states.

Forecasted head counts from the Objective Yield surveys in the six HRW States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas) are virtually unchanged from last month while weight per head is up slightly. Head count forecasts are well below average in all six States, however average weights are well above average in all but Montana. Dry conditions in Montana have resulted in the lowest head weights since 1988. Harvest was hampered in Colorado by frequent thunderstorms, putting progress slightly behind the usual pace. Harvest moved quickly across Nebraska.

Harvested yields were better than previously expected in several SRW States. Record yields are forecast in Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee. Collective head counts in the SRW objective yield States (Illinois, Missouri, Ohio) are about the same as last month and slightly above average. Collective head weights are higher than last month and well above average. Ohio head weight is at a near record level.

Crop conditions remain below normal in the Pacific Northwest (Idaho, Oregon, Washington). Dry conditions caused the Idaho crop to ripen rapidly, especially in the northern part of the State. Growers in Michigan and New York are finding yields to be lower than expected.

Durum Wheat: Area for harvest as grain is forecast at 2.98 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 17 percent from last year. Development of the North Dakota Durum crop accelerated during July due to above normal temperatures. Rains, high humidity, and wet soil in the major Durum growing area of the State led to lower condition ratings. As of July 29, 60 percent of the North Dakota crop was rated good to excellent, 13 points lower than the beginning of July, and 6 points below a year ago. The Montana crop has benefitted from above normal rainfall during July.

Other Spring Wheat: Harvested area for 2001 is forecast at 14.7 million acres, unchanged from last month, but up 2 percent from last year. Acreage was 1 percent harvested in the six major producing States as of July 29, 3 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest had begun in three States (Idaho, South Dakota, and Washington).

Dryland growers in southern Idaho are experiencing drought conditions. Irrigation water is short in some areas of the State. Harvest has just begun in the lower elevation areas of Idaho. As of July 29, 58 percent of the Minnesota crop was turning ripe, compared to the 5-year average of 65 percent. Heavy rains on the night of July 31 in the central portion of the Minnesota Red River Valley caused many fields to be flooded. Later planted fields in Montana appear to be benefitting from above normal rainfall during July. The rain was too late for some of the earlier planted crop. Development of the North Dakota crop has been behind normal due to late plantings. Condition ratings declined during July due to continued wet soils and high humidity.

Peanuts: Production is forecast at 3.66 billion pounds, up 12 percent from last year's crop, but 4 percent below 1999. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.40 million acres, 3 percent below the previous estimate, but up 4 percent from 2000. Yields are expected to average 2,621 pounds, 177 pounds above last year but down 46 pounds from 1999.

Production in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) is expected to total 2.06 billion pounds, up 12 percent from last year's level. Expected acreage for harvest, at 763,500 acres, is down 1 percent from the previous year. Yields in the four-State area are expected to average 2,704 pounds per acre, 311 pounds above 2000. As of July 29, peanut development in Alabama was 1 percentage point ahead of the 5 year average with 82 percent of the acreage rated in fair to good condition. In Georgia, crop development was 3 percentage points behind normal, and condition on July 29 was 76 percent good to excellent. The peanut crop in Florida and South Carolina was rated mostly good to excellent.

The Virginia-North Carolina production is forecast at 568 million pounds, up 4 percent from 2000. Area for harvest is expected to total 198,000 acres, unchanged from the previous year. Yield is forecast at 2,869 pounds, up 98 pounds from last year. As of July 29, the Virginia peanut crop was rated 80 percent good to excellent. North Carolina's peanut crop was rated 97 percent fair to good. Development of the peanut crop in each State was 6 percentage points ahead of the 5 year average on July 29.

The Southwest crop production (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 1.03 billion pounds, up 17 percent from 2000. The region's acreage for harvest, at 434,000 acres, is 18 percent above the 2000 level. Yields are expected to average 2,363 pounds, 12 pounds below 2000. On July 29, seventy-six percent of the Texas crop was rated in fair to good condition. Development of Texas peanuts was 6 percentage points ahead of the 5 year average on July 29.

