



Crop Production

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Corn Production Down 7 Percent from 2001 Soybean Production Down 9 Percent

Corn production is forecast at 8.89 billion bushels, down 7 percent from last year and down 10 percent from 2000. If realized, this would be the lowest production since 1995. Based on conditions as of August 1, yields are expected to average 125.2 bushels per acre, down 13.0 bushels from last year. Yields are mostly lower than 2001 across much of the United States as wet weather during planting caused delays in the eastern Corn Belt. Also, persistent hot, dry weather has stunted growth and limited yield potential over many areas of the United States. Farmers expect to harvest 71.0 million acres of corn for grain, down 1.08 million acres from June, but up 3 percent from 2001.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.63 billion bushels, down 9 percent from 2001 and 5 percent below 2000. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 36.5 bushels per acre, down 3.1 bushels from 2001. If realized, this would be the lowest production since 1996. Yields are mostly lower than 2001 in the western Corn Belt, central Great Plains, Ohio Valley, and Atlantic Coast States. However, higher yields were reported in the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valley and southern Great Plains States. Area planted, at 73.0 million acres, is up slightly from June, but down 1 percent from last year. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 72.0 million acres, down 1 percent from 2001.

All cotton production is forecast at 18.4 million 480-pound bales, down 9 percent from last year's record high production. The yield is expected to average 675 pounds per harvested acre, down 30 pounds from 2001. The reduced production is due to lower acreages and yields, but is partially offset by less abandonment when compared to a year ago. Upland cotton production is forecast at 17.8 million 480-pound bales, 9 percent below 2001. American-Pima cotton production is forecast at 689 thousand 480-pound bales, a decline of 2 percent from last year. Nationwide, producers expect to harvest 13.1 million acres, 5 percent below last year. Upland cotton harvested area, at 12.8 million acres, is 5 percent less than a year ago. American-Pima harvested acreage is expected to total 263,400 acres, 2 percent less than 2001.

All wheat production is placed at 1.69 billion bushels, down 4 percent from the July forecast and down 14 percent from 2001. This is the lowest production since 1972. Based on August 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 35.4 bushels per acre, down 1.3 bushels from last month.

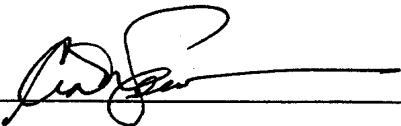
The final **Winter wheat** production forecast is 1.16 billion bushels, the lowest level since 1971. This is down 2 percent from last month, and 15 percent below 2001. The U.S. yield is forecast at 38.9 bushels per acre, down 0.7 bushels from last month.

Production forecasts for all three classes of winter wheat are down for the third consecutive month. Hard Red Winter, at 626 million bushels, is down 1 percent from a month ago. White Winter is down 4 percent from last month and totals 195 million bushels. Soft Red Winter is down 1 percent from the last forecast, at 338 million bushels.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 79.5 million bushels, down 5 percent from last month and 2001. The U.S. yield is forecast at 29.5 bushels per acre, 1.8 bushels less than last month. There were no changes in acreage intended for harvest.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 448 million bushels, down 8 percent from last month and 13 percent below 2001. Acreage intended for harvest is unchanged from last month. The U.S. yield is forecast at 29.5 bushels per acre, 2.5 bushels less than July 1. Of the production total, 407 million is Hard Red Spring wheat, down 8 percent from last month.

This report was approved on August 12, 2002.



Secretary of
Agriculture
Ann M. Veneman



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Frederic A. Vogel

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**Selected Crops: Area Planted by State
and United States, 2002**

State	Corn	Soybeans	Peanuts	Upland Cotton	Dry Edible Beans
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	220	150	200	*590	
AZ	65			235	
AR	320	2,950		1,000	
CA	520			460	*92.0
CO	1,200				100.0
CT	32				
DE	180	195			
FL	65	10	100	*121	
GA	330	160	550	*1,450	
ID	180				*95.0
IL	*11,500	*10,400			
IN	5,400	5,700			
IA	12,200	10,700			
KS	3,150	2,800		*60	18.0
KY	1,160	1,230			
LA	500	800		580	
ME	28				
MD	500	510			
MA	22				
MI	2,350	1,950			270.0
MN	7,400	7,000			165.0
MS	540	1,470		1,180	
MO	2,800	4,700		390	
MT	55				23.0
NE	8,400	4,900			190.0
NV	3				
NH	15				
NJ	90	90			
NM	130		23	60	*7.0
NY	1,040	155			*25.0
NC	770	1,370	100	980	
ND	1,200	2,450			750.0
OH	3,200	*4,650			
OK	220	300	70	230	
OR	50				*8.0
PA	1,400	385			
RI	2				
SC	310	450	11	300	
SD	4,100	4,200			18.0
TN	690	1,150		580	
TX	2,000	270	350	5,800	*34.0
UT	55				*1.8
VT	90				
VA	510	480	*58	*100	
WA	125				*41.0
WV	50	18			
WI	3,600	1,450			6.5
WY	80				*30.0
US	*78,847	*73,043	*1,462	*14,116	*1,874.3

* Updated from the June 2002 "Acreage" report.

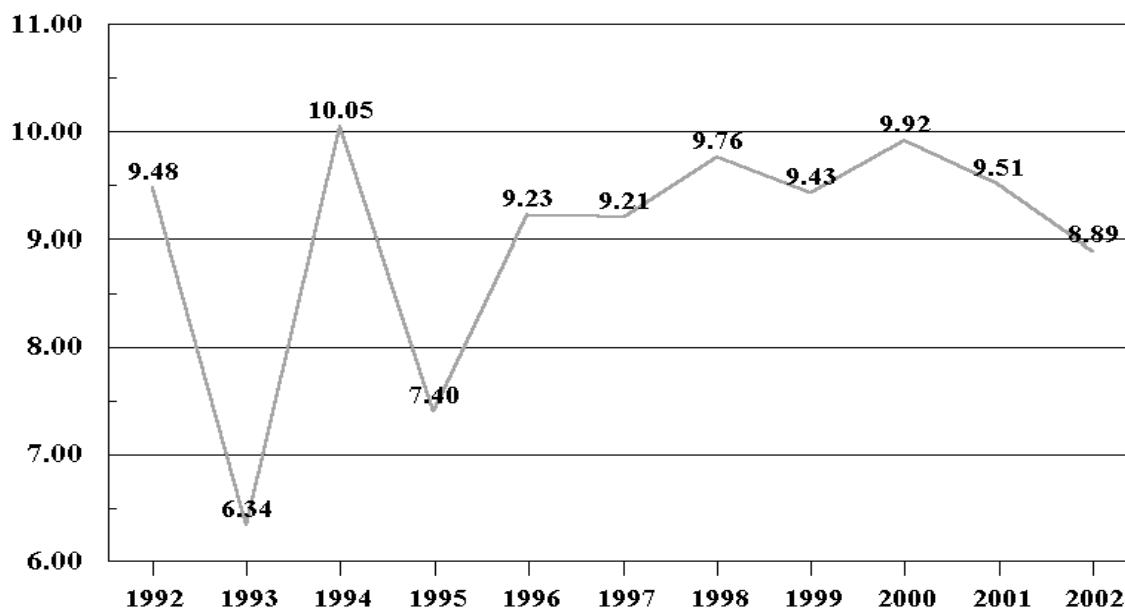
**Corn for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002**

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>
AL	150	200	107.0	84.0	10,725	16,050	16,800
AR	185	315	145.0	135.0	22,750	26,825	42,525
CA	160	140	170.0	175.0	34,850	27,200	24,500
CO	1,070	850	140.0	143.0	144,900	149,800	121,550
DE	162	171	146.0	85.0	25,110	23,652	14,535
GA	220	280	134.0	130.0	25,680	29,480	36,400
IL	10,850	11,300	152.0	140.0	1,668,550	1,649,200	1,582,000
IN	5,670	5,270	156.0	124.0	810,300	884,520	653,480
IA	11,400	11,900	146.0	146.0	1,728,000	1,664,400	1,737,400
KS	3,050	2,600	127.0	105.0	412,100	387,350	273,000
KY	1,100	1,060	142.0	110.0	159,900	156,200	116,600
LA	307	480	148.0	122.0	42,920	45,436	58,560
MD	410	425	136.0	87.0	62,775	55,760	36,975
MI	1,900	2,090	105.0	107.0	241,800	199,500	223,630
MN	6,200	6,800	130.0	140.0	964,250	806,000	952,000
MS	385	525	130.0	125.0	36,500	50,050	65,625
MO	2,600	2,700	133.0	104.0	396,110	345,800	280,800
NE	7,750	7,600	147.0	121.0	1,014,300	1,139,250	919,600
NJ	66	75	112.0	92.0	10,050	7,392	6,900
NM	46	38	180.0	180.0	10,560	8,280	6,840
NY	540	470	105.0	103.0	44,100	56,700	48,410
NC	625	680	125.0	76.0	74,240	78,125	51,680
ND	705	1,030	115.0	107.0	104,160	81,075	110,210
OH	3,170	2,970	138.0	112.0	485,100	437,460	332,640
OK	210	180	125.0	125.0	33,600	26,250	22,500
PA	990	950	98.0	90.0	137,160	97,020	85,500
SC	240	290	108.0	42.0	18,200	25,920	12,180
SD	3,400	3,700	109.0	95.0	425,600	370,600	351,500
TN	620	620	132.0	110.0	66,120	81,840	68,200
TX	1,420	1,800	118.0	105.0	235,600	167,560	189,000
VA	330	370	123.0	89.0	48,180	40,590	32,930
WA	55	80	190.0	190.0	18,500	10,450	15,200
WI	2,600	2,800	127.0	129.0	363,000	330,200	361,200
Oth Sts ¹	222	242	139.2	145.2	39,361	30,905	35,139
US	68,808	71,001	138.2	125.2	9,915,051	9,506,840	8,886,009

¹ Other States include AZ, FL, ID, MT, OR, UT, WV, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2002 Summary".

U.S. Corn Production

Billion Bushels



Sorghum for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted August 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>
AR	170	230	86.0	88.0	9,940	14,620	20,240
CO	220	150	43.0	25.0	6,720	9,460	3,750
IL	77	78	105.0	85.0	8,075	8,085	6,630
KS	3,750	3,100	62.0	48.0	188,800	232,500	148,800
LA	210	195	85.0	82.0	17,845	17,850	15,990
MO	220	190	94.0	84.0	24,840	20,680	15,960
NE	425	310	84.0	46.0	35,000	35,700	14,260
NM	140	75	45.0	40.0	1,625	6,300	3,000
OK	420	330	36.0	40.0	13,680	15,120	13,200
SD	150	100	59.0	40.0	5,880	8,850	4,000
TX	2,600	2,600	50.0	46.0	143,350	130,000	119,600
Oth Sts ¹	202	190	76.0	74.1	14,771	15,359	14,079
US	8,584	7,548	59.9	50.3	470,526	514,524	379,509

¹ Other States include AL, AZ, CA, DE, GA, KY, MD, MS, NC, PA, SC, TN, and VA. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2002 Summary".

**Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002		2001	2002
				Jul 1	Aug 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>
CA	15	30	60.0	70.0	70.0	900	2,100
ID	20	25	68.0	80.0	75.0	1,360	1,875
IL	40	50	80.0	61.0	61.0	3,200	3,050
IA	130	210	70.0	67.0	72.0	9,100	15,120
KS	40	60	53.0	45.0	40.0	2,120	2,400
MI	55	65	64.0	60.0	60.0	3,520	3,900
MN	210	320	60.0	60.0	58.0	12,600	18,560
MT	60	85	40.0	54.0	48.0	2,400	4,080
NE	60	80	61.0	45.0	45.0	3,660	3,600
NY	80	55	69.0	75.0	70.0	5,520	3,850
ND	240	430	62.0	53.0	46.0	14,880	19,780
OH	85	55	73.0	66.0	66.0	6,205	3,630
OR	25	30	77.0	90.0	90.0	1,925	2,700
PA	115	120	65.0	64.0	65.0	7,475	7,800
SD	130	250	60.0	45.0	40.0	7,800	10,000
TX	160	180	45.0	35.0	38.0	7,200	6,840
WI	195	315	64.0	64.0	62.0	12,480	19,530
Oth Sts ¹	245	273	59.2	50.3	50.4	14,511	13,765
US	1,905	2,633	61.3	56.1	54.2	116,856	142,580

¹ Other States include CO, GA, IN, ME, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, WA, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2002 Summary".

