



Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Up 37 Percent All Orange Production Up 1 Percent

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.56 billion bushels, up 37 percent from 2002. Based on May 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 42.9 bushels per acre, 4.4 bushels more than last year. Grain area totals 36.4 million acres, up 23 percent from last season.

Hard Red production is up 55 percent from a year ago to 942 million bushels. Soft Red is up 12 percent and totals 372 million bushels. White production totals 250 million bushels, up 24 percent from a year ago.

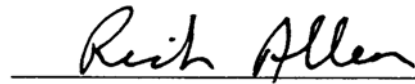
The U.S. all orange May 1 forecast for the 2002-03 crop is 11.4 million tons, up 1 percent from the April forecast but 9 percent below last season's utilization. If attained, this utilization will be the lowest since the 1998-99 crop. Florida's all orange forecast, at 200 million boxes (9.00 million tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but 13 percent lower than last season. The early and midseason varieties forecast is unchanged at 112 million boxes (5.04 million tons) but is 12 percent less than last season's final utilization. Florida's Valencia forecast is 88.0 million boxes (3.96 million tons), up 2 percent from the April forecast but 14 percent below the previous season. If realized, this will be the lowest utilized production since the 1998-99 crop of 186 million boxes. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from April 1.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield is projected at 1.53 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix. The early and midseason portion is final at 1.49 gallons per box, the same as in April. The projected season average yield for the Valencia portion is lowered to 1.58 gallons per box from 1.65 last month. All projections of yield assume that the processing relationships this year will be similar to those of the past several years.

This report was approved on May 12, 2003.



Secretary of
Agriculture
Ann M. Veneman



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
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**Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2002 and Forecasted May 1, 2003**

State	Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<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	840	610	46.0	52.0	50,440	38,640	31,720
CA	300	350	75.0	70.0	26,600	22,500	24,500
CO	1,650	2,200	22.0	30.0	66,000	36,300	66,000
DE	58	47	70.0	65.0	3,477	4,060	3,055
GA	200	230	41.0	53.0	10,600	8,200	12,190
ID	690	710	79.0	79.0	51,830	54,510	56,090
IL	650	780	49.0	56.0	43,920	31,850	43,680
IN	330	420	53.0	64.0	25,080	17,490	26,880
KS	8,100	9,700	33.0	40.0	328,000	267,300	388,000
KY	340	300	53.0	59.0	23,760	18,020	17,700
MD	180	150	66.0	64.0	11,025	11,880	9,600
MI	490	660	67.0	66.0	35,840	32,830	43,560
MS	205	125	44.0	46.0	11,700	9,020	5,750
MO	760	780	45.0	51.0	41,040	34,200	39,780
MT	750	1,700	28.0	36.0	19,140	21,000	61,200
NE	1,520	1,650	32.0	38.0	59,200	48,640	62,700
NY	128	119	58.0	63.0	6,360	7,424	7,497
NC	480	420	42.0	41.0	18,330	20,160	17,220
OH	810	960	62.0	68.0	60,300	50,220	65,280
OK	3,500	4,700	28.0	34.0	122,100	98,000	159,800
OR	710	940	41.0	53.0	28,000	29,110	49,820
PA	185	160	54.0	53.0	8,320	9,990	8,480
SC	190	200	37.0	40.0	9,030	7,030	8,000
SD	625	1,440	29.0	39.0	11,840	18,125	56,160
TN	300	300	46.0	52.0	18,360	13,800	15,600
TX	2,700	3,700	29.0	31.0	108,800	78,300	114,700
VA	170	160	63.0	59.0	10,200	10,710	9,440
WA	1,750	1,800	59.0	62.0	106,750	103,250	111,600
WY	120	160	19.0	26.0	2,880	2,280	4,160
Oth Sts ¹	920	976	41.3	44.2	42,557	37,963	43,152
US	29,651	36,447	38.5	42.9	1,361,479	1,142,802	1,563,314

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 2003 Summary."

**Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted May 1, 2003 ¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AZ	89	103	95.0	97.0	7,917	8,455	9,991
CA	90	95	100.0	90.0	8,505	9,000	8,550
MT	565		23.0		11,880	12,995	
ND	1,950		25.0		54,600	48,750	
Oth Sts ²	9		27.8		654	250	
US	2,703		29.4		83,556	79,450	

¹ Area harvested for the U.S. and remaining States will be published in "Acreage" released June 30, 2003. Yield and production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 11, 2003.

² Other States include MN and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2003 Summary."

**Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2001-2002
and Forecasted May 1, 2003 ¹**

Year	Winter			Spring ²			Total ²
	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>
2001	766,795	399,670	195,014	475,515	36,493	83,556	1,957,043
2002	609,243	332,275	201,284	356,597	37,592	79,450	1,616,441
2003	942,001	371,735	249,578				

¹ Wheat class estimates are based on varietal acreage survey data. The previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season except in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, which have been updated with current data.

² Spring wheat production by class and total production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 11, 2003.

**Hay: Stocks on Farms by State and United States,
December 1 and May 1, 2000-2003**

State	Dec 1			May 1		
	2000	2001	2002	2001	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AL	1,000	2,100	1,700	100	650	246
AZ	250	223	203	33	28	45
AR	2,150	2,280	3,000	270	280	640
CA	1,954	1,961	2,235	180	232	200
CO	1,770	1,990	1,560	286	535	360
CT	82	59	61	21	9	14
DE	29	16	10	4	5	4
FL	450	510	475	25	90	80
GA	950	1,599	1,464	190	350	250
ID	2,857	2,568	2,972	265	444	673
IL	1,700	1,600	1,400	340	355	285
IN	1,629	1,311	1,021	342	287	96
IA	4,500	4,300	3,900	700	1,050	1,100
KS	4,500	5,600	4,800	500	1,040	1,150
KY	5,316	4,214	4,085	1,439	943	552
LA	415	1,096	709	30	200	186
ME	145	137	140	40	25	39
MD	525	355	264	61	62	55
MA	108	105	90	30	31	21
MI	3,460	3,450	2,109	1,000	811	480
MN	4,446	4,213	4,759	960	680	925
MS	850	1,833	1,631	45	390	249
MO	5,392	6,989	6,350	799	1,021	1,019
MT	3,168	3,600	4,019	427	845	970
NE	3,500	4,800	3,400	500	1,280	900
NV	801	776	881	112	111	167
NH	66	50	48	14	9	9
NJ	156	90	55	47	15	11
NM	600	600	620	75	65	110
NY	2,280	2,250	2,236	625	600	520
NC	1,300	1,215	785	277	158	50
ND	5,212	5,020	4,300	1,120	1,050	940
OH	3,390	3,591	1,832	835	551	236
OK	3,700	3,300	4,500	450	500	1,000
OR	1,766	1,901	2,550	241	183	330
PA	2,800	2,100	2,200	1,200	550	390
RI	11	8	9	2	2	1
SC	518	448	400	100	110	65
SD	8,200	8,235	5,800	1,550	1,900	1,100
TN	3,405	4,140	3,566	804	809	542
TX	7,104	7,477	10,803	1,450	1,625	4,017
UT	1,150	1,470	1,200	200	210	175
VT	280	288	281	70	87	80
VA	2,900	2,384	1,929	745	411	226
WA	1,303	1,513	1,620	195	170	285
WV	1,144	939	934	276	205	95
WI	4,800	4,300	3,600	1,980	1,350	1,100
WY	1,550	1,506	1,250	151	180	200
US	105,582	110,510	103,756	21,106	22,494	22,188

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
2000-2001, 2001-2002 and Forecasted May 1, 2003^{1 2}**

