



# Crop Production

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**Winter Wheat Production Down 5 Percent from June Forecast**  
**Other Spring Wheat Production Down 5 Percent from 2001**  
**Durum Wheat Production Up 1 Percent from 2001**  
**All Wheat Production Down 11 Percent from 2001**

**Winter wheat** production is forecast at 1.18 billion bushels, the lowest level since 1971. The production forecast is down 5 percent from last month and down 13 percent from 2001. The decline in production from the June forecast is due to a reduction in harvested acreage and a lower forecasted yield. Acres for harvest as grain are forecast at 29.8 million, 1 percent below the June forecast and down 5 percent from 2001. This is the smallest harvested acreage since 1917. The U.S. yield is forecast at 39.6 bushels per acre, down 1.4 bushels from last month.

Hard Red Winter, at 634 million bushels, is down 6 percent from a month ago. White Winter is down 1 percent this month and now totals 203 million bushels. Soft Red Winter, at 341 million bushels, is down 5 percent from the last forecast.

**Durum wheat** production is forecast at 84.1 million bushels, up 1 percent from 2001. The U.S. yield is forecast at 31.3 bushels per acre, 1.3 bushels more than last year.

**Other Spring wheat** production is forecast at 486 million bushels, down 5 percent from 2001. The U.S. yield is forecast at 32.0 bushels per acre, 3.2 bushels lower than last year. Of this total, 443 million is Hard Red Spring wheat, down 7 percent from last season.

**The U.S. all orange** forecast for the 2001-02 crop is 12.4 million tons, virtually unchanged from the June forecast but 1 percent higher than last season's utilization. Florida's all orange forecast is 229 million boxes (10.3 million tons), virtually unchanged from the previous forecast but 3 percent higher than last season. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 128 million boxes (5.76 million tons), unchanged from the June forecast and equal to last season's final utilization. Florida's Valencia forecast is 101 million boxes (4.55 million tons), 1 percent above the previous forecast and 6 percent above the previous season.

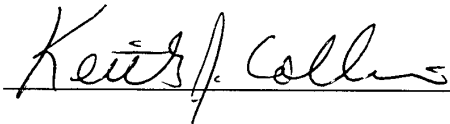
California's all orange forecast is 54.0 million boxes (2.03 million tons), down 2 percent from the April forecast and 5 percent below last season's utilization. The Navel orange forecast remains at 32.0 million boxes (1.20 million tons), 11 percent less than the 2000-01 crop. Harvest of the Navel oranges is complete. California's Valencia orange crop is forecast at 22.0 million boxes (825,000 tons), down 4 percent from the April forecast but 5 percent above last season's utilization. Valencia orange harvest is continuing but at a reduced rate.

The Texas all orange forecast for July is 1.74 million boxes (74,000 tons), 1 percent less than the April forecast and 22 percent below last season's final utilization. Harvest is complete in Texas. Arizona's July forecast is 8 percent below the April forecast and 33 percent less than the 2000-01 season.

**Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ)** final forecast is 1.58 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. This forecast, unchanged since January, is final. The early and midseason portion is final at 1.53 gallons per box. The final average yield for the Valencia oranges remains at 1.66 gallons per box.

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This report was approved on July 11, 2002.



Acting Secretary of  
Agriculture  
Keith J. Collins



Agricultural Statistics Board  
Chairperson  
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**Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State  
and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted July 1, 2002**

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>
CA	15	30	60.0	70.0	1,875	900	2,100
ID	20	25	68.0	80.0	1,400	1,360	2,000
IL	40	50	80.0	61.0	4,015	3,200	3,050
IA	130	210	70.0	67.0	12,060	9,100	14,070
KS	40	60	53.0	45.0	2,200	2,120	2,700
MI	55	65	64.0	60.0	4,800	3,520	3,900
MN	210	320	60.0	60.0	22,320	12,600	19,200
MT	60	85	40.0	54.0	2,600	2,400	4,590
NE	60	80	61.0	45.0	1,890	3,660	3,600
NY	80	55	69.0	75.0	3,900	5,520	4,125
ND	240	430	62.0	53.0	19,845	14,880	22,790
OH	85	55	73.0	66.0	6,840	6,205	3,630
OR	25	30	77.0	90.0	2,450	1,925	2,700
PA	115	120	65.0	64.0	8,265	7,475	7,680
SD	130	250	60.0	45.0	13,420	7,800	11,250
TX	160	180	45.0	35.0	4,300	7,200	6,300
WI	195	315	64.0	64.0	19,040	12,480	20,160
Oth Sts <sup>1</sup>	245	273	59.2	50.3	18,325	14,511	13,739
US	1,905	2,633	61.3	56.1	149,545	116,856	147,584

<sup>1</sup> 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 2002 Summary".

**Barley: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State  
and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted July 1, 2002**

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	40	38	110.0	114.0	4,104	4,400	4,332
CA	110	75	53.0	66.0	6,460	5,830	4,950
CO	80	93	107.0	94.0	12,075	8,560	8,742
DE	26	23	77.0	80.0	2,268	2,002	1,840
ID	670	690	75.0	80.0	55,480	50,250	55,200
MD	51	41	75.0	81.0	4,100	3,825	3,321
MN	145	185	55.0	46.0	15,360	7,975	8,510
MT	720	950	41.0	50.0	38,000	29,520	47,500
ND	1,450	1,520	55.0	50.0	97,350	79,750	76,000
OR	100	75	45.0	58.0	8,400	4,500	4,350
PA	60	65	70.0	76.0	5,325	4,200	4,940
SD	78	50	52.0	32.0	5,775	4,056	1,600
UT	65	55	68.0	71.0	5,460	4,420	3,905
VA	50	50	75.0	82.0	5,785	3,750	4,100
WA	420	360	50.0	58.0	34,300	21,000	20,880
WY	85	75	84.0	82.0	7,885	7,140	6,150
Oth Sts <sup>1</sup>	139	154	60.5	58.5	10,601	8,412	9,010
US	4,289	4,499	58.2	59.0	318,728	249,590	265,330

<sup>1</sup> Other States include KS, KY, ME, MI, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, and WI. Individual State estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2002 Summary".

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002		2001	2002
				Jun 1	Jul 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AR	970	800	52.0	53.0	49.0	50,440	39,200
CA	380	310	70.0	75.0	80.0	26,600	24,800
CO	2,000	1,650	33.0	23.0	23.0	66,000	37,950
DE	57	58	61.0	65.0	65.0	3,477	3,770
GA	200	200	53.0	45.0	40.0	10,600	8,000
ID	710	690	73.0	75.0	75.0	51,830	51,750
IL	720	650	61.0	55.0	50.0	43,920	32,500
IN	380	330	66.0	60.0	58.0	25,080	19,140
KS	8,200	8,000	40.0	35.0	34.0	328,000	272,000
KY	360	360	66.0	62.0	53.0	23,760	19,080
MD	175	180	63.0	65.0	66.0	11,025	11,880
MI	560	490	64.0	67.0	65.0	35,840	31,850
MS	225	180	52.0	50.0	40.0	11,700	7,200
MO	760	760	54.0	51.0	44.0	41,040	33,440
MT	870	800	22.0	30.0	33.0	19,140	26,400
NE	1,600	1,450	37.0	29.0	30.0	59,200	43,500
NY	120	135	53.0	60.0	58.0	6,360	7,830
NC	470	480	39.0	45.0	44.0	18,330	21,120
OH	900	800	67.0	65.0	62.0	60,300	49,600
OK	3,700	3,500	33.0	31.0	30.0	122,100	105,000
OR	700	750	40.0	47.0	40.0	28,000	30,000
PA	160	185	52.0	58.0	59.0	8,320	10,915
SC	210	190	43.0	40.0	38.0	9,030	7,220
SD	370	800	32.0	34.0	24.0	11,840	19,200
TN	340	330	54.0	51.0	46.0	18,360	15,180
TX	3,200	2,800	34.0	32.0	30.0	108,800	84,000
VA	170	185	60.0	62.0	65.0	10,200	12,025
WA	1,750	1,750	61.0	65.0	65.0	106,750	113,750
WY	120	120	24.0	18.0	16.0	2,880	1,920
Oth Sts <sup>1</sup>	918	831	46.4	49.1	45.8	42,557	38,100
US	31,295	29,764	43.5	41.0	39.6	1,361,479	1,178,320

<sup>1</sup> 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, 2001 and Forecasted July 1, 2002**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002		2001	2002
				Jun 1	Jul 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AZ	87	95	91.0	95.0	100.0	7,917	9,500
CA	81	90	105.0	100.0	100.0	8,505	9,000
MT	495	530	24.0		27.0	11,880	14,310
ND	2,100	1,950	26.0		26.0	54,600	50,700
Oth Sts <sup>1</sup>	26	27	25.2		23.5	654	635
US	2,789	2,692	30.0		31.3	83,556	84,145

<sup>1</sup> Other States include MN and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2002 Summary".

**Other Spring Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State  
and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted July 1, 2002**

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>
ID	490	530	68.0	75.0	42,750	33,320	39,750
MN	1,800	1,900	44.0	35.0	95,550	79,200	66,500
MT	2,850	3,550	23.0	28.0	77,500	65,550	99,400
ND	6,900	6,800	34.0	31.0	233,600	234,600	210,800
OR	175	155	30.0	27.0	8,280	5,250	4,185
SD	1,650	1,550	39.0	22.0	60,040	64,350	34,100
WA	630	635	41.0	45.0	33,480	25,830	28,575
Oth Sts <sup>1</sup>	74	52	60.9	56.1	5,432	4,508	2,916
US	14,569	15,172	35.2	32.0	556,632	512,608	486,226

<sup>1</sup> Other States include CO, NV, UT, WI, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2002 Summary".

**Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2000-2001  
and Forecasted July 1, 2002 <sup>1</sup>**

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	633,974	340,909	203,437	443,336	42,890	84,145	1,748,691

<sup>1</sup> 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 that winter wheat is 93 percent white and spring wheat is 74 percent white.

## Winter Wheat: Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting Objective Yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during 2002. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey. The final number of heads is determined when the plots are harvested.