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002		2001	2002
				Jul 1	Aug 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	40	38	110.0	114.0	114.0	4,400	4,332
CA	110	75	53.0	66.0	68.0	5,830	5,100
CO	80	93	107.0	94.0	94.0	8,560	8,742
DE	26	23	77.0	80.0	80.0	2,002	1,840
ID	670	690	75.0	80.0	80.0	50,250	55,200
MD	51	41	75.0	81.0	81.0	3,825	3,321
MN	145	185	55.0	46.0	46.0	7,975	8,510
MT	720	950	41.0	50.0	45.0	29,520	42,750
ND	1,450	1,520	55.0	50.0	45.0	79,750	68,400
OR	100	75	45.0	58.0	54.0	4,500	4,050
PA	60	65	70.0	76.0	73.0	4,200	4,745
SD	78	50	52.0	32.0	27.0	4,056	1,350
UT	65	55	68.0	71.0	64.0	4,420	3,520
VA	50	50	75.0	82.0	82.0	3,750	4,100
WA	420	360	50.0	58.0	58.0	21,000	20,880
WY	85	75	84.0	82.0	78.0	7,140	5,850
Oth Sts ¹	139	154	60.5	58.5	58.5	8,412	9,010
US	4,289	4,499	58.2	59.0	55.9	249,590	251,700

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

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002		2001	2002
				Jul 1	Aug 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	49.0	49.0	50,440	39,200
CA	380	310	70.0	80.0	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	70.0	3,477	4,060
GA	200	200	53.0	40.0	40.0	10,600	8,000
ID	710	690	73.0	75.0	75.0	51,830	51,750
IL	720	650	61.0	50.0	48.0	43,920	31,200
IN	380	330	66.0	58.0	52.0	25,080	17,160
KS	8,200	8,000	40.0	34.0	33.0	328,000	264,000
KY	360	360	66.0	53.0	52.0	23,760	18,720
MD	175	180	63.0	66.0	68.0	11,025	12,240
MI	560	490	64.0	65.0	65.0	35,840	31,850
MS	225	180	52.0	40.0	40.0	11,700	7,200
MO	760	760	54.0	44.0	44.0	41,040	33,440
MT	870	800	22.0	33.0	30.0	19,140	24,000
NE	1,600	1,450	37.0	30.0	32.0	59,200	46,400
NY	120	135	53.0	58.0	58.0	6,360	7,830
NC	470	480	39.0	44.0	44.0	18,330	21,120
OH	900	800	67.0	62.0	62.0	60,300	49,600
OK	3,700	3,500	33.0	30.0	30.0	122,100	105,000
OR	700	750	40.0	40.0	40.0	28,000	30,000
PA	160	185	52.0	59.0	59.0	8,320	10,915
SC	210	190	43.0	38.0	38.0	9,030	7,220
SD	370	800	32.0	24.0	24.0	11,840	19,200
TN	340	330	54.0	46.0	46.0	18,360	15,180
TX	3,200	2,800	34.0	30.0	30.0	108,800	84,000
VA	170	185	60.0	65.0	63.0	10,200	11,655
WA	1,750	1,750	61.0	65.0	60.0	106,750	105,000
WY	120	120	24.0	16.0	16.0	2,880	1,920
Oth Sts ¹	918	831	46.4	45.8	45.8	42,557	38,100
US	31,295	29,764	43.5	39.6	38.9	1,361,479	1,158,710

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, 2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002		2001	2002
				Jul 1	Aug 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	100.0	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	22.0	11,880	11,660
ND	2,100	1,950	26.0	26.0	25.0	54,600	48,750
Oth Sts ¹	26	27	25.2	23.5	23.5	654	635
US	2,789	2,692	30.0	31.3	29.5	83,556	79,545

¹ 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, 2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002		2001	2002
				Jul 1	Aug 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>
ID	490	530	68.0	75.0	73.0	33,320	38,690
MN	1,800	1,900	44.0	35.0	35.0	79,200	66,500
MT	2,850	3,550	23.0	28.0	22.0	65,550	78,100
ND	6,900	6,800	34.0	31.0	29.0	234,600	197,200
OR	175	155	30.0	27.0	25.0	5,250	3,875
SD	1,650	1,550	39.0	22.0	22.0	64,350	34,100
WA	630	635	41.0	45.0	42.0	25,830	26,670
Oth Sts ¹	74	52	60.9	56.1	56.1	4,508	2,916
US	14,569	15,172	35.2	32.0	29.5	512,608	448,051

¹ 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 August 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	626,148	337,509	195,053	407,450	40,601	79,545	1,686,306

¹ Wheat class estimates are based on varietal acreage survey data. The previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season. Washington wheat variety survey indicates 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	Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ¹
		<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
	August	39.1	43.5	47.7	33.7	35.6
	Final	39.3	43.4	47.7	33.9	
IL	July	51.1	59.7	55.0	53.1	59.4
	August	51.2	59.6	55.0	52.0	59.5
	Final	51.2	59.6	55.0	52.0	
KS	July	51.3	49.4	46.5	39.7	41.7
	August	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
	August	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
	August	38.7	36.5	40.3	25.2	34.3
	Final	38.8	36.3	40.3	25.2	
NE	July	56.4	59.8	57.5	46.6	52.4
	August	56.7	57.9	58.3	46.8	52.8
	Final	56.7	57.9	58.3	46.8	
OH	July	55.4	57.0	59.5	52.0	58.5
	August	55.1	57.3	59.5	51.7	57.8
	Final	55.1	57.3	59.5	51.7	
OK	July	39.9	40.2	40.2	32.5	40.2
	August	40.1	40.1	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
	August	39.7	40.7	31.5	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
	August	37.7	34.3	40.0	36.7	37.6
	Final	37.7	35.0	40.1	36.8	

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

**Rice: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted August 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>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
AR	1,621	1,530	6,250	6,250	86,112	101,312	95,625
CA	471	508	8,170	8,100	43,521	38,490	41,148
LA	546	515	5,500	5,300	24,402	30,014	27,295
MS	253	263	6,500	6,400	12,862	16,445	16,832
MO	207	212	5,950	5,600	9,633	12,317	11,872
TX	216	199	6,700	6,800	14,342	14,467	13,532
US	3,314	3,227	6,429	6,393	190,872	213,045	206,304

**Rice: Production by Class, United States,
2000-2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002**

Year	Long Grain	Medium Grain	Short Grain	All
	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
2000	128,756	59,514	2,602	190,872
2001	165,330	46,105	1,610	213,045
2002 ¹	155,560	48,458	2,286	206,304

¹ Indicated August 1, 2002, rice class estimates are based on a 5-year average of class percentages.

**Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production
by State and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted August 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>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AZ	215	225	8.00	8.50	1,702	1,720	1,913
CA	1,010	1,160	7.20	7.10	7,140	7,272	8,236
CO	950	900	3.80	3.40	3,330	3,610	3,060
ID	1,120	1,250	3.90	4.10	4,746	4,368	5,125
IL	500	500	3.90	3.90	1,900	1,950	1,950
IN	330	300	4.00	3.40	1,763	1,320	1,020
IA	1,250	1,250	3.70	3.50	4,875	4,625	4,375
KS	900	1,000	4.60	3.40	3,690	4,140	3,400
KY	250	250	3.70	3.60	975	925	900
MI	900	900	3.60	3.20	3,700	3,240	2,880
MN	1,450	1,600	3.50	3.40	5,580	5,075	5,440
MO	450	460	3.05	2.60	1,457	1,373	1,196
MT	1,450	1,700	2.10	2.00	2,520	3,045	3,400
NE	1,450	1,450	3.55	2.90	4,185	5,148	4,205
NV	265	275	4.50	4.40	1,219	1,193	1,210
NM	270	260	5.00	5.10	1,508	1,350	1,326
NY	560	520	2.80	2.80	1,008	1,568	1,456
ND	1,600	1,450	2.10	1.10	3,240	3,360	1,595
OH	570	590	3.50	3.40	2,280	1,995	2,006
OK	340	310	2.60	3.60	1,089	884	1,116
OR	460	475	4.30	4.30	1,638	1,978	2,043
PA	670	600	2.50	2.40	2,015	1,675	1,440
SD	3,000	2,900	2.20	1.20	5,433	6,600	3,480
TX	130	140	4.90	5.60	480	637	784
UT	550	560	4.00	3.90	2,200	2,200	2,184
VA	110	120	3.10	2.80	480	341	336
WA	470	490	4.80	4.80	2,350	2,256	2,352
WI	1,700	1,600	2.50	2.50	5,400	4,250	4,000
WY	580	580	2.20	2.30	1,426	1,276	1,334
Oth Sts ¹	312	319	2.86	2.75	1,018	892	878
US	23,812	24,134	3.37	3.09	80,347	80,266	74,640

¹ Other States include AR, CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NC, RI, TN, VT, and WV. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2002 Summary".

**All Other Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted August 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>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AL	920	900	2.60	2.20	1,296	2,392	1,980
AR	1,300	1,350	2.10	2.20	2,829	2,730	2,970
CA	530	500	3.10	3.00	1,428	1,643	1,500
CO	650	600	1.80	1.30	750	1,170	780
GA	650	600	3.00	3.00	1,560	1,950	1,800
ID	300	300	1.90	2.00	546	570	600
IL	300	320	2.40	2.10	770	720	672
IN	280	280	2.60	2.70	864	728	756
IA	400	350	2.35	2.30	1,125	940	805
KS	2,400	2,050	1.60	1.40	2,850	3,840	2,870
KY	2,100	2,100	2.20	2.20	5,280	4,620	4,620
LA	450	450	2.80	2.70	665	1,260	1,215
MI	250	200	2.20	2.50	630	550	500
MN	700	700	1.60	1.60	1,260	1,120	1,120
MS	780	780	2.50	2.50	1,280	1,950	1,950
MO	3,600	3,800	1.80	1.90	5,200	6,480	7,220
MT	1,000	1,150	1.40	1.50	1,040	1,400	1,725
NE	1,800	1,850	1.35	0.90	1,870	2,430	1,665
NY	1,100	1,250	1.80	2.30	2,090	1,980	2,875
NC	690	730	2.20	1.80	1,794	1,518	1,314
ND	1,100	1,200	1.55	1.00	1,870	1,705	1,200
OH	950	920	2.40	2.80	2,241	2,280	2,576
OK	2,200	2,300	1.40	1.60	3,570	3,080	3,680
OR	565	630	1.90	2.10	1,380	1,074	1,323
PA	980	1,100	1.80	1.60	2,415	1,764	1,760
SD	1,700	1,600	1.50	0.90	1,960	2,550	1,440
TN	2,100	2,050	2.20	2.10	4,600	4,620	4,305
TX	5,100	5,500	2.00	2.40	8,400	10,200	13,200
VA	1,200	1,250	2.00	1.80	2,760	2,400	2,250
WA	320	340	2.60	2.90	899	832	986
WV	530	520	1.80	1.80	1,155	954	936
WI	300	400	1.80	1.80	600	540	720
WY	550	590	1.10	1.20	676	605	708
Oth Sts ¹	1,904	1,915	2.02	2.07	3,921	3,842	3,955
US	39,699	40,575	1.93	1.92	71,574	76,437	77,976

¹ Other States include AZ, CT, DE, FL, ME, MD, MA, NV, NH, NJ, NM, RI, SC, UT, and VT. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2002 Summary".

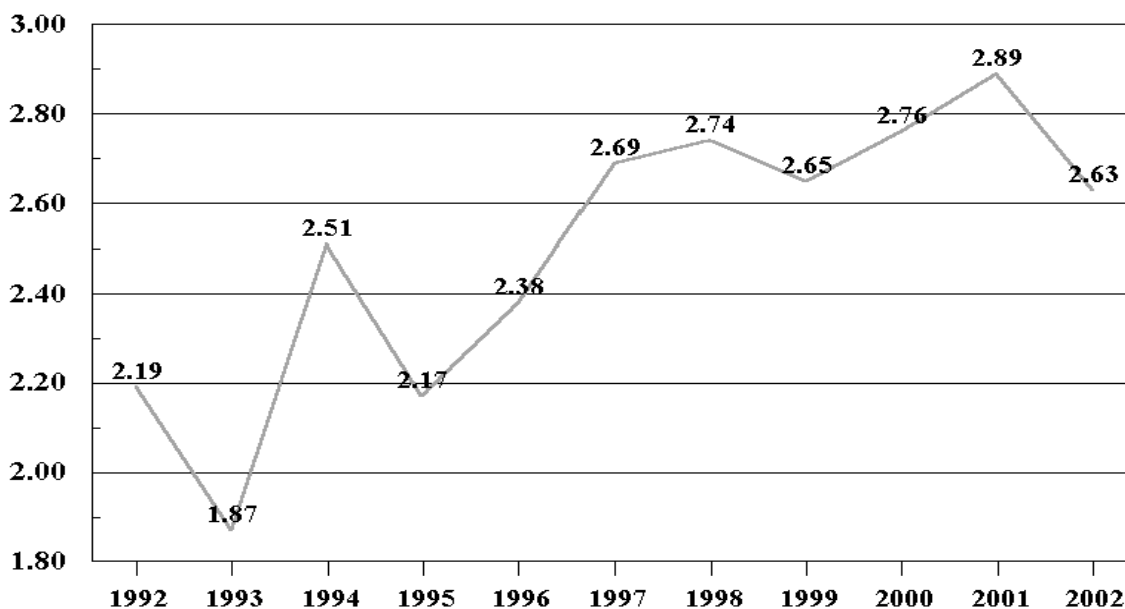
**Soybeans for Beans: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002**

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>
AL	135	140	35.0	28.0	2,880	4,725	3,920
AR	2,850	2,900	32.0	32.0	80,325	91,200	92,800
DE	201	192	39.0	31.0	9,159	7,839	5,952
GA	155	145	27.0	26.0	3,360	4,185	3,770
IL	10,620	10,350	45.0	40.0	459,800	477,900	414,000
IN	5,590	5,680	49.0	41.0	252,080	273,910	232,880
IA	10,920	10,650	44.0	45.0	464,580	480,480	479,250
KS	2,730	2,700	32.0	23.0	50,000	87,360	62,100
KY	1,220	1,210	40.0	31.0	45,240	48,800	37,510
LA	610	760	33.0	33.0	20,400	20,130	25,080
MD	515	505	39.0	31.0	22,145	20,085	15,655
MI	2,130	1,940	30.0	33.0	73,080	63,900	64,020
MN	7,200	6,900	37.0	40.0	293,150	266,400	276,000
MS	1,120	1,420	33.0	33.0	34,760	36,960	46,860
MO	4,900	4,650	38.0	33.0	175,000	186,200	153,450
NE	4,900	4,780	45.5	36.0	173,850	222,950	172,080
NJ	101	88	31.0	30.0	3,920	3,131	2,640
NY	158	153	33.0	33.0	4,356	5,214	5,049
NC	1,350	1,320	32.0	26.0	44,200	43,200	34,320
ND	2,110	2,400	34.0	33.0	59,200	71,740	79,200
OH	4,580	4,620	41.0	36.0	186,480	187,780	166,320
OK	265	280	19.0	23.0	4,350	5,035	6,440
PA	405	380	35.0	33.0	16,555	14,175	12,540
SC	430	430	22.0	18.0	10,750	9,460	7,740
SD	4,470	4,170	31.0	29.0	152,950	138,570	120,930
TN	1,050	1,120	34.0	29.0	28,750	35,700	32,480
TX	210	240	27.0	28.0	7,020	5,670	6,720
VA	480	460	36.0	27.0	18,480	17,280	12,420
WI	1,570	1,420	38.0	39.0	60,000	59,660	55,380
Oth Sts ¹	25	26	37.3	33.9	990	933	881
US	73,000	72,029	39.6	36.5	2,757,810	2,890,572	2,628,387

¹ Other States include FL and WV. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2002 Summary".