Rice: Production is forecast at 198 million cwt., up 4 percent from 2000, but 4 percent below 1999. Area for harvest is expected to total 3.22 million acres, unchanged from the June acreage estimate. Rice plantings, at 3.25 million acres, were also unchanged from the June estimate. Yields are forecast at 6,151 pounds per acre, down 130 pounds from 2000.

As of July 29, crop development was ahead of normal in all rice producing States (Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas). Fifty-eight percent of the rice was headed compared with the 5-year average of 42 percent. Rice harvest is underway in Louisiana and Texas. Crop condition was rated at 72 percent good to excellent across the 5 major rice producing states on July 29.

Soybeans: Area planted, is estimated at a record 75.2 million acres, up 1 percent from 2000, but down slightly from June, as survey data showed Missouri farmers did not plant all of their acres. Acres for harvest, at a record 74.1 million acres, are up 2 percent from the 2000 acreage.

Planting of the 2001 soybean crop was nearly complete as of June 26 as 96 percent had been planted. This compares to 97 percent a year ago and 94 percent for the average. Planting in several States (Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin) lagged behind normal at the end of June. In the eight major soybean producing States (Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio), the average planting date was the same as 1987 and 1994.

During July, the crop across the Great Lakes region, upper Mississippi Valley and southern Atlantic Coast States was affected by short moisture supplies. Temperatures averaged above normal in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains, while the Atlantic Coast States experienced below normal temperatures. By the end of July, 79 percent of the crop was blooming, 5 percentage points behind last year, but 5 percentage points ahead of the average. Thirty-eight percent of the acreage was setting pods, well behind last year's 48 percent pace, but ahead of the 5-year average of 33 percent. Blooming and pod setting progress was most advanced in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, and North Dakota. As of July 29, sixty percent of the soybean crop was rated good to excellent, 6 percentage points less than the same week in 2000.

In the twenty-one non-Objective Yield States that make yield forecasts in August, yields in ten States are expected to be higher than in 2000. Large increases are expected in Kansas, Alabama, Tennessee, New York, and Mississippi. Lower yields are expected in Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey.

Cotton: Upland cotton planted acreage, at 16.0 million acres, is 4 percent above 2000. Harvested acreage, at 14.1 million acres, is up 9 percent from last year. Growers planted 235,000 acres of American-Pima cotton. Area to be harvested is 234,000 acres, up 38 percent from last year.

Producers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) rate the condition of their cotton as mostly fair to good. Development has lagged, especially in Georgia and South Carolina, as excessively dry soils delayed planting. Conversely, Virginia planting was completed by the end of May and maturity has remained ahead of normal. Overall, timely rains have contributed to above average yields throughout the region.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) experienced ideal planting conditions which allowed them to complete cotton planting well ahead of the 5-year average. Development progressed well until the end of June when below normal temperatures hindered crop progress. However, by the second week of July, near normal temperatures benefitted development in the lower Mississippi Delta. Overall, producers rate the crop mostly fair to good with progress ahead of normal. Data from the Objective Yield survey rank fruit counts in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi as the third lowest since 1992.

Upland cotton producers in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and New Mexico were able to plant their cotton at or ahead of the normal pace. However, cotton on the High Plains received heavy rains, strong winds, and large hail during early June. Some replanting was possible, but insurance deadlines resulted in some abandonment as destroyed cotton acreage was replanted to alternative crops. Extremely dry weather has continued across the Plains during June and July. During this time, irrigated cotton continued to make fair to good progress. Cotton objective yield data show fruit counts in Texas as the third highest in the last 10 years.

Upland cotton in California and Arizona has benefitted from warm weather and irrigation. Crop development is slightly ahead of average and mostly in good to excellent condition. As of July 29, Arizona producers rated 62 percent of their crop as good to excellent, with an additional 33 percent rated fair. California growers rated 100 percent of their crop good to excellent on this same date. California has their fourth highest fruit count in the last ten years, according to data from the cotton Objective Yield survey.

American-Pima production is forecast at 593,000 bales, up 52 percent from last year's output. The increase in production is a combination of increased acreage and higher yields. The U.S. Pima yield is forecast at 1,216 pounds per harvested acre, up 111 pounds from last year.

