



Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Down 4 Percent

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.30 billion bushels, down 4 percent from 2001. This is the lowest production since 1978. Based on May 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 43.1 bushels per acre, 0.4 bushels less than last year. Grain area totals 30.2 million acres, down 4 percent from last season. This is the lowest harvested acreage since 1917.

Hard Red production is down 6 percent from a year ago to 717 million bushels. Soft Red is down 7 percent and totals 373 million bushels. White production totals 211 million bushels, up 8 percent from a year ago.

The U.S. all orange May 1 forecast for the 2001-02 crop is 12.3 million tons, down 1 percent from the April 1 forecast but less than 1 percent above last season's utilization. Florida's all orange forecast is decreased to 226 million boxes (10.2 million tons), 1 percent less than the previous forecast but 1 percent higher than last season. If the utilization is attained, it will be the fourth largest crop produced in Florida. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 128 million boxes (5.76 million tons), unchanged from the April 1 forecast and equal to last season's final utilization. Harvest of these varieties is complete. Florida's Valencia forecast is 98 million boxes (4.41 million tons), 2 percent lower than the previous forecast but 3 percent above the previous season. Warmer weather earlier than usual and the lack of moisture accelerated droppage and limited sizing during April. Fruit size increased only slightly and remains below average. Loss from droppage continues below average although it is higher than the previous two seasons. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from the April 1 forecasts.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield is projected at 1.58 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, unchanged from last month. The early and midseason portion is final at 1.53 gallons per box, the same as in April. The projected season average yield for the Valencia oranges remains at 1.68 gallons per box. All projections of yield assume that the processing relationships this year will be similar to those of the past several years.

This report was approved on May 10, 2002.



Secretary of
Agriculture
Ann M. Veneman



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**Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2001 and Forecasted May 1, 2002**

State	Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AR	970	800	52.0	53.0	59,400	50,440	42,400
CA	380	310	70.0	75.0	27,300	26,600	23,250
CO	2,000	1,800	33.0	30.0	68,150	66,000	54,000
DE	57	58	61.0	67.0	4,158	3,477	3,886
GA	200	180	53.0	50.0	10,800	10,600	9,000
ID	710	690	73.0	77.0	65,700	51,830	53,130
IL	720	650	61.0	60.0	52,440	43,920	39,000
IN	380	330	66.0	62.0	35,190	25,080	20,460
KS	8,200	8,000	40.0	37.0	347,800	328,000	296,000
KY	360	380	66.0	66.0	23,940	23,760	25,080
MD	175	180	63.0	65.0	12,600	11,025	11,700
MI	560	460	64.0	67.0	36,000	35,840	30,820
MS	225	180	52.0	50.0	12,925	11,700	9,000
MO	760	760	54.0	55.0	49,400	41,040	41,800
MT	870	1,000	22.0	28.0	44,550	19,140	28,000
NE	1,600	1,600	37.0	36.0	59,400	59,200	57,600
NY	120	137	53.0	62.0	7,420	6,360	8,494
NC	470	470	39.0	47.0	27,500	18,330	22,090
OH	900	825	67.0	66.0	79,920	60,300	54,450
OK	3,700	3,600	33.0	31.0	142,800	122,100	111,600
OR	700	750	40.0	50.0	45,260	28,000	37,500
PA	160	175	52.0	58.0	10,335	8,320	10,150
SC	210	190	43.0	42.0	9,555	9,030	7,980
SD	370	1,050	32.0	40.0	53,760	11,840	42,000
TN	340	270	54.0	54.0	20,900	18,360	14,580
TX	3,200	2,500	34.0	32.0	66,000	108,800	80,000
VA	170	175	60.0	62.0	12,915	10,200	10,850
WA	1,750	1,700	61.0	66.0	131,400	106,750	112,200
WY	120	130	24.0	25.0	4,080	2,880	3,250
Oth Sts ¹	918	824	46.4	49.1	44,425	42,557	40,456
US	31,295	30,174	43.5	43.1	1,566,023	1,361,479	1,300,726

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 2002 Summary."

**Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted May 1, 2002 ¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AZ	87	90	91.0	97.0	8,075	7,917	8,730
CA	81	90	105.0	100.0	9,700	8,505	9,000
MT	495		24.0		13,160	11,880	
ND	2,100		26.0		78,300	54,600	
Oth Sts ²	26		25.2		570	654	
US	2,789		30.0		109,805	83,556	

¹ Area harvested for the U.S. and remaining States will be published in "Acreage" released June 28, 2002. Yield and production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 11, 2002.

² Other States include MN and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2002 Summary."

**Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2000-2001
and Forecasted May 1, 2002 ¹**

Year	Winter			Spring			Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	White	Hard Red	White	Durum	
	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
2000	846,324	471,356	248,343	502,318	54,314	109,805	2,232,460
2001	766,795	399,670	195,014	475,653	36,955	83,556	1,957,643
2002	717,170	372,689	210,867				

¹ Wheat class estimates are based on varietal acreage survey data. The previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season. Spring wheat production by class and total production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 11, 2002.

**Hay: Stocks on Farms by State and United States,
December 1 and May 1, 1999-2002**

State	Dec 1			May 1		
	1999	2000	2001	2000	2001	2002
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AL	1,472	1,000	2,100	202	100	650
AZ	184	250	223	27	33	28
AR	1,900	2,150	2,280	500	270	280
CA	2,285	1,954	1,961	381	180	232
CO	2,900	1,770	1,990	690	286	535
CT	47	82	59	8	21	9
DE	15	29	16	6	4	5
FL	550	450	510	80	25	90
GA	1,245	950	1,599	240	190	350
ID	2,617	2,857	2,568	257	265	444
IL	1,600	1,700	1,600	410	340	355
IN	1,316	1,629	1,311	290	342	287
IA	4,700	4,500	4,300	1,150	700	1,050
KS	5,800	4,500	5,600	1,400	500	1,040
KY	4,006	5,316	4,214	577	1,439	943
LA	502	415	1,096	91	30	200
ME	138	145	137	23	40	25
MD	300	525	355	65	61	62
MA	84	108	105	17	30	31
MI	2,110	3,460	3,450	1,170	1,000	811
MN	5,490	4,446	4,213	1,570	960	680
MS	1,350	850	1,833	135	45	390
MO	5,997	5,392	6,989	1,445	799	1,021
MT	4,448	3,168	3,600	1,011	427	845
NE	4,900	3,500	4,800	1,500	500	1,280
NV	867	801	776	290	112	111
NH	65	66	50	11	14	9
NJ	109	156	90	28	47	15
NM	595	600	600	185	75	65
NY	1,900	2,280	2,250	385	625	600
NC	1,090	1,300	1,215	255	277	158
ND	5,291	5,212	5,020	1,430	1,120	1,050
OH	1,830	3,390	3,591	430	835	551
OK	4,200	3,700	3,300	1,000	450	500
OR	2,245	1,766	1,901	128	241	183
PA	1,700	2,800	2,100	440	1,200	550
RI	8	11	8	1	2	2
SC	410	518	448	88	100	110
SD	9,500	8,200	8,235	3,100	1,550	1,900
TN	2,655	3,405	4,140	607	804	809
TX	6,568	7,104	7,477	2,627	1,450	1,625
UT	1,540	1,150	1,470	320	200	210
VT	229	280	288	60	70	87
VA	1,883	2,900	2,384	257	745	411
WA	1,377	1,303	1,513	165	195	170
WV	524	1,144	939	40	276	205
WI	5,900	4,800	4,300	3,000	1,980	1,350
WY	2,480	1,550	1,506	725	151	180
US	108,922	105,582	110,510	28,817	21,106	22,494

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
1999-2000, 2000-2001 and Forecasted May 1, 2002 ¹**

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
	<i>1,000 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel ³						
AZ ⁴	600	480	300	22	18	11
CA ⁴	40,000	36,000	32,000	1,500	1,350	1,200
FL	134,000	128,000	128,000	6,030	5,760	5,760
TX ⁴	1,460	2,000	1,550	62	85	66
US	176,060	166,480	161,850	7,614	7,213	7,037
Valencia						
AZ ⁴	500	420	350	19	16	13
CA ⁴	24,000	21,000	23,000	900	787	863
FL	99,000	95,300	98,000	4,455	4,289	4,410
TX ⁴	200	235	200	9	10	9
US	123,700	116,955	121,550	5,383	5,102	5,295
All						
AZ ⁴	1,100	900	650	41	34	24
CA ⁴	64,000	57,000	55,000	2,400	2,137	2,063
FL	233,000	223,300	226,000	10,485	10,049	10,170
TX ⁴	1,660	2,235	1,750	71	95	75
US	299,760	283,435	283,400	12,997	12,315	12,332
Temples						
FL	1,950	1,250	1,550	88	56	70
Grapefruit						
White Seedless ⁵						
FL	20,900	18,700	19,000	888	795	808
Colored Seedless						
FL	31,900	27,300	28,000	1,356	1,160	1,190
Other ⁵						
FL	600			25		
All						
AZ ⁴	450	250	200	15	8	7
CA ⁴	7,200	6,500	6,400	241	218	214
FL	53,400	46,000	47,000	2,269	1,955	1,998
TX ⁴	5,930	7,200	7,100	237	288	284
US	66,980	59,950	60,700	2,762	2,469	2,503
Tangerines						
AZ ^{4 6}	850	650	650	32	24	24
CA ^{4 6}	2,500	2,100	2,300	94	79	86
FL	7,000	5,600	6,600	332	266	314
US	10,350	8,350	9,550	458	369	424
Lemons ⁴						
AZ	3,100	3,600	3,100	118	137	118
CA	19,000	22,700	22,000	722	863	836
US	22,100	26,300	25,100	840	1,000	954
Tangelos						
FL	2,200	2,100	2,150	99	95	97
K-Early Citrus						
FL	110	40	30	5	2	1

¹ The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

² Net lbs. per box: oranges-AZ & CA-75, FL-90, TX-85; grapefruit-AZ & CA-67, FL-85, TX-80; lemons-76; tangelos, K-Early Citrus & Temples-90; tangerines-AZ & CA-75, FL-95.

³ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in AZ and CA. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in FL and TX. Small quantities of tangerines in TX.

⁴ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

⁵ "Other" seedy grapefruit estimates discontinued after 1999-2000 crop. Included with white seedless beginning with the 2000-01 crop.

⁶ Includes tangelos and tangors.

**Spring Potatoes: Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production
by State and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted May 1, 2002**

State	Area				Yield		Production		
	Planted		Harvested		2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	2001	2002	2001	2002					
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
AZ	8.2	7.8	8.2	7.8	270	270	2,520	2,214	2,106
CA	15.5	19.0	15.5	19.0	390	405	7,426	6,045	7,695
FL	25.6	26.0	25.0	25.4	319	283	6,343	7,970	7,179
Hastings	18.5	19.2	18.0	18.7	330	280	4,868	5,940	5,236
Other FL	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.7	290	290	1,475	2,030	1,943
NC	19.5	18.0	18.5	17.5	190	195	3,400	3,515	3,413
TX	9.5	9.5	9.0	8.0	230	170	2,232	2,070	1,360
Total	78.3	80.3	76.2	77.7	286	280	21,921	21,814	21,753

**Peaches: Total Production by Crop, California,
2000-2001 and Forecasted May 1, 2002**

State	Total Production		
	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
Freestone	791.0	773.0	830.0
Clingstone ¹	1,064.0	952.0	1,000.0
Total	1,855.0	1,725.0	1,830.0

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

**Almonds (shelled basis): Utilized Production,
California, 2000-2001 and Forecasted May 1, 2002**

State	Utilized Production		
	2000	2001	2002
	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
CA	703,000	830,000	940,000

**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value
by State and United States, 2000-2001**¹

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
CT	1,600	2,300	1,531	1,720	2,450	3,957
FL	4,500	4,500	2,550	2,600	11,475	11,700
GA	31,000	26,100	2,220	2,460	68,820	64,206
IN	3,800	4,200	2,100	2,250	7,980	9,450
KY	132,700	115,700	2,133	2,201	283,065	254,653
MD	5,700	2,200	1,450	1,500	8,265	3,300
MA	550	1,140	836	1,711	460	1,951
MO	1,400	1,300	2,120	2,370	2,968	3,081
NC	170,400	161,700	2,386	2,393	406,500	386,920
OH	7,500	6,100	1,760	1,960	13,200	11,956
PA	5,100	3,100	1,994	1,989	10,170	6,166
SC	34,000	32,000	2,390	2,450	81,260	78,400
TN	46,020	39,690	2,085	2,189	95,958	86,893
VA	25,900	29,500	2,186	2,148	56,613	63,379
WV	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,450	1,560	1,885
WI	940	1,570	2,399	2,307	2,255	3,622
US	472,410	432,400	2,229	2,293	1,052,999	991,519
	Price per Pound			Value of Production		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
CT ^{2 3}	4.900	5.550	4,410	12,915		
FL	1.730	1.871	19,852	21,891		
GA	1.746	1.855	120,160	119,102		
IN	1.937	1.944	15,457	18,371		
KY	1.983	1.985	561,388	505,436		
MD	1.690	1.680	13,968	5,544		
MA ^{2 3}	5.000	5.650	850	8,447		
MO	1.854	1.895	5,503	5,838		
NC	1.803	1.858	733,076	719,018		
OH	1.928	1.938	25,450	23,171		
PA ⁴	0.900	1.550	4,617	9,560		
SC	1.766	1.841	143,505	144,334		
TN	2.014	2.016	193,288	175,163		
VA	1.894	1.906	107,237	120,825		
WV	1.901	1.960	2,966	3,695		
WI	1.550	1.650	3,496	5,977		
CT& MA ⁵	25.300		46,552			
US ^{2 3 4}	1.910	1.920	2,001,775	1,899,287		

¹ 2000 and 2001 revised.

² CT and MA type 61 price and value for 2000 not included to avoid disclosure. Price and value includes type 51 only. However, CT and MA type 61 price and value are included in U.S. totals for 2000.

³ CT and MA type 61 price and value for 2001 not available and are not included in U.S. totals. Price and value include type 51 only.

⁴ PA type 41 price and value for 2000 not published to avoid disclosure and not included in U.S. totals. Price and value for 2000 include type 32 only.

⁵ Includes type 61 only. Price and value not available for 2001.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type,
State, and United States, 2000-2001¹**

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Class 1, Flue-cured						
Type 11, Old Belts						
NC	40,000	42,000	2,500	2,500	100,000	105,000
VA	17,500	20,500	2,440	2,370	42,700	48,585
US	57,500	62,500	2,482	2,457	142,700	153,585
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	102,000	93,000	2,405	2,400	245,310	223,200
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	21,000	20,000	2,350	2,400	49,350	48,000
SC	34,000	32,000	2,390	2,450	81,260	78,400
US	55,000	52,000	2,375	2,431	130,610	126,400
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,500	4,500	2,550	2,600	11,475	11,700
GA	31,000	26,100	2,220	2,460	68,820	64,206
US	35,500	30,600	2,262	2,481	80,295	75,906
Total 11-14	250,000	238,100	2,396	2,432	598,915	579,091
Class 2, Fire-cured						
Type 21, VA Belt						
VA	1,300	1,200	1,960	1,805	2,548	2,166
Type 22, Eastern District						
KY	4,100	3,300	3,150	3,400	12,915	11,220
TN	7,700	6,500	2,760	3,000	21,252	19,500
US	11,800	9,800	2,896	3,135	34,167	30,720
Type 23, Western District						
KY	3,800	3,100	3,400	3,460	12,920	10,726
TN	640	520	3,125	3,175	2,000	1,651
US	4,440	3,620	3,360	3,419	14,920	12,377
Total 21-23	17,540	14,620	2,944	3,096	51,635	45,263
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3A, Light Air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
IN	3,800	4,200	2,100	2,250	7,980	9,450
KY	120,000	105,000	2,025	2,100	243,000	220,500
MO	1,400	1,300	2,120	2,370	2,968	3,081
NC	7,400	6,700	1,600	1,600	11,840	10,720
OH	7,500	6,100	1,760	1,960	13,200	11,956
TN	37,000	32,000	1,920	2,000	71,040	64,000
VA	7,000	7,700	1,600	1,620	11,200	12,474
WV	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,450	1,560	1,885
US	185,400	164,300	1,957	2,033	362,788	334,066
Type 32, Southern MD Belt						
MD	5,700	2,200	1,450	1,500	8,265	3,300
PA	2,700	1,100	1,900	1,860	5,130	2,046
US	8,400	3,300	1,595	1,620	13,395	5,346
Total 31-32	193,800	167,600	1,941	2,025	376,183	339,412

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Tobacco: Price and Value by Class, Type,
State, and United States, 2000-2001¹ (continued)**

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
Class 1, Flue-cured				
Type 11, Old Belts				
NC	1.817	1.856	181,700	194,880
VA	1.889	1.895	80,660	92,069
US	1.839	1.868	262,360	286,949
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt				
NC	1.795	1.857	440,331	414,482
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt				
NC	1.778	1.849	87,744	88,752
SC	1.766	1.841	143,505	144,334
US	1.771	1.844	231,249	233,086
Type 14, GA-FL Belt				
FL	1.730	1.871	19,852	21,891
GA	1.746	1.855	120,160	119,102
US	1.744	1.857	140,012	140,993
Total 11-14	1.793	1.857	1,073,952	1,075,510
Class 2, Fire-cured				
Type 21, VA Belt				
VA	1.637	1.759	4,171	3,810
Type 22, Eastern District				
KY	2.201	2.195	28,426	24,628
TN	2.197	2.154	46,691	42,003
US	2.199	2.169	75,117	66,631
Type 23, Western District				
KY	2.082	2.101	26,899	22,535
TN	2.086	2.102	4,172	3,470
US	2.083	2.101	31,071	26,005
Total 21-23	2.137	2.131	110,359	96,446
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3A, Light Air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
IN	1.937	1.944	15,457	18,371
KY	1.968	1.977	478,224	435,929
MO	1.854	1.895	5,503	5,838
NC	1.968	1.950	23,301	20,904
OH	1.928	1.938	25,450	23,171
TN	1.957	1.977	139,025	126,528
VA	1.974	1.979	22,109	24,686
WV	1.901	1.960	2,966	3,695
US	1.963	1.973	712,035	659,122
Type 32, Southern MD Belt				
MD	1.690	1.680	13,968	5,544
PA	0.900	1.350	4,617	2,762
US	1.387	1.554	18,585	8,306
Total 31-32	1.942	1.966	730,620	667,428

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2000-2001¹ (continued)**

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3B, Dark						
Air-cured						
Type 35, One Sucker						
Belt						
KY	3,100	2,750	3,000	2,875	9,300	7,906
TN	680	670	2,450	2,600	1,666	1,742
US	3,780	3,420	2,901	2,821	10,966	9,648
Type 36, Green River						
Belt						
KY	1,700	1,550	2,900	2,775	4,930	4,301
Type 37, VA Sun-cured						
Belt						
VA	100	100	1,650	1,540	165	154
Total 35-37	5,580	5,070	2,878	2,782	16,061	14,103
Class 4, Cigar Filler						
Type 41, PA Seedleaf						
PA	2,400	2,000	2,100	2,060	5,040	4,120
Class 5, Cigar Binder						
Class 5A, CT Valley						
Binder						
Type 51, CT Valley						
Broadleaf						
CT	600	1,300	1,500	1,790	900	2,327
MA	300	840	565	1,780	170	1,495
US	900	2,140	1,189	1,786	1,070	3,822
Class 5B, WI Binder						
Type 54, Southern WI						
WI	710	1,250	2,570	2,435	1,825	3,044
Type 55, Northern WI						
WI	230	320	1,870	1,805	430	578
Total 54-55	940	1,570	2,399	2,307	2,255	3,622
Total 51-55	1,840	3,710	1,807	2,006	3,325	7,444
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
Type 61, CT Valley						
Shade-grown						
CT	1,000	1,000	1,550	1,630	1,550	1,630
MA	250	300	1,160	1,520	290	456
US	1,250	1,300	1,472	1,605	1,840	2,086
All Cigar Types						
Total 41-61	5,490	7,010	1,859	1,947	10,205	13,650
All Tobacco	472,410	432,400	2,229	2,293	1,052,999	991,519