U.S. Soybean Production

Billion Bushels



Peanuts: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted August 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>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
AL	199.0	199.0	2,675	2,500	271,180	532,325	497,500
FL	82.0	92.0	3,050	2,600	213,710	250,100	239,200
GA	514.0	548.0	3,330	3,000	1,328,400	1,711,620	1,644,000
NM	22.2	23.0	3,020	2,500	54,990	67,044	57,500
NC	122.5	100.0	2,910	2,800	338,250	356,475	280,000
OK	77.0	65.0	2,570	2,700	120,600	197,890	175,500
SC	10.2	10.5	3,000	2,600	29,500	30,600	27,300
TX	310.0	330.0	2,890	3,100	698,500	895,900	1,023,000
VA	75.0	58.0	3,130	2,900	210,375	234,750	168,200
US	1,411.9	1,425.5	3,029	2,885	3,265,505	4,276,704	4,112,200

**Cotton: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type, State,
and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002**

Type and State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production ¹		
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Bales ²</i>	<i>1,000 Bales ²</i>	<i>1,000 Bales ²</i>
Upland							
AL	605.0	585.0	730	665	543.0	920.0	810.0
AZ	290.0	232.0	1,142	1,200	791.0	690.0	580.0
AR	1,065.0	970.0	826	742	1,425.0	1,833.0	1,500.0
CA	625.0	457.0	1,359	1,365	2,210.0	1,770.0	1,300.0
FL	124.0	119.0	612	706	106.0	158.0	175.0
GA	1,480.0	1,430.0	720	738	1,663.0	2,220.0	2,200.0
KS	35.5	55.0	407	611	22.2	30.1	70.0
LA	855.0	570.0	580	632	911.0	1,034.0	750.0
MS	1,600.0	1,170.0	719	759	1,711.0	2,396.0	1,850.0
MO	400.0	385.0	834	773	540.0	695.0	620.0
NM	65.0	56.0	916	900	101.0	124.0	105.0
NC	965.0	975.0	832	738	1,429.0	1,673.0	1,500.0
OK	185.0	190.0	511	531	152.0	197.0	210.0
SC	296.0	295.0	686	504	379.0	423.0	310.0
TN	615.0	560.0	763	651	710.0	978.0	760.0
TX	4,250.0	4,700.0	481	495	3,940.0	4,260.0	4,850.0
VA	104.0	100.0	929	768	166.0	201.3	160.0
US	13,559.5	12,849.0	694	663	16,799.2	19,602.4	17,750.0
Amer-Pima							
AZ	7.5	7.4	928	908	7.2	14.5	14.0
CA	239.0	229.0	1,283	1,300	346.3	639.0	620.0
NM	5.2	7.0	969	960	4.6	10.5	14.0
TX	16.5	20.0	1,059	984	31.0	36.4	41.0
US	268.2	263.4	1,254	1,256	389.1	700.4	689.0
All							
AL	605.0	585.0	730	665	543.0	920.0	810.0
AZ	297.5	239.4	1,137	1,191	798.2	704.5	594.0
AR	1,065.0	970.0	826	742	1,425.0	1,833.0	1,500.0
CA	864.0	686.0	1,338	1,343	2,556.3	2,409.0	1,920.0
FL	124.0	119.0	612	706	106.0	158.0	175.0
GA	1,480.0	1,430.0	720	738	1,663.0	2,220.0	2,200.0
KS	35.5	55.0	407	611	22.2	30.1	70.0
LA	855.0	570.0	580	632	911.0	1,034.0	750.0
MS	1,600.0	1,170.0	719	759	1,711.0	2,396.0	1,850.0
MO	400.0	385.0	834	773	540.0	695.0	620.0
NM	70.2	63.0	920	907	105.6	134.5	119.0
NC	965.0	975.0	832	738	1,429.0	1,673.0	1,500.0
OK	185.0	190.0	511	531	152.0	197.0	210.0
SC	296.0	295.0	686	504	379.0	423.0	310.0
TN	615.0	560.0	763	651	710.0	978.0	760.0
TX	4,266.5	4,720.0	483	497	3,971.0	4,296.4	4,891.0
VA	104.0	100.0	929	768	166.0	201.3	160.0
US	13,827.7	13,112.4	705	675	17,188.3	20,302.8	18,439.0

¹ Production ginned and to be ginned.

² 480-lb net weight bales.

**Cottonseed: Production, United States,
2000-2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002**

State	Production		
	2000	2001	2002 ¹
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
US	6,435.6	7,452.2	6,840.0

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

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002 ¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield ²		Production ²		
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
CA	89.0	89.0	1,800	2,000	2,059	1,602	1,780
CO	105.0	85.0	1,700	2,000	1,980	1,785	1,700
ID	73.0	93.0	1,950	1,900	1,716	1,424	1,767
KS	14.0	17.0	1,850	1,600	289	259	272
MI	130.0	260.0	600	1,600	4,125	780	4,160
MN	105.0	140.0	1,500	1,550	2,400	1,575	2,170
MT	24.0	21.0	1,380	1,700	486	332	357
NE	148.0	175.0	2,150	1,600	3,230	3,185	2,800
NM ³	13.0	7.0	2,000	2,000		260	140
NY	22.3	24.5	870	1,350	358	194	331
ND	400.0	650.0	1,550	1,450	7,613	6,200	9,425
OR	9.5	7.5	1,810	1,700	211	172	128
SD	17.0	15.0	1,590	1,600	226	270	240
TX	26.4	32.0	1,320	1,250	158	348	400
UT	5.7	0.3	300	1,350	10	17	4
WA	34.0	41.0	1,700	2,100	640	578	861
WI	6.1	6.3	1,800	2,100	146	110	132
WY	21.0	27.0	2,140	2,000	762	450	540
US	1,243.0	1,690.6	1,572	1,609	26,409	19,541	27,207

¹ Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

² Clean Basis.

³ Estimates discontinued in 2000, reinstated in 2001.

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by Commercial Class, State, and
United States, 2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002**

Class and State	2001	2002	Class and State	2001	2002
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>		<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Large Lima - CA	14.8	19.0			
Baby Lima - CA	12.2	20.5	Light Red		
			Kidney		
			CA	6.2	6.0
Navy			CO	13.0	12.0
ID	3.0	5.4	ID	0.6	1.3
MI	65.0	85.0	MI	18.0	15.0
MN	48.0	65.0	MN	8.2	7.2
NE		1.2	NE	11.5	14.6
ND	95.0	173.0	NY	13.3	15.4
SD	1.3	4.5	WA	1.0	1.4
WY	1.0	2.0			
			Total	71.8	72.9
Total	213.3	336.1			
Great Northern			Dark Red		
ID	4.2	3.2	Kidney		
MI	8.0	3.0	CA	2.5	2.5
MN	1.1	1.2	ID	1.9	1.4
NE	84.0	81.0	MI	9.0	8.5
ND	8.0	6.0	MN	31.0	40.5
WA	1.2	0.9	NY	1.2	1.8
WY	2.0	3.0	ND	5.0	6.5
			WI	6.3	6.5
Total	108.5	98.3	Total	56.9	67.7
Small White			Pink		
ID	0.9	0.2	CA		0.6
OR	0.5	0.4	ID	4.9	11.6
WA	0.4	0.8	MN	6.6	8.6
			ND	4.0	8.0
Total	1.8	1.4	WA	4.5	6.1
Pinto			Total	20.0	34.9
CO	94.0	81.0			
ID	22.2	35.8	Small Red		
KS	13.5	16.5	ID	3.8	11.6
MI	7.0	9.5	MI	12.0	11.0
MN	13.0	25.0	MN		2.7
MT	11.5	14.5	WA	3.0	6.4
NE	53.5	84.0			
NM	13.0	7.0	Total	18.8	31.7
ND	286.0	485.0			
OR	2.1	1.5			
SD	2.0	2.3			
TX	1.0	5.0			
UT	6.1	1.8			
WA	4.2	10.0			
WY	20.0	23.0			
Total	549.1	801.9			

--continued

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by Commercial Class, State, and
United States, 2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002 (continued)**

Class and State	2001	2002	Class and State	2001	2002
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>		<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Cranberry			Garbanzo		
CA	1.5	1.7	CA	33.0	18.5
ID	2.6	2.5	ID	28.8	17.0
MI	26.0	20.0	MT	26.5	8.0
MN	0.6		NE	6.3	4.5
			ND	19.0	10.0
Total	30.7	24.2	OR	5.0	3.8
			SD	12.1	5.4
Black			WA	17.0	12.3
CA		0.7	Total	147.7	79.5
ID	0.6	4.0			
MI	63.0	110.0	Other		
MN	2.0	11.6	CA	9.8	9.9
NE	1.1	2.3	CO	8.0	7.0
NY	6.7	5.8	ID	1.5	1.0
ND	19.0	57.0	KS	1.5	1.5
WA	2.0	2.6	MI	7.0	8.0
			MN	4.5	3.2
Total	94.4	194.0	MT	0.5	0.5
			NE	3.6	2.4
Blackeye			NY	1.8	2.0
CA	12.0	12.6	ND	4.0	4.5
TX	20.0	19.0	OR	2.4	2.3
			SD	2.6	5.8
Total	32.0	31.6	TX	9.0	10.0
			WA	0.7	0.5
			WY	1.0	2.0
			Total	57.9	60.6
			US	1,429.9	1,874.3

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
CT	2,300	2,050	1,720	1,799	2,450	3,957	3,688
FL	4,500	4,800	2,600	2,800	11,475	11,700	13,440
GA	26,100	28,000	2,460	1,950	68,820	64,206	54,600
IN	4,200	4,200	2,250	2,050	7,980	9,450	8,610
KY	115,700	112,300	2,201	2,160	283,065	254,653	242,620
MD	2,200	1,700	1,500	1,400	8,265	3,300	2,380
MA	1,140	1,250	1,711	1,728	460	1,951	2,160
MO	1,300	1,300	2,370	1,950	2,968	3,081	2,535
NC	161,700	169,500	2,393	2,150	406,500	386,920	364,400
OH	6,100	6,100	1,960	2,000	13,200	11,956	12,200
PA	3,100	3,400	1,989	2,024	10,170	6,166	6,880
SC	32,000	31,000	2,450	2,000	81,260	78,400	62,000
TN	39,690	35,900	2,189	2,061	95,958	86,893	73,990
VA	29,500	30,760	2,148	2,150	56,613	63,379	66,126
WV	1,300	1,400	1,450	1,550	1,560	1,885	2,170
WI	1,570	1,800	2,307	2,239	2,255	3,622	4,030
US	432,400	435,460	2,293	2,117	1,052,999	991,519	921,829

**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type,
State, and United States, 2001 and Forecasted August 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	2,250	48,585	49,500
US	62,500	66,000	2,457	2,183	153,585	144,100
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	93,000	95,000	2,400	2,200	223,200	209,000
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	20,000	24,000	2,400	2,100	48,000	50,400
SC	32,000	31,000	2,450	2,000	78,400	62,000
US	52,000	55,000	2,431	2,044	126,400	112,400
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,500	4,800	2,600	2,800	11,700	13,440
GA	26,100	28,000	2,460	1,950	64,206	54,600
US	30,600	32,800	2,481	2,074	75,906	68,040
Total 11-14	238,100	248,800	2,432	2,144	579,091	533,540
Class 2, Fire-cured						
Type 21, VA Belt						
VA	1,200	700	1,805	1,900	2,166	1,330
Type 22, Eastern District						
KY	3,300	2,500	3,400	3,000	11,220	7,500
TN	6,500	5,000	3,000	2,900	19,500	14,500
US	9,800	7,500	3,135	2,933	30,720	22,000
Type 23, Western District						
KY	3,100	2,400	3,460	3,200	10,726	7,680
TN	520	400	3,175	3,100	1,651	1,240
US	3,620	2,800	3,419	3,186	12,377	8,920
Total 21-23	14,620	11,000	3,096	2,932	45,263	32,250
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3A, Light Air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
IN	4,200	4,200	2,250	2,050	9,450	8,610
KY	105,000	104,000	2,100	2,100	220,500	218,400
MO	1,300	1,300	2,370	1,950	3,081	2,535
NC	6,700	6,500	1,600	1,600	10,720	10,400
OH	6,100	6,100	1,960	2,000	11,956	12,200
TN	32,000	30,000	2,000	1,900	64,000	57,000
VA	7,700	8,000	1,620	1,900	12,474	15,200
WV	1,300	1,400	1,450	1,550	1,885	2,170
US	164,300	161,500	2,033	2,022	334,066	326,515
Type 32, Southern MD Belt						
MD	2,200	1,700	1,500	1,400	3,300	2,380
PA	1,100	1,300	1,860	1,900	2,046	2,470
US	3,300	3,000	1,620	1,617	5,346	4,850
Total 31-32	167,600	164,500	2,025	2,014	339,412	331,365

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**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002 (continued)**

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 3, Air-cured						
Class 3B, Dark Air-cured						
Type 35, One Sucker						
Belt						
KY	2,750	2,200	2,875	2,800	7,906	6,160
TN	670	500	2,600	2,500	1,742	1,250
US	3,420	2,700	2,821	2,744	9,648	7,410
Type 36, Green River						
Belt						
KY	1,550	1,200	2,775	2,400	4,301	2,880
Type 37, VA Sun-cured						
Belt						
VA	100	60	1,540	1,600	154	96
Total 35-37	5,070	3,960	2,782	2,623	14,103	10,386
Class 4, Cigar Filler						
Type 41, PA Seedleaf						
PA	2,000	2,100	2,060	2,100	4,120	4,410
Class 5, Cigar Binder						
Class 5A, CT Valley						
Binder						
Type 51, CT Valley						
Broadleaf						
CT	1,300	1,350	1,790	1,850	2,327	2,498
MA	840	950	1,780	1,800	1,495	1,710
US	2,140	2,300	1,786	1,830	3,822	4,208
Class 5B, WI Binder						
Type 54, Southern WI						
WI	1,250	1,400	2,435	2,350	3,044	3,290
Type 55, Northern WI						
WI	320	400	1,805	1,850	578	740
Total 54-55	1,570	1,800	2,307	2,239	3,622	4,030
Total 51-55	3,710	4,100	2,006	2,009	7,444	8,238
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
Type 61, CT Valley						
Shade-grown						
CT	1,000	700	1,630	1,700	1,630	1,190
MA	300	300	1,520	1,500	456	450
US	1,300	1,000	1,605	1,640	2,086	1,640
All Cigar Types						
Total 41-61	7,010	7,200	1,947	1,984	13,650	14,288
All Tobacco	432,400	435,460	2,293	2,117	991,519	921,829

Sugarbeets: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted August 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>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
CA	44.7	48.0	36.2	37.5	3,145	1,618	1,800
CO	36.8	40.2	22.4	19.9	1,206	824	800
ID	179.0	210.0	25.9	25.0	5,596	4,636	5,250
MI	166.0	175.0	19.4	19.0	3,403	3,220	3,325
MN	426.0	449.0	18.3	18.2	9,245	7,796	8,172
MT	53.5	57.0	21.5	21.0	1,319	1,150	1,197
NE	41.4	43.6	20.3	19.4	1,112	840	846
ND	237.0	275.0	18.1	18.0	5,127	4,290	4,950
OH	0.6	1.7	20.0	20.0	17	12	34
OR	10.0	10.9	29.1	29.5	412	291	322
WA	7.0	4.0	36.1	38.3	803	253	153
WY	41.6	38.0	20.6	19.8	1,156	857	752
US	1,243.6	1,352.4	20.7	20.4	32,541	25,787	27,601

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

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2000-2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002

State	Area Harvested		Yield ¹		Production ¹		
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
FL	465.0	453.0	35.1	37.0	17,041	16,338	16,761
HI	21.0	25.1	92.0	91.0	2,433	1,932	2,284
LA	495.0	495.0	29.0	30.0	14,851	14,355	14,850
TX	47.0	49.0	41.7	32.0	1,789	1,962	1,568
US	1,028.0	1,022.1	33.6	34.7	36,114	34,587	35,463

¹ Net tons.