Ginnings totaled 99,000 running bales prior to August 1, compared with 244,750 running bales ginned prior to the same date last year and 80,650 running bales in 1999.

Dry Beans: Dry edible bean production is forecast at 21.9 million cwt for 2001, down 17 percent from 2000 and 34 percent below two years ago. If realized, this will be the lowest production since 1993.

In the June Acreage report, U.S. planted and harvested acreage were estimated at 1.43 and 1.33 million acres, respectively. Since June, estimates of planted area have increased 5,700 acres while harvested area increased 3,800 acres. Planted area is 18 percent below last year and 29 percent less than 1999. Harvested area, at 1.34 million acres, is down 17 percent from last year and 29 percent below 1999. The August 1 yield forecast of 1,638 pounds per acre is 8 pounds below last year. Production is down from last year in 14 of the 17 dry bean estimating States. States showing production increases from last year are Washington up 4 percent, and Utah and Texas more than double.

Planting in North Central States was late this year because of a cool, wet spring. Warm June and July weather then pushed the crop to early podding. North Dakota beans were 58 percent podded by the end of July compared with 46 percent in an average year. Michigan dry beans had a good growth spurt in July, but fields now need rain. Minnesota, dry beans were 69 percent good to excellent by late July compared with 40 percent normally. Heavy rains flooded some fields in the Red River Valley at the end of July. Despite some hail damage early in the season and heat stress in July, Nebraska dry beans are rated better than average. Planting conditions were good in New York, but development has been slowed by dry conditions.

Colorado's dry beans are in good to excellent condition. Almost half of their crop had flowered by the end of July. Dry weather in Utah and Colorado's southwestern counties stressed the dryland crop. In California, beans have progressed well this summer. Harvest of early varieties, particularly garbanzos, started in June. The availability of irrigation water is of some concern in Idaho and Wyoming for the remainder of the season.

U. S. planted acreage changes, by class, include a 38 percent drop in navy beans. Pintos are down 20 percent, great northerns are off 15 percent, light red kidneys fell 12 percent, and dark red kidneys declined 4 percent. Garbanzos are up 6 percent, blackeyes jumped 38 percent, blacks rose 2 percent and cranberry beans gained 3 percent. Pinto beans make up 40 percent of all planted acres, navies represent 15 percent, garbanzos and great northerns cover 8 percent each, and blacks are 7 percent. The remaining classes represent 22 percent of the planted acreage.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay: Production is forecast at 80.2 million tons, virtually unchanged from 2000. Yields are expected to average 3.38 tons per acre, 0.10 ton below last year. Harvested area is 23.8 million acres, up 3 percent from 2000.

Oklahoma's alfalfa yield is down 1.1 tons from last year due to dry weather. The Ohio Valley States are reporting small declines following last year's good yields.

Other Hay: Production is forecast at 78.1 million tons, 9 percent above last year's production. Yields are expected to average 1.95 tons per acre, equivalent to last year's yield. Harvested area is estimated at 40.1 million acres, up 9 percent from the 36.8 million acres harvested in 2000. This year's acreage will be the highest since 1958. Timely rains in the Gulf States have improved their yields following last year's drought.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco production for 2001 is forecast at 1.01 billion pounds, down 4 percent from 2000 and 22 percent below 1999. If realized, this will be the smallest crop since 1921. Revised area for harvest in 2001 is forecast at 451,290 acres, down 4 percent from 2000. Yields for 2001 are expected to average 2,230 pounds per acre, just 1 pound higher than a year ago. Yield prospects in North Carolina, the leading tobacco producing State, are averaging lower than last year by 99 pounds. However, Kentucky, the second leading State, expects yields to average 80 pounds higher than a year ago.

Flue-cured production is expected to total 573 million pounds, down 4 percent from 2000. Growers plan to harvest 247,500 acres in 2001, one percent below last year. Yields are expected to average 2,313 pounds per acre, 83 pounds lower than the previous year. Yields in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured State, increased from the July forecast due to timely rains and excellent growing conditions.