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Tobacco: Price and Value by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2000-2001¹ (continued)**

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3B, Dark				
Air-cured				
Type 35, One Sucker				
Belt				
KY	1.965	1.835	18,275	14,508
TN	2.041	1.815	3,400	3,162
US	1.977	1.831	21,675	17,670
Type 36, Green River				
Belt				
KY	1.940	1.822	9,564	7,836
Type 37, VA Sun-cured				
Belt				
VA	1.800	1.686	297	260
Total 35-37	1.964	1.827	31,536	25,766
Class 4, Cigar Filler				
Type 41, PA Seedleaf				
PA ²		1.650		6,798
Class 5, Cigar Binder				
Class 5A, CT Valley				
Binder				
Type 51, CT Valley				
Broadleaf				
CT	4.900	5.550	4,410	12,915
MA	5.000	5.650	850	8,447
US	4.916	5.589	5,260	21,362
Class 5B, WI Binder				
Type 54, Southern WI				
WI	1.550	1.650	2,829	5,023
Type 55, Northern WI				
WI	1.550	1.650	667	954
Total 54-55	1.550	1.650	3,496	5,977
Total 51-55	2.633	3.673	8,756	27,339
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper				
Type 61, CT Valley				
Shade-grown				
CT ^{3 4}				
MA ^{3 4}				
US ⁴	25.300		46,552	
All Cigar Types				
Total 41-61 ^{2 3 4}	10.708	2.952	55,308	34,137
All Tobacco ^{2 3 4}	1.910	1.920	2,001,775	1,899,287

¹ 2000 and 2001 revised.

² PA type 41 price and value for 2000 not published to avoid disclosure and not included in U.S. totals. Price and value for 2000 includes type 32 only.

³ CT and MA type 61 price and value for 2000 not published to avoid disclosure. However, CT and MA type 61 price and value are included in U.S. totals for 2000.

⁴ CT and MA type 61 price and value for 2001 not available and are not included in U.S. totals.

**Tobacco: Farm Marketings, Percent of Sales by Class,
Month, and State, 2001 Marketing Year**

Class and State	2001						2002				Total
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Flue-cured											
FL	24	51	25								100
GA	13	49	34	4							100
NC	20	34	35	10	1						100
SC	20	41	33	6							100
VA	16	25	35	23	1						100
Fire-cured											
VA						85	15				100
KY							85	14	1		100
TN							74	24	2		100
Air-cured											
IN					43	29	24	4			100
KY					42	32	22	4			100
MD									100		100
MO						69	31				100
NC					36	44	19	1			100
OH					22	36	42				100
PA ¹											
TN					39	34	22	5			100
VA					38	36	22	4			100
WV ¹											

¹ Sales by month are not available.

**Avocados: Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price,
and Value, by State and United States, 2000-2002**

Year	Bearing Acreage ¹	Yield per Acre	Production		Utilization			
			Total	Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>		
CA								
2000-01 ²	59,000	3.61	213,000	213,000	213,000			
2001-02	58,000	3.24	188,000	188,000	188,000			
FL								
2000-01	6,000	4.33	26,000	26,000	26,000			
2001-02	5,900	3.90	23,000	23,000	23,000			
HI								
2000-01	220	1.45	320	320	320			
2001-02	230	1.30	300	300	300			
US								
2000-01	65,220	3.67	239,320	239,320	239,320			
2001-02	64,130	3.29	211,300	211,300	211,300			
			Price per Ton		Value of Production			
			Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
			<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
CA								
2000-01 ³	1,480.00		1,480.00		315,842			315,842
2001-02	1,490.00		1,490.00		280,120			280,120
FL								
2000-01	584.00		584.00		15,184			15,184
2001-02	676.00		676.00		15,548			15,548
HI								
2000-01	1,160.00		1,160.00		371			371
2001-02	1,140.00		1,140.00		342			342
US								
2000-01	1,380.00		1,380.00		331,397			331,397
2001-02	1,400.00		1,400.00		296,010			296,010

¹ Bearing acreage estimates are based on periodic orchard inventory surveys.

² Small quantities of processed avocados are included in fresh to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

³ Revised.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 2001-2002

Month	Area				Fresh Production ¹	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2001	2002
	2001	2002	2001	2002		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Mar	2,860	2,485	2,025	1,935	4,600	3,365
Apr	2,845	2,480	2,025	1,940	4,380	3,120

¹ Utilized fresh production.

**Bananas, Guavas, Papayas, and Taro: Area Harvested, Yield,
and Production, Hawaii, 2000-2001**

Crop	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Bananas ^{1 2}	1,460	1,490	19.9	18.8	29,000	28,000
Guavas ²	680	610	23.4	25.1	15,900	15,300
Papayas ^{1 2}	1,650	1,950	33.0	28.2	54,500	55,000
Taro ^{1 3}	470	440			7,000	6,400

¹ 2001 revised.

² Only utilized production is estimated.

³ Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres. Yield is not estimated.

**Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested and Yield
by Type, State, and United States, 2000-2001¹**

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Upland						
AL	590.0	610.0	530.0	605.0	492	730
AZ	280.0	295.0	278.0	290.0	1,366	1,142
AR	960.0	1,080.0	950.0	1,065.0	720	826
CA	775.0	630.0	770.0	625.0	1,378	1,359
FL	130.0	125.0	106.0	124.0	480	612
GA	1,500.0	1,490.0	1,350.0	1,480.0	591	720
KS	40.0	40.5	37.0	35.5	288	407
LA	710.0	870.0	695.0	855.0	629	580
MS	1,300.0	1,620.0	1,280.0	1,600.0	642	719
MO	400.0	405.0	388.0	400.0	668	834
NM	72.0	68.0	67.0	65.0	724	916
NC	930.0	970.0	925.0	965.0	742	832
OK	280.0	270.0	145.0	185.0	503	511
SC	300.0	300.0	290.0	296.0	627	686
TN	570.0	620.0	565.0	615.0	603	763
TX	6,400.0	6,000.0	4,400.0	4,250.0	430	481
VA	110.0	105.0	108.0	104.0	738	929
US	15,347.0	15,498.5	12,884.0	13,559.5	626	694
Amer-Pima						
AZ	5.0	7.8	4.9	7.5	705	928
CA	145.0	240.0	144.0	239.0	1,154	1,283
NM	4.2	5.2	4.1	5.2	539	969
TX	16.0	17.0	16.0	16.5	930	1,059
US	170.2	270.0	169.0	268.2	1,105	1,254
All						
AL	590.0	610.0	530.0	605.0	492	730
AZ	285.0	302.8	282.9	297.5	1,354	1,137
AR	960.0	1,080.0	950.0	1,065.0	720	826
CA	920.0	870.0	914.0	864.0	1,342	1,338
FL	130.0	125.0	106.0	124.0	480	612
GA	1,500.0	1,490.0	1,350.0	1,480.0	591	720
KS	40.0	40.5	37.0	35.5	288	407
LA	710.0	870.0	695.0	855.0	629	580
MS	1,300.0	1,620.0	1,280.0	1,600.0	642	719
MO	400.0	405.0	388.0	400.0	668	834
NM	76.2	73.2	71.1	70.2	713	920
NC	930.0	970.0	925.0	965.0	742	832
OK	280.0	270.0	145.0	185.0	503	511
SC	300.0	300.0	290.0	296.0	627	686
TN	570.0	620.0	565.0	615.0	603	763
TX	6,416.0	6,017.0	4,416.0	4,266.5	432	483
VA	110.0	105.0	108.0	104.0	738	929
US	15,517.2	15,768.5	13,053.0	13,827.7	632	705

¹ 2001 revised.

**Cotton: Production and Bales Ginned by Type,
State, and United States, 2000-2001**

Type and State	Production in 480-lb Net Weight Bales ¹		Lint-seed Ratio ²		Bales Ginned in 480-lb Net Weight Bales ³	
	2000	2001 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001	2000	2001 ⁴
	<i>1,000 Bales</i>	<i>1,000 Bales</i>			<i>Bales</i>	<i>Bales</i>
Upland						
AL	543.0	920.0			551,700	941,500
AZ	791.0	690.0			761,000	659,900
AR	1,425.0	1,833.0			1,426,500	1,818,200
CA	2,210.0	1,770.0			2,239,800	1,800,550
FL ⁵	106.0	158.0				
GA	1,663.0	2,220.0			1,669,000	2,220,650
KS ⁵	22.2	30.1				
LA	911.0	1,034.0			936,150	1,064,200
MS	1,711.0	2,396.0			1,706,800	2,378,700
MO	540.0	695.0			514,650	686,450
NM	101.0	124.0			60,750	58,650
NC	1,429.0	1,673.0			1,452,400	1,696,950
OK	152.0	197.0			147,750	199,000
SC	379.0	423.0			366,700	415,650
TN	710.0	978.0			708,500	973,100
TX	3,940.0	4,260.0			3,978,500	4,324,250
VA	166.0	201.3			149,850	181,850
US	16,799.2	19,602.4			16,790,500	19,598,450
Amer-Pima						
AZ	7.2	14.5			7,500	14,600
CA	346.3	639.0			346,000	638,750
NM	4.6	10.5			4,550	13,050
TX	31.0	36.4			30,950	33,750
US	389.1	700.4			389,000	700,150
All						
AL	543.0	920.0			551,700	941,500
AZ	798.2	704.5			768,500	674,500
AR	1,425.0	1,833.0	0.381	0.382	1,426,500	1,818,200
CA	2,556.3	2,409.0	0.399	0.401	2,585,800	2,439,300
FL ⁵	106.0	158.0				
GA	1,663.0	2,220.0	0.413	0.413	1,669,000	2,220,650
KS ⁵	22.2	30.1				
LA	911.0	1,034.0	0.396	0.396	936,150	1,064,200
MS	1,711.0	2,396.0	0.383	0.388	1,706,800	2,378,700
MO	540.0	695.0			514,650	686,450
NM	105.6	134.5			65,300	71,700
NC	1,429.0	1,673.0	0.410	0.412	1,452,400	1,696,950
OK	152.0	197.0			147,750	199,000
SC	379.0	423.0			366,700	415,650
TN	710.0	978.0			708,500	973,100
TX	3,971.0	4,296.4	0.372	0.377	4,009,450	4,358,000
VA	166.0	201.3			149,850	181,850
US	17,188.3	20,302.8			17,179,500	20,298,600

¹ Production ginned and to be ginned.