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

State	Total Production		
	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
AL ¹	14.0	23.0	21.0
AR ¹	18.0	12.0	12.5
CA ¹			
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 ¹	19.0	18.0	17.0
CT ¹	2.0	1.9	1.5
GA ¹	115.0	140.0	115.0
ID ¹	13.0	13.0	13.0
IL ¹	23.0	17.8	17.5
IN ¹	2.6	3.0	3.1
KY ¹	1.1	1.8	2.0
LA ¹	1.2	1.4	1.5
MD ¹	9.0	8.8	8.2
MA ¹	2.1	1.8	2.2
MI	47.5	42.0	13.0
MO ¹	9.5	9.0	8.0
NJ	65.0	75.0	65.0
NY ¹	12.0	12.5	10.0
NC ¹	32.0	12.0	20.0
OH ¹	10.4	11.2	10.9
OK ¹	14.0	12.0	6.0
OR ¹	8.0	6.5	7.3
PA	60.0	75.0	60.0
SC	150.0	100.0	140.0
TN ¹	2.5	3.7	4.0
TX ¹	21.0	30.0	15.0
UT ¹	11.0	9.0	5.0
VA ¹	10.0	8.0	7.0
WA	65.0	55.0	55.0
WV ¹	7.0	11.0	11.0
US	2,599.9	2,441.4	2,531.7

¹ Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.

**Prunes and Plums: Total Production by State and United States,
2000-2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002**

State	Total Production		
	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
ID	3,500	3,000	2,000
MI	3,600	3,600	200
OR	10,000	9,000	7,000
WA	6,800	5,600	6,000
Total	23,900	21,200	15,200

**Apples, Commercial: Total Production by State and United States,
2000-2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002**

State	Total Production ¹		
	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
AZ	95.0	5.4	47.0
AR	7.2	5.5	5.5
CA	650.0	700.0	600.0
CO	30.0	25.0	26.0
CT	20.5	20.5	12.0
GA	14.0	9.0	10.0
ID	140.0	80.0	70.0
IL	42.0	43.6	42.0
IN	45.0	53.0	40.0
IA	7.5	8.8	8.1
KS	3.0	4.0	4.5
KY	6.5	8.7	8.0
ME	39.0	47.0	48.0
MD	33.7	40.8	32.0
MA	50.0	39.0	32.0
MI	800.0	880.0	550.0
MN	22.0	24.0	22.0
MO	38.0	41.0	34.0
NH	34.0	30.0	23.0
NJ	50.0	55.0	40.0
NM ²	8.0	6.0	
NY	995.0	1,000.0	720.0
NC	190.0	120.0	160.0
OH	103.0	86.0	80.0
OR	167.0	142.0	140.0
PA	475.0	480.0	470.0
RI	2.3	1.8	3.5
SC	20.0	6.0	14.0
TN	9.5	9.0	8.0
UT	49.0	30.0	15.0
VT	41.5	41.0	33.0
VA	320.0	310.0	250.0
WA	6,000.0	5,100.0	5,500.0
WV	85.0	115.0	100.0
WI	71.0	62.0	58.0
US	10,663.7	9,629.1	9,205.6

¹ In orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees.

² End of season estimate only.

**Pears: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States,
2000-2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002**

Crop and State	Total Production		
	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Bartlett			
CA	282,000	275,000	260,000
OR	60,000	70,000	70,000
WA	176,000	201,000	180,000
Total	518,000	546,000	510,000
Other			
CA	30,000	30,000	30,000
OR	160,000	160,000	160,000
WA	230,000	246,000	225,000
Total	420,000	436,000	415,000
All			
CA	312,000	305,000	290,000
CO	3,000	1,900	2,400
CT	1,250	510	550
MI	5,200	4,600	1,000
NY	14,500	11,000	10,000
OR	220,000	230,000	230,000
PA	4,600	5,500	5,300
UT	600	300	300
WA	406,000	447,000	405,000
US	967,150	1,005,810	944,550

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>
Jun	3,535	2,205	2,035	1,730	4,745	2,820
Jul	3,535	2,270	2,020	1,735	3,985	3,140

¹ Utilized fresh production.

Coffee: Production, Hawaii, 1999-2001

State	Production ¹		
	1999-00	2000-2001	2001-02
	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
HI	10,000	8,700	8,000

¹ Parchment basis.

**Ginger Root: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production,
Hawaii, 2000-2002**

State	Area Harvested			Yield			Production		
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
HI	270	360	320	50,000	50,000	45,000	13,500	18,000	14,400

**Grapes: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States,
2000-2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002**

State	Total Production		
	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
AZ	20,000	15,500	8,400
AR	4,200	2,700	5,100
CA			
All Types	7,059,000	5,962,000	6,520,000
Wine	3,364,000	3,053,000	3,200,000
Table	774,000	710,000	770,000
Raisin ^{1 2}	2,921,000	2,199,000	2,550,000
GA	3,500	3,200	3,600
MI	87,200	28,900	20,000
MO	2,950	2,300	3,000
NY	154,000	149,000	135,000
NC	2,300	2,000	2,700
OH	7,700	6,000	5,000
OR	18,600	22,800	23,300
PA	63,000	61,500	45,000
SC ³	520		
TX ⁴		9,500	6,700
VA ⁴		4,120	4,500
WA			
All Types	265,000	283,000	315,000
Wine	90,000	100,000	115,000
Juice	175,000	183,000	200,000
US	7,687,970	6,552,520	7,097,300

¹ Fresh basis.

² 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 29,000 for 2002.

³ Estimates discontinued in 2001.

⁴ Estimates began in 2001.

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
ID	3,469	3,385	1,329	1,540	4,929.8	4,609.3	5,212.9
OR	6,103	5,577	1,875	1,750	10,387.0	11,443.2	9,759.8
WA	26,339	20,320	1,928	2,040	52,260.0	50,779.6	41,452.8
US	35,911	29,282	1,861	1,927	67,576.8	66,832.1	56,425.5

**Olives: Variety and Total Production, California
2000-2001 and Forecasted August 1, 2002**

Variety	Total Production		
	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Ascolano	6,300	5,500	5,000
Manzanillo	32,200	107,300	64,000
Mission	1,600	1,400	1,400
Servillano	8,800	16,400	15,300
All Other ¹	4,100	3,400	4,300
Total	53,000	134,000	90,000

¹ Includes production for varieties that were or will be used for oil and other specialty products.

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	5,048.0	4,289.0	4,499.0
Corn for Grain ²	75,752.0	78,847.0	68,808.0	71,001.0
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 ²	10,252.0	9,290.0	8,584.0	7,548.0
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	1,462.0	1,411.9	1,425.5
Rapeseed	3.7	2.0	3.1	1.8
Safflower	188.0	207.0	177.0	198.0
Soybeans for Beans	74,105.0	73,043.0	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	14,380.5	13,827.7	13,112.4
Upland	15,498.5	14,116.0	13,559.5	12,849.0
Amer-Pima	270.0	264.5	268.2	263.4
Sugarbeets	1,370.8	1,408.8	1,243.6	1,352.4
Sugarcane			1,028.0	1,022.1
Tobacco			432.4	435.5
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	15.9	15.0	7.1	9.0
Dry Edible Beans	1,429.9	1,874.3	1,243.0	1,690.6
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	0.3
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) 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	55.9	249,590	251,700
Corn for Grain	"	138.2	125.2	9,506,840	8,886,009
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.6		102,352	
Hay, All	"	2.47	2.36	156,703	152,616
Alfalfa	"	3.37	3.09	80,266	74,640
All Other	"	1.93	1.92	76,437	77,976
Oats	Bu	61.3	54.2	116,856	142,580
Proso Millet	"	33.2		19,250	
Rice ²	Cwt	6,429	6,393	213,045	206,304
Rye	Bu	27.3		6,971	
Sorghum for Grain	"	59.9	50.3	514,524	379,509
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	11.1		3,728	
Wheat, All	Bu	40.2	35.4	1,957,643	1,686,306
Winter	"	43.5	38.9	1,361,479	1,158,710
Durum	"	30.0	29.5	83,556	79,545
Other Spring	"	35.2	29.5	512,608	448,051
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,374		1,998,515	
Cottonseed ³	Ton			7,452.2	6,840.0
Flaxseed	Bu	19.8		11,455	
Mustard Seed	Lb	930		41,106	
Peanuts	"	3,029	2,885	4,276,704	4,112,200
Rapeseed	"	1,306		4,050	
Safflower	"	1,365		241,665	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	39.6	36.5	2,890,572	2,628,387
Sunflowers	Lb	1,349		3,480,696	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All ²	Bale	705	675	20,302.8	18,439.0
Upland ²	"	694	663	19,602.4	17,750.0
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,254	1,256	700.4	689.0
Sugarbeets	Ton	20.7	20.4	25,787	27,601
Sugarcane	"	33.6	34.7	34,587	35,463
Tobacco	Lb	2,293	2,117	991,519	921,829
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,366		97	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,572	1,609	19,541	27,207
Dry Edible Peas ²	"	1,920		3,779	
Lentils ²	"	1,471		2,898	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³	"			640	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,270		8,000	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	50,000	45,000	18,000	14,400
Hops	"	1,861	1,927	66,832.1	56,425.5
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) 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	2,435
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	9,205.6
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	7,097.3
Olives (CA)	"	53.0	134.0	90.0
Papayas (HI)	Lb	54,500.0	55,000.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,599.9	2,441.4	2,531.7
Pears	Ton	967.2	1,005.8	944.6
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	219.0	150.0	155.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	23.9	21.2	15.2
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

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	2,042,880	1,735,720	1,820,700
Corn for Grain ²	30,656,080	31,908,590	27,845,910	28,733,390
Corn for Silage			2,488,030	
Hay, All ³			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 ²	4,148,880	3,759,570	3,473,860	3,054,600
Sorghum for Silage			135,980	
Wheat, All ³	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
Oilseeds				
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	591,660	571,380	576,890
Rapeseed	1,500	810	1,250	730
Safflower	76,080	83,770	71,630	80,130
Soybeans for Beans	29,989,550	29,559,770	29,542,370	29,149,420
Sunflowers	1,073,640	1,006,060	1,044,100	968,020
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	6,381,350	5,819,640	5,595,930	5,306,460
Upland	6,272,090	5,712,600	5,487,390	5,199,860
Amer-Pima	109,270	107,040	108,540	106,600
Sugarbeets	554,750	570,130	503,270	547,300
Sugarcane			416,020	413,630
Tobacco			174,990	176,230
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	6,430	6,070	2,870	3,640
Dry Edible Beans	578,670	758,510	503,030	684,170
Dry Edible Peas	85,710	109,870	79,640	106,640
Lentils	81,340	76,890	79,720	75,680
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,550	
Ginger Root (HI)			150	130
Hops			14,530	11,850
Peppermint Oil			31,770	
Potatoes, All ³	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) 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	3.01	5,434,180	5,480,120
Corn for Grain	8.67	7.86	241,484,860	225,715,030
Corn for Silage	37.32		92,852,170	
Hay, All ²	5.53	5.29	142,158,570	138,450,910
Alfalfa	7.56	6.93	72,816,090	67,712,270
All Other	4.32	4.31	69,342,480	70,738,640
Oats	2.20	1.94	1,696,160	2,069,540
Proso Millet	1.86		436,580	
Rice	7.21	7.17	9,663,560	9,357,790
Rye	1.72		177,070	
Sorghum for Grain	3.76	3.16	13,069,510	9,639,970
Sorghum for Silage	24.87		3,381,980	
Wheat, All ²	2.71	2.38	53,278,310	45,893,730
Winter	2.93	2.62	37,053,390	31,534,920
Durum	2.01	1.99	2,274,020	2,164,860
Other Spring	2.37	1.99	13,950,900	12,193,950
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.54		906,510	
Cottonseed ³			6,760,520	6,205,140
Flaxseed	1.24		290,970	
Mustard Seed	1.04		18,650	
Peanuts	3.40	3.23	1,939,880	1,865,260
Rapeseed	1.46		1,840	
Safflower	1.53		109,620	
Soybeans for Beans	2.66	2.45	78,668,480	71,532,970
Sunflowers	1.51		1,578,820	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.79	0.76	4,420,410	4,014,620
Upland	0.78	0.74	4,267,920	3,864,610
Amer-Pima	1.40	1.41	152,490	150,010
Sugarbeets	46.48	45.75	23,393,570	25,039,210
Sugarcane	75.42	77.78	31,376,800	32,171,490
Tobacco	2.57	2.37	449,750	418,130
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.53		4,400	
Dry Edible Beans	1.76	1.80	886,360	1,234,090
Dry Edible Peas	2.15		171,410	
Lentils	1.65		131,450	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³			29,030	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.42		3,630	
Ginger Root (HI)	56.04	50.44	8,160	6,530
Hops	2.09	2.16	30,310	25,590
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	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) 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.