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel ³						
AZ ⁴	480	270	200	18	10	8
CA ⁴	35,500	34,000	40,000	1,331	1,275	1,500
FL	128,000	128,000	112,000	5,760	5,760	5,040
TX ⁴	2,000	1,530	1,400	85	65	60
US	165,980	163,800	153,600	7,194	7,110	6,608
Valencia						
AZ ⁴	420	250	200	16	9	8
CA ⁴	19,000	20,500	22,000	713	769	825
FL	95,300	102,000	88,000	4,288	4,590	3,960
TX ⁴	235	210	180	10	9	8
US	114,955	122,960	110,380	5,027	5,377	4,801
All						
AZ ⁴	900	520	400	34	19	16
CA ⁴	54,500	54,500	62,000	2,044	2,044	2,325
FL	223,300	230,000	200,000	10,048	10,350	9,000
TX ⁴	2,235	1,740	1,580	95	74	68
US	280,935	286,760	263,980	12,221	12,487	11,409
Temples						
FL	1,250	1,550	1,300	56	70	59
Grapefruit						
White Seedless ⁵						
FL	18,700	18,900	16,500	795	803	701
Colored Seedless						
FL	27,300	27,800	22,500	1,160	1,182	956
All						
AZ ⁴	250	160	100	8	5	3
CA ⁴	6,300	6,000	5,600	211	201	188
FL	46,000	46,700	39,000	1,955	1,985	1,657
TX ⁴	7,200	5,900	5,500	288	236	220
US	59,750	58,760	50,200	2,462	2,427	2,068
Tangerines						
AZ ^{4 6}	650	620	400	24	23	15
CA ^{4 6}	2,200	2,200	2,500	83	83	94
FL ⁷	5,600	6,600	5,400	266	314	257
US	8,450	9,420	8,300	373	420	366
Lemons ⁴						
AZ	3,600	2,800	2,900	137	106	110
CA	22,600	19,000	23,000	859	722	874
US	26,200	21,800	25,900	996	828	984
Tangelos						
FL	2,100	2,150	2,350	95	97	106
K-Early Citrus ⁸						
FL	40	30		2	1	

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

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

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

⁴ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

⁵ Includes seedy.

⁶ Includes tangelos and tangors.

⁷ 2000-01 through 2001-02 includes Robinson, Fallglo, Sunburst, Dancy, and Honey varieties; 2002-03 includes Fallglo, Sunburst, and Honey varieties only.

⁸ Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.

**Spring Potatoes: Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production
by State and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted May 1, 2003**

State	Area				Yield		Production		
	Planted		Harvested		2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	2002	2003	2002	2003					
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
AZ	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.6	270	275	2,214	2,106	2,090
CA	19.0	18.5	19.0	18.5	405	410	6,045	7,695	7,585
FL	27.0	28.0	26.3	27.3	300	250	7,970	7,883	6,825
Hastings	19.5	19.5	19.0	19.0	315	250	5,940	5,985	4,750
Other FL	7.5	8.5	7.3	8.3	260	250	2,030	1,898	2,075
NC	21.5	18.0	21.0	17.0	170	165	3,515	3,570	2,805
TX	12.5	13.0	12.0	12.5	170	240	2,070	2,040	3,000
Total	87.8	85.1	86.1	82.9	271	269	21,814	23,294	22,305

**Peaches: Total Production by Crop, California,
2001-2002 and Forecasted May 1, 2003**

State	Total Production		
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
Freestone	775.0	796.0	770.0
Clingstone ¹	952.0	1,124.0	1,140.0
Total	1,727.0	1,920.0	1,910.0

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

**Almonds (shelled basis): Utilized Production,
California, 2001-2002 and Forecasted May 1, 2003**

State	Utilized Production		
	2001	2002 ¹	2003
	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
CA	830,000	1,085,000	920,000

¹ Revised.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value
by State and United States, 2001-2002 ¹**