² Estimates available only for the 7 States shown. Three-year average.

³ Equivalent 480-lb net weight bales ginned, not adjusted for cross-State movement.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Bales withheld to avoid disclosure of individual gins, but are included in U.S. totals.

**Cottonseed: Production and Farm Disposition
by State and United States, 2000-2001**

State	Production		Farm Disposition				Seed for Planting ²	
			Sales to Oil Mills		Other ¹			
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000 ³	2001
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AL	192.0	315.0	15.0	44.0	177.0	271.0	7.0	6.9
AZ	297.0	261.0	0.0	3.0	297.0	258.0	2.8	2.4
AR	556.0	708.0	450.0	568.0	106.0	140.0	10.3	9.2
CA	909.0	849.0	60.0	20.0	849.0	829.0	7.4	7.1
FL	38.0	53.0	29.0	38.0	9.0	15.0	1.4	1.2
GA	563.0	764.0	336.0	434.0	227.0	330.0	18.0	18.0
KS	8.9	11.4	8.9	7.3	0.0	4.1	0.4	0.7
LA	331.0	380.0	179.0	170.0	152.0	210.0	7.8	5.9
MS	662.0	877.0	595.0	820.0	67.0	57.0	16.2	14.0
MO	205.0	268.0	158.0	183.0	47.0	85.0	4.3	4.3
NM	39.7	47.8	6.3	15.6	33.4	32.2	0.8	0.6
NC	508.0	559.0	59.0	79.0	449.0	480.0	8.7	8.6
OK	58.0	80.0	55.0	66.0	3.0	14.0	3.0	2.9
SC	133.0	137.0	69.0	89.0	64.0	48.0	2.1	2.0
TN	289.0	351.0	179.0	296.0	110.0	55.0	4.3	4.1
TX	1,589.0	1,724.0	1,253.0	1,028.0	336.0	696.0	60.2	57.2
VA	57.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	57.0	67.0	1.0	0.9
US	6,435.6	7,452.2	3,452.2	3,860.9	2,983.4	3,591.3	155.7	146.0

¹ Includes planting seed, feed, exports, inter-farm sales, shrinkage, losses, and other uses.

² Included in " other " farm disposition. Seed for planting is produced in crop year shown, but used in the following year.

³ Revised.

Cotton: Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted Objective Yield surveys in 7 cotton producing States during 2001. Randomly selected cotton fields were visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey.

**Cotton: Cumulative Large Bolls and Harvesting Loss
by State, 1997-2001**

Year	Arkansas		California	
	Large Bolls ¹	Harvest Loss per Acre	Large Bolls ¹	Harvest Loss per Acre
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1997	811	101	697	103
1998	640	122	655	180
1999	689	71	776	103
2000	755	59	800	91
2001	756	80	918	123
	Georgia ²		Louisiana	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1997			643	45
1998	690	121	600	75
1999	632	128	728	93
2000	629	108	674	60
2001	663	115	588	74
	Mississippi		North Carolina ²	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1997	833	76		
1998	821	84	597	83
1999	766	94	622	117
2000	650	95	747	179
2001	679	121	705	180
	Texas			
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>		
1997	458	27		
1998	482	37		
1999	456	41		
2000	448	43		
2001	445	46		

¹ Includes large bolls greater than one inch in diameter and burrs in 40 feet of row.

² Georgia and North Carolina were added to the Objective Yield Survey in 1998, therefore, data are unavailable for 1997.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-2002
(Domestic Units)¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	4,967.0	5,078.0	4,289.0	
Corn for Grain ²	75,752.0	79,047.0	68,808.0	
Corn for Silage			6,148.0	
Hay, All			63,511.0	63,743.0
Alfalfa			23,812.0	
All Other			39,699.0	
Oats	4,403.0	5,129.0	1,905.0	2,531.0
Proso Millet	650.0		580.0	
Rice	3,335.0	3,323.0	3,314.0	
Rye	1,328.0		255.0	
Sorghum for Grain ²	10,252.0	9,015.0	8,584.0	
Sorghum for Silage			336.0	
Wheat, All	59,617.0	59,004.0	48,653.0	
Winter	41,078.0	41,076.0	31,295.0	30,174.0
Durum	2,910.0	2,842.0	2,789.0	
Other Spring	15,629.0	15,086.0	14,569.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,494.0	1,549.0	1,455.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	585.0		578.0	
Mustard Seed	45.8		44.2	
Peanuts	1,541.2	1,465.0	1,411.9	
Rapeseed	3.7		3.1	
Safflower	188.0		177.0	
Soybeans for Beans	74,105.0	72,966.0	73,000.0	
Sunflowers	2,653.0	2,493.0	2,580.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	15,768.5	14,770.5	13,827.7	
Upland	15,498.5	14,496.0	13,559.5	
Amer-Pima	270.0	274.5	268.2	
Sugarbeets	1,371.1	1,418.4	1,243.7	
Sugarcane			1,029.2	
Tobacco			432.4	429.4
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	15.9		7.1	
Dry Edible Beans	1,429.9	1,766.5	1,243.0	
Dry Edible Peas	211.8		196.8	
Lentils	201.0		197.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.3	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.4	
Hops			35.9	
Peppermint Oil			78.5	
Potatoes, All	1,267.1		1,241.3	
Winter	16.8	13.8	14.0	13.5
Spring	78.3	80.3	76.2	77.7
Summer	60.9		58.6	
Fall	1,111.1		1,092.5	
Spearmint Oil			19.5	
Sweet Potatoes	97.9	95.6	93.5	
Taro (HI) ³			0.4	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 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, 2001-2002
(Domestic Units)¹

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	58.2		249,590	
Corn for Grain	"	138.2		9,506,840	
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.6		102,352	
Hay, All	"	2.47		156,703	
Alfalfa	"	3.37		80,266	
All Other	"	1.93		76,437	
Oats	Bu	61.3		116,856	
Proso Millet	"	33.2		19,250	
Rice ²	Cwt	6,429		213,045	
Rye	Bu	27.3		6,971	
Sorghum for Grain	"	59.9		514,524	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	11.1		3,728	
Wheat, All	Bu	40.2		1,957,643	
Winter	"	43.5	43.1	1,361,479	1,300,726
Durum	"	30.0		83,556	
Other Spring	"	35.2		512,608	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,374		1,998,515	
Cottonseed ³	Ton			7,452.2	
Flaxseed	Bu	19.8		11,455	
Mustard Seed	Lb	930		41,106	
Peanuts	"	3,029		4,276,704	
Rapeseed	"	1,306		4,050	
Safflower	"	1,365		241,665	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	39.6		2,890,572	
Sunflowers	Lb	1,349		3,480,696	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All ²	Bale	705		20,302.8	
Upland ²	"	694		19,602.4	
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,254		700.4	
Sugarbeets	Ton	20.7		25,754	
Sugarcane	"	33.7		34,712	
Tobacco	Lb	2,293		991,519	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,366		97	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,572		19,541	
Dry Edible Peas ²	"	1,920		3,779	
Lentils ²	"	1,471		2,898	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³	"			640	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,210		7,600	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	45,000		16,200	
Hops	"	1,861		66,832.1	
Peppermint Oil	"	81		6,343	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	358		444,766	
Winter	"	294	272	4,115	3,678
Spring	"	286	280	21,814	21,753
Summer	"	309		18,110	
Fall	"	367		400,727	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	105		2,052	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	154		14,355	
Taro (HI) ³	Lb			6,400	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.

² Yield in pounds.

³ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2000-2002
(Domestic Units)¹

Crop	Unit	Production		
		2000	2001	2002
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Citrus ²				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,762	2,469	2,503
K-Early Citrus (FL)	"	5	2	1
Lemons	"	840	1,000	954
Oranges	"	12,997	12,315	12,332
Tangelos (FL)	"	99	95	97
Tangerines	"	458	369	424
Templets (FL)	"	88	56	70
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	10,663.7	9,435.2	
Apricots	Ton	96.9	82.3	
Bananas (HI)	Lb	29,000.0	28,000.0	
Grapes	Ton	7,688.0	6,521.2	
Olives (CA)	"	53.0	134.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lb	54,500.0	55,000.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,599.9	2,437.4	
Pears	Ton	967.2	970.8	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	219.0	148.0	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	23.9	20.8	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	703,000	830,000	940,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	22.5	48.0	
Pecans	Lb	209,850	315,000	
Pistachios (CA)	"	243,000	161,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	239.0	305.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	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 2002 crop year.