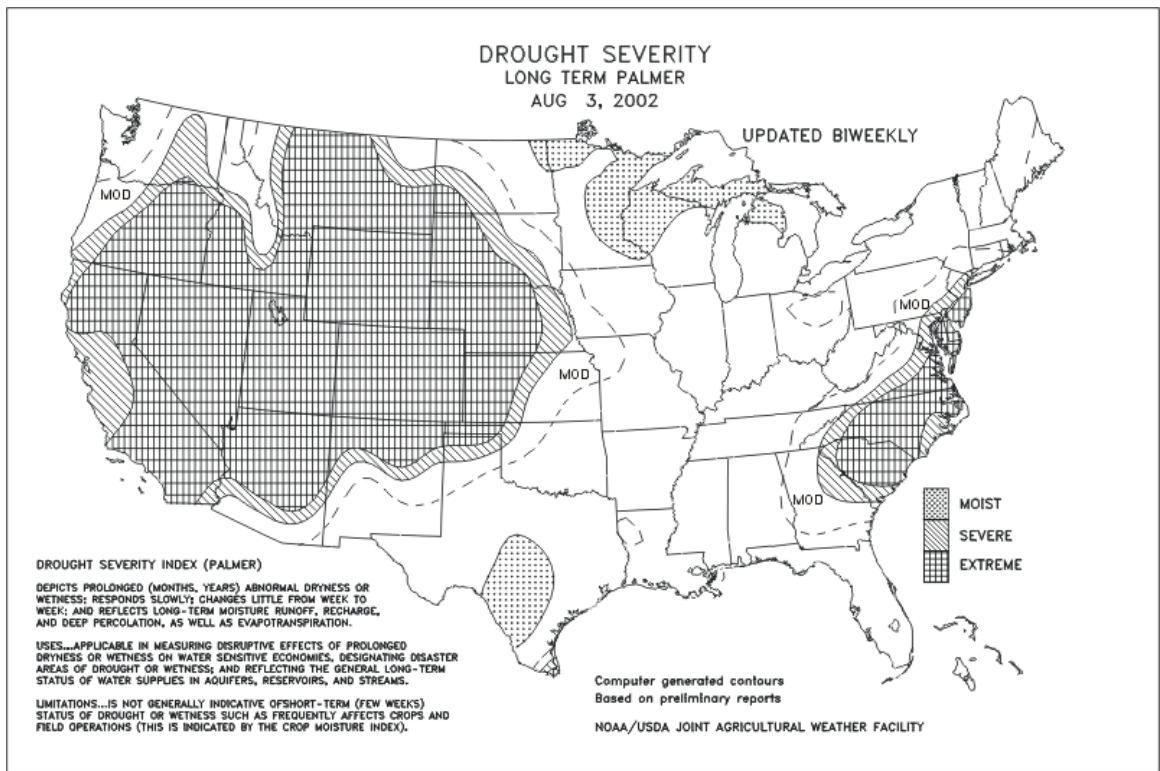
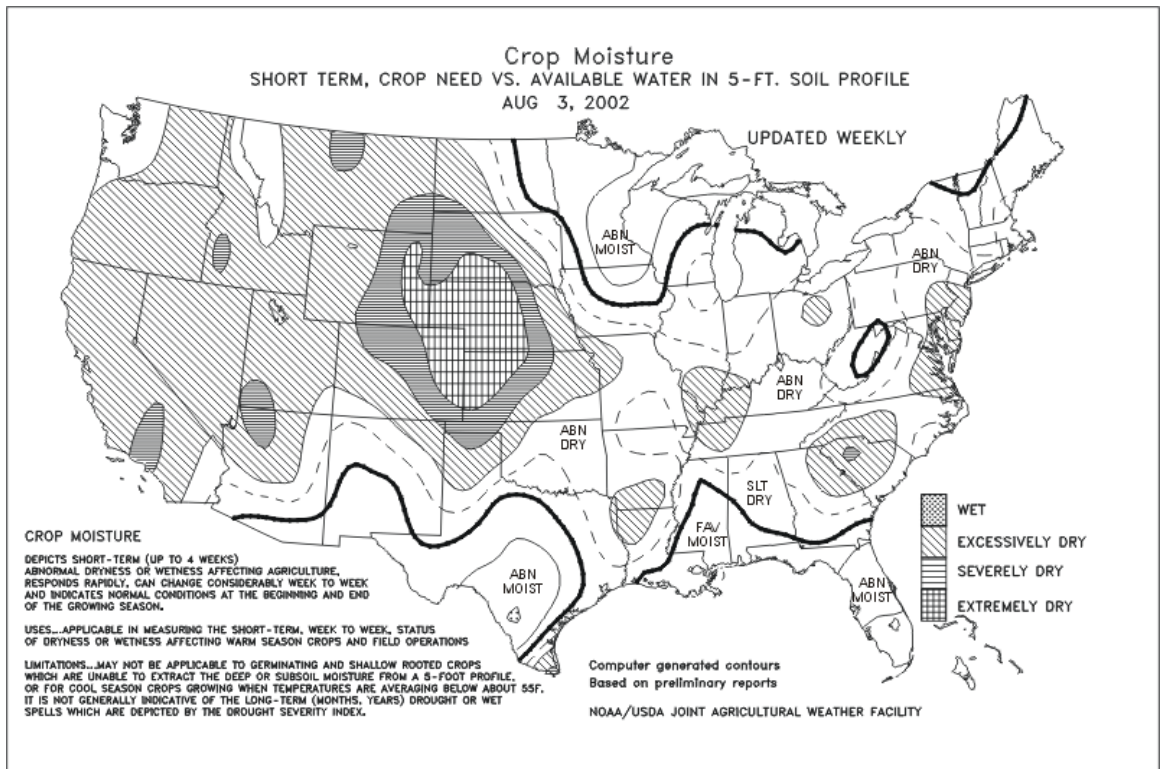
³ Yield is not estimated.

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	2,208,990
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	4,175,590
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	81,650
Papayas (HI)	24,720	24,950	
Peaches	1,179,290	1,107,400	1,148,360
Pears	877,380	912,460	856,880
Prunes, Dried (CA)	198,670	136,080	140,610
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	21,680	19,230	13,790
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

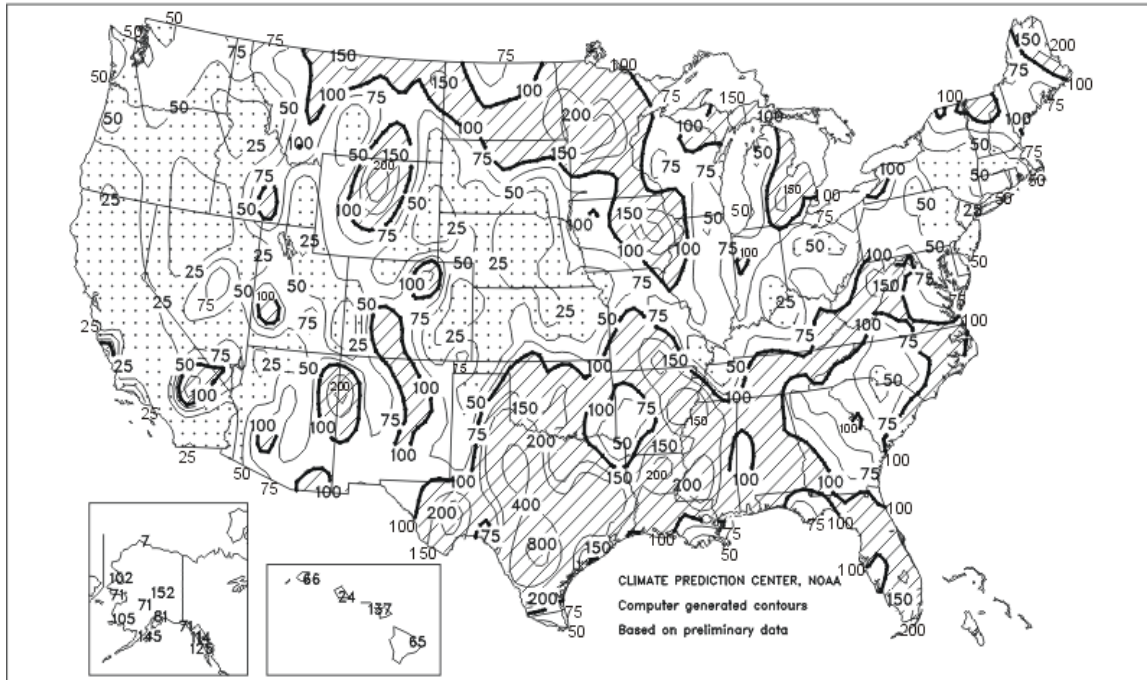
¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.

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



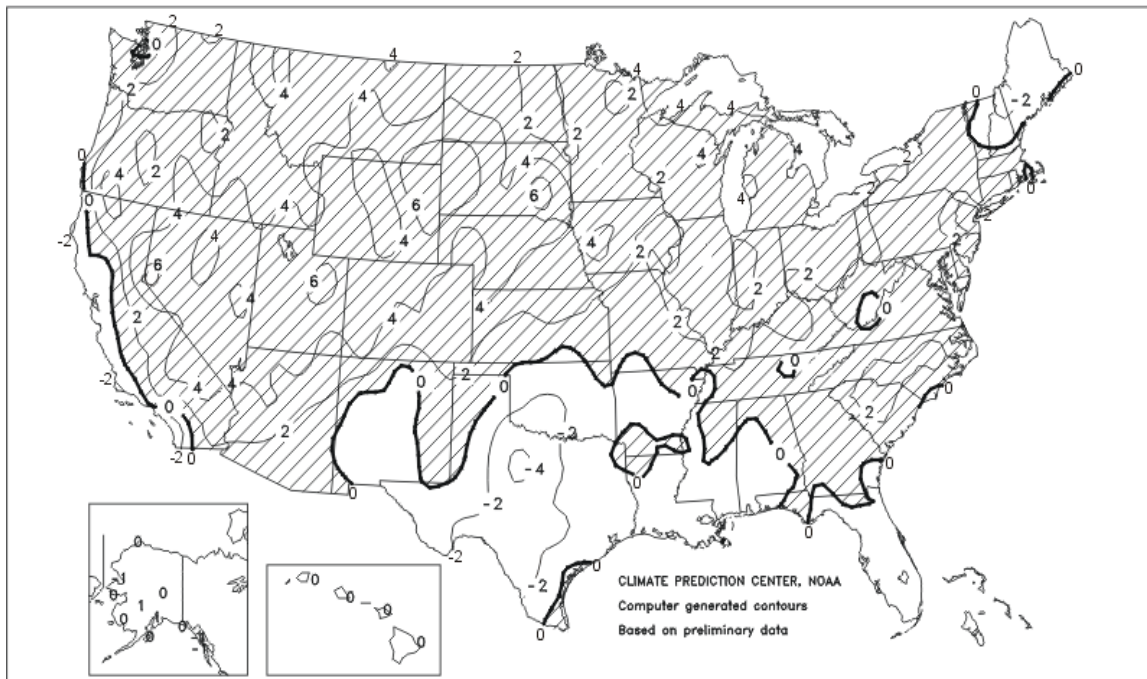
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

July 2002



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

July 2002



July Weather Summary

Very warm, dry weather depleted topsoil moisture and increased stress on summer crops in the eastern Corn Belt, while hot, dry conditions severely stressed reproductive and grain-filling corn and soybeans along the western edge of the Corn Belt. In contrast, wet weather prevailed in the upper Mississippi Valley, including much of Minnesota and Iowa. Meanwhile on the Plains, drought and excessive heat continued to adversely affect pastures and dryland summer crops in South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and much of Kansas. Somewhat more favorable conditions existed on the southern Plains due to widespread showers, and across parts of Montana and North Dakota because of scattered showers and a late-month cooling trend. Farther west, hot, dry weather stressed dryland agriculture and contributed to an increase in wildfire activity across the interior Northwest. Meanwhile, monsoon showers eased irrigation demands, aided wildfire containment efforts, and provided limited relief from long-term drought in the Four Corners region. Isolated mid- to late-month showers also helped to ease the effects of a record-setting heat wave that struck the Great Basin and Intermountain West from July 10-14. Farther east, record rainfall and flooding struck south-central Texas in early July, and an overall wet pattern continued for the remainder of the month across the South, particularly in Texas and Florida. In the Atlantic Coast region, however, above-normal temperatures and only isolated showers led to drought intensification as far south as northern Georgia.

Monthly temperatures across the South ranged from as much as 3 degrees F above normal in the southern Mid-Atlantic region to 3 degrees F below normal in central Texas. Readings also averaged as much as 3 degrees F below normal at a few locations in northern New England and along the California coast. Hotter-than-normal weather prevailed across the remainder of the country, boosting July temperatures generally 1 to 5 degrees F above normal in the Corn Belt and 3 to 7 degrees F above normal in the Great Basin, Intermountain West, interior Northwest, and the Plains' core drought area.

July Crop Summary

Above-normal temperatures promoted rapid phenological crop development across most of the Nation during July, but moisture shortages stunted vegetative growth and stressed reproductive crop development in many areas. Crop stress was most severe in the western Corn Belt, central Great Plains, Ohio Valley, and Atlantic Coastal Plain. Meanwhile, most crops along the Gulf Coast and adjacent areas of the interior southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast benefited from above-normal precipitation. Abundant rainfall also aided crop development through much of the central and upper Mississippi Valley. However, hail, strong winds, and flooding damaged some fields in south-central Texas and parts of the northern Red River Valley. Harvest of winter wheat and spring sown small grains progressed with few delays in the Corn Belt and Great Plains. Rain periodically interrupted harvest of mature summer crops along the Gulf Coast.

On July 28, seventy-seven percent of the Nation's corn acreage was at or beyond the silking stage and 15 percent was at or beyond the dough stage. Both stages were slightly behind their 5-year averages of 78 and 16 percent, respectively. Fields entered the silking stage earlier than normal in the western Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the northern Great Plains, especially in Iowa and Minnesota. In the central and eastern Corn Belt, fields rapidly advanced to the silking stage after mid-month, but progress remained well behind normal in Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and slightly behind normal in Illinois. Acreage at or beyond the dough stage was mostly confined to the southern Great Plains, Southeast, and along the southern edge of the Corn Belt, until late in the month. Conditions steadily deteriorated across the Corn Belt, as hot weather and below-normal precipitation stressed fields in many areas. Along the middle and upper Mississippi River Valley precipitation was adequate to support healthy development, but fields along and adjacent to the western edge of the Corn Belt were severely stressed by moisture shortages.