Fire-cured production is expected to total 39.3 million pounds, down 24 percent from 2000. Growers plan to harvest 14,300 acres, 18 percent below a year ago. The expected average yield is 2,750 pounds per acre, 194 pounds lower than the previous year.

Burley production is expected to total 363 million pounds, virtually unchanged from a year ago. Yields are expected to average 2,078 pounds per acre, up 121 pounds from 2000. Burley growers plan to harvest 174,900 acres, 6 percent below a year ago. Acreage for Kentucky, the largest burley State, at 115,000, is expected to be 4 percent below last year. However, because of an expected increase in their yield by 125 pounds, Kentucky's forecasted production is 247 million pounds, 2 percent more than last year. Very few problems have been reported in Kentucky so far this year as disease and insects have been minor.

Southern Maryland Belt tobacco production is expected to total 4.09 million pounds, down 69 percent from the 2000. Average yields are expected to decrease 22 pounds from last year. A total of 2,600 acres is expected to be harvested this year, down 69 percent from 2000. Maryland's acreage has dropped significantly from last year due to many producers signing up for the buyout program.

Dark air-cured production is expected to total 13.5 million pounds, down 16 percent from 2000. Growers plan to harvest 5,020 acres, 10 percent less than last year. Yields are expected to average 2,680 pounds per acre, down 198 pounds from last year.

All Cigar types production is expected to total 13.3 million pounds, up 30 percent from last year. Overall yield is expected to average 1,907 pounds per acre, up 55 pounds from 2000. Growers of Cigar type tobacco plan to harvest 6,970 acres, 26 percent above a year ago.

Sugarbeets: Production is forecast at 28.0 million tons. If realized, this would be 14 percent below last year's production and 16 percent below 1999. Growers in the 12 sugarbeet-producing States expect to harvest 1.33 million acres. This is 3 percent below last year and slightly lower than the June estimate. The yield is forecast at 21.1 tons per acre, 2.5 tons below 2000.

Above-normal temperatures periodically stressed fields in the Great Plains, although frequent precipitation provided ample moisture for development and reduced heat stress. Some isolated fields were damaged by hail and excessive moisture while a few did not fully recover from early-season frost injury. In California, Idaho, and the Pacific Northwest, seasonal temperatures favored development, but irrigation water supplies were limited. In Michigan, conditions deteriorated due to moisture shortages and periods of extreme heat.

Sugarcane: Production is forecast at a record high 37.1 million tons, 3 percent above the previous record of 36.1 million tons set last year. If realized, Louisiana's production will be 11 percent greater than the previous record set in 1999, and surpass Florida as the largest sugarcane producing State. Sugarcane growers intend to harvest a record high 1.05 million acres for sugar and seed during the 2001 crop year, 2 percent more than last year. Florida and Louisiana expect to harvest a record high 465,000 and 510,000 acres, respectively. Yield is forecast at 35.5 tons per acre, 0.3 ton above 2000. In Louisiana, the forecasted yield is 0.3 ton above the previous record high set in 1999.

Above-normal precipitation and seasonal temperatures provided nearly ideal growing conditions in Florida and Louisiana during July. However, moisture shortages limited crop growth in Hawaii and Texas.

Prunes and Plums: Production in Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 23,200 tons, down 3 percent from last year but 1 percent above 1999. The Oregon forecast, at 12,000 tons, is 20 percent above 2000 but 8 percent below 1999. Weather conditions were more favorable than a year ago for fruit production. Washington's forecast, at 5,000 tons, is down 26 percent from 2000 but 22 percent above 1999. A hail storm in the lower Yakima Valley during late June reduced fruit production. Idaho's expected production is 3,000 tons, down 14 percent from the 2000 crop but 67 percent above the 1999 production level. Freezing temperatures during the early part of April and water shortages combined to reduce the crop. Michigan expects to produce 3,200 tons, down 11 percent from 2000 and 20 percent below 1999. Frost and hail early in the year contributed to the smaller crop.