² Production years are 1999-2000, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-2002
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,010,100	2,055,020	1,735,720	
Corn for Grain ²	30,656,080	31,989,530	27,845,910	
Corn for Silage			2,488,030	
Hay, All ³			25,702,270	25,796,150
Alfalfa			9,636,480	
All Other			16,065,790	
Oats	1,781,850	2,075,660	770,930	1,024,270
Proso Millet	263,050		234,720	
Rice	1,349,640	1,344,780	1,341,140	
Rye	537,430		103,200	
Sorghum for Grain ²	4,148,880	3,648,280	3,473,860	
Sorghum for Silage			135,980	
Wheat, All ³	24,126,400	23,878,330	19,689,380	
Winter	16,623,860	16,623,050	12,664,770	12,211,120
Durum	1,177,650	1,150,130	1,128,680	
Other Spring	6,324,900	6,105,150	5,895,930	
Oilseeds				
Canola	604,610	626,860	588,820	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	236,740		233,910	
Mustard Seed	18,530		17,890	
Peanuts	623,710	592,870	571,380	
Rapeseed	1,500		1,250	
Safflower	76,080		71,630	
Soybeans for Beans	29,989,550	29,528,610	29,542,370	
Sunflowers	1,073,640	1,008,890	1,044,100	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	6,381,350	5,977,470	5,595,930	
Upland	6,272,090	5,866,390	5,487,390	
Amer-Pima	109,270	111,090	108,540	
Sugarbeets	554,870	574,010	503,310	
Sugarcane			416,510	
Tobacco			174,990	173,780
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	6,430		2,870	
Dry Edible Beans	578,670	714,880	503,030	
Dry Edible Peas	85,710		79,640	
Lentils	81,340		79,720	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,550	
Ginger Root (HI)			150	
Hops			14,530	
Peppermint Oil			31,770	
Potatoes, All ³	512,780		502,340	
Winter	6,800	5,580	5,670	5,460
Spring	31,690	32,500	30,840	31,440
Summer	24,650		23,710	
Fall	449,650		442,120	
Spearmint Oil			7,890	
Sweet Potatoes	39,620	38,690	37,840	
Taro (HI) ⁴			180	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 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, 2001-2002
(Metric Units)¹

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.13		5,434,180	
Corn for Grain	8.67		241,484,860	
Corn for Silage	37.32		92,852,170	
Hay, All ²	5.53		142,158,570	
Alfalfa	7.56		72,816,090	
All Other	4.32		69,342,480	
Oats	2.20		1,696,160	
Proso Millet	1.86		436,580	
Rice	7.21		9,663,560	
Rye	1.72		177,070	
Sorghum for Grain	3.76		13,069,510	
Sorghum for Silage	24.87		3,381,980	
Wheat, All ²	2.71		53,278,310	
Winter	2.93	2.90	37,053,390	35,399,960
Durum	2.01		2,274,020	
Other Spring	2.37		13,950,900	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.54		906,510	
Cottonseed ³			6,760,520	
Flaxseed	1.24		290,970	
Mustard Seed	1.04		18,650	
Peanuts	3.40		1,939,880	
Rapeseed	1.46		1,840	
Safflower	1.53		109,620	
Soybeans for Beans	2.66		78,668,480	
Sunflowers	1.51		1,578,820	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.79		4,420,410	
Upland	0.78		4,267,920	
Amer-Pima	1.40		152,490	
Sugarbeets	46.42		23,363,640	
Sugarcane	75.61		31,490,200	
Tobacco	2.57		449,750	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.53		4,400	
Dry Edible Beans	1.76		886,360	
Dry Edible Peas	2.15		171,410	
Lentils	1.65		131,450	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³			29,030	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.35		3,450	
Ginger Root (HI)	50.44		7,350	
Hops	2.09		30,310	
Peppermint Oil	0.09		2,880	
Potatoes, All ²	40.16		20,174,250	
Winter	32.94	30.54	186,650	166,830
Spring	32.09	31.38	989,470	986,700
Summer	34.64		821,460	
Fall	41.11		18,176,670	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		930	
Sweet Potatoes	17.21		651,130	
Taro (HI) ³			2,900	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.

² Production may not add due to rounding.

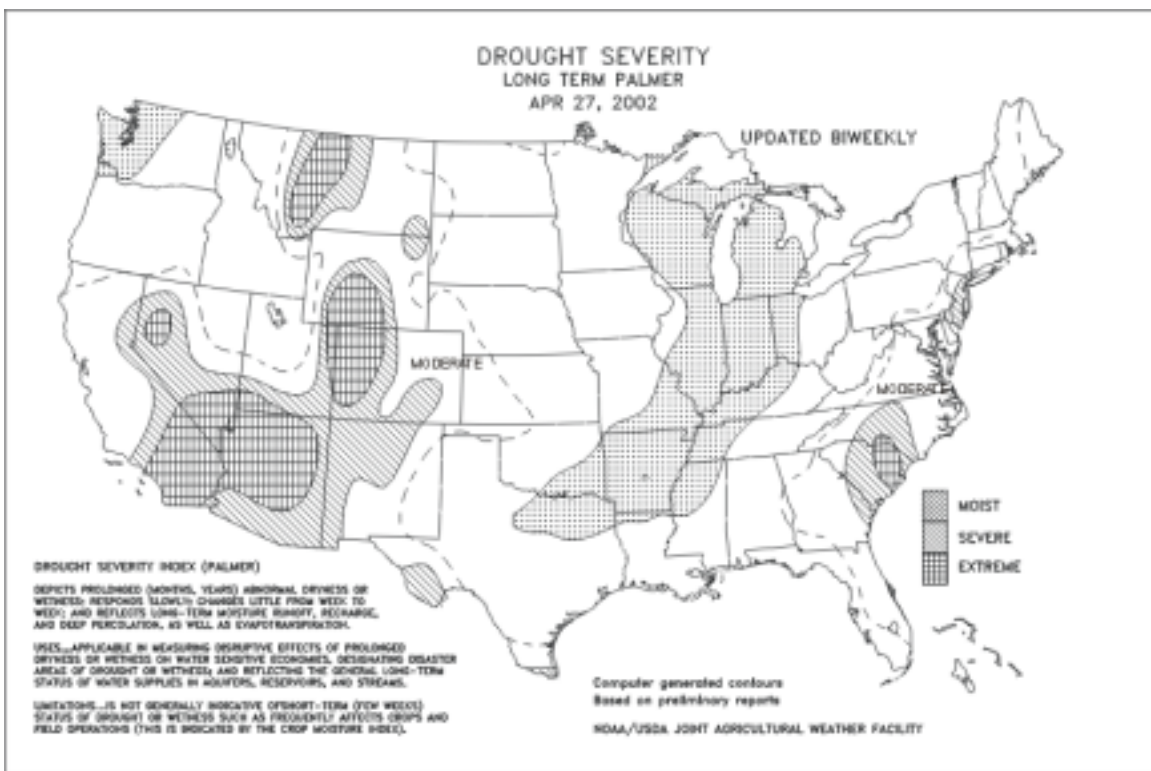
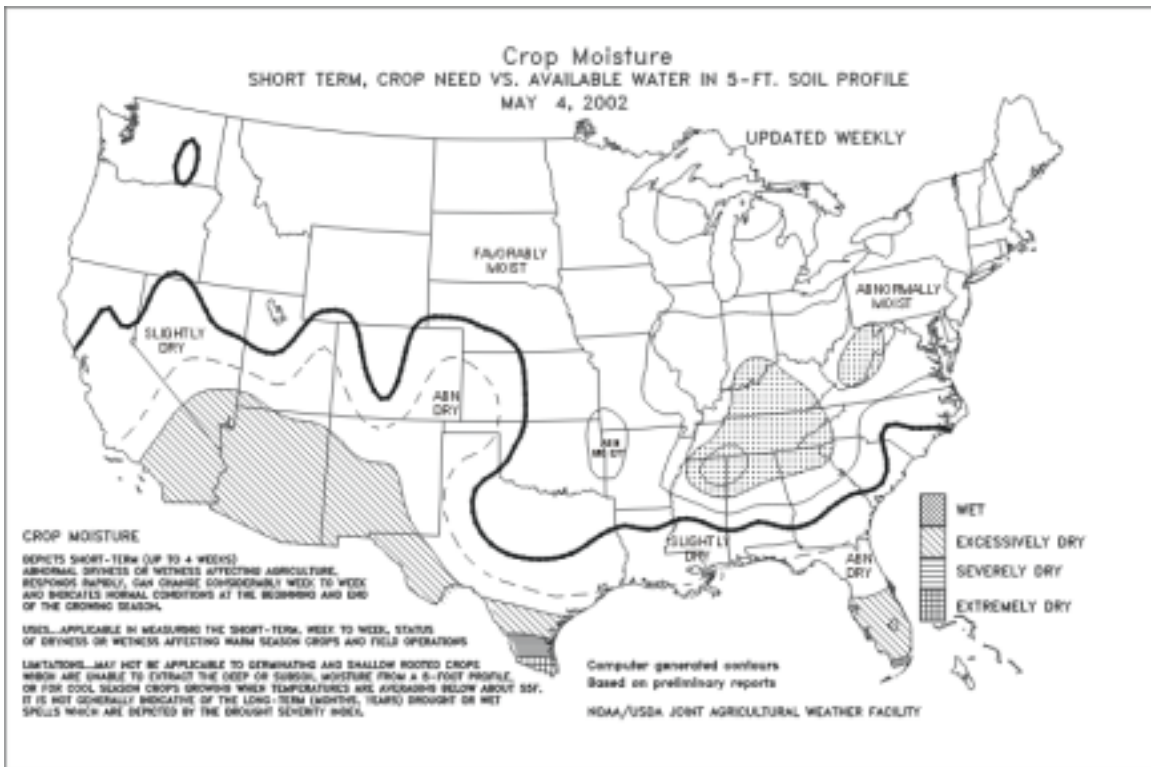
³ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2000-2002
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Production		
	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus ²			
Grapefruit	2,505,640	2,239,840	2,270,680
K-Early Citrus (FL)	4,540	1,810	910
Lemons	762,040	907,180	865,450
Oranges	11,790,680	11,171,980	11,187,400
Tangelos (FL)	89,810	86,180	88,000
Tangerines	415,490	334,750	384,650
Temples (FL)	79,830	50,800	63,500
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,836,970	4,279,740	
Apricots	87,910	74,630	
Bananas (HI)	13,150	12,700	
Grapes	6,974,410	5,915,930	
Olives (CA)	48,080	121,560	
Papayas (HI)	24,720	24,950	
Peaches	1,179,290	1,105,590	
Pears	877,380	880,700	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	198,670	134,260	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	21,680	18,870	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	318,880	376,480	426,380
Hazelnuts	20,410	43,540	
Pecans	95,190	142,880	
Pistachios (CA)	110,220	73,030	
Walnuts (CA)	216,820	276,690	
Maple Syrup	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 2002 crop year.

² Production years are 1999-2000, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002.