State	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>
CT	2,270	1,890	1,662	1,672	3,772	3,161
FL	4,500	4,600	2,600	2,600	11,700	11,960
GA	26,100	26,500	2,460	2,100	64,206	55,650
IN	4,200	4,000	2,250	2,000	9,450	8,000
KY	115,700	111,100	2,201	2,007	254,653	222,991
MD	2,200	1,700	1,500	1,400	3,300	2,380
MA	1,140	1,160	1,585	1,623	1,807	1,883
MO	1,300	1,300	2,370	2,385	3,081	3,101
NC	161,700	168,300	2,393	2,067	386,920	347,920
OH	6,100	5,500	1,960	1,750	11,956	9,625
PA	3,100	3,400	1,989	2,004	6,166	6,815
SC	32,000	30,500	2,450	1,950	78,400	59,475
TN	39,690	35,900	2,189	2,096	86,893	75,261
VA	29,500	30,000	2,150	2,225	63,415	66,747
WV	1,300	1,300	1,450	1,500	1,885	1,950
WI	1,510	1,510	2,397	2,526	3,619	3,815
US	432,310	428,660	2,293	2,055	991,223	880,734
	Price per Pound			Value of Production		
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
CT ²	5.550	5.450	12,915	12,399		
FL	1.871	1.879	21,891	22,473		
GA	1.855	1.845	119,102	102,674		
IN	1.944	1.944	18,371	15,552		
KY	1.985	2.015	505,436	449,320		
MD	1.680	1.480	5,544	3,522		
MA ²	5.650	5.250	8,447	8,211		
MO	1.895	1.900	5,838	5,892		
NC	1.858	1.821	719,018	633,534		
OH	1.938	1.963	23,171	18,894		
PA	1.550	1.379	9,560	9,401		
SC	1.841	1.774	144,334	105,509		
TN	2.016	2.061	175,163	155,117		
VA	1.906	1.879	120,888	125,439		
WV	1.960	1.967	3,695	3,836		
WI	1.650	1.750	5,971	6,677		
CT& MA ³	23.000		40,411			
US ⁴	1.957	1.937	1,939,755	1,706,165		

¹ 2001 and 2002 revised.

² Price and value includes type 51 only. Shade type 61 is not included in State totals to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

³ Includes type 61 only. CT and MA combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Price and value not available for 2002.

⁴ Includes estimated 2002 value of production for CT and MA type 61. Used 2001 CT and MA type 61 price to compute the 2002 value of production.

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

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	43,000	2,500	2,225	105,000	95,675
VA	20,500	22,000	2,370	2,340	48,585	51,480
US	62,500	65,000	2,457	2,264	153,585	147,155
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	93,000	98,000	2,400	2,020	223,200	197,960
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	20,000	21,000	2,400	2,135	48,000	44,835
SC	32,000	30,500	2,450	1,950	78,400	59,475
US	52,000	51,500	2,431	2,025	126,400	104,310
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,500	4,600	2,600	2,600	11,700	11,960
GA	26,100	26,500	2,460	2,100	64,206	55,650
US	30,600	31,100	2,481	2,174	75,906	67,610
Total 11-14	238,100	245,600	2,432	2,105	579,091	517,035
Class 2, Fire-cured						
Type 21, VA Belt						
VA	1,200	730	1,835	2,015	2,202	1,471
Type 22, Eastern District						
KY	3,300	2,450	3,400	3,160	11,220	7,742
TN	6,500	5,000	3,000	3,110	19,500	15,550
US	9,800	7,450	3,135	3,126	30,720	23,292
Type 23, Western District						
KY	3,100	2,400	3,460	3,650	10,726	8,760
TN	520	390	3,175	3,550	1,651	1,385
US	3,620	2,790	3,419	3,636	12,377	10,145
Total 21-23	14,620	10,970	3,098	3,182	45,299	34,908
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3A, Light Air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
IN	4,200	4,000	2,250	2,000	9,450	8,000
KY	105,000	103,000	2,100	1,915	220,500	197,245
MO	1,300	1,300	2,370	2,385	3,081	3,101
NC	6,700	6,300	1,600	1,500	10,720	9,450
OH	6,100	5,500	1,960	1,750	11,956	9,625
TN	32,000	30,000	2,000	1,900	64,000	57,000
VA	7,700	7,200	1,620	1,900	12,474	13,680
WV	1,300	1,300	1,450	1,500	1,885	1,950
US	164,300	158,600	2,033	1,892	334,066	300,051
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	1,850	2,046	2,405
US	3,300	3,000	1,620	1,595	5,346	4,785
Total 31-32	167,600	161,600	2,025	1,886	339,412	304,836