Papayas: Fresh utilization of Hawaii papayas is estimated at 4.21 million pounds for July, 12 percent lower than June and 10 percent below July 2000. Area in crop totaled 3,535 acres, unchanged from last month but 51 percent more than last year. Harvested area, at 2,035 acres, was unchanged from June but 53 percent higher than last June. July weather conditions were variable with a mix of sunshine and showers over major papaya producing orchards. Soil moisture has been adequate in non-irrigated areas.

Hops: Hop production in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 66.2 million pounds for 2001, two percent less than last year but 3 percent more than the 1999 crop. Area strung for harvest, at 35,890 acres, is 1 percent higher than the June forecast but 1 percent below 2000. Yield is estimated at 1,845 pounds per acre, 26 pounds less than 2000.

Washington's yield is forecast at 1,920 pounds per acre for the 2001 crop, 17 pounds lower than last year. Oregon's yield is forecast at 1,800 pounds per acre, up 15 pounds from 2000. In Idaho, yields are expected to average 1,356 pounds per acre, 128 pounds lower than a year ago. Oregon is forecasting an increase of 6 percent in total production from a year ago. Idaho and Washington expect decreases of 5 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

Drought and water acquisition have been major concerns this season for many growers in the Pacific Northwest. However, hop conditions and development have been mostly normal. Harvest is expected to be underway by August 20.

In Washington, a late June hail storm damaged some yards. There have also been a few more problems with powdery mildew than a year ago due to cooler temperatures this year. Hops look mostly good in Oregon, with yields expected to be average to above average. Conditions have been conducive to powdery mildew development, but grower treatments have reduced its spread. Conditions at the end of July in Idaho were hot and dry with limited irrigation water.

Olives: The 2001 California olive crop is forecast at 125,000 tons, more than double the previous crop of 53,000 tons but 12 percent less than the 1999 production. Due to the alternate bearing nature of olives, the increase was expected. Hot weather during bloom, however, affected the fruit set, tempering the increase of production. Growers expect the Manzanillo variety to account for 76 percent of the total production. The Servillano variety is expected to contribute 16 percent. Other varieties would account for the remaining 8 percent.

Peaches: The August 2001 peach crop forecast is 2.54 billion pounds, 3.00 million pounds above the July forecast. This is 2 percent below 2000 but less than 1 percent above two years ago. Michigan decreased their expectations for the 2001 crop from 45.0 million pounds to 43.0 million pounds. Washington decreased their production forecast by 5.00 million pounds to 55.0 million. South Carolina increased it's forecast from 90.0 million in July to 100 million for this month. August 2001 forecasts for New Jersey and Pennsylvania were unchanged from July. The forecasts for all of the remaining States were carried forward from July 1.

Peach harvest in Michigan was underway for the early varieties. Dry conditions during the month of July have affected fruit size but quality is good. There is no unusual disease or insect pressure. Quality of fruit was rated good and growing conditions were generally favorable for New Jersey peach production. In Pennsylvania, harvest was 40 percent complete by July 31, ahead of the five-year average of 21 percent. Producers not affected by the Plum Pox virus are having a good season despite dry conditions. South Carolina peach harvest is running near normal. Crop quality is good to excellent with the late varieties yielding much better than the early varieties. A late June hail storm in the lower Yakima Valley reduced peach production more than previously expected for Washington.

The U. S. Freestone crop, as of August 1, is forecast at 1.49 billion pounds, down 3 percent from 2000 but 1 percent above 1999. The California Freestone crop stands at 780 million pounds, 1 percent below 2000 but up 2 percent from 1999. By the end of July, 96 percent of the Georgia peach crop, forecast at 135 million pounds, had been harvested.

California's Clingstone crop, at 1.05 billion pounds, is down 1 percent from both 2000 and 1999.

Apples: The first production forecast for the 2001 crop year is 9.62 billion pounds, down 10 percent from both 2000 and 1999. Decreased production in most of the Western and Eastern States more than offset increases in the Central States when compared to last year. Production decreases are expected in 17 of the top 34 producing States while 14 States have increases. Three States are unchanged from last year.