**Winter Wheat: Heads per Square Foot,  
Selected States, 1998-2002**

State and Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 <sup>1</sup>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
CO July	40.3	42.1	48.0	34.2	35.9
Final	39.3	43.4	47.7	33.9	
IL July	51.1	59.7	55.0	53.1	59.4
Final	51.2	59.6	55.0	52.0	
KS July	51.3	49.4	46.5	39.7	41.7
Final	51.3	49.4	46.5	39.7	
MO July	43.6	47.0	49.9	47.7	54.8
Final	43.6	47.0	49.9	47.7	
MT July	37.2	37.0	41.3	25.6	36.3
Final	38.8	36.3	40.3	25.2	
NE July	56.4	59.8	57.5	46.6	52.4
Final	56.7	57.9	58.3	46.8	
OH July	55.4	57.0	59.5	52.0	58.5
Final	55.1	57.3	59.5	51.7	
OK July	39.9	40.2	40.2	32.5	40.2
Final	40.1	40.1	40.2	32.5	
TX July	39.6	40.7	31.4	33.4	34.2
Final	39.7	40.7	31.6	33.4	
WA July	38.2	35.1	40.6	37.3	37.8
Final	37.7	35.0	40.1	36.8	

<sup>1</sup> Final head counts will be published in the "Small Grains 2002 Summary" in September.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type,  
State, and United States, 2001 and Forecasted July 1, 2002**

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<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	42,000	44,000	2,500	2,150	105,000	94,600
VA	20,500	22,000	2,370	2,200	48,585	48,400
US	62,500	66,000	2,457	2,167	153,585	143,000
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	93,000	95,000	2,400	2,100	223,200	199,500
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	20,000	24,000	2,400	2,200	48,000	52,800
SC	32,000	31,000	2,450	2,150	78,400	66,650
US	52,000	55,000	2,431	2,172	126,400	119,450
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,500	4,800	2,600	2,600	11,700	12,480
GA	26,100	28,000	2,460	2,000	64,206	56,000
US	30,600	32,800	2,481	2,088	75,906	68,480
Total 11-14	238,100	248,800	2,432	2,132	579,091	530,430



**Peaches: Total Production by Type, State, and United States,  
2000-2001 and Forecasted July 1, 2002**

State	Total Production		
	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
AL	14.0	23.0	21.0
AR	18.0	12.0	12.5
CA			
All	1,855.0	1,727.0	1,880.0
Clingstone	1,064.0	952.0	1,050.0
Freestone	791.0	775.0	830.0
CO	19.0	18.0	17.0
CT	2.0	1.9	1.5
GA	115.0	140.0	115.0
ID	13.0	13.0	13.0
IL	23.0	17.8	17.5
IN	2.6	3.0	3.1
KY	1.1	1.8	2.0
LA	1.2	1.4	1.5
MD	9.0	8.8	8.2
MA	2.1	1.8	2.2
MI	47.5	42.0	14.0
MO	9.5	9.0	8.0
NJ	65.0	75.0	65.0
NY	12.0	12.5	10.0
NC	32.0	12.0	20.0
OH	10.4	11.2	10.9
OK	14.0	12.0	6.0
OR	8.0	6.5	7.3
PA	60.0	75.0	60.0
SC	150.0	100.0	160.0
TN	2.5	3.7	4.0
TX	21.0	30.0	15.0
UT	11.0	9.0	5.0
VA	10.0	8.0	7.0
WA	65.0	55.0	50.0
WV	7.0	11.0	11.0
US	2,599.9	2,441.4	2,547.7

**Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts: Total Production by Crop, State,  
and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted July 1, 2002**

Crop and State	Total Production		
	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Grapes Table Type <sup>1</sup>			
CA	774,000	710,000	770,000
Grapes Wine Type			
CA	3,364,000	3,053,000	3,300,000
Grapes Raisin Type <sup>1 2</sup>			
CA	2,921,000	2,199,000	2,550,000
All Grapes			
CA	7,059,000	5,962,000	6,620,000
Apricots			
CA	90,000	77,000	85,000
UT	400	260	200
WA	6,500	5,200	4,500
US	96,900	82,460	89,700
	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Almonds (Shelled Basis) <sup>3</sup>			
CA	703,000	830,000	980,000

<sup>1</sup> Fresh equivalent of dried and not dried.

<sup>2</sup> The Raisin Industry Diversion Program (RID) is implemented on the bearing acres only. No production will be realized from these acres. Acres enrolled are as follows: 41,000 for 2001 and 27,000 for 2002.

<sup>3</sup> Utilized production.

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

Month	Area				Fresh Production <sup>1</sup>	
	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>
May	2,805	2,475	2,025	1,940	4,530	3,155
Jun	3,535	2,205	2,035	1,730	4,745	2,820

<sup>1</sup> Utilized fresh production.

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,  
1999-2000, 2000-2001 and Forecasted July 1, 2002 <sup>1</sup>**

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 <sup>2</sup></i>	<i>1,000 Boxes <sup>2</sup></i>	<i>1,000 Boxes <sup>2</sup></i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel <sup>3</sup>						
AZ	600	480	300	22	18	11
CA	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	1,460	2,000	1,530	62	85	65
US	176,060	166,480	161,830	7,614	7,213	7,036
Valencia						
AZ	500	420	300	19	16	11
CA	24,000	21,000	22,000	900	787	825
FL	99,000	95,300	101,000	4,455	4,289	4,545
TX	200	235	210	9	10	9
US	123,700	116,955	123,510	5,383	5,102	5,390
All						
AZ	1,100	900	600	41	34	22
CA	64,000	57,000	54,000	2,400	2,137	2,025
FL	233,000	223,300	229,000	10,485	10,049	10,305
TX	1,660	2,235	1,740	71	95	74
US	299,760	283,435	285,340	12,997	12,315	12,426
Temples						
FL	1,950	1,250	1,550	88	56	70
Grapefruit						
White Seedless <sup>4</sup>						
FL	20,900	18,700	18,900	888	795	803
Colored Seedless						
FL	31,900	27,300	27,700	1,356	1,160	1,177
Other <sup>4</sup>						
FL	600			25		
All						
AZ	450	250	150	15	8	5
CA	7,200	6,500	6,400	241	218	214
FL	53,400	46,000	46,600	2,269	1,955	1,980
TX	5,930	7,200	5,900	237	288	236
US	66,980	59,950	59,050	2,762	2,469	2,435
Tangerines						
AZ <sup>5</sup>	850	650	650	32	24	24
CA <sup>5 6</sup>	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						
AZ	3,100	3,600	2,800	118	137	106
CA	19,000	22,700	22,000	722	863	836
US	22,100	26,300	24,800	840	1,000	942
Tangelos						
FL	2,200	2,100	2,150	99	95	97
K-Early Citrus						
FL	110	40	30	5	2	1

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> "Other" seedy grapefruit estimates discontinued after 1999-2000 crop. Included with white seedless beginning with the 2000-01 crop.

<sup>5</sup> Includes tangelos and tangors.

<sup>6</sup> Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

**Dry Edible Peas: Area Planted and Harvested by State  
and United States, 2001-2002 <sup>1</sup>**

State	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>
ID	24.0	40.0	23.0	39.0
MT	31.0	27.0	21.0	25.0
ND	90.0	130.0	86.0	125.0
OR	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.5
WA	62.0	70.0	62.0	70.0
US	211.8	271.5	196.8	263.5

<sup>1</sup> Excludes both wrinkled seed peas and Austrian winter peas.

**Lentils: Area Planted and Harvested by State  
and United States, 2001-2002**

State	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>
ID	54.0	50.0	53.0	49.0
MT	22.0	15.0	20.0	14.0
ND	45.0	50.0	44.0	49.0
WA	80.0	75.0	80.0	75.0
US	201.0	190.0	197.0	187.0

**Austrian Winter Peas: Area Planted and Harvested by State  
and United States, 2001-2002**

State	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>
ID	4.5	7.0	4.0	6.5
MT	9.9	7.0	2.5	2.0
OR	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.5
US	15.9	15.0	7.1	9.0

**Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 2001-2002**

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2001	2002	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>
Winter <sup>1</sup>								
CA	9.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	310	270	2,790	1,890
FL	7.8	6.8	5.0	6.5	265	275	1,325	1,788
Total	16.8	13.8	14.0	13.5	294	272	4,115	3,678
Spring <sup>1</sup>								
AZ	8.2	7.8	8.2	7.8	270	270	2,214	2,106
CA	15.5	19.0	15.5	19.0	390	405	6,045	7,695
FL	25.6	26.0	25.0	25.4	319	283	7,970	7,179
Hastings	18.5	19.2	18.0	18.7	330	280	5,940	5,236
Other FL	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.7	290	290	2,030	1,943
NC	19.5	18.0	18.5	17.5	190	195	3,515	3,413
TX	9.5	9.5	9.0	8.0	230	170	2,070	1,360
Total	78.3	80.3	76.2	77.7	286	280	21,814	21,753
Summer								
AL	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	160	170	624	663
CA	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	355	380	2,840	3,040
CO	5.6	6.5	5.4	6.4	355	350	1,917	2,240
DE	4.4	3.7	4.3	3.6	270	270	1,161	972
IL	5.5	6.3	5.3	5.9	350	340	1,855	2,006
KS	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.9	300	340	720	986
MD	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	250	250	1,175	1,175
MO	6.2	7.0	5.6	5.4	340	225	1,904	1,215
NJ	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	255	265	638	663
NM	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.5	350	360	770	900
TX	8.5	8.8	8.0	8.3	390	390	3,120	3,237
VA	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5	220	235	1,386	1,528
Total	60.9	63.6	58.6	60.6	309	307	18,110	18,625

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 2001-2002 (continued)**

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2001	2002	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>
Fall <sup>2</sup>								
CA	2.5	8.5	2.5	8.5	445		1,113	
CO	68.1	71.6	67.8	71.3	315		21,357	
ID	370.0	395.0	368.0	393.0	348		127,980	
10 SW Co	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	450		11,700	
Other ID	344.0	369.0	342.0	367.0	340		116,280	
IN	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	320		928	
ME	62.0	64.0	62.0	64.0	260		16,120	
MA	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.1	265		742	
MI	47.5	46.5	46.0	45.5	305		14,030	
MN	59.0	61.0	55.0	53.0	335		18,425	
MT	9.6	9.0	9.5	8.9	320		3,040	
NE	22.5	21.5	22.4	21.0	380		8,512	
NV	6.5	7.5	6.5	7.5	360		2,340	
NM	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.0	340		1,428	
NY	23.5	22.5	23.3	22.0	255		5,942	
ND	118.0	120.0	110.0	112.0	240		26,400	
OH	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	240		984	
OR	45.0	50.5	44.5	50.0	466		20,730	
Malheur	9.0	8.5	9.0	8.5	410		3,690	
Other OR	36.0	42.0	35.5	41.5	480		17,040	
PA	14.0	15.0	13.5	14.5	235		3,173	
RI	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	270		135	
SD	2.8	1.2	2.7	1.1	240		648	
UT	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	265		345	
WA	160.0	175.0	160.0	175.0	590		94,400	
WI	84.0	85.0	83.0	79.0	385		31,955	
Total	1,111.1	1,169.8	1,092.5	1,142.1	367		400,727	
US	1,267.1	1,327.5	1,241.3	1,293.9	358		444,766	

<sup>1</sup> Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

<sup>2</sup> The forecast of fall potato production will be released November 12, 2002.