Seventy-six percent of the soybean acreage was blooming, and 34 percent was setting pods on July 28. Acreage at the bloom stage slightly trailed the 77-percent average for this date, but acreage setting pods equaled the 5-year average. Above-normal temperatures accelerated biological development across the Corn Belt and Great Plains during July, but vegetative growth was stunted by moisture shortages in most areas. Fields entered the bloom stage and began setting pods later than normal in most areas east of the Mississippi River. Meanwhile, progress exceeded the 5-year average in most areas of the western Corn Belt and Great Plains. Development was most advanced in Iowa and North Dakota, where nearly all of the acreage was blooming and about two-thirds was setting pods by the end of the month. Fields entered the bloom stage and began setting pods more than 1 week later than normal in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Late-month rains

accelerated vegetative growth across much of the Corn Belt, but the most beneficial precipitation was in the middle and upper Mississippi Valley.

Cotton development progressed near normal during July, with 94 percent of the acreage at or beyond the squaring stage and 73 percent setting bolls by July 28. Above-normal temperatures promoted rapid biological development in the Southeast, Southwest, and lower Mississippi Valley, while below-normal temperatures limited biological development through much of the southern Great Plains. Despite rapid advancement during July, development remained mostly behind normal in the interior Mississippi Valley. Meanwhile, biological development progressed ahead of normal in most areas of the Southeast, with fields squaring and setting bolls much earlier than normal in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. In the Southwest, fields developed well ahead of normal in Arizona and slightly ahead of normal in California. Frequent afternoon thunderstorms provided adequate moisture for development through much of the Southeast, although parts of the Atlantic Coastal Plain remained unfavorably dry. In Texas, some fields suffered due to excessive rainfall. Near the end of the month, producers along the Gulf Coast applied defoliant and picked mature fields.

The winter wheat harvest progressed ahead of normal throughout the month and was 88 percent complete on July 28. Mostly dry weather aided harvest progress across the central Great Plains and eastern Corn Belt during the first half of the month. In Kansas, harvest was finished by July 7. Elsewhere, widespread showers briefly slowed progress in Indiana, but harvest neared completion far ahead of normal in Colorado and Nebraska. Hot weather promoted maturation across the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest most of the month and dry weather supported harvest after mid-month, especially in South Dakota. Harvest also accelerated in Michigan. As the end of the month approached, harvest neared completion in Michigan and South Dakota. In Idaho and Montana, harvest gained momentum late in the month, but progress lagged behind normal, especially in Montana.

Ninety-six percent of the barley and 97 percent of the spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage on July 28. Normally, 97 percent of the barley and spring wheat would be headed by this date. Above normal temperatures promoted rapid biological development across the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest during most of the month. However, moisture shortages stunted vegetative growth in less advanced fields and hampered grain-filling in more advanced fields, especially in South Dakota. Nearly all of the barley and spring wheat fields were headed in Minnesota and Washington by mid-month. Most of South Dakota's spring wheat was also headed by mid-month. In Idaho and Montana, barley and spring wheat fields entered the heading stage later than normal. Near the end of the month, the spring wheat harvest rapidly accelerated in South Dakota and was far ahead of normal on July 28.

Ninety-five percent of the oat crop was heading on July 21, matching the average for this date. Hot weather promoted rapid biological development in the northern Great Plains and Corn Belt during most of the month. Fields matured ahead of normal in Iowa and Nebraska. Meanwhile, heading neared completion ahead of normal in Minnesota and the Dakotas, but later than normal in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Harvest accelerated after mid-month, and progressed with few delays in most areas. By July 28, harvest was 36 percent complete, compared with the average of 27 percent. Progress was far ahead of normal in Iowa and South Dakota, but lagged behind normal in Ohio. Elsewhere, harvest neared completion in Nebraska, gained momentum in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and began in North Dakota.

Rice development during July was behind last year's pace, but heading advanced ahead of the 5-year average. Fields entered the heading stage more than 1 week ahead of normal along the western Gulf Coast. In the interior Mississippi Delta, progress was slightly behind normal before mid-month and slightly ahead of normal after mid-month. Some early-planted Texas and Louisiana fields were ripe by mid-month, and a few were drained and harvested. After mid-month, fields rapidly entered the heading stage in the interior Mississippi Delta. By the end of the month, about one-half of the acreage was headed, and many fields along the Gulf Coast were ripe. On July 28, harvest was 14 and 6 percent complete in Louisiana and Texas, respectively.

Sorghum development progressed near normal during July, with 49 percent at or beyond the heading stage and 22 percent turning color on July 28. Above-normal temperatures accelerated biological development in the central and northern Great Plains and Corn Belt, but increasing moisture shortages stunted vegetative growth, especially in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Meanwhile, cooler than normal weather limited biological progress in the southern Great Plains. In the lower Mississippi Valley, fields

rapidly entered the heading stage early in the month, and quickly approached maturity near the end of the month. In Texas, 39 percent was mature and 30 percent was harvested on July 28.

The peanut crop developed ahead of normal across most of the Southeast and southern Great Plains, with 89 percent of the acreage pegging on July 28, compared with the 5-year average of 85 percent. Pegging accelerated along the Atlantic Coastal Plain early in the month and gained momentum along the Gulf Coast and southern Great Plains near mid-month. Dryland fields were periodically stressed by moisture shortages, especially along the Atlantic Coastal Plain, but near-normal temperatures and precipitation maintained crop conditions across most of the Southeast. In the southern Great Plains, some fields were damaged by excessive rain.

Corn for grain: Corn planted for all purposes, at 78.8 million acres, is up 4 percent from 2001. This is down 100,000 acres from the June Acreage Report. The August surveys showed farmers in Illinois did not plant all of their intended acres. U.S. farmers expect to harvest 71.0 million acres of corn for grain, down 1 percent from June, but up 3 percent from 2001. Area to be harvested for grain was reduced in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and North Carolina because of extreme drought conditions.

The August 1 corn objective yield data indicate the second highest stalk count on record for the combined seven Objective Yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin). However, indicated ears per acre are at the lowest level since 1997.

As of July 30, forty-two percent of the crop was rated good to excellent, a drop of 20 percentage points from the end of June and 22 percentage points behind a year ago. Very warm and dry weather in July increased stress on the corn crop in the eastern Corn Belt, while Iowa and Minnesota received timely rains. Temperatures in Nebraska, Kansas, and the Dakotas were very hot during the important pollination stage. Therefore, ears in these States didn't fill or fully develop to varying degrees. Higher yields are forecast in Michigan with the State rebounding from last year's drought. Also, yields are forecast to be higher in Colorado as more higher yielding irrigated acres are expected to be harvested for grain when compared to normal.

Corn planting progress was slow in the southern, central, and eastern Corn Belt, as storms were frequent in the lower Missouri, middle Mississippi, and Ohio River Valleys. Favorable conditions allowed planting to progress much faster in the northern and western Corn Belt, Great Plains, Southeast, and Atlantic Coastal Plain. Throughout most of May, corn planting was 2-4 weeks behind normal across the southern Corn Belt. However, planting was near complete, ahead of the 5-year average, by late May in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Dakota's. Germination and emergence were hampered throughout the Corn Belt by excessive moisture in the east and by cooler weather in the west. Warmer, drier weather in June allowed conditions to improve.

Sorghum: The first production forecast for the 2002 crop year is 380 million bushels, down 26 percent from 2001. If realized, this will be the lowest production since 1956. Based on August 1 conditions, the sorghum yield is forecast at 50.3 bushels per acre, down 9.6 bushels from last year. Yield decreases are expected in 9 of the top 11 producing States, mainly in the western part of the growing area. Kansas, the leading sorghum producer, is expecting a yield of 48, fourteen bushels lower than last year. Texas, the second leading sorghum producer, expects a yield of 46, four bushels below last year.

Sorghum planted for all purposes in 2002 is estimated at 9.29 million acres, unchanged from the June estimate. Acreage expected to be harvested for grain, at 7.55 million acres, is down 5 percent from the June estimate and down 12 percent from the 2001 harvested acreage. Kansas producers expect to harvest 3.10 million acres for grain, down 650,000 acres from 2001. Colorado producers expect to harvest 150,000 acres for grain, which is down 70,000 acres from a year ago. The central Great Plains and High Plains were experiencing extremely dry conditions, resulting in higher than normal abandonment and forage uses. Texas expects to harvest 2.60 million acres, up 200,000 from June, due to the favorable growing conditions.

Sorghum development progressed near normal during July, with 49 percent at or beyond the heading stage and 22 percent turning color on July 28. Above-normal temperatures accelerated development in the central and northern Great Plains and Corn Belt, but increasing moisture shortages stunted vegetative growth,

especially in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Meanwhile, cooler than normal weather slowed progress in the southern Great Plains. In the lower Mississippi Valley, fields rapidly entered the heading stage early in the month, and quickly approached maturity near the end of the month.

As of the week ending July 28, twenty-four percent of the sorghum crop was rated good to excellent. This is 14 percentage points lower than a year earlier, due to dry conditions in central Great Plains and High Plains areas.

Oats: Production for 2002 is forecast at 143 million bushels, 3 percent less than the July 1 forecast, but 22 percent above last year's 117 million bushels. Area for harvest is estimated at 2.63 million acres, unchanged from July 1, but 38 percent more than last year. The forecasted yield is 54.2 bushels per acre, 1.9 bushels below the July 1 forecast and down 7.1 bushels from 2001. If realized, this would be the lowest yield since 1991.

Hot weather promoted rapid biological development in the Great Plains and Corn Belt during most of the month. However, increasing moisture shortages limited vegetative growth in some areas, especially along the western edge of the Corn Belt and through most of the central and northern High Plains. Hot, dry weather also limited crop potential in the central and eastern Corn Belt, Pacific Northwest, and Northeast. Meanwhile, many fields in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Red River Valley were damaged by excessive rain and flooding.

Barley: Production for 2002 is forecast at 252 million bushels, down 5 percent from the July forecast, but 1 percent above 2001. Based on August 1 conditions, producers expect to harvest an average of 55.9 bushels per acre, down 3.1 bushels from July and down 2.3 bushels from last year. Area harvested, at 4.50 million acres, is unchanged from the July estimate, but up 210,000 acres from 2001.

Declines in yield and production were concentrated on the northern Great Plains States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Three States outside the northern Great Plains, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Utah also posted declines. Hot and dry conditions during July brought about the decline in yield and production prospects for the barley crop.

By July 28, Idaho, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Washington crop progress was equal to or ahead of the 5 year average, but Montana lagged behind the average. Above normal temperatures promoted rapid biological development across the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest during most of the month. However, moisture shortages stunted vegetative growth, especially in South Dakota. Barley condition on July 28 was rated 78 percent fair to good for the 5 major producing States.

Winter Wheat: Acres harvested for grain are forecast at 29.8 million, unchanged from last month, but down 5 percent from last year. Harvest progress in the 18 major producing States had reached 88 percent complete by July 28. This is 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Hard Red Winter (HRW) harvest was virtually complete in the central and southern Great Plains. Harvest was complete in most Soft Red Winter (SRW) States.

Forecasted head counts from the Objective Yield surveys in the six HRW States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are virtually unchanged from last month while weight per head is down slightly. Head count forecasts are below average in Colorado, Kansas, and Texas. Montana and Nebraska have above average head counts, while counts are near normal in Oklahoma. Drought conditions in Colorado and Nebraska have led to near record low head weights. Forecasted head weights are also below average in Kansas and Montana, where the crop has also been hampered by dry conditions. Harvest went smoothly in Colorado, reaching completion about 2 weeks ahead of normal. Harvest was nearly complete in South Dakota by the end of July, far ahead of the 5-year average.

Harvest revealed yields much lower than previously expected in Indiana, due largely to excessive moisture during the flowering stage. In contrast, growers in Delaware and Maryland recorded higher than expected yields. Record yields are forecast in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Collective head counts in the SRW Objective Yield States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are about the same as last month and far above average. Collective head weights are lower than last month and well below average.

The Pacific Northwest (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) experienced hot, dry weather throughout July. In Idaho, temperatures during July were extremely hot and very little rain was received. Winter wheat conditions in Oregon continued to decline during the month. Harvested yields in Washington are much lower than previously expected.

Durum Wheat: Area harvested for grain is forecast at 2.69 million acres, unchanged from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. With the exception of the northeast and north central districts, most of North Dakota has received below normal precipitation during the growing season. As of July 28, thirty-seven percent of the North Dakota crop was rated good to excellent, 26 points lower than the beginning of July.

Other Spring Wheat: Area harvested for grain is forecast at 15.2 million acres, unchanged from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. Acreage was 15 percent harvested as of August 4 in the six major producing States, 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest had begun in all six States.

Spotty frost and hail damage has been reported in Idaho, but should not significantly impact the statewide yield. Heavy rainfall in Minnesota has resulted in some drowned out areas, uneven stands, and heavy weed infestation. Weather conditions during July in Montana were almost a complete opposite of June. During the month of July, Montana experienced very hot conditions with temperatures routinely over 100 degrees and most days in the 90 degree range. Condition ratings in North Dakota declined during July due to persistent hot, dry weather.

Peanuts: Production is forecast at 4.11 billion pounds, down 4 percent from last year's crop, but 26 percent above 2000. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.43 million acres, 1 percent above the June estimate and up 1 percent from 2001. Yields are expected to average 2,885 pounds 144 pounds below last year, but up 441 pounds from 2000.

Production in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) is expected to total 2.41 billion pounds, down 5 percent from last year's level. Expected acreage for harvest, at 849,500 acres, is up 6 percent from the previous year. Yields in the four-State area are expected to average 2,835 pounds per acre, 300 pounds below 2001. As of July 28, peanut development in Alabama was 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average with 84 percent of the acreage rated in fair to good condition. In Georgia, crop development was 2 percentage points ahead normal, and condition on July 28 was 79 percent fair to good. The peanut crop in Florida and South Carolina was rated mostly fair to good.

The Virginia-North Carolina production is forecast at 448 million pounds, down 24 percent from 2001. Area for harvest is expected to total 158,000 acres, down 20 percent from the previous year. Yield is forecast at 2,837 pounds, down 157 pounds from last year. As of July 28, the Virginia peanut crop rated 86 percent fair to good. North Carolina's peanuts crop was rated 84 percent fair to good. Development of the peanut crop in Virginia was 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average on July 28. Development in North Carolina was 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

The Southwest peanut production (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 1.26 billion pounds, up 8 percent from 2001. The region's acreage for harvest, at 418,000 acres, is 2 percent above the 2001 level. Harvested acres in Texas were increased from 310,000 acres to 330,000 acres. Beneficial rainfall on dryland peanuts will lead to less abandonment. Yields are expected to average 3,005 pounds for the region, 168 pounds above 2001. Seventy-three percent of the Texas crop was rated in good to excellent condition on July 28. Development of Texas peanuts was 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average on July 28.