Production in the Western States (AZ, CA, CO, ID, OR, UT, WA) is forecast at 5.93 billion pounds, down 16 percent from 2000 and 4 percent from 1999. All Western States except California are expecting decreased production in 2001. Washington, which makes up 51 percent of the U.S. forecast, is down 17 percent from 2000. A late June hail storm reduced the crop in the Yakima Valley. Poor weather during the bloom period, hail in the Wenatchee area and a drop in bearing acres have also contributed to the drop in Washington's production. California had generally favorable growing conditions which has led to the increase in production. The decrease in apple production among the other Western States is due to hail, early season frost, and late season drought.

Production in the Central States (AR, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, OH, TN, WI) is forecast at 1.35 billion pounds, up 12 percent from 2000 but down 16 percent from 1999. Ohio was the only State in the region to project a decrease in production. Weather conditions in the Central States have been more favorable for apple production than in 2000. Some losses were reported due to scattered frost and hail storms.

Production in the Eastern States (CT, GA, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, VT, VA, WV) is forecast at 2.33 billion pounds, down 3 percent from 2000 and 18 percent below 1999. Production decreased in the South Atlantic States and all of the New England States except Maine. Early season frost, poor

pollination conditions, drought and hail have all contributed to the decreased production in both regions. All of the Mid-Atlantic States increased production except for Pennsylvania. This region had generally favorable weather during pollination with adequate moisture through July. However, growers are concerned fruit sizing will slow because of dry conditions as of August 1.

Pears: U.S. pear production for 2001 is forecast at 915,500 tons, down 5 percent from last year and 10 percent below 1999. Bartlett pear production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 473,000 tons, 4 percent lower than the June forecast and 9 percent less than a year ago. Other pear production in the Pacific Coast States is expected to total 420,000 tons, unchanged from last year but 4 percent above 1999.

Bartlett production for California is forecast at 230,000 tons, down 4 percent from the June forecast and 18 percent below 2000. The California Bartlett harvest is well underway in the Sacramento area and just beginning in the Lake and Mendocino districts. Size is larger this year and quality is good. Bartlett production in Oregon is forecast at 58,000 tons, the same as the previous forecast but 3 percent less than the previous year. Oregon's growing season has been virtually free of any adverse weather. In Washington, Bartlett production is forecast at 185,000 tons, a 5 percent decrease from the June forecast but up 5 percent from last year.

Other pear production in California is forecast at 30,000 tons, unchanged from both 2000 and 1999. Asian pear picking is underway. Good quality is apparent. In Oregon, other pear production is forecast at 160,000 tons, unchanged from both last year and 1999. Production in Washington is forecast at 230,000 tons, the same as a year ago but 7 percent above 1999.

The pear crop in New York is forecast at 10,000 tons, down 31 percent from last year and 20 percent less than two years ago. Late spring frosts, a lighter fruit set, and hail damage reduced expectations for this year's crop. In Michigan, production is forecast at 4,800 tons, down 8 percent from 2000 and 4 percent below 1999. Pennsylvania pear production is forecast at 4,600 tons, unchanged from a year ago but up 12 percent from 1999.

Production in Connecticut is forecast at 500 tons, 750 tons less than the previous year. Pear bloom was moderate with below average set. A late spring frost wiped out a significant amount of the pear crop. In Colorado, production is forecast at 2,100 tons, 900 tons less than last year's crop but 1,600 tons greater than the 1999 crop. Late frosts, water shortages, and other adverse weather lessened expectations. Pear production in Utah is forecast at 500 tons, 100 tons less than a year ago but 200 tons higher than two years ago.

Coffee: Hawaii coffee production is revised to 8.70 million pounds (parchment basis) for the 2000-01 season, down 4 percent from the first estimate last December and 13 percent below the 1999-2000 season. Harvest of the 2000-01 crop started late in all areas due primarily to dry weather. Production from the island of Hawaii (includes the Kona districts) was higher than a year ago due to recently planted acreage coming into production. Combined production from the islands of Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Kauai was lower than last year due to the dry weather.