**Fall Potatoes: Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potatoes,  
11 Major States, 2001-2002**

State	Potato Types <sup>1</sup>					
	Reds		Whites		Russets	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CO	6	4	13	12	81	84
ID	1	1	5	4	94	95
ME	4	4	60	59	36	37
MI	4	2	80	90	16	8
MN	26	29	10	11	64	60
NY			100	100		
ND	18	19	35	37	47	44
OR	1	1	14	30	85	69
PA			100	100		
WA	3	4	4	11	93	85
WI	11	11	29	33	60	56
Total	6	6	21	23	73	71

<sup>1</sup> Predominant type shown may include small portion of other type(s) constituting less than 1 percent of State's total. Yellow flesh potatoes are reported under white types.

**Fall Potatoes: Acres Planted for Certified Seed Potatoes,  
by State and Total, 2001-2002 <sup>1</sup>**

State	2001 Crop			2002 Crop
	Entered for Certification	Certified	Percent Certified	Entered for Certification
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>
AK	150	198	132	175
CA	800	665	83	350
CO	16,813	13,031	78	17,400
ID	38,581	38,065	99	41,000
ME	14,000	14,820	106	14,500
MI	2,344	2,202	94	2,564
MN	8,000	8,040	101	9,000
MT	9,306	9,240	99	8,871
NE	7,000	5,699	81	5,800
NY	1,000	961	96	570
ND	22,221	20,682	93	19,569
OR	2,200	2,119	96	2,240
PA	256	256	100	256
SD	648	633	98	840
UT <sup>2</sup>	50			
WA	2,250	2,191	97	2,400
WI	10,450	10,215	98	10,732
Total	136,069	129,017	95	136,267

<sup>1</sup> Data supplied by State seed certification officials.

<sup>2</sup> None certified for 2001 crop. None entered for certification for 2002 crop.

**Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-2002**  
(Domestic Units) <sup>1</sup>

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	5,048.0	4,289.0	4,499.0
Corn for Grain <sup>2</sup>	75,752.0	78,947.0	68,808.0	72,081.0
Corn for Silage			6,148.0	
Hay, All			63,511.0	64,709.0
Alfalfa			23,812.0	24,134.0
All Other			39,699.0	40,575.0
Oats	4,403.0	5,085.0	1,905.0	2,633.0
Proso Millet	650.0	475.0	580.0	
Rice	3,335.0	3,251.0	3,314.0	3,227.0
Rye	1,328.0	1,395.0	255.0	275.0
Sorghum for Grain <sup>2</sup>	10,252.0	9,290.0	8,584.0	7,908.0
Sorghum for Silage			336.0	
Wheat, All	59,617.0	60,085.0	48,653.0	47,628.0
Winter	41,078.0	41,362.0	31,295.0	29,764.0
Durum	2,910.0	2,760.0	2,789.0	2,692.0
Other Spring	15,629.0	15,963.0	14,569.0	15,172.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,494.0	1,513.0	1,455.0	1,458.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	585.0	844.0	578.0	821.0
Mustard Seed	45.8	155.0	44.2	146.0
Peanuts	1,541.2	1,469.0	1,411.9	1,412.5
Rapeseed	3.7	2.0	3.1	1.8
Safflower	188.0	207.0	177.0	198.0
Soybeans for Beans	74,105.0	72,993.0	73,000.0	72,029.0
Sunflowers	2,653.0	2,486.0	2,580.0	2,392.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	15,768.5	14,415.5	13,827.7	
Upland	15,498.5	14,151.0	13,559.5	
Amer-Pima	270.0	264.5	268.2	
Sugarbeets	1,370.8	1,408.8	1,243.6	1,370.7
Sugarcane			1,028.0	1,022.1
Tobacco			432.4	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	15.9	15.0	7.1	9.0
Dry Edible Beans	1,429.9	1,864.0	1,243.0	1,745.1
Dry Edible Peas	211.8	271.5	196.8	263.5
Lentils	201.0	190.0	197.0	187.0
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.3	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.4	
Hops			35.9	29.3
Peppermint Oil			78.5	
Potatoes, All	1,267.1	1,327.5	1,241.3	1,293.9
Winter	16.8	13.8	14.0	13.5
Spring	78.3	80.3	76.2	77.7
Summer	60.9	63.6	58.6	60.6
Fall	1,111.1	1,169.8	1,092.5	1,142.1
Spearmint Oil			19.5	
Sweet Potatoes	97.9	94.4	93.5	91.8
Taro (HI) <sup>3</sup>			0.4	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Area planted for all purposes.

<sup>3</sup> Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.



**Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2001-2002**  
(Domestic Units) <sup>1</sup>

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	58.2	59.0	249,590	265,330
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	56.1	116,856	147,584
Proso Millet	"	33.2		19,250	
Rice <sup>2</sup>	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	36.7	1,957,643	1,748,691
Winter	"	43.5	39.6	1,361,479	1,178,320
Durum	"	30.0	31.3	83,556	84,145
Other Spring	"	35.2	32.0	512,608	486,226
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,374		1,998,515	
Cottonseed <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Bale	705		20,302.8	
Upland <sup>2</sup>	"	694		19,602.4	
Amer-Pima <sup>2</sup>	"	1,254		700.4	
Sugarbeets	Ton	20.7		25,787	
Sugarcane	"	33.6		34,587	
Tobacco	Lb	2,293		991,519	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas <sup>2</sup>	Cwt	1,366		97	
Dry Edible Beans <sup>2</sup>	"	1,572		19,541	
Dry Edible Peas <sup>2</sup>	"	1,920		3,779	
Lentils <sup>2</sup>	"	1,471		2,898	
Wrinkled Seed Peas <sup>3</sup>	"			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	307	18,110	18,625
Fall	"	367		400,727	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	105		2,052	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	156		14,565	
Taro (HI) <sup>3</sup>	Lb			6,400	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Yield in pounds.

<sup>3</sup> Yield is not estimated.

**Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2000-2002**  
(Domestic Units) <sup>1</sup>

Crop	Unit	Production		
		2000	2001	2002
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Citrus <sup>2</sup>				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,762	2,469	2,435
K-Early Citrus (FL)	"	5	2	1
Lemons	"	840	1,000	942
Oranges	"	12,997	12,315	12,426
Tangelos (FL)	"	99	95	97
Tangerines	"	458	369	424
Temples (FL)	"	88	56	70
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	10,663.7	9,629.1	
Apricots	Ton	96.9	82.5	89.7
Bananas (HI)	Lb	29,000.0	28,000.0	
Grapes	Ton	7,688.0	6,552.5	
Olives (CA)	"	53.0	134.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lb	54,500.0	55,000.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,599.9	2,441.4	2,547.7
Pears	Ton	967.2	1,005.8	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	219.0	150.0	155.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	23.9	21.2	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	703,000	830,000	980,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	22.5	49.5	
Pecans	Lb	209,850	338,500	
Pistachios (CA)	"	243,000	161,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	239.0	305.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	1,231	1,049	1,356

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Production years are 1999-2000, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002.

**Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-2002**  
(Metric Units) <sup>1</sup>

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
<b>Grains &amp; Hay</b>				
Barley	2,010,100	2,042,880	1,735,720	1,820,700
Corn for Grain <sup>2</sup>	30,656,080	31,949,060	27,845,910	29,170,460
Corn for Silage			2,488,030	
Hay, All <sup>3</sup>			25,702,270	26,187,090
Alfalfa			9,636,480	9,766,790
All Other			16,065,790	16,420,300
Oats	1,781,850	2,057,850	770,930	1,065,550
Proso Millet	263,050	192,230	234,720	
Rice	1,349,640	1,315,650	1,341,140	1,305,930
Rye	537,430	564,540	103,200	111,290
Sorghum for Grain <sup>2</sup>	4,148,880	3,759,570	3,473,860	3,200,290
Sorghum for Silage			135,980	
Wheat, All <sup>3</sup>	24,126,400	24,315,800	19,689,380	19,274,580
Winter	16,623,860	16,738,790	12,664,770	12,045,190
Durum	1,177,650	1,116,940	1,128,680	1,089,430
Other Spring	6,324,900	6,460,070	5,895,930	6,139,960
<b>Oilseeds</b>				
Canola	604,610	612,300	588,820	590,040
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	236,740	341,560	233,910	332,250
Mustard Seed	18,530	62,730	17,890	59,080
Peanuts	623,710	594,490	571,380	571,620
Rapeseed	1,500	810	1,250	730
Safflower	76,080	83,770	71,630	80,130
Soybeans for Beans	29,989,550	29,539,540	29,542,370	29,149,420
Sunflowers	1,073,640	1,006,060	1,044,100	968,020
<b>Cotton, Tobacco &amp; Sugar Crops</b>				
Cotton, All <sup>3</sup>	6,381,350	5,833,810	5,595,930	
Upland	6,272,090	5,726,770	5,487,390	
Amer-Pima	109,270	107,040	108,540	
Sugarbeets	554,750	570,130	503,270	554,710
Sugarcane			416,020	413,630
Tobacco			174,990	
<b>Dry Beans, Peas &amp; Lentils</b>				
Austrian Winter Peas	6,430	6,070	2,870	3,640
Dry Edible Beans	578,670	754,340	503,030	706,220
Dry Edible Peas	85,710	109,870	79,640	106,640
Lentils	81,340	76,890	79,720	75,680
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
<b>Potatoes &amp; Misc.</b>				
Coffee (HI)			2,550	
Ginger Root (HI)			150	
Hops			14,530	11,850
Peppermint Oil			31,770	
Potatoes, All <sup>3</sup>	512,780	537,230	502,340	523,630
Winter	6,800	5,580	5,670	5,460
Spring	31,690	32,500	30,840	31,440
Summer	24,650	25,740	23,710	24,520
Fall	449,650	473,410	442,120	462,200
Spearmint Oil			7,890	
Sweet Potatoes	39,620	38,200	37,840	37,150
Taro (HI) <sup>4</sup>			180	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Area planted for all purposes.