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Tobacco: Price and Value by Class, Type,
State, and United States, 2001-2002 ¹ (continued)**

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
Class 1, Flue-cured				
Type 11, Old Belts				
NC	1.856	1.829	194,880	174,990
VA	1.895	1.854	92,069	95,444
US	1.868	1.838	286,949	270,434
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt				
NC	1.857	1.815	414,482	359,297
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt				
NC	1.849	1.803	88,752	80,838
SC	1.841	1.774	144,334	105,509
US	1.844	1.786	233,086	186,347
Type 14, GA-FL Belt				
FL	1.871	1.879	21,891	22,473
GA	1.855	1.845	119,102	102,674
US	1.857	1.851	140,993	125,147
Total 11-14	1.857	1.820	1,075,510	941,225
Class 2, Fire-cured				
Type 21, VA Belt				
VA	1.759	1.884	3,873	2,771
Type 22, Eastern District				
KY	2.195	2.398	24,628	18,565
TN	2.154	2.374	42,003	36,916
US	2.169	2.382	66,631	55,481
Type 23, Western District				
KY	2.101	2.362	22,535	20,691
TN	2.102	2.408	3,470	3,335
US	2.101	2.368	26,005	24,026
Total 21-23	2.130	2.357	96,509	82,278
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3A, Light Air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
IN	1.944	1.944	18,371	15,552
KY	1.977	1.980	435,929	390,545
MO	1.895	1.900	5,838	5,892
NC	1.950	1.948	20,904	18,409
OH	1.938	1.963	23,171	18,894
TN	1.977	1.968	126,528	112,176
VA	1.979	1.975	24,686	27,018
WV	1.960	1.967	3,695	3,836
US	1.973	1.974	659,122	592,322
Type 32, Southern MD Belt				
MD	1.680	1.480	5,544	3,522
PA	1.350	1.250	2,762	3,006
US	1.554	1.364	8,306	6,528
Total 31-32	1.966	1.964	667,428	598,850

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2001-2002 ¹ (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	2,100	2,875	3,000	7,906	6,300
TN	670	510	2,600	2,600	1,742	1,326
US	3,420	2,610	2,821	2,922	9,648	7,626
Type 36, Green River						
Belt						
KY	1,550	1,150	2,775	2,560	4,301	2,944
Type 37, VA Sun-cured						
Belt						
VA	100	70	1,540	1,655	154	116
Total 35-37	5,070	3,830	2,782	2,790	14,103	10,686
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	1,250	1,790	1,820	2,327	2,275
MA	840	850	1,780	1,840	1,495	1,564
US	2,140	2,100	1,786	1,828	3,822	3,839
Class 5B, WI Binder						
Type 54, Southern WI						
WI	1,200	1,200	2,535	2,625	3,042	3,150
Type 55, Northern WI						
WI	310	310	1,860	2,145	577	665
Total 54-55	1,510	1,510	2,397	2,526	3,619	3,815
Total 51-55	3,650	3,610	2,039	2,120	7,441	7,654
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
Type 61, CT Valley						
Shade-grown						
CT	970	640	1,490	1,385	1,445	886
MA	300	310	1,040	1,030	312	319
US	1,270	950	1,383	1,268	1,757	1,205
All Cigar Types						
Total 41-61	6,920	6,660	1,925	1,992	13,318	13,269
All Tobacco	432,310	428,660	2,293	2,055	991,223	880,734