Grapes: U.S. grape production is forecast at 6.48 million tons, down 16 percent from 2000, but 4 percent above 1999 for comparable States (except Texas and Virginia who have been added this season). California leads the U.S. in grape production with 91 percent of the total. Washington and New York are the next largest producing States, with 5 percent and 2 percent, respectively. California's all grape forecast, at 5.90 million tons, decreased 16 percent from 2000. Washington expects to harvest 295,000 tons, up 11 percent from 2000. New York's forecast, at 131,000 tons, is 15 percent below last year.

California's **raisin type varieties** account for 2.00 million tons, 34 percent of California's total grape crop. Production of raisin varieties is down 31 percent from last year. The Raisin Objective Measurement (OM) Survey found an average count of 30.7 bunches per vine compared to 40.7 in 2000. The average bunch count for the past 12 years was 34.1 per vine. The bunch size measurements from the OM survey also indicates that the bunches are some of the smallest ever recorded. Thompson Seedless variety grapes are currently being picked for fresh use in the San Joaquin Valley. Good quality was reported, but the bunches do not have the shoulders that are present with a large crop. There are also reports of the tips drying on some of the bunches.

Consequently, bunch weights are expected to be well below last year's bunch weights. Also, there were reports of hail and frost damage earlier in the season. Production of **table type grapes** is estimated at 800,000 tons, 14 percent of the total California crop and 3 percent above last year. Harvest was completed in the Coachella Valley in July and picking is now active in the San Joaquin Valley with good quality reported. Flame Seedless, Perlette, Fantasy, Black Emerald, and Black Beauty are some of the varieties being harvested. California's **wine type varieties** account for 3.10 million tons, 52 percent of California's total grape crop. Production of wine varieties is down 8 percent from 2000. Harvest of wine grapes is just getting underway with some French Colombard and White Zinfandel being picked in the San Joaquin Valley. This is about 7 to 10 days ahead of last year. The bunch sizes appear to be somewhat smaller than last year. Temperatures were hot in May and June, but daytime temperatures in July were below average which was favorable for grape development.

Michigan's grape production is forecast at 29,000 tons, down 67 percent from 2000. This year's crop was adversely affected by poor weather during pollination. Poor fruit set and heavy fruit drop were reported in Southwestern Michigan vineyards. Concords were affected the most while wine grapes with later bloom times were affected the least. Downy mildew pressure has increased with the dry weather of late.

Grape production for New York is forecast at 131,000 tons, down 15 percent from 2000. Western New York is experiencing near drought conditions. Concord tonnage is expected to be down significantly in that area. Long Island and Hudson Valley are having more ideal growing conditions. Late spring frosts damaged berries in the Lake Erie area as fruit set was very erratic.

Pennsylvania's grape production is forecast at 55,000 tons, down 13 percent from 2000. The summer months have been very dry and many vineyards are in need of rain. Disease pressure is low.

Washington's production is forecast at 295,000 tons, up 11 percent from 2000. Concord producers are expecting an above average crop this year. Wine grape producers are expecting a larger crop than last year due mainly to new acreage coming into production.

Ginger Root: Hawaii ginger root production for the 2000-01 season is estimated at 16.2 million pounds, up 20 percent from the previous season. Harvested acreage increased 33 percent to 360 acres. Offsetting the increase in harvested acreage was a 10 percent decrease in average yield to 45,000 pounds per harvested acre. Weather conditions were fair for ginger root during the growing season. Rainfall was inconsistent resulting in varying crop yield by location. In the wetter areas, growers had to abandon acreage due to disease.

Florida Citrus: During July, virtually all citrus producing counties received above average rainfall. Several coastal and lower interior counties had more than twice the normal rainfall for the month. Many of the lakes, ponds, and streams which provide water for irrigation are refilling. Some of the smaller streams and water reservoirs are nearly full.

There is an abundance of new growth on citrus trees of all ages. New crop fruit is making very good progress. Oranges are golf ball size and larger and many of the Navels are baseball size. Grapefruit vary in size depending on irrigation and rainfall since this spring. The Temples, tangerines, and tangelos range in size from marbles to larger than golf balls.

Harvest of the 2000-01 season was virtually complete by the second week of July and both the processors and fresh fruit packers have closed. Caretakers have been cutting cover crops that have grown substantially with the summer rains. Growers have been applying fertilizer and pesticides between the showers and thunderstorms. Hedging and topping of producing trees and burning of dead trees have occurred in all areas.