Rice: Production is forecast at 206 million cwt, down 3 percent from 2001, but 8 percent above 2000. Area for harvest is expected to total 3.23 million acres, unchanged from the June acreage estimate, but down 3 percent from last year. Rice plantings, at 3.25 million acres, were also unchanged from the June estimate. Yields are forecast at 6,393 pounds per acre, down 36 pounds from 2001.

As of July 28, crop development was ahead of normal in all rice producing States (Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas). Forty-eight percent of the rice was headed compared with the 5-year average of 41 percent. Rice harvest is underway in Louisiana and Texas. Crop condition was rated at 82 percent fair to good across the rice producing States.

Soybeans: Revised area planted at 73.0 million acres, is up slightly from June, but down 1 percent from 2001. Survey data indicated Illinois farmers planted 100,000 more soybean acres, but Ohio's planted area was reduced 50,000 acres. U.S. farmers expect to harvest 72.0 million acres, unchanged from June Acreage Report, but down 1 percent from last year.

Planting of the 2002 soybean crop was nearly complete by June 23. Ninety-seven percent had been planted by June 23, compared to 95 percent a year ago and the average. Planting in most States was ahead of normal at the end of June. However, planting in the eastern Corn Belt lagged behind normal during the month of June. In the seven major soybean producing States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio), the average planting date was 5 days behind last year, but the same as 1998 and 1999.

As of July 28, forty-five percent of the soybean crop was rated good to excellent, 15 percentage points less than the same week in 2001. During July, moisture shortages limited growth in the western Corn Belt, central Great Plains, Ohio Valley, and Atlantic Coast States. Above normal temperatures accelerated development across most of the Nation, but below normal temperatures limited progress in southern Great Plains and Mississippi Delta. By the end of July, 76 percent of the crop was blooming, the same as last year, but 1 percentage point behind the average. Thirty-four percent of the acreage was setting pods, 1 percentage point behind last year, but equal to the 5-year average. Acreage blooming and setting pods were most advanced in Arkansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Tennessee.

Yield declines are forecast in most the Objective Yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio). Large decreases from last year are expected in Indiana and Nebraska, while higher yields are expected in Iowa and Minnesota. Of the twenty-two non-Objective Yield States, yields in fourteen States are expected to be lower than in 2001. Large decreases are expected in Kansas, Kentucky, and Virginia. Higher yields are expected in Michigan, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Cotton: Upland cotton growers planted 14.1 million acres, down 9 percent from a year ago. Growers are expected to harvest 12.8 million acres, down 5 percent from 2001. American-Pima cotton producers planted 264,500 acres, down 5,500 acres from last year. Expected harvested area, at 263,400 acres, is down 2 percent from last year.

Cotton farmers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) rated the condition of the cotton as mostly fair to good. Development has been ahead of average, especially in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. Ideal planting conditions allowed growers to plant early. Abnormally dry, hot summer weather, however, has stressed the crop across Virginia and the Carolinas.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) experienced unseasonably cool temperatures during May and delayed planting well into June, primarily in Tennessee. Farther south, producers had ideal planting weather until early May when rain delayed planting for a couple of weeks. June had above normal temperatures which allowed the cotton development to catch up to near average levels. Cooler temperatures and rain boosted crop condition in early July.

Upland cotton producers in Texas and Oklahoma were able to plant most of their cotton at near normal pace. Lack of precipitation on the High Plains delayed some seeding due to excessively dry fields. Hot, dry conditions prevailed throughout June and July. Irrigated fields responded well to the weather, but non-irrigated acres wilted and some stands were abandoned or replanted to alternative crops. Hail storms also wiped out limited acreage in the High Plains.

Upland cotton planting in California and Arizona progressed ahead of average and wrapped up by the later part of May. Excellent growing conditions allowed the crop to develop ahead of average, especially in Arizona. Producers have rated their cotton crop in mostly good to excellent condition throughout the season.

American-Pima production is forecast at 689,000 bales, down 2 percent from last year's output. The decrease in production is attributed to a decrease in acreage. The U.S. Pima yield is forecast at 1,256 pounds per harvested acre, slightly above the previous year. California growers are expected to yield a record high 1,300 pounds per acre.

Ginnings totaled 55,600 running bales prior to August 1, compared with 99,000 running bales ginned prior to the same date last year and 244,750 running bales in 2000.

Dry Beans: Dry edible bean production is forecast at 27.2 million cwt in 2002, up 39 percent from last year and 3 percent above two years ago. This is the largest dry bean crop since 1999 when production was 33.1 million cwt. This increase is a rebound from last year's drought reduced production in eastern and central States.

Acreage adjustments since the June Acreage Report raised planted acreage estimates 1 percent but reduced harvested expectations by 3 percent. Planted area is now estimated at 1.87 million acres, 31 percent above last year and 7 percent greater than two years ago. This large planted acreage increase is directly related to the high prices growers received for last year's crop. Harvested acreage is forecast at 1.69 million acres, up 36 percent from last year and 5 percent above 2000. The average U.S. yield is forecast at 1,609 pounds per acre, a gain of 37 pounds from last year but 34 pounds less than two years ago. New York and the midwestern States, especially Michigan, are looking for favorable dry bean crops after last year's drought. Yields are expected to be down in most Plains States where hot weather has reduced pod set. With the exception of Oregon, western States are experiencing favorable growing seasons.

Production is expected to be above last year in 12 of the 18 producing States. These increases are mostly a result of higher acreage, and better growing conditions in Michigan and New York. Michigan's production forecast is up more than fivefold. North Dakota's prospects are up 52 percent. New York expects a 71 percent gain and Washington growers look for a 49 percent increase. Minnesota's dry bean crop should be up 38 percent from a year ago. Increases in other States range from 24 percent in Idaho, to 20 percent in Wisconsin and Wyoming. Michigan's beans got off to a good start and have been aided by late July rains. Heavy July rains flooded additional acreage in North Dakota and Minnesota, further reducing their harvested acres. North Dakota beans are later than normal. The season is also late in New York with variable growing conditions. However, crop conditions are significantly better than last year when drought reduced the crop. Farther west, hot, dry weather hurt dry beans across the southern Rockies and into the Plains States. Production is down this year in Nebraska, South Dakota, New Mexico, and Oregon. Dryland acres in Utah and Colorado are under extreme stress and many have been abandoned.

U.S. planted acres of black, navy, and pinto beans are up 106 percent, 58 percent, and 46 percent from last year, respectively. Limas beans are up 68 percent for baby and 28 percent for large. Kidney beans are up 2 percent for light and 19 percent for dark. Pink and small red acreages are up 75 and 69 percent, respectively. Garbanzo acreage has fallen 46 percent because of low prices. Great northern acreage is down 9 percent, cranberry and small white are down 21 and 22 percent, respectively, while blackeyes are off 1 percent. Pinto beans make up 43 percent of planted dry bean acreage this year; navies account for 18 percent; blacks 10 percent; kidney beans combine for 8 percent; and great northern have slipped to 5 percent. The remaining 16 percent are distributed among the other classes.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures: Production is forecast at 74.6 million tons, down 7 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 3.09 tons, down 0.28 ton from last year. Harvested area is 24.1 million acres, unchanged from the June estimate, but up 1 percent from 2001.

The decrease in yields, compared to 2001, is due to the poor growing conditions experienced in most areas of the country during July. The yield in all but 6 States is at or below last year's level. Growers in the central and northern Great Plains are experiencing severe drought conditions. Yields in Kansas are down 1.2 tons from last year, while yields in North and South Dakota are down 1.0 tons from last year.

Other Hay: The first production forecast for 2002 is 78.0 million tons, up 2 percent from 2001. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 1.92 tons per acre, down slightly from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 40.6 million acres, unchanged from the June estimate, but up 2 percent from 2001.

Drought and excessive heat continued to adversely affect the hay crop in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, with all expecting yield decreases from last year. Above-normal temperatures and only isolated showers in the Southeast and Atlantic Coast States have reduced expected yields when compared to last year.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco production for 2002 is forecast at 922 million pounds, down 7 percent from 2001 and 12 percent below 2000. If realized, this will be the smallest crop since 1908. Revised area for harvest in 2002 is forecast at 435,460 acres, up 1 percent from 2001. Yields for 2002 are expected to average 2,117 pounds per acre, 176 pounds lower than a year ago. Yield prospects in North Carolina, the leading tobacco producing State, are averaging lower than last year by 243 pounds. Kentucky, the second leading State, expects yields to average 41 pounds lower than a year ago.

Flue-cured production is expected to total 534 million pounds, up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 8 percent from 2001. Growers plan to harvest 248,800 acres in 2002, up 4 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 2,144 pounds per acre, up 12 pounds from the July 1 forecast but 288 pounds lower than the previous year. Timely rainfall in North Carolina's eastern coastal region, the State's largest producing area, contributed to the increase from July 1. Dry weather and the tomato spotted wilt virus, particularly in the Carolinas and Georgia, have stressed the crop, causing lower expected yields than last year.

Fire-cured production is expected to total 32.3 million pounds, down 29 percent from 2001. Growers plan to harvest 11,000 acres, 25 percent below a year ago. The expected average yield is 2,932 pounds per acre, 164 pounds lower than the previous year.

Burley production is expected to total 327 million pounds, 2 percent below a year ago. Yields are expected to average 2,022 pounds per acre, down 11 pounds from 2001. Burley growers plan to harvest 161,500 acres, 2 percent below a year ago. Kentucky's acreage, at 104,000, is 1 percent below last year. Dry weather and disease pressure, particularly black shank and blue mold, have caused increased stress on the tobacco crop.

Southern Maryland Belt tobacco production is expected to total 4.85 million pounds, down 9 percent from 2001. Average yields are expected to decrease 3 pounds from last year. A total of 3,000 acres is expected to be harvested this year, down 9 percent from 2001.

Dark air-cured production is expected to total 10.4 million pounds, down 26 percent from 2001. Growers plan to harvest 3,960 acres, 22 percent less than last year. Yields are expected to average 2,623 pounds per acre, down 159 pounds from last year.

All Cigar types production is expected to total 14.3 million pounds, up 5 percent from last year. Overall yield is expected to average 1,984 pounds per acre, up 37 pounds from 2001. Growers of Cigar type tobacco plan to harvest 7,200 acres, 3 percent above a year ago.

Sugarbeets: Production for 2002 is forecast at 27.6 million tons. If realized, this would be 7 percent above last year's production. Growers in the 12 sugarbeet-producing States expect to harvest 1.35 million acres, 1 percent less than the June estimate, but 9 percent more than last year. The yield is forecast at 20.4 tons per acre, 0.3 ton below 2001.

Fields in the northern Red River Valley experienced plant damage due to a frost in late-May and excessive rain and flooding in July. In addition, many fields suffered due to frequent strong winds and weed pressure. In the central and northern High Plains, hot, dry weather and irrigation restrictions limited vegetative growth during July. Crop prospects remained good in Idaho, despite abnormally high replanting in May and isolated hail damage. In Michigan, near normal precipitation supported vegetative growth during July, but stands were spotty and uneven in many fields. Weed and disease pressures also limited crop potential in Michigan.

Sugarcane: Production is forecast at 35.5 million tons, 3 percent above last year. Sugarcane growers intend to harvest 1.02 million acres for sugar and seed during the 2002 crop year, 1 percent less than last year's final harvested acres. Yield is forecast at 34.7 tons per acre, 1.1 ton above 2001. Ample rainfall supported rapid vegetative growth of most sugarcane fields along the Gulf Coast during June and July.

Prunes and Plums: Production in Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 15,200 tons, down 28 percent from last year and 36 percent below 2000. The Oregon forecast, at 7,000 tons, is down 22 percent from 2001 and 30 percent below 2000. Cold, wet weather conditions during pollination reduced fruit set for the 2002 season. Washington's forecast, at 6,000 tons, is up 7 percent from 2001 but 12 percent below 2000. Despite poor pollinating weather and frost that hurt Washington's prune and plum crop,

production in 2002 is expected to be above last year's hail reduced crop. Idaho's expected production is 2,000 tons, down 33 percent from the 2001 crop and 43 percent below the 2000 production level. The 2002 Idaho prune and plum crop was damaged by frost in May which reduced fruit set. Michigan expects to produce 200 tons, down 94 percent from both the 2001 and 2000 crop seasons. The 2002 Michigan prune and plum crop was devastated by poor weather this spring. An above normal week of temperatures in April advanced bud development. This was followed by numerous frosts that killed flower buds and cold weather that hampered pollination.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 3.14 million pounds for July, 11 percent higher than last month but 21 percent below a year ago. Area in crop totaled 2,270 acres, 3 percent higher than last month but 36 percent less than a year ago. Harvested area totaled 1,735 acres, virtually unchanged from last month but 14 percent below July 2001.

Weather conditions in July were variable with scattered showers and sunshine over major papaya producing areas. Non-irrigated orchards have adequate soil moisture.

Hops: Hop production in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 56.4 million pounds, down 16 percent from last year and 17 percent less than the 2000 crop. Acreage strung for harvest, at 29,282 acres, is 18 percent below 2001 and 19 percent less than two years ago. Most of the drop in this year's acreage can be attributed to a voluntary acreage reduction program in Washington. Yield is estimated at 1,927 pounds per acre for the Pacific Northwest, 66 pounds more than 2001 and 56 pounds above 2000.

Washington's yield is forecast at 2,040 pounds per acre, 112 pounds more than last year. Oregon's yield is forecast at 1,750 pounds per acre, down 125 pounds from 2001. In Idaho, yields are expected to average 1,540 pounds per acre, 211 pounds higher than a year ago. Only Idaho is forecasting an increase in total production over the 2001 crop.

In Washington, hop conditions and development have been mostly normal to above normal. Drought and water acquisition are not concerns this season. Harvest is expected to be underway by August 15 and in full swing by the end of the month. Cool, wet, and windy spring conditions coupled with a significant increase in unstrung and untreated hop yards, were very conducive to powdery mildew development. However, growers were proactive and began their treatments early enough to keep the spread of powdery mildew to a minimum. As the temperatures increased in July, few problems persisted.

In Oregon, crop growth was slightly behind this season, due to cool spring temperatures. As the summer progressed, some varieties caught up with normal development, while some remain behind. Conditions in Idaho have been good this year with adequate water and hot, dry weather. There could be some crop stress if the hot weather persists.