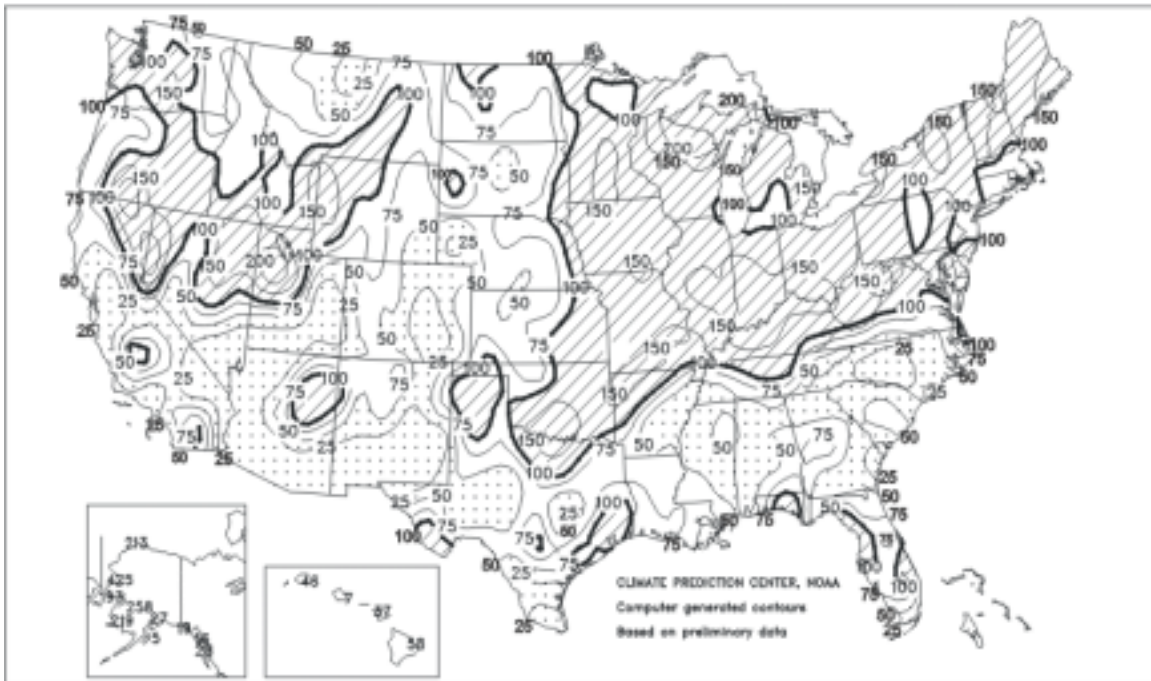
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

April 2002



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

April 2002



April Weather Summary

The dry pattern of previous months carried through April across the southeastern half of the West and most of the High Plains. Western drought, which encompassed the central and southern Rockies and the Southwest, stressed dryland crops, increased irrigation demands, and reduced spring runoff potential. Although most of the interior Northwest continued to experience gradual recovery from the drought of 2000-01, pockets of unfavorable dryness stressed some rain-fed small grains. The High Plains remained extremely dry as far south as northwestern Oklahoma, but beneficial rain fell farther south and east. As a result, winter wheat and emerging summer crops displayed a sharp contrast, ranging from drought-stricken on the central and northern High Plains to robust on the east-central Plains. Meanwhile, beneficial showers boosted soil moisture reserves in the western Corn Belt, but wet conditions slowed summer crop planting elsewhere in the Midwest. In addition, a cool weather pattern developed across the northern half of the Nation toward month's end, slowing winter wheat development, threatening some orchard crops, and hampering summer crop emergence. Across the interior South, soil moisture diminished during April but remained mostly favorable for pasture growth, winter grain maturation, and summer crop development. The Deep South, however, experienced dry and increasingly hot weather, boosting irrigation demands and stressing dryland crops, particularly in southern Texas and the southern Atlantic States. In the East, near- to above-normal precipitation from Virginia to Maine aided pastures and winter grains and provided some relief from long-term drought.

Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 6 degrees F below normal on the northern Plains, but up to 7 degrees F above normal across the South. The month opened with a strong late-season cold outbreak east of the Rockies, followed by an early-season heat wave that engulfed much of the country by midmonth. From April 15-20, several locations from the Midwest into the East reported monthly-record high temperatures. A sharp temperature gradient became established during the second half of April, featuring a gradual expansion of cool weather across the North and very warm conditions in the South.

April Crop Summary

Frequent storms delayed fieldwork and planting along a narrow band extending from the southern Great Plains to the Northeast. Planting delays were most evident in the Ohio River Valley and adjacent areas of the central and eastern Corn Belt. Planting delays were shorter and less frequent in the Southeast, western Corn Belt, and Great Plains. Below-normal temperatures hampered small grain development in the Corn Belt and central Great Plains early in the month, and across the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest most of the month.

The corn crop was 26 percent planted and 7 percent emerged by April 28. Planting slightly exceeded progress on this date last year and the 5-year average. Emergence was equal to the progress at this time last year. Early-month planting was mainly limited to areas along the Missouri and Ohio River Valleys. Elsewhere, dry weather supported planting in the western Corn Belt and central Great Plains, especially after midmonth. Rain delays were few and brief in Iowa and Nebraska. Meanwhile, frequent precipitation maintained unfavorably wet conditions that delayed planting in the eastern Corn Belt, particularly in Indiana and Ohio, where planting slowly advanced. Occasional light showers barely slowed planting on the Atlantic Coastal Plain. In Texas, mostly dry weather supported planting on the Plains, while rain and warm weather promoted emergence and growth in eastern and southern regions of the State. At the end of the month, about one-third of the acreage was emerged along the Missouri and Ohio River Valleys in the southern Corn Belt, but very few fields were emerged across the central and northern Corn Belt.

By April 28, the Nation's winter wheat acreage was 22 percent headed, compared with 19 percent a year ago and 21 percent normally headed by this date. Many fields on the central and northern Plains remained dormant or produced very little new growth prior to midmonth due to extremely cold nighttime temperatures. After midmonth, abnormally hot weather accelerated vegetative growth in the central Great Plains and Corn Belt, but jointing remained behind normal in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, and Ohio. Near the end of the month, fields quickly headed in the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast. Forty-three percent of the Arkansas acreage headed during the week ending on April 28. Meanwhile, 39 percent of the Oklahoma crop and 30 percent of North Carolina's acreage also headed. Heavy rain and saturated soils stressed some fields in the Corn Belt, while many fields on the Great Plains suffered due to moisture shortages.

Three percent of the soybean crop was planted by April 28, compared with 5 percent last year and 4 percent normally planted by this date. Planting was most advanced in the lower Mississippi Valley. A few fields were planted in the Corn Belt during April, but progress was isolated.

Twenty-six percent of the cotton acreage was planted by April 28, compared with 23 percent at this time last year and the 5-year average of 19 percent. Prior to midmonth, planting was mostly confined to the southern Great Plains and Southwest, where soil temperatures were warm enough to germinate seeds. After midmonth, above-normal temperatures and dry weather provided ideal planting conditions in the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast. Meanwhile, dry soils limited planting on the Texas High Plains, while cool, wet soils restricted planting in Oklahoma and the adjacent Texas Low Plains. Warmer-than-normal temperatures promoted germination and growth where moisture supplies were adequate, but fields in the dryland areas of South Texas and the Coastal Bend suffered due to moisture shortages and excessive heat.

Spring wheat was 21 percent planted and 4 percent emerged on April 28. Normally, 30 percent would be planted and 9 percent would be emerged by this date. Warm, dry weather spurred planting in the Pacific Northwest during the first half of the month, especially in Washington, where progress slightly exceeded the average. After midmonth, planting rapidly accelerated in South Dakota, as dry weather and above-normal temperatures supported progress until late-month interference by wintery weather. Emergence and growth were hampered by cold weather.

Barley advanced to 23 percent planted and 7 percent emerged by April 28. Planting and emergence trailed the 5-year average of 33 and 12 percent, respectively. Planting was active in the interior Pacific Northwest and adjacent northern High Plains most of the month. Planting slowly gained momentum on the northern Great Plains, despite cold weather and scattered snowfall. After mid-April, below-normal temperatures hindered emergence and limited growth in the Pacific Northwest and on the Great Plains.

The oat crop was 44 percent seeded and 19 percent emerged on April 28. Normally, 45 percent would be planted and 18 percent would be emerged by this date. Planting advanced ahead of normal in parts of the western Corn Belt, but cold weather delayed planting in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains early in the month. In Iowa and Nebraska, planting was active most of the month and neared completion well ahead of normal. In the eastern Corn Belt, rain and wet soils limited progress until late in the month. Warm weather and favorable topsoil moisture aided rapid emergence and promoted vegetative growth in Iowa, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania.

On April 28, the rice crop was 61 percent planted, and 37 percent emerged. Normally by this date, 53 percent would be planted and 25 percent would be emerged. Dry weather aided planting along the western Gulf Coast most of the month, although storms temporarily halted planting in most areas near midmonth. Planting quickly accelerated in the interior Mississippi Delta after midmonth, as warm, dry weather aided progress in Arkansas and Mississippi. Meanwhile, planting neared completion well ahead of normal in Texas. Warm weather and abundant water supplies promoted rapid emergence and growth.

Sorghum planting, at 20 percent complete on April 28, slightly exceeded last year and the average of 18 and 19 percent, respectively. In the lower Mississippi Valley, rain and wet soils limited planting early in the month, but progress accelerated after midmonth, as warm, dry weather supported rapid progress. In Texas, planting progressed slightly ahead of normal through most of the month, even though rain interrupted field preparations and planting in eastern areas and dry soils held back progress on the High Plains. A few fields were planted in the Corn Belt and Great Plains, but progress was isolated.

The sugarbeet crop was 41 percent planted on April 28, well ahead of last year's slow pace of just 25 percent but behind the 48-percent average for this date. Planting progressed in spurts in Idaho and Michigan, as Idaho growers planted nearly one-third of their sugarbeet acreage during the week prior to midmonth and Michigan growers planted more than one-third of their acreage during the week following midmonth. In the Red River Valley, planting accelerated near the end of the month, but on April 28, planting lagged well behind normal in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Six percent of the peanut crop was planted by April 28, matching the 5-year average and slightly exceeding progress on this date last year. Warm weather and adequate soil moisture provided favorable planting conditions in the Southeast. A few fields were planted in the southern Great Plains late in the month, but soil temperatures and moisture supplies were unfavorable.