<sup>3</sup> Total may not add due to rounding.

<sup>4</sup> Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

**Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2001-2002**  
(Metric Units)<sup>1</sup>

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
<b>Grains &amp; Hay</b>				
Barley	3.13	3.17	5,434,180	5,776,880
Corn for Grain	8.67		241,484,860	
Corn for Silage	37.32		92,852,170	
Hay, All <sup>2</sup>	5.53		142,158,570	
Alfalfa	7.56		72,816,090	
All Other	4.32		69,342,480	
Oats	2.20	2.01	1,696,160	2,142,180
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 <sup>2</sup>	2.71	2.47	53,278,310	47,591,570
Winter	2.93	2.66	37,053,390	32,068,620
Durum	2.01	2.10	2,274,020	2,290,050
Other Spring	2.37	2.16	13,950,900	13,232,900
<b>Oilseeds</b>				
Canola	1.54		906,510	
Cottonseed <sup>3</sup>			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	
<b>Cotton, Tobacco &amp; Sugar Crops</b>				
Cotton, All <sup>2</sup>	0.79		4,420,410	
Upland	0.78		4,267,920	
Amer-Pima	1.40		152,490	
Sugarbeets	46.48		23,393,570	
Sugarcane	75.42		31,376,800	
Tobacco	2.57		449,750	
<b>Dry Beans, Peas &amp; Lentils</b>				
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 <sup>3</sup>			29,030	
<b>Potatoes &amp; Misc.</b>				
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 <sup>2</sup>	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	34.45	821,460	844,820
Fall	41.11		18,176,670	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		930	
Sweet Potatoes	17.46		660,660	
Taro (HI) <sup>3</sup>			2,900	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Production may not add due to rounding.

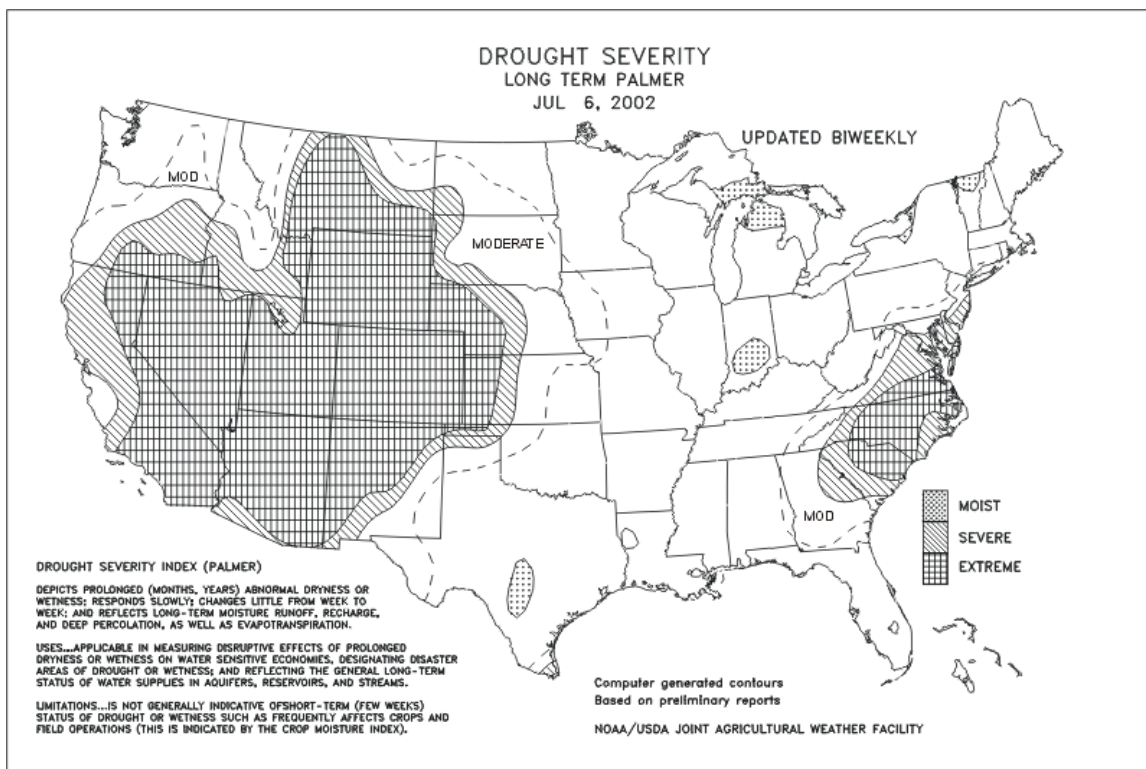
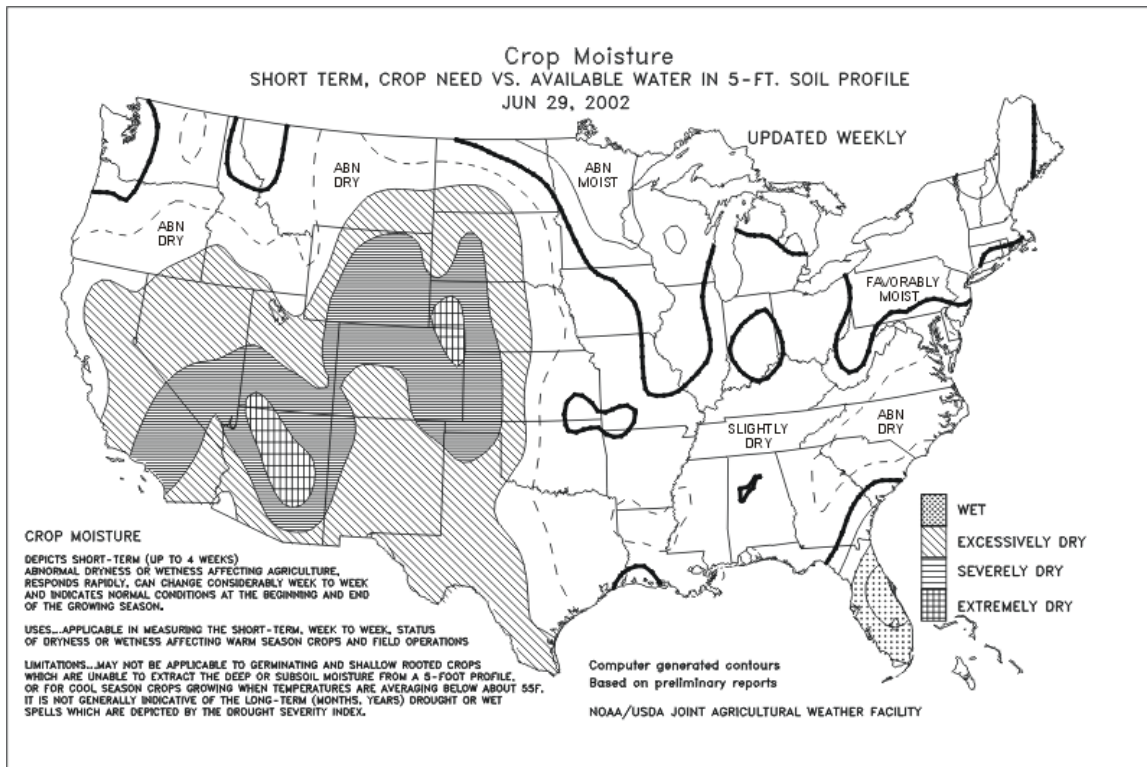
<sup>3</sup> Yield is not estimated.

**Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2000-2002**  
(Metric Units) <sup>1</sup>

Crop	Production		
	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus <sup>2</sup>			
Grapefruit	2,505,640	2,239,840	2,208,990
K-Early Citrus (FL)	4,540	1,810	910
Lemons	762,040	907,180	854,570
Oranges	11,790,680	11,171,980	11,272,680
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	4,367,690	
Apricots	87,910	74,810	81,370
Bananas (HI)	13,150	12,700	
Grapes	6,974,410	5,944,350	
Olives (CA)	48,080	121,560	
Papayas (HI)	24,720	24,950	
Peaches	1,179,290	1,107,400	1,155,620
Pears	877,380	912,460	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	198,670	136,080	140,610
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	21,680	19,230	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	318,880	376,480	444,520
Hazelnuts	20,410	44,910	
Pecans	95,190	153,540	
Pistachios (CA)	110,220	73,030	
Walnuts (CA)	216,820	276,690	
Maple Syrup	6,150	5,240	6,780

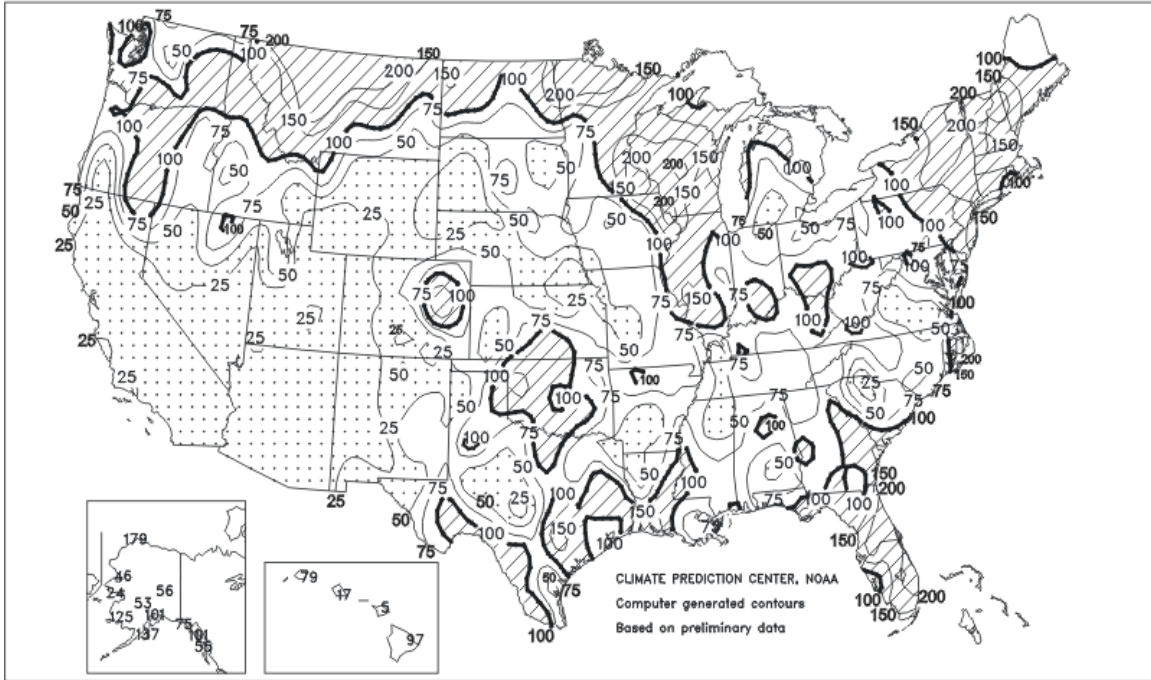
<sup>1</sup> Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.

<sup>2</sup> Production years are 1999-2000, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002.



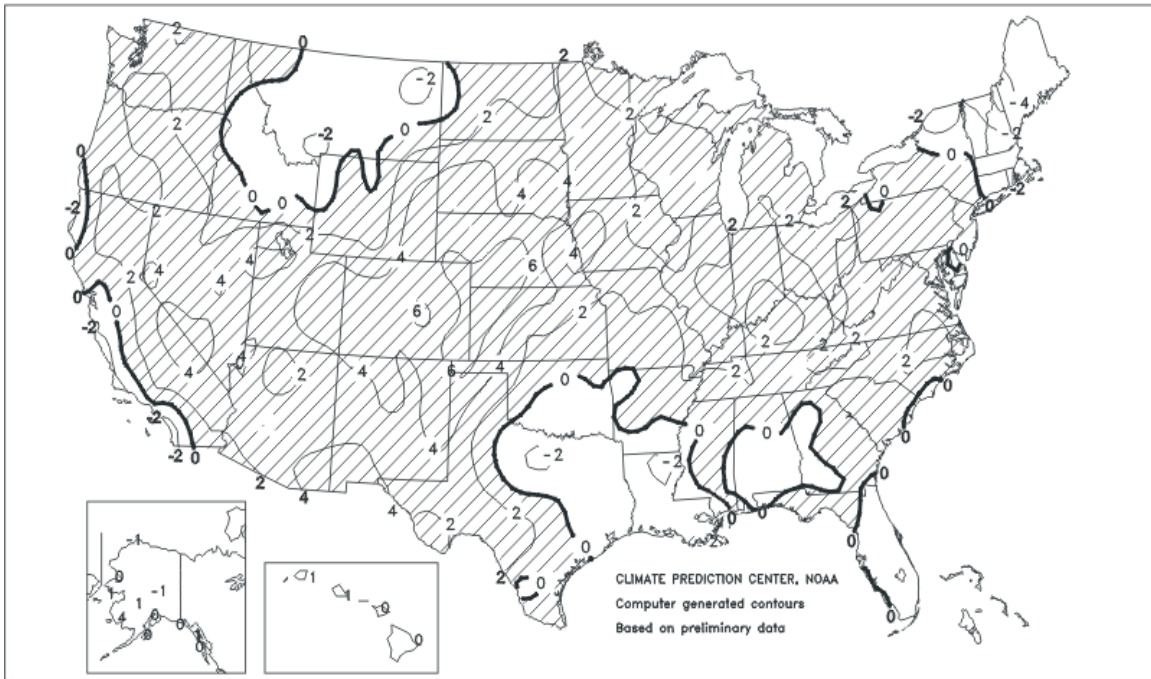
# Percent Of Normal Precipitation

June 2002



# Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

June 2002



## June Weather Summary

Hot, mostly dry weather brought worsening drought conditions from southern California to the High Plains, excluding Montana. The drought increasingly stressed dryland crops, strained irrigation reserves, and fostered the spread of numerous wildfires. Farther north, beneficial showers eased stress on pastures and spring-sown small grains in North Dakota, Montana, and portions of the interior Northwest. However, several rounds of heavy rain flooded parts of the Red River Valley and adjacent areas in northern Minnesota. Meanwhile, most of the Midwest experienced above-normal temperatures and a gradual drying trend during June. By month's end, soil moisture remained mostly adequate in the previously saturated Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, but heat and dryness increased stress on corn and soybeans in the western Corn Belt, including South Dakota, Nebraska, and western Iowa. Farther south, heavy showers eased or eliminated citrus irrigation requirements across Peninsular Florida. Despite scattered showers elsewhere in the South, soil moisture shortages continued to stress rain-fed summer crops in several areas, including the lower Rio Grande Valley, southern portions of the Delta, and most locations from the Florida panhandle to the southern Mid-Atlantic region. In contrast, torrential rainfall developed across south-central Texas at month's end, sparking early-July flooding.

Widespread above-normal June precipitation was confined to Florida's peninsula and the Nation's northern tier, including much of the Northeast and areas from the northern Rockies to the upper Great Lakes region. Pockets of above-normal rainfall were scattered across the Midwestern and South-Central States. In contrast, little or no rain fell in California and the Southwest, while only light amounts were observed in other areas, including the western Corn Belt and the southern Mid-Atlantic region.

Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 3 degrees F below normal along the California coast and in Montana and Florida. Readings were near normal across the remainder of the South, but as much as 5 degrees F below normal in northern New England. Warmer-than-normal weather prevailed elsewhere, with temperatures averaging up to 5 degrees F above normal in the western Corn Belt, 3 to 7 degrees F above normal on the central High Plains, and generally 3 to 5 degrees F above normal in the Southwest.

## June Crop Summary

Hot weather quickly ripened winter wheat fields and promoted rapid emergence and growth of spring-planted row crops in the Great Plains and Corn Belt. Dry weather aided winter wheat harvest, but soil moisture reserves diminished, stressing crops in the Great Plains and Corn Belt, especially near the end of the month. In the South, heavy rains boosted soil moisture reserves and maintained crop conditions along the western Gulf Coast. Interior areas of the lower Mississippi Valley and most of the Southeast also received beneficial precipitation, but amounts varied considerably. Abnormally dry weather stressed crops on the Atlantic Coastal Plain and delayed planting, emergence, and growth on the southern High Plains. In the Southwest, producers irrigated crops to maintain healthy development.

Corn was 98 percent planted on June 9, slightly less than the 5-year average. Planting remained active in the eastern Corn Belt early in the month, despite additional rain delays. Most of the acreage remaining to be planted on June 9 was in Indiana and Ohio. Warm weather and adequate soil moisture supported quick emergence in the eastern Corn Belt and promoted rapid vegetative growth in the western Corn Belt. By June 16, the crop was 97 percent emerged. On June 23, crop development ranged from barely emerged in many areas of the eastern Corn Belt to chest-high in some western Corn Belt fields. Five percent of the crop was at or beyond the silking stage at the end of the month. However, silking in the Corn Belt was mostly confined to the lower Missouri and lower Ohio River Valleys, where 30 percent of the Kentucky acreage and 21 percent of the Missouri crop was silking. Hot winds and dry soils stressed many fields in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains near the end of the month, while rain improved crop conditions in Indiana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Soybean planting progressed behind normal during the first half of the month, but neared completion slightly ahead of normal, advancing to 97 percent complete on June 23. Planting neared completion by June 9 across the northern and western Corn Belt. Meanwhile, planting remained active across the central and eastern Corn Belt, interior Mississippi Delta, and central Great Plains, even though some areas received additional, unneeded precipitation. After midmonth, planting was most active along the Ohio and Tennessee River Valleys, but planting also remained active in parts of the lower Mississippi Valley and eastern Corn Belt. Above-normal temperatures and adequate topsoil moisture aided emergence and growth in most areas of the



Corn Belt, northern Great Plains, and lower Mississippi Valley during the month. By June 23, most fields were emerged in the western Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. Near the end of the month, fields rapidly emerged in the eastern Corn Belt and interior Mississippi Delta. On June 30, emergence was 96 percent complete, 1 percentage point ahead of the average for this date. In addition, 6 percent of the acreage was blooming at the end of June, as fields rapidly entered the bloom stage in the lower Mississippi Valley. In the Corn Belt, Iowa led progress with 16 percent blooming. Conditions deteriorated in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains, where soil moisture reserves quickly diminished.