California Citrus: The Valencia orange harvest has slowed due to typical competition from other fruit in the marketplace. Picking of lemons was active in the south coast area. Grapefruit harvest continued in Riverside County and the San Joaquin Valley.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Fruit growers conducted typical summer cultural activities that included weed control, fungicide applications, and irrigation of trees and vines. Picking of many fruit crops occurred during July. Harvest of fresh grapes ended in the Coachella Valley by the end of July but gained momentum in the San Joaquin Valley. Grape growers were also treating vineyards with insecticides and

fungicides. Wine and raisin type grapes were showing good development under ideal weather conditions. Gala variety apple harvest was active. Harvest of freestone peaches, nectarines, and plums also continued. Good quality was apparent. Bartlett pear harvest was active in the Sacramento delta area and the San Joaquin Valley. Asian pear harvest was active in the San Joaquin Valley. Picking of clingstone peaches continued during July. Pomegranates and figs continued to mature and develop color. Almond hull split was observed in some orchards. Walnuts were treated for weeds, blight, and codling moth.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective Yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between July 25 and August 6 to gather information on expected yield as of August 1. The Objective Yield surveys for corn, cotton, soybeans, and wheat were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for about 75 percent of the U.S. production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected fields for the Objective Yield survey (corn, cotton, soybeans, and wheat). The counts made within each sample plot depend on the crop and the maturity of that crop. In all cases, number of plants are recorded along with other measurements that provide information to forecast the number of ears, bolls, pods, or heads and their weight. 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 fruit is harvested and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and personal interviewers. Approximately 24,000 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.

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 August 1 forecasts.

Revision Policy: The August 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data warrant changes. Estimates of planted acres for spring planted crops are subject to revision August 1 if conditions altered the planting intentions since the mid-year survey. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last estimate.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the August 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error", a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. This is done by expressing the deviation between the August 1 production forecast and the final estimate as a percentage of the final estimate, and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1981-2000 20-year period; the square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error". Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the August 1 corn for grain production forecast is 8.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 8.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 14.4 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using corn again as an example, changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 389 million bushels, ranging from 16 million bushels to 1.09 billion bushels. The August 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the August 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecasts

Crop	Unit	Root Mean Square Error		20-Year Record of Differences Between Forecast and Final Estimate				
		Percent	90 Percent Confidence Interval	Quantity			Years	
				Average	Smallest	Largest	Below Final	Above Final
				Million	*Million*	*Million*	*Number*	*Number*
Corn For Grain	Bu	8.3	14.4	389	16	1,085	10	10
Sorghum for Grain	Bu	9.6	16.6	45	5	108	12	8
Oats	Bu	8.6	14.9	21	0	57	11	9
Barley	Bu	6.8	12.1	27	1	84	3	17
Durum Wheat	Bu	10.3	17.8	8	1	19	7	13
Other Spring	Bu	8.5	14.7	37	3	121	9	11
Rice	Cwt	4.7	8.1	6	1	14	13	7
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	5.9	10.2	108	19	233	8	12
Cotton [1]	Bales	8.1	14.1	946	34	3,911	10	10
Dry Edible Beans	Cwt	6.7	11.6	1.2	0.0	4.2	9	11

[1] Quantity is in thousands of bales.

Information Contacts

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

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 September 12, 2001.

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 703-605-6220 FAX: 703-605-6900
(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.**

USDA to Hold Public Forum
October 15, 2001

Holiday Inn Mart Plaza
Chicago, Illinois

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

For registration details for the Data User's meeting, see the NASS home page at http://www.usda.gov/nass/ Or contact Karlyn McCutcheon (NASS) at (202) 690-8141 or at karlyn_mccutcheon@nass.usda.gov.

This Public Forum precedes an Industry Outlook meeting that will be held at the same location on October 16, 2001. The outlook meeting brings together analysts from the various commodity sectors to discuss the outlook situation. For more information about the outlook meeting and to register for it contact Terry Francl at (847) 685-8769 or at terry@fb.org.