Winter Wheat: Area for 2002 grain harvest is forecast at 30.2 million acres, down 4 percent from 2001. This will be the smallest winter wheat area harvested since 1917. All classes declined from a year ago, with Soft Red Winter showing the largest acreage drop at 8 percent. Hard Red Winter and White Winter declined 3 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

The portion of the winter wheat crop rated good to excellent on April 28, at 36 percent, was 5 percentage points lower than last year. The Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas good to excellent ratings were only 25 percent, 34 percent, and 24 percent, respectively. Overall, condition ratings on April 28 were lower than any corresponding week since 1989.

Dry weather aided winter wheat seeding across the Great Plains and Pacific Northwest last fall. Temperatures were favorable for development across most of the Nation, but emergence and growth were spotty and uneven due to topsoil moisture shortages, especially in Kansas and Oklahoma. Abnormally warm December weather delayed the onset of freezing temperatures and extended the period for winter wheat root development. Dry conditions persisted across the Great Plains during the winter.

By April 28, the Nation's winter wheat acreage was 22 percent headed, compared with 19 percent a year ago and 21 percent normally headed by this date. Many fields on the central and northern Plains remained dormant or produced very little new growth prior to midmonth due to extremely cold nighttime temperatures. After midmonth, abnormally hot weather accelerated vegetative growth in the central Great Plains and Corn Belt, but jointing remained behind normal in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, and Ohio. Near the end of the month, fields quickly headed in the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast. Heavy rain and saturated soils stressed some fields in the Corn Belt, while many fields on the Great Plains suffered due to moisture shortages.

Durum Wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 17.7 million bushels. This is up 8 percent from their 2001 total of 16.4 million. Durum wheat in Arizona, where weather conditions have had little impact on the Durum crop since March, is currently 97 percent headed and 20 percent mature. Crop condition is mainly good to excellent in California. Crop development was somewhat behind normal in the Imperial and San Joaquin valleys due to cool temperatures in February and March, but has recovered with warmer temperatures.

Hay Stocks on Farms: Stocks of all hay stored on farms totaled 22.5 million tons on May 1, up 7 percent from the previous year. The increase in May 1 stocks was mainly the result of the 2001 hay crop increasing by 3 percent. Disappearance of hay from December 1, 2001 - May 1, 2002, totaled 88.0 million tons, 4 percent higher than the disappearance of 84.5 million tons for the same period a year ago. Disappearance was up from last year despite the mild winter, due to dry spring conditions limiting pasture and extending the hay feeding period in the Southeast, Great Plains, and Rocky Mountain States.

Twenty-six of the 48 reporting States had higher hay stocks than last year. Most of the States reporting an increase in stocks compared to last year were located in the western Corn Belt, northern and central Rocky Mountains, central and southern Great Plains, and the Southeast. Stocks were significantly higher in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, mainly due to a sharp increase in production during 2001.

States in the Great Lakes, Ohio Valley, and portions of the Northeast reported a decrease in hay stocks due to a decline in 2001 production compared to 2000.

Almonds: The 2002 California almond crop is forecast at a record high 940 million pounds, shelled basis, up 13 percent from last year's revised 830 million pounds. Bearing acreage, at 530,000, is up 1 percent from the previous crop year. The average yield is forecast at 1,770 pounds per acre, 190 pounds per acre above last year and 360 pounds more than the 2000 yield. The almond crop got off to a great start. Weather conditions were nearly ideal during the critical bloom and pollination period. However, a freeze in the Sacramento Valley in early March caused varied damage to the crop. The remainder of the almond growing areas have experienced good weather and are expecting a record crop.

Avocados: U.S. avocado production for the 2001-2002 season totaled 211,300 tons, down 12 percent from last season. Bearing acreage, at 64,130, is down 2 percent from the 2000-2001 level. The value of U.S. avocados for the 2001-2002 season totaled \$296 million, down 11 percent from the previous season. California avocado production is 188,000 tons, down 12 percent from last season. The value of California's avocado production decreased 11 percent, from the previous season, to \$280 million. Several adverse conditions hindered the California avocado crop. After a cold snap in January, wind driven fire damaged some Southern California orchards adding to the crop loss. Florida produced 23,000 tons of avocados in 2001-2002, down 12 percent from last season. Florida's value of production totaled \$15.5 million, up 2 percent from last year. Florida production decreased from last season due to damage to trees and their root systems from heavy rains in the fall. Hawaii produced 300 tons of avocados, down 6 percent from 2000-2001. Hawaii's value of production declined 8 percent to \$342,000 for the 2001-2002 season.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 3.12 million pounds for April 2002, down 7 percent from last month and 29 percent lower than a year ago. Area in crop totaled 2,480 acres, virtually unchanged from last month but 13 percent less than a year ago. Harvested area totaled 1,940 acres, less than 1 percent above last month but 4 percent less than April 2001. Weather conditions in April were variable with showers and sunshine over major papaya producing areas. Non-irrigated orchards have adequate soil moisture.

Hawaii total papaya utilization during 2001 is estimated at 55.0 million pounds, 1 percent more than 2000. Bearing acres increased by 18 percent to 1,950 acres, while yields declined by 15 percent. Lower yields in 2001 were due to a shift in harvested acreage to the lower yielding Kapoho variety and a drop in yield of the Rainbow variety. The Kapoho variety has not been modified through biotechnology and is acceptable to the major export market of Japan. Rainbow, a variety that has been modified through biotechnology and is resistant to the papaya ringspot virus, starts out with high yields then tapers off to a level even with the Kapoho. The 2000 papaya crop had a high percentage of Rainbow in its initial bearing stage. Routine field inspections and roguing of infected trees have kept losses due to the papaya ringspot virus to a minimum.

California Peaches: The California 2002 peach crop is forecast at 1.83 billion pounds, up 6 percent from 2001 but 1 percent below two years ago. Bearing acres are estimated at 69,700, up 3 percent from last year. Both the freestone and clingstone crops experienced good weather during the bloom period this spring.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 830 million pounds, up 7 percent from last year and 5 percent above 2000. Freestone bearing acreage is estimated at 39,000, unchanged from 2001. Freestone peach growers experienced excellent weather conditions during bloom resulting in a heavy set. Harvest of the crop began around mid-April.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 1.00 billion pounds, up 5 percent from last year but 6 percent below 2000. Clingstone bearing acreage is estimated at 30,700, up 7 percent from 2001. Weather conditions did not adversely affect the Clingstone bloom. Set is reported to be lighter in the Sacramento Valley than in the northern San Joaquin Valley. Harvest of the crop is expected to begin around the middle of June.

Bananas: Hawaii banana production for 2001 is estimated at 28.0 million pounds, down 3 percent from a record high crop in 2000. A two-year ban on banana plants in the north Kona area of Hawaii island, part of the Department of Agriculture banana bunchy top eradication effort, was lifted in March 2001. Eliminating the virus in the north Kona area of the island reduced the threat of it spreading to the east side where major commercial orchards are located. Weather for 2001 was favorable, with no major wind damage.

Guavas: Guava utilized production in Hawaii was estimated at 15.3 million pounds, down 4 percent from 2000. The harvested area of 610 acres was down 10 percent from a year ago. Yield, based on utilized production only, averaged 25,100 pounds per acre, up 7 percent from the previous year. Weather during 2001 was satisfactory for orchards.

Taro: Hawaiian taro production for crop year 2001 is estimated at 6.40 million pounds, down 9 percent from last year. Area harvested, at 440 acres, is down 30 acres from 2000. Weather conditions were generally fair for growers across the State. Production, however, was hampered by factors such as the Apple snail infestation, the Taro Pocket Rot disease, and Phytophthora leaf blight.

Grapefruit: The 2001-02 U.S. grapefruit crop continues at 2.50 million tons, the same as the April 1 forecast but 1 percent higher than last season's final utilization. The Florida grapefruit forecast is 47.0 million boxes (2.00 million tons), the same as last month but 2 percent above the previous season. The all white grapefruit forecast remains at 19.0 million boxes (808,000 tons), unchanged from April but 2 percent more than last season. As of May 1, more than 90 percent of the fruit has been harvested, very close to the 10-season average. The colored seedless utilization is forecast at 28.0 million boxes (1.19 million tons), the same as the April 1 forecast but 3 percent more than a season ago. As of May 1, more than 80 percent of the colored grapefruit has been harvested, 4 percentage points less than the 10-season average. Arizona, California, and Texas grapefruit forecasts are carried forward from the April forecasts.

Tangerines: The U.S. tangerine forecast for May 1 is unchanged at 424,000 tons. If realized, it will be 15 percent higher than last season's utilization of 369,000 tons. Florida's tangerine forecast is maintained at 6.60 million boxes (314,000 tons), the same as last month but 18 percent higher than last season. Harvest of the late season Honey variety is winding down with a limited volume of late bloom fruit available for harvest during the next few weeks. Arizona and California tangerine forecasts are carried forward from the April forecasts.

Tangelos: Florida's 2001-02 tangelo forecast remains at 2.15 million boxes (97,000 tons), the same as the April 1 forecast. This amount is 2 percent above what was utilized last season, which was the smallest crop since the 1968-69 season. The latest Row Count Survey shows close to 15 percent of the rows remain unharvested.

Temples: Florida's 2001-02 Temple forecast is 1.55 million boxes (70,000 tons), up 3 percent from the previous forecast. The increase was based on recent weekly processed certification of later bloom fruit. If realized, the forecast will be 24 percent higher than the record low 1.25 million boxes (56,000 tons) utilized last season.

K-Early Citrus: The K-Early Citrus Fruit forecast for 2001-02 remains at 30,000 boxes (1,350 tons), unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 10,000 boxes fewer than last season. This is the smallest crop of record.