Above-normal temperatures promoted winter wheat development in the eastern Corn Belt, across most of the central and northern Great Plains, and Pacific Northwest during June. However, below-normal temperatures delayed heading in Montana, especially near midmonth. Cooler-than-normal weather also delayed ripening in parts of the southern Great Plains. Despite ample heat in most areas, heading neared completion slightly later than normal, as 96 percent of the acreage was headed on June 23, compared with the average of 98 percent. Harvest accelerated in the lower Mississippi Valley and along the Atlantic Coastal Plain early in the month and progressed with only brief rain delays in most areas. Early-month harvest progress in Oklahoma was abruptly halted by widespread heavy rain, but harvest steadily advanced in most areas of the southern Great Plains during June. Harvest began in the Corn Belt and central Great Plains near midmonth and was aided by mostly dry weather after midmonth. At the end of June, 61 percent of the acreage was harvested, 14 percentage points more than the average for this date. Harvest neared completion in Arkansas and Oklahoma, but had not begun in the northern Great Plains or Pacific Northwest.

Ninety-four percent of the cotton acreage was planted on June 9, slightly ahead of the 93-percent average for this date. Planting remained active in the southern Great Plains early in the month, but was nearly complete in the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast. Seasonal temperatures and timely showers favored development across most of the South during June. However, conditions deteriorated along the Atlantic Coastal Plain and southern High Plains due to increasing moisture shortages and late-month heat. At the end of June, 63 percent of the acreage was at or beyond the squaring stage, and 18 percent was setting bolls. Normally, 62 percent would be squaring and 15 percent would be setting bolls by June 30.

Barley and spring wheat were 95 and 93 percent emerged, respectively, on June 9, slightly ahead of their 5-year averages. Warm daytime temperatures aided early-month emergence of the barley and spring wheat fields in North Dakota, while rain improved crop conditions in Montana. However, increasing moisture shortages stressed fields in South Dakota. Hot weather promoted biological development of both crops during most of the month, but progress of both crops lagged across most of the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest at the end of June. However, spring wheat progressed ahead of normal in South Dakota. On June 30, barley fields at the heading stage lagged 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average of 39 percent, and spring wheat at the heading stage was 9 percentage points behind the 41-percent. Crop conditions deteriorated in many areas due to moisture shortages, but fields in Minnesota suffered due to excessive moisture.

Ninety-six percent of the oat crop was emerged on June 9, equaling the 5-year average. Soil moisture supplies were adequate to support development across most of the Corn Belt, but conditions declined in South Dakota and Nebraska due to a combination of excessive heat and dry soils. Fields entered the heading stage far ahead of normal in Nebraska and well ahead of normal in Iowa. Meanwhile, development lagged in the upper Mississippi Valley and eastern Corn Belt. Hot weather promoted rapid development in the Great Plains and Corn Belt near the end of the month. However, slow heading in North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin held progress slightly behind the 63-percent average on June 30. Conditions deteriorated in Minnesota due to excessive rain and slow drainage.

Ninety-six percent of the rice crop was emerged on June 9, compared with the average of 95 percent. Above-normal temperatures promoted rapid emergence in California and Missouri and accelerated vegetative growth in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas early in the month. Mostly seasonal temperatures maintained growth and development through the remainder of the month. Fourteen percent of the crop was heading on June 30, slightly more than the average of 11 percent. Fields entered the heading stage well ahead of normal along the Gulf Coast, but progress was slightly slower than normal in the interior Mississippi Delta.

Sorghum planting progressed slightly behind normal during June and was 95 percent complete on June 30, compared with the 5-year average of 96 percent. Planting was active in the Corn Belt and Great Plains during the first half of the month, although soils were unfavorably dry on parts of the High Plains. Rain temporarily

delayed progress in the Corn Belt near midmonth. By June 23, planting was complete in Nebraska and approached completion in Kansas and South Dakota. Planting remained active in the southern Great Plains through the end of the month. Along the western Gulf Coast, fields entered the reproductive stage earlier than normal. At the end of the month, 62 percent of the Texas acreage was at or beyond the heading stage, 37 percent was turning color, 20 percent was mature, and 9 percent was harvested. Development also exceeded the 5-year average in Louisiana and Arkansas, where 45 and 27 percent, respectively, was heading on June 30. Conditions deteriorated in many areas of the Great Plains due to hot, windy weather and dry soils, especially near the end of the month.

Peanuts advanced to 96 percent planted on June 9, slightly more than the 92-percent average for this date. Planting was virtually complete along the eastern Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coastal Plain by midmonth, but remained active on the southern High Plains until late in the month. Pegging progressed slightly behind the 5-year average until midmonth, but accelerated in the southern Great Plains and along the eastern Gulf Coast after midmonth. At the end of June, 36 percent of the acreage was pegging, compared with the average for this date of 32 percent. Late-month rain improved crop conditions and aided pegging along the eastern Gulf Coast, while dry soils stressed plants and impeded pegging along the mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain and southern High Plains.

Dry weather accommodated rapid sunflower seeding throughout the Great Plains during June. Planting was most active on the northern Great Plains early in the month, and seeding neared completion in North Dakota by midmonth. Planting remained active on the central High Plains through midmonth, and by June 23, the sunflower crop was 95 percent planted.

**Oats:** Production is forecast at 148 million bushels, 26 percent above last year's 117 million bushels. The forecasted yield is 56.1 bushels per acre, down 5.2 bushels from 2001. Area for harvest is estimated at 2.63 million acres, up 38 percent from last year.

Above-normal temperatures and favorable topsoil moisture aided emergence and stimulated vegetative growth in Iowa, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania during April, but below-normal temperatures slowed emergence and limited growth across most of the Corn Belt and Great Plains during May.

In June, soil moisture supplies adequately supported development across most of the Corn Belt until midmonth, but a combination of excessive heat and moisture shortages reduced yield potential in the western Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains after midmonth. In Minnesota, yield potential was limited by persistent rains that produced localized flooding. Higher yields are expected in the west due to increased irrigation water supplies.

**Barley:** Production for 2002 is forecast at 265 million bushels, 6 percent above 2001. Based on July 1 conditions, producers expect to harvest an average of 59.0 bushels per acre, up 0.8 bushel from last year. Area harvested, at 4.50 million acres, is up 210,000 acres from 2001.

The increase in production is being led by Montana where producers expect to harvest 230,000 more acres than in 2001 and expect yields to be 9 bushels higher. These increases are the result of more favorable moisture conditions this year. Improved growing conditions in California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington are increasing yields this year. Yields across the Great Plains States are expected to be down from last year due to the dry growing conditions. North Dakota is expecting to harvest an additional 70,000 acres this year, but yields are forecast to be down by 5 bushels per acre due to the dry conditions across the southern third of the State. Yields in Minnesota, however, are forecast to be 9 bushels below last year due to heavy precipitation and flooding in the northwestern part of the State.

**Winter Wheat:** Acres for harvest as grain are forecast at 29.8 million, down 5 percent from 2001. This is the smallest harvested acreage since 1917. Harvest progress in the 18 major producing states had reached 61 percent completion by June 30. This was 7 points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of average.

Yield declines are forecast in most of the major Hard Red Winter (HRW) States. Forecasted head counts from the Objective Yield surveys in the six HRW States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas) are down slightly from last month, and the weight per head is down a collective 11 percent. Harvest progressed rapidly due to hot, dry weather. Realized yields in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas were lower than

expected. Continued drought conditions in South Dakota and Wyoming reduced yield prospects for the second consecutive month. Beneficial June rains in Montana improved yield expectations.

Harvested yields were much lower than previously expected in many of the Soft Red Winter (SRW) States. Disease pressure resulting from excessive spring precipitation reduced yields in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. In addition to disease, harvest revealed more yield damage than expected in Georgia from an early March freeze. Yield expectations continue above last year in the Atlantic Coastal States. Collective head count forecasts are up slightly from last month in the SRW Objective Yield States (Illinois, Missouri, Ohio), but average weight per head is collectively down 13 percent from a month ago.

White Wheat yield prospects are unchanged from last month in Washington and Idaho. Drought conditions in the major wheat growing region of Oregon lowered yield expectations significantly. Yields also declined from last month in Michigan and New York but remain above last year.

**Durum Wheat:** Area for 2002 grain harvest is expected to total 2.69 million acres, down 3 percent from last year. Weather has been ideal for harvest in California. Harvest in the California Imperial Valley is complete, while harvest remains active in the San Joaquin Valley. Conditions declined in Montana as high winds and temperatures near 100 degrees swept through the major Durum growing area of the State. Above normal temperatures in North Dakota have rapidly advanced the maturity of the crop. For the week ending June 30, sixty-three percent of the North Dakota crop was rated good to excellent.

**Other Spring Wheat:** Harvested grain area is forecast at 15.2 million acres, up 4 percent from last year. Warm daytime temperatures aided early June emergence of the spring wheat fields in North Dakota, while early June rains supported crop development in Montana, however moisture shortages stressed fields in South Dakota. Hot weather promoted development of the crop during most of the month. Development lagged across most of the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest, but progressed ahead of normal in South Dakota. Crop conditions deteriorated in many areas due to moisture shortages, but fields in northwest and north central Minnesota suffered due to excessive moisture and flooding.

**Lentils:** Planted acreage of lentils in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Washington is estimated at 190,000 acres, down 5 percent from last year and 12 percent less than 2000. Harvested acreage is estimated at 187,000, down 5 percent from last year. Washington growers planted 75,000 acres of lentils, down 6 percent from 2001 and 12 percent below two years ago. Growers in Idaho planted 50,000 acres to lentils, 7 percent below last year and 23 percent less than two years ago. Planted acreage in North Dakota is estimated at 50,000 acres, up 11 percent from last year and the year before. North Dakota is the only State where more acreage was devoted to lentils in 2002. Montana growers planted 15,000 acres this year, 32 percent fewer than the last two years.

Washington growers completed planting slightly later than normal. However, expectations are for an improved crop from last year. Heading into this crop year, Montana was facing a fourth year of drought. However, rain began to come to the State after planting was completed. By the end of June, the north central district of the State was ahead of normal for the water year and the north eastern district was around 80 percent of normal.