Olives: The 2002 California olive crop is forecast at 90,000 tons, 33 percent below the previous year's crop of 134,000 tons but 70 percent above the 2000 production. Due to the alternate bearing nature of olives, the decrease was expected. Weather conditions also contributed to a smaller crop. Many groves encountered cold weather just as buds were forming on the trees. Growers expect the Manzanillo variety to account for 71 percent of the total production. The Servillano variety is expected to contribute 17 percent. The Ascolano variety is expected to be 6 percent of production while the Mission variety is expected to be 2 percent. All Other varieties make up the difference.

Peaches: The August 2002 forecast of U.S. peach production is 2.53 billion pounds, 1 percent below the July forecast but 4 percent above 2001. Michigan decreased their expectations for the 2002 crop from 14.0 million pounds to 13.0 million pounds. South Carolina also decreased their production forecast by 20.0 million pounds to 140.0 million. Washington increased their forecast to 55.0 million from 50.0 million pounds, while New Jersey and Pennsylvania were unchanged from July at 65.0 million and 60.0 million pounds, respectively.

The peach crop in Michigan was adversely affected by multiple spring frosts. A week of warm weather in April advanced bud development. The warm week was followed by numerous frosts that killed flower buds and cold weather that hampered bee activity. Drought since the July forecast has further dampened an already dismal crop. During July, the New Jersey peach crop experienced generally favorable growing conditions. The Pennsylvania peach crop looks good but is in need of rain. The Plum Pox virus is being monitored closely but only small

acreage has been taken out of production this year. Dry weather in South Carolina has continued to reduce fruit size and erode yields from a peach crop which early in the season was expected to be the largest in a few years. Generally good weather during July in Washington's peach growing areas has increased crop prospects.

The U.S. Freestone crop, as of August 1, is forecast at 1.48 billion pounds, virtually unchanged from 2001 but 4 percent below 2000. The California Freestone crop stands at 830 million pounds, up 7 percent from last year and 5 percent above 2000.

California's Clingstone crop is 1.05 billion pounds, 10 percent above last year but 1 percent below the 2000 season.

Apples: The first production forecast for the 2002 crop year is 9.21 billion pounds, down 4 percent from last year and 14 percent below 2000. Decreased production in the Eastern and Central States more than offset projected increases in the Western States.

The Western States (AZ, CA, CO, ID, OR, UT, WA) production is forecast at 6.40 billion pounds, up 5 percent from 2001 but down 10 percent from 2000. Washington, which makes up 60 percent of the U.S. forecast, is expecting 5.50 billion pounds of apples, up 8 percent from 2001 but down 8 percent from two years ago. Development of the apple crop in Washington is progressing well after the State experienced a late spring and less than optimal weather during pollination. Despite the losses in crop size from weather this year, the 2001 crop season had heavier weather related losses. Colorado and Arizona are the only other Western States forecasting increased production from last year. All of the other Western States reported decreased production from the 2001 crop year. Factors causing the decrease in production are cited as a late frost, a cool, late spring with poor weather for pollination, and dry summer time conditions.

Production in the Eastern States (CT, GA, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, VT, VA, WV) is forecast at 1.95 billion pounds, down 16 percent from last season and 18 percent below 2000. Production decreased for all of the Eastern States except for Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Rhode Island and Maine. New York's production forecast at 720 million pounds was down 28 percent from both last year and 2000. Pennsylvania expects production to be 470 million pounds, down 2 percent from last season. Virginia's production, at 250 million pounds, is down 19 percent from 2001. A cool spring with heavy frost damage affected most of the Eastern States. Some States also reported hail and drought as factors limiting crop size. The South Atlantic States were not hampered as much by the cool spring or frost and are rebounding from last year's low production.

Production in the Central States (AR, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, OH, TN, WI) is forecast at 860 million pounds, down 30 percent from last season and 26 percent below 2000. Michigan's forecast was decreased by 37 percent from 2001 and down 31 percent from 2000. All of the Central States except Kansas and Arkansas are forecasting decreases in production from last year due to a cool, wet spring with damaging late frosts followed by dry conditions in the summer.

Pears: U.S. pear production for 2002 is forecast at 944,550 tons, down 6 percent from last year and 2 percent below 2000. Bartlett pear production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 510,000 tons, 1 percent higher than the June forecast but 7 percent less than a year ago. Other pear production in the Pacific Coast States is expected to total 415,000 tons, 5 percent below last year and 1 percent less than 2000.

Bartlett production for California is forecast at 260,000 tons, unchanged from the June forecast but 5 percent below 2001. Pears in the Linden district suffered some hail damage. In the Sacramento River district, fruit is not sizing up to expectations. In other growing regions, production appears to be heavy, though there are some concerns about codling moth worms in Mendocino County. For most areas, quality has been reported as good to excellent. Production in Oregon is forecast at 70,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast and the same as the previous year. Late frost in Oregon had minimal affect in most locations. In Washington, Bartlett production is forecast at 180,000 tons, a 3 percent increase from the June forecast but 10 percent lower than last year. Irrigation supplies are not a concern this year as snow pack and rainfall amounts have been adequate. Harvest is expected to begin mid-August.

Other pear production in California is forecast at 30,000 tons, unchanged from both 2001 and 2000. Harvesting of Bosc and Hosui pears is underway. The development of the Asian pear crop is reported good.

In Oregon, other pear production is forecast at 160,000 tons, unchanged from both last year and 2000. Production in Washington is forecast at 225,000 tons, 9 percent below a year ago and 2 percent below 2000. Freezing temperatures near the end of April and early May caused damage to the Bosc pears in Okanogan county.

The pear crop in New York is forecast at 10,000 tons, down 9 percent from last year and 31 percent less than two years ago. Frost following an extremely warm spell in mid-April caused varying degrees of damage. Pennsylvania pear production is forecast at 5,300 tons, 4 percent below last year but 15 percent above the 2000 crop. The Michigan pear crop is forecast at 1,000 tons, down 78 percent from 2001 and 81 percent below 2000. Michigan's crop was severely damaged by late spring frost and cold weather that hampered bee activity during pollination. It was further reduced by drought in July.

Production in Connecticut is forecast at 550 tons, 8 percent above the previous year. In Colorado, production is forecast at 2,400 tons, 26 percent above last year's crop but 20 percent below the 2000 crop. Colorado had no late frost on the Western Slopes, thereby increasing production. Pear production in Utah is forecast at 300 tons, equal to last year but only 50 percent of the 2000 crop. A frost on May 9 severely limited this year's production.

Coffee: Hawaii coffee production is revised to 8.00 million pounds (parchment basis) for the 2001-02 season, up 5 percent from the December 2001 estimate but down 8 percent from the previous crop year. A larger than expected harvest on Kauai more than offset downward revisions on all of the other islands. Poor weather conditions, tree removal, and lower prices all contributed to the decline in production from the previous season.

Grapes: U.S. grape production is forecast at 7.10 million tons, up 8 percent from 2001 but 8 percent below 2000. California leads the U.S. in grape production with 92 percent of the total. Washington and New York are the next largest producing States, with 4 percent and 2 percent, respectively. California's all grape forecast, at 6.52 million tons, is down 2 percent from the July forecast but 9 percent above 2001. Washington expects to harvest 315,000 tons, up 11 percent from 2001. New York's forecast, at 135,000 tons, is 9 percent below last year.

California's **wine type** grape production is expected to total 3.20 million tons, 49 percent of California's total grape crop. The production forecast for wine type varieties is down 3 percent from July but 5 percent above 2001. The wine grape harvest is expected to begin in early to mid-August in the San Joaquin Valley, 7 to 10 days behind last year. Excellent quality is expected. California's **raisin type** grape production is forecast at 2.55 million tons, 39 percent of California's total grape crop. Production of raisin varieties is unchanged from the July forecast but up 16 percent from last year. Thompson Seedless variety grapes are currently being picked for fresh use in the San Joaquin Valley. Quality is reported to be very good. Production of **table type** grapes is forecast at 770,000 tons, 12 percent of the total California crop. The table type production forecast is the same as July but 8 percent above last season. Picking is active in the San Joaquin Valley with good color and quality reported. Beauty Seedless, Black Emerald, and Fantasy are some of the varieties being harvested.

Washington's production is forecast at 315,000 tons, up 11 percent from 2001. Production of both juice and wine varieties is expected to increase. Wine grape production is forecast at a record high 115,000 tons, 15 percent greater than last year. This increase is due mainly to additional bearing acres. The juice type grape forecast, at 200,000 tons, is 9 percent above last season. Weather conditions during the blooming period were generally good.

Grape production for New York is forecast at 135,000 tons, down 9 percent from 2001. Unseasonably warm temperatures in mid-April followed by a series of freezes resulted in damage in most of the major growing areas. The Chautauqua-Erie grape belt, a major Concord grape producing area, experienced significant frost damage. In the Finger Lakes region, damage to the crop appears to be highly variable depending on location. Despite the frost damage, fruit set in the Finger Lakes was generally good. Grape development on Long Island appears to be normal with minimal disease and insect pressure.

Pennsylvania's grape production is forecast at 45,000 tons, down 27 percent from 2001. Freezing temperatures in late May did extensive damage to the grape crop in some areas of Erie county. There were a few reports of a complete crop loss.

Michigan's grape production is forecast at 20,000 tons, down 31 percent from 2001. Unusually warm weather in early April, followed by freezing temperatures later in the month resulted in extensive damage to juice grape buds. Secondary buds were damaged by additional frosts in early May. Wine grapes, with later bloom times, were not impacted as severely.

Ginger Root: Hawaii ginger root production for the 2001-02 season is estimated at 14.4 million pounds, down 20 percent from the previous season. Harvested acreage decreased 11 percent to 320 acres. Average yield decreased 5,000 pounds from the previous season to 45,000 pounds per harvested acre. Untimely rains, disease, and low prices all contributed to the drop in production from the previous season.

Florida Citrus: During July, virtually all of the State's citrus belt received above average rainfall as showers and thunderstorms occurred several times each week in most groves. Caretakers in groves with excessive moisture were busy deep plowing and ditching to move water away from trees.

Well cared for groves have an abundance of new foliage due to the July rainfall. New crop fruit continues to make good progress. Oranges are golf ball size and larger, grapefruit are generally in the softball size range. Temples are golf ball size with some normal late bloom in many of the trees. Most tangerines are about golf ball size.

Harvest of the 2001-02 crop was virtually complete, with only the late bloom fruit being harvested for fresh juice operations. Caretakers were very active during the month mowing, chopping, and discing cover crops that grew rapidly with the help of the summer rains. Hedging, topping, and burning of dead trees and limbs have been reported in all areas. Fertilizers and herbicides were being applied in all areas. Resets were being planted in the larger groves with very few new groves being planted.

California Citrus: Citrus orchards were irrigated, fertilized, and treated for pests. The Valencia orange harvest slowed. Picking of lemons was active in the south coast area. Grapefruit harvest was in full swing in Riverside.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Fruit growers conducted summer cultural activities that included weed control, fungicide applications, and irrigation of trees and vines. Picking of many fruit crops was active during July. Table grape harvest continued as more vineyards reached maturity, but high temperatures in early July led to some concern about burn in susceptible varieties. Varieties picked and packed included Black Corinth and Beauty Seedless. Raisin and wine type grapes showed excellent fruit development. A steady harvest of stone fruit varieties continued as late varieties reached maturity by month's end. Gala variety apple harvest began in the Firebaugh district during the last week of July. Bartlett pear harvest was active in the Sacramento delta area and the San Joaquin Valley. Picking of Clingstone peaches continued. Pomegranates, apples, persimmons and Asian pears showed good development throughout the month. Harvest of apricots, blueberries, plums, pluots, and figs remained steady. Strawberry harvest continued in the Central Coast counties; patches were topped off or cleared in preparation for fall planting. Olive growers used fruit fly treatments where necessary. Almond hull split was observed in some orchards by mid-month. Walnuts were treated for weeds, blight, and codling moth.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecast

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

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and personal interviewers. Approximately 22,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about probable yield. These growers will be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields as the season progresses.

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

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

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the August 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error", a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the August 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. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the August 1 corn for grain production forecast is 8.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 8.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 14.3 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using corn again as an example, changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 382 million bushels, ranging from 16 million bushels to 1.09 billion bushels. The August 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the August 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecasts

Crop	Unit	Root Mean Square Error		20-Year Record of Differences Between Forecast and Final Estimate				
		Percent	90 Percent Confidence Interval	Quantity			Years	
				Average	Smallest	Largest	Below Final	Above Final
				<i>Million</i>	<i>Million</i>	<i>Million</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Corn For Grain	Bu	8.3	14.3	382	16	1,085	10	10
Sorghum for Grain	Bu	9.6	16.6	44	5	108	11	9
Oats	Bu	9.3	16.1	16	5	58	4	16
Barley	Bu	6.4	11.5	20	1	69	11	9
Durum Wheat	Bu	10.5	18.2	8	1	19	7	13
Other Spring	Bu	8.5	14.7	36	3	121	10	10
Winter Wheat	Bu	1.1	1.9	16	0	34	5	14
Rice	Cwt	4.7	8.1	7	1	15	13	7
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	5.9	10.2	108	19	233	9	11
Cotton ¹	Bales	8.0	13.9	918	34	3,911	10	10
Dry Edible Beans	Cwt	7.3	12.6	1	0	4	9	11

¹ Quantity is in thousands of units.

Information Contacts

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

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Mark R. Miller - Peanuts, Rice, Barley	(202) 720-7688
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The next "Crop Production" report will be released at 8:30 a.m. ET on September 12, 2002.

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**USDA Data Users' Forum
October 21, 2002
Holiday Inn Mart Plaza
Chicago, Illinois**

The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service will hold a public forum for open exchange between Federal agricultural statistics agencies and data users on October 21, 2002. Agency representatives will provide updates on pending changes in the various statistical and information programs and will seek comments from data users. The USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Economic Research Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board, as well as the U.S. Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division, will also participate in the forum.

For registration details or additional information about the Data Users' Forum, see the NASS homepage at www.usda.gov/nass/ or contact Karlyn McCutcheon of NASS at (202) 690-8141 or at karlyn_mccutcheon@nass.usda.gov.

This Data Users' Forum precedes an Industry Outlook Meeting that will be held at the same location on October 22, 2002. The outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss the outlook situation. For more information about the outlook meeting and to register for it, contact Terry Francl of the American Farm Bureau Federation at (847) 685-8769 or at terry@fb.org.