Florida Citrus: April was a very dry and hot month in Florida's citrus belt. Most of the larger citrus producing areas reported below average rainfall and around the clock irrigation. This year's bloom cycle was complete around the first week of the month. Trees began to drop the little green fruit that the trees cannot carry to maturity.

Harvest of early and midseason oranges was finished by the second week of April. Picking of late season Valencia oranges was very active throughout the month and most of the fruit went to the juice plants. Movement of both white and colored grapefruit continued during April with most of the fruit coming from the southeast citrus growing areas. Fresh grapefruit shipments are slowing as usable supplies are running low. Temple and Honey tangerine harvests are virtually complete and the processors are taking most of these fruit.

Caretakers are mowing, chopping, and discing cover crops to conserve moisture. Hedging and topping of harvested groves has occurred in all areas. Growers are pushing, removing, and burning dead and dying trees. However, burn permits are limited due to the dry conditions. Some resets are being planted in the larger groves that have adequate irrigation systems.

California Citrus: Honeybee colonies were moved into citrus groves in early April as bloom was underway. The Navel orange harvest began to wind down and the Valencia orange harvest continued in all citrus growing areas. Grapefruit picking was ongoing in the desert and in the San Joaquin Valley. Lemons were picked in the San Joaquin Valley and the south coastal areas.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Throughout April, cultural activities such as herbicide and fungicide application, cultivation, and irrigation continued in orchards and vineyards. Warm weather helped boost size and development of all tree fruit. Good color development was observed in apricot, peach, plum, nectarine, and cherry orchards by the end of the month. Vigorous shoot growth and cluster development occurred in grape vineyards. Olive pruning neared completion by the middle of the month as bloom was underway. Most varieties of apples, Asian pears, and prunes were also in full bloom by mid-April. Almond trees were fully leafed and showed good development by month's end. Walnut and pecan trees continued to leaf. Walnuts were sprayed to control blight. Strawberry fields were harvested throughout April.

Spring Potatoes: Spring potato production in 2002 is forecast at 21.8 million cwt, up 1 percent from the April 1 forecast but down less than 1 percent from last year. Area for harvest is estimated at 77,700 acres, 1 percent above the April estimate and up 2 percent from a year ago. The average yield is forecast at 280 cwt per acre, down 2 cwt from the April 1 forecast and 6 cwt below last year. Since April 1, California acreage and yield have been adjusted upward, while yield potential diminished in the Hastings area of Florida and in Texas.

Spring potato production in Florida is forecast at 7.18 million cwt, down 3 percent from last month's forecast and 10 percent below a year ago. Above normal temperatures have hurt quality of unharvested fields. Harvest is moving along in the Hastings area with about a third of the crop dug. Production in North Carolina is forecast at 3.41 million cwt, unchanged from last month but 3 percent below last year. Growing conditions during April were good but earlier frost and rain damage will delay harvest. The Texas production forecast, at 1.36 million cwt, is 11 percent below the April 1 forecast as the effects of earlier frost damage have become apparent. If realized, this production will be 34 percent below last year. Reduced yields and lower harvested acreage combined for the large decrease.

California's spring production, at 7.70 million cwt, is 7 percent above last month's forecast and 27 percent greater than a year ago. Higher yields combined with a 6 percent increase in acreage for harvest, caused the rise in production. Spring potato production in Arizona is forecast at 2.11 million cwt, unchanged from last month but 5 percent less than a year ago. Earlier frost damage delayed the crop. Harvest should begin in May and continue into July.

Tobacco: U.S. tobacco production for 2001 is revised down 1 percent. Harvested acreage is virtually unchanged, while the average yield decreased 21 pounds per acre. Total production, at 992 million pounds in 2001, is down 6 percent from 2000, and is at the lowest level since 1913. Growers harvested 432,400 acres in 2001, down 8 percent from the previous year. This is the lowest harvested acreage since 1874. Final yields averaged 2,293 pounds per acre, up 64 pounds from 2000.

Flue-cured production totaled 579 million pounds in 2001, down 3 percent from 2000. Growers harvested 238,100 acres, down 5 percent from the previous year. Flue-cured yields averaged 2,432 pounds per acre, up 36 pounds from 2000. North Carolina, the leading producer of flue-cured tobacco, produced 376 million pounds, nearly two-thirds of all flue-cured tobacco grown in the United States.

Burley production, which accounted for 98 percent of all light air-cured tobacco, is revised down 4 percent from December 2001 to 334 million pounds. This is 8 percent less than 2000 when 363 million pounds were produced. Producers of burley tobacco harvested 164,300 acres in 2001, down 11 percent from the previous year. Yields averaged 2,033 pounds per acre, 76 pounds more than 2000. Kentucky, the leading producer of burley tobacco, produced 221 million pounds, which is 66 percent of all burley grown in the United States.

Total fire-cured production is revised upward 11 percent from December 2001 to 45.3 million pounds. However, this is 12 percent less than the previous season. Growers harvested a total of 14,620 acres, 17 percent less than 2000. Fire-cured yields averaged 3,096 pounds per acre, up 152 pounds from the previous year.

Dark air-cured production is revised up 6 percent from December 2001. Production totaled 14.1 million pounds in 2001, down 12 percent from the previous year. Growers harvested 5,070 acres in 2001, down 9 percent from 2000. Yields averaged 2,782 pounds per acre, down 96 pounds from 2000. Kentucky, the leading producer of dark air-cured tobacco, produced 12.2 million pounds in 2001, which is 87 percent of all dark air-cured grown in the United States.

Production of cigar tobacco, which includes filler, binder, and wrapper, is revised upward 1 percent from December 2001 to a total of 13.7 million pounds for 2001. This is 34 percent above the 2000 production. Growers harvested 7,010 acres in 2001, up 28 percent from the previous year. Average yields were 1,947 pounds per acre, up 88 pounds from 2000.

Cotton: The 2001 U.S. all cotton production is estimated at 20.3 million bales, 18 percent above the 2000 production level. The 2001 output is the largest crop on record. Upland cotton production, at 19.6 million bales, was 17 percent above the previous year. This is the largest upland production in history, surpassing the 1994 record of 19.3 million bales. American-Pima production totaled 700,400 bales, up 80 percent from 2000. This surpasses the previous record high production of 691,700 bales in 1989.

The area planted to all cotton totaled 15.8 million acres, up 2 percent from 2000. Harvested area increased 6 percent to 13.8 million acres. Yields for the U.S. averaged 705 pounds per harvested acre, up 73 pounds per acre from a year ago.

Producers in the Southeastern States rated their crop mostly fair-to-good throughout the 2001 growing season. However, development was hindered by cooler-than-normal temperatures and cloud cover, resulting in bolls opening at a pace slightly behind the 5-year average, especially in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. Despite the slow development, harvest was underway throughout the region by mid-September. Cotton picking was aided throughout October by favorably dry weather, but remained slightly behind average in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. Extremely dry conditions during November increased the efforts on harvesting cotton, as many farmers delayed small grain seeding due to the lack of moisture. By the time rains were received during late November, the pace of cotton harvest had exceeded the 5-year average in all of the Southeastern States except Alabama.

Planting of upland cotton progressed rapidly in the Delta States during 2001. Dry weather permitted planting to begin in mid-April, with planting completed well ahead of the 5-year average. Warm temperatures and

adequate moisture throughout May allowed the crop to develop a good stand and minimized the need for replanting. Development continued to progress well until the end of June when below normal temperatures hindered crop progress. However, by the end of July, near normal temperatures returned and promoted development. Harvest was in full swing during the second half of September; however, Louisiana and Mississippi lagged behind the 5-year average due to a slow developing crop and persistent, excessive rains received during late August and early September. Despite the delay in development during the end of June and rain delays during early harvest periods, the Delta States had virtually completed harvest by the end of November. Record yields were established in Tennessee. Data from the Objective Yield Survey show boll weights in Arkansas and Louisiana rank as the fourth heaviest since 1992, while Mississippi boll weights are the second heaviest in the past 10 years.

Producers in the Southwestern States were able to plant their cotton at or ahead of normal pace. However, the cotton crop on the High Plains received rain, 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. Overall, development and harvest of the crop maintained pace with the 5-year average. Objective Yield Survey data indicate Texas' boll weights are the sixth lightest in the past ten years.

Arizona and California cotton growers began planting during mid-March, but were slowed by cool, wet weather during early April. Additionally, storms during the first half of April resulted in the need to replant some fields. Crop development progressed slightly ahead of the 5-year average as a result of warm weather and irrigation. Producers rated the crop as mostly good-to-excellent throughout the entire season. Harvest activities progressed on pace with the 5-year average in Arizona and well ahead of average in California, despite some delays due to wet fields. Data from the objective yield plots indicate California's weight per boll is the second lightest since 1992.

The San Joaquin Valley began planting American-Pima cotton in mid-March, but cool, wet weather caused a large amount of acreage to be replanted. Warm weather during the summer aided development. Harvest progressed well despite slight delays, and was virtually complete by mid-December.

All cotton ginnings totaled 20,298,600 equivalent 480-pound net weight bales during the 2001 season. This compares with 17,179,500 equivalent 480-pound net weight bales in 2000.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 2001 totaled 7.45 million tons, up 16 percent from 2000. Sales to oil mills accounted for 52 percent of the disposition. The remaining 48 percent will be used for seed, feed, exports, and various other uses.

Reliability of May 1 Crop Production Forecast

Wheat Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between April 24 and May 6 to gather information on expected yield as of May 1. The Objective Yield survey was conducted in three States (Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas) where winter wheat is normally mature enough to make meaningful counts. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey included a sample of approximately 12,700 producers representing all major production areas. These producers were selected from an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable winter wheat acres for harvest and yield on their operation. These growers will be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields as the season progresses.

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

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

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

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

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the May 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the May 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of the squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 winter wheat production forecast is 6.0 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 6.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.4 percent. Differences between the May 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 81 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 285 million bushels.

The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 11 times and above 9 times. This does not imply that the May 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 orange production forecast is 2.9 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 2.9 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 5.1 percent. Differences between the May 1 orange forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 182,000 tons, ranging from 5,000 tons to 714,000 tons. The May 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 6 times and above 14 times. The difference does not imply that the May 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

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