**Dry Edible Peas:** Planted acreage of dry edible peas for 2002 is estimated at 271,500 acres, up 28 percent from last year and 44 percent above 2000. Acreage planted in North Dakota, at 130,000 acres, is up 44 percent above a year ago. North Dakota growers are expected to harvest 125,000 acres, 45 percent greater than last season. Idaho dry edible pea growers planted 40,000 acres in 2002, up 67 percent from last year. Idaho growers plan to harvest 39,000 acres, 70 percent more than the previous year. Oregon growers devoted 4,500 acres to dry edible peas, a decrease of 6 percent from the previous year.

Washington farmers planted dry edible peas on 70,000 acres, 13 percent above 2001 and 8 percent greater than 2000. Planting for dry edible peas was completed by May 26. Temperatures dipped into the mid to high teens during late May and early June. Counties in the northern most production area reported fields lost, but the majority of the crop in the Whitman County area had not bloomed and was reported in average to good condition. The dry pea crop has not suffered the drought conditions of last year and the overall outlook is positive. Growers plan to harvest all 70,000 acres, 13 percent more than last year. Montana dry edible pea

growers planted 27,000 acres, down 13 percent from a year ago and 4 percent below 2000. Growers plan to harvest 25,000 of these acres, 19 percent more than last season. Heading into the crop year, the State was facing a 4 year drought. However, by the end of June the north central district of the State was ahead of normal for the water year and the north eastern district was about 80 percent of normal.

**Austrian Winter Peas:** Planted acreage of Austrian winter peas in Idaho, Montana, and Oregon is estimated at 15,000 acres and harvested acreage is estimated at 9,000 acres. Montana growers planted 7,000 acres, down 29 percent from 2001. They plan to harvest 2,000 acres, 20 percent less than last season. Planted acreage in Idaho totaled 7,000 acres, up 56 percent from 2001 and 75 percent above two years ago. Harvested acreage is estimated at 6,500 acres, 63 percent above the 2001 season. Austrian winter pea planted acreage in Oregon is estimated at 1,000 acres, down 33 percent from a year ago and 17 percent below 2000. Harvested area is estimated at 500 acres, also 17 percent below the previous year.

**Tobacco:** U.S. all flue-cured production is forecast at 530.4 million pounds, down 8 percent from the 2001 crop and 11 percent below 2000. Yield per acre for flue-cured is forecast at 2,132 pounds, down 300 pounds from 2001 and 264 pounds below the 2000 yield. Forecasted yields for all flue-cured types decreased from last year in every State except Florida, where the yield is expected to be unchanged.

North Carolina's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 346.9 million pounds, down 8 percent from the 2001 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,128 pounds, down 299 pounds from 2001. The State has been dry. However, rainfall has been more consistent in the Coastal Plain where most of the tobacco is grown. Tomato spotted wilt virus is causing some concern among growers, resulting in lowered yield expectations.

Flue-cured tobacco production in South Carolina is forecast at 66.7 million pounds, down 15 percent from the 2001 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,150 pounds, down 300 pounds from last year. The crop is reported to be in mostly fair to good condition. Dry conditions across the State have slowed growth and development of the crop.

Georgia's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 56.0 million pounds, down 13 percent from the 2001 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,000 pounds, down 460 pounds from last year. Temperatures during June were near normal but rainfall has been below normal. Tomato spotted wilt virus is widespread across the State. Harvest is 11 percent complete, slightly ahead of the five-year average of 10 percent.

Flue-cured tobacco production in Virginia is forecast at 48.4 million pounds, virtually unchanged from the 2001 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,200 pounds, down 170 pounds from last year. By the end of June, the crop condition was rated 37 percent fair, 43 percent good, and 19 percent excellent, despite dry weather across the State.

Florida's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 12.5 million pounds, up 7 percent from last year's crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,600 pounds, unchanged from the 2001 crop. Harvest began about mid-June with some delays due to recent rainfall.

**All Potatoes:** Potato farmers across the United States have planted an estimated 1.33 million acres of potatoes in all four seasons this year, up 5 percent from last year. Area for harvest, forecast at 1.29 million acres, is up 4 percent from a year ago. Winter acreage for harvest was down 4 percent from last year, while spring, summer, and fall estimates for harvest gained 2, 3, and 5 percent, respectively. The summer forecast places production up 3 percent from last season. In earlier forecasts, winter production fell 11 percent over a year ago, while the spring potato production was virtually unchanged from the 2001 season.

**Fall Potatoes:** Area planted to fall potatoes this year is estimated at 1.17 million acres, up 5 percent from last year but 4 percent below two years ago. Harvest is expected from 1.14 million acres, 5 percent above a year ago but 4 percent below 2000.

Western States potato plantings are estimated at 722,200 acres this year, up 8 percent from last year but 5 percent below 2000. Fall potato acreage in California more than doubled as potatoes are again being planted in the Tule Lake area. Oregon's planted acreage is up 12 percent from last year. Idaho's plantings are up 7 percent and Washington's acreage rose 9 percent. Nevada's planted acreage jumped 15 percent and Colorado's rose 5 percent. Acreage planted in New Mexico is down 5 percent, Montana declined 6 percent,

and Utah potato acreage fell 15 percent. Periods of cool spring weather slowed growth in most western States and left a good part of the Northwest behind normal development. Oregon and California are back to normal planting in the Klamath-Tule Lake Basin after a year without water. Crop progress in the rest of Oregon and Washington is late. Idaho's crop progress was aided by warm weather in late June. Hot, dry weather in Colorado and New Mexico have raised grower concerns because of limited supplies of irrigation water.

Central States planted an estimated 342,400 acres of fall potatoes this year, up less than 1 percent from last year but 5 percent below two years ago. Michigan and Nebraska are down 2 and 4 percent, respectively. North Dakota and Ohio each gained 2 percent in planted acres, while Minnesota and Wisconsin rose 3 and 1 percent, respectively. Acreage in South Dakota fell 57 percent and Indiana's planted acreage dropped 6 percent. Heavy rain and flood damage during different periods of the spring and early summer brought abandonment of several thousand acres of potatoes in the three North Central States. Wisconsin growers expect to harvest 6,000 acres less than the planted, while Minnesota and North Dakota each look for a loss of 8,000 acres. North Dakota potatoes were rated 57 percent good to excellent on June 16, but declined to 43 percent by June 23. Minnesota had heavy losses in their northwest counties and growers are worried about disease development. June rains in Wisconsin's Central Sands area washed out many fields. A cool start in Michigan warmed up with good growing weather in June. Harvest could start in late July. Hot weather in Nebraska has caused some wilting of fields and will heavily tax irrigation water supplies.

Eastern States have planted an estimated 105,200 acres this year, up 2 percent from the last two years. Maine's planted acreage is estimated at 64,000 acres, up 3 percent from last year. Massachusetts acreage is up 11 percent and Rhode Island's gained 20 percent. Acreage in Pennsylvania rose 7 percent from a year ago. New York's planted acreage is down 4 percent. A cool, wet spring in most of New England, New York, and northwestern Pennsylvania delayed planting and got the crop off to a slow start.

**Summer Potatoes:** Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 18.6 million cwt, a gain of 3 percent from a year ago. Harvest is expected from 60,600 acres, up 3 percent from last year, with an average yield of 307 cwt per acre, down 2 cwt from 2001. Most summer potato States expect larger crops than last year. The Kansas forecast of production is up 37 percent from last year, while Colorado and New Mexico are up 17 percent each. California expects an increase of 7 percent, as Virginia and Illinois are up 10 and 8 percent, respectively. Alabama is up 6 percent, and New Jersey and Texas are up 4 percent each. Smaller potato crops are seen in Missouri, down 36 percent from last year, and Delaware, off 16 percent from a year ago. Maryland's production forecast is unchanged from last year's output.

Harvest was completed a month ago in Alabama's coastal area. Virginia's growers jumped into harvest the last week of June on one of the best potato crops in recent memory. Delaware and Maryland growers are just starting with harvest and the crop is doing well in both States. High temperatures and humidity helped crop progress in New Jersey. Flooding in Missouri's Bootheel area destroyed acreage and reduced yield potential. Harvest is nearly finished in southeastern counties and will start later this month in the northwest. Cool, wet spring weather slowed growth in Illinois where harvest will soon get underway. Digging is expected to begin in Kansas in early July. Texas summer potato harvest is just starting. The High Plains weather has been hot and dry during the growing season. Growing conditions in Colorado have been hot and dry but no hail damage has occurred. The California summer crop had some late freeze damage but the crop is progressing nicely.

**Peaches:** The July 2002 forecast of U.S. peach production is 2.55 billion pounds, up 4 percent from 2001 but 2 percent below two years ago. Ten States forecast increases in production from last year while 17 States expect declines and 2 States remain unchanged.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 1.05 billion pounds, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 10 percent above 2001. Weather conditions were good during the Clingstone bloom period. Set is reported to be lighter in the Sacramento Valley than in the northern San Joaquin Valley. Harvest began during the middle of June with excellent quality reported.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 830 million pounds, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 7 percent above 2001. The Freestone peach crop continues to progress smoothly with approximately 30 percent of the harvest completed by the end of June.

The South Carolina peach crop is forecast at 160 million pounds, down 11 percent from the June 1 forecast but 60 percent above 2001. Expectations of the largest crop in several years have been hindered by a period of reduced precipitation. Dry weather has reduced fruit size and yield for much of the State. Coastal areas of the State have received good rains, but most of the State's peach producing areas are in the midlands and upstate regions. North Carolina's peach crop, forecast at 20.0 million pounds, is up 67 percent from last year but 37 percent below two years ago. Fruit quality is good but size is small due to the dry weather during June.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 115 million pounds, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but down 18 percent from the 2001 crop. The major production area of central Georgia escaped significant damage from the freezing temperatures in late February. This area received only minor losses while the freeze actually provided beneficial thinning of the crop. Peaches in south Georgia suffered severe losses from the February freeze. Harvest got off to a slow start and as of June 30, progress was 52 percent complete, a few days behind schedule. Louisiana is up 7 percent but Texas is down 50 percent from last season. Texas producers reported a poor quality crop due to a late freeze as well as drought conditions as of July 1.

New Jersey and New York production is down 13 and 20 percent, respectively, from 2001. Peach production in both States was hurt by spring frosts. Production in Pennsylvania is forecast at 60.0 million pounds, 20 percent below last year but unchanged from 2000. Some areas of the State received significant frost damage at blossom time. However, good fruit size, adequate moisture, and minimal frost damage was reported in the southern part of the State.

Michigan's peach crop is forecast at 14.0 million pounds, 67 percent below 2001. The peach crop in Michigan was adversely affected by several spring frosts. After a warm week in April caused early blooming, numerous frosts killed flower buds and cold weather hampered bee activity. Illinois' production, at 17.5 million pounds, is down 2 percent from 2001. Oklahoma is forecast at 6.0 million pounds, down 50 percent from last year. Oklahoma peach growers have been hit by adverse growing conditions. The State experienced a severe ice storm in January followed by a late freeze and spring hail storm which reduced crop potential.

The Washington peach crop is forecast at 50.0 million pounds, 9 percent below last year and 23 percent below 2000. A combination of poor pollinating weather and frost reduced prospects for Washington's 2002 crop. Utah's production is down 44 percent due to freezing temperatures May 8 and 9. In Idaho, production remains unchanged from last year. In Colorado, production is forecast at 17.0 million pounds, 6 percent below last year's crop. Late frosts limited production for producers without frost protection devices.

**California Grapes:** California's all grape production is forecast at 6.62 million tons, up 11 percent from last year but down 6 percent from 2000. Wine type grapes account for 50 percent of California's total production, raisin types account for 38 percent, while the remaining 12 percent are table type grapes.

Wine type grape production is forecast at 3.30 million tons, up 8 percent from last season's crop but 2 percent lower than the 2000 crop. Most areas had mild temperatures in May, which helped the crop have an excellent start. With the favorable weather conditions, a good bloom occurred, resulting in a large number of bunches. Size, quality, and color are expected to be very good.

California's raisin type grape production is forecast at 2.55 million tons, up 16 percent from last year but 13 percent below the 2000 crop. Mild weather conditions allowed for a good bloom to occur. A large number of bunches was reported, with the bunches per vine greater than last year. Thompson Seedless harvest was active through late June in the Coachella Valley.

Table type grape production is expected to be 770,000 tons, up 8 percent from last year but 1 percent lower than 2000. Picking was active through late June in the Coachella Valley, with Perlette and Flame Seedless the primary varieties harvested.

**Apricots:** The final forecast for the 2002 apricot crop is 89,700 tons, up 9 percent from last season's production but down 7 percent from 2000. California's 2002 apricot production is forecast at 85,000 tons, up 13 percent from the June forecast and 10 percent above 2001. California's production represents 95 percent of the 2002 U.S. apricot crop. Due to cooler temperatures, apricot harvesting in California has been delayed allowing the fruit to grow larger resulting in a higher yield. Fruit quality is reported excellent. Washington's

production at 4,500 tons is down 13 percent from last year and 31 percent below two years ago. In Washington, a late spring took its toll on the State's apricot crop as production was reduced by poor pollinating weather and frost.

**Almonds:** The 2002 California almond crop is forecast at a record high 980 million pounds, shelled basis, up 4 percent from the May 1 forecast and 18 percent above last year's 830 million pounds. Bearing acreage, at 530,000, is up 1 percent from the previous crop year. The average yield is forecast at 1,850 pounds per acre, 270 pounds per acre above last year and 440 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, an early March freeze caused damage to the crop in Colusa, Glenn, and Yolo counties. The remainder of the almond growing areas have experienced good weather throughout the season and are expecting a record crop.

**Papayas:** Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 2.82 million pounds for June, 11 percent lower than last month and 41 percent below a year ago. Area in crop totaled 2,205 acres, 11 percent lower than last month and 38 percent less than a year ago. Harvested area totaled 1,730 acres, 11 percent lower than last month and 15 percent below June 2001.

Weather conditions in June were variable with scattered showers and sunshine over major papaya producing areas. Non-irrigated orchards have adequate soil moisture. Incidences of a papaya ringspot virus were low. Yields were affected by fruit scarring and diseases.

**Grapefruit:** The forecast for the 2001-02 grapefruit for the United States is 2.44 million tons, down 3 percent from the June forecast and 1 percent less than last season's utilized production. The Florida grapefruit forecast is 46.6 million boxes (1.98 million tons), 1 percent less than the June forecast but 1 percent more than the previous season. The all white grapefruit forecast, which includes seedless and seedy varieties, is reduced to 18.9 million boxes (803,000 tons). The colored seedless utilization is forecast lower at 27.7 million boxes (1.18 million tons). Both the all white and colored grapefruit forecast are 1 percent less than the previous forecast and 1 percent above the final utilization from a season ago. Harvest is virtually complete. The route survey indicated nearly all the white rows had been harvested and approximately 7 percent of the colored rows have fruit available for harvest.

The California grapefruit forecast of 6.40 million boxes (214,000 tons) is unchanged from the previous forecast and 2 percent less than the previous season's utilization. Fruit size is reported to be large with very good quality. Picking is underway in the Riverside area. The July 1 grapefruit forecast for Texas is 5.90 million boxes (236,000 tons), down 17 percent from the previous forecast and 18 percent below last season. Harvest is complete. Arizona's July 1 forecast is 150,000 boxes, 25 percent lower than the previous forecast and 40 percent below last season's utilized production. Fruit quality is good and size is medium.

**Tangerines:** The U.S. tangerine forecast for July 1 is 424,000 tons, unchanged from the June forecast but 15 percent higher than last season's utilization of 369,000 tons. Florida's tangerine forecast is held at 6.60 million boxes (314,000 tons), 18 percent above last season and just 6 percent below the record high set in 1999-00. Arizona's forecast is unchanged at 650,000 boxes, from the previous forecast and the previous season. California's forecast, at 2,300 boxes, is carried forward from the April forecast.

**Lemons:** The 2001-02 lemon forecast for the United States is 942,000 tons, down 1 percent from the previous forecast and 6 percent less than the previous season. California production is forecast at 22.0 million boxes (836,000 tons), the same as the June forecast but 3 percent less than the previous season. Harvest remains active in the Southern Coastal regions as the quality and color of fruit remains good. The Arizona lemon crop is forecast at 2.80 million boxes (106,000 tons), down 10 percent from June. Utilized production is down 22 percent from the 2000-01 crop. Harvested fruit is reported as medium sized and in good to very good condition.

**Temples:** Florida's 2001-02 Temple forecast remains at 1.55 million boxes (70,000 tons). This crop is 24 percent higher than the record low harvest of 2000-01 but below the 1998-99 and 1999-2000 crop year levels. Harvest is complete.

**Tangelos:** Florida's 2001-02 tangelo forecast remains 2.15 million boxes (97,000 tons), unchanged from June but up 2 percent from last season. The last two seasons are the two smallest crops recorded since utilization peaked at 6.40 million boxes during the 1979-80 season.

**K-Early Citrus:** The K-Early Citrus Fruit forecast, at 30,000 boxes (1,350 tons), is unchanged from June but 10,000 boxes fewer than last season. Utilized production is continued at a record low, 25 percent below the previous low of 40,000 boxes in 1997-98 and 2000-01.

**Florida Citrus:** Citrus groves received much needed rain during June. Many areas on the lower east coast received record rainfall. Some wetter groves received above 20 inches of rain. Most well cared for groves are in very good condition. Recent rains produced an abundance of new growth on all young trees and resets. The new crop fruit is in good condition.

Valencia harvest was very active in early June and tapered off by the end of the month when virtually all processors and packers closed for the season. Grapefruit movement was slow during June as most processors closed for the season. Some fresh squeezed juice operations plan to stay open as long as good usable fruit is available.

Caretakers have been cutting cover crops to stay ahead of the rapid growth resulting from the rains. Growers are planting new trees in place of older, diseased trees removed this year. Hedging, topping, and burning grove debris continued in the harvested groves.

**Texas Citrus:** Harvest of the Texas grapefruit crop ended with most volume harvested in the early part of the season. The orange harvest ended on schedule. Despite freezing temperature and water shortages, overall quality, size and sweetness were good this season.

**California Citrus:** Navel orange harvest is complete. The Valencia orange harvest continued through June. Lemon harvest in the Southern Coastal regions remains active. Grapefruit harvest is in full swing in the Riverside summer producing areas.

**California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts:** Fruit growers conducted summer cultural activities that included herbicide and fungicide application, cultivation, and irrigation in orchards and vineyards. Stone fruit varieties matured rapidly due to hot weather during June. Picking of many fruit crops was active throughout the month. Nectarines, peaches, plums, and apricots were picked and packed. Harvest of Clingstone peaches began in the Kingsburg area towards the middle of June. Cherry harvest neared completion by mid-month. Grapes for fresh use were harvested in the Coachella Valley. Flame Seedless and Thompson Seedless were the primary varieties harvested. Robust growth of raisin, wine, and table grape vineyards continued. Table grape growers continued to thin shoots and fruit clusters. Apples, pears, pomegranates and figs continued to show good development. Strawberry fields were shredded and disced in preparation for replanting. Olives were sizing nicely as growers began treatments to control the olive fruit fly. The heavy almond crop was resulting in limb breakage in some orchards. Walnut orchards were sprayed for codling moth. Pistachio trees were showing an abundant crop.



## Reliability of July 1 Crop Production Forecast

**Wheat Survey Procedures:** Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 25 and July 5 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The Objective Yield survey was conducted in ten States that accounted for 69 percent of the 2001 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are 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 was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and personal interviewers. Approximately 8,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields as the season progresses.

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

**Orange Survey Procedures:** The orange objective yield survey for the July 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 75 percent of the U.S. production. In July and August, 2001, 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.

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

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 1.7 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.7 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.0 percent. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 25 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 65 million

bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 orange production forecast is 1.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.2 percent. Differences between the July 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 100,000 tons, ranging from 1,000 tons to 370,000 tons. The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. The difference does not imply that the July 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

## Information Contacts

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Mike Miller - Berries, Grapes, Maple Syrup, Tobacco	(202) 720-7235
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