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Tobacco: Price and Value by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2001-2002 ¹ (continued)**

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3B, Dark				
Air-cured				
Type 35, One Sucker Belt				
KY	1.835	2.135	14,508	13,451
TN	1.815	2.029	3,162	2,690
US	1.831	2.117	17,670	16,141
Type 36, Green River Belt				
KY	1.822	2.061	7,836	6,068
Type 37, VA Sun-cured Belt				
VA	1.686	1.778	260	206
Total 35-37	1.827	2.098	25,766	22,415
Class 4, Cigar Filler				
Type 41, PA Seedleaf PA	1.650	1.450	6,798	6,395
Class 5, Cigar Binder				
Class 5A, CT Valley Binder				
Type 51, CT Valley Broadleaf				
CT	5.550	5.450	12,915	12,399
MA	5.650	5.250	8,447	8,211
US	5.589	5.369	21,362	20,610
Class 5B, WI Binder				
Type 54, Southern WI WI	1.650	1.750	5,019	5,513
Type 55, Northern WI WI	1.650	1.750	952	1,164
Total 54-55	1.650	1.750	5,971	6,677
Total 51-55	3.673	3.565	27,333	27,287
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper				
Type 61, CT Valley Shade-grown				
CT ²				
MA ²				
US ²	23.000		40,411	
All Cigar Types				
Total 41-61	5.597	2.792	74,542	33,682
All Tobacco ³	1.957	1.937	1,939,755	1,706,165

¹ 2001 and 2002 revised.

² CT and MA type 61 price and value for 2001 combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Price and value not available for 2002.

³ Includes estimated 2002 value of production for CT and MA type 61. Used 2001 CT and MA type 61 price to compute the 2002 value of production.

**Tobacco: Farm Marketings, Percent of Sales by Class,
Month, and State, 2002 Marketing Year**

Class and State	2002						2003				
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Flue-cured											
FL	23	49	28								100
GA	20	47	31	2							100
NC	10	30	35	23	2						100
SC	18	38	35	9							100
VA	4	25	27	36	8						100
Fire-cured											
VA						75	25				100
KY							79	13	8		100
TN							49	38	13		100
Air-cured											
IN					37	19	31	12	1		100
KY					35	37	21	7			100
MD									76	24	100
MO ¹											100
NC					45	42	13				100
OH					36	24	30	10			100
PA ¹											100
TN					37	40	19	4			100
VA					43	41	14	2			100
WV ¹											100

¹ Sales by month are not available.

**Avocados: Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price,
and Value, by State and United States, 2001-2003**

Year	Bearing Acreage ¹	Yield per Acre	Production		Utilization			
			Total	Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>		
CA								
2001-02 ²	58,000	3.45	200,000	200,000	200,000			
2002-03	58,000	3.22	187,000	187,000	187,000			
FL								
2001-02	5,900	3.90	23,000	23,000	23,000			
2002-03	5,900	5.25	31,000	31,000	31,000			
HI								
2001-02	230	1.30	300	300	300			
2002-03	250	1.40	350	350	350			
US								
2001-02	64,130	3.48	223,300	223,300	223,300			
2002-03	64,150	3.40	218,350	218,350	218,350			
			Price per Ton		Value of Production			
			Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
CA								
2001-02 ²	1,790.00		1,790.00	358,000				358,000
2002-03	1,710.00		1,710.00	319,770				319,770
FL								
2001-02	676.00		676.00	15,548				15,548
2002-03	556.00		556.00	17,236				17,236
HI								
2001-02	1,140.00		1,140.00	342				342
2002-03	1,120.00		1,120.00	392				392
US								
2001-02	1,670.00		1,670.00	373,890				373,890
2002-03	1,550.00		1,550.00	337,398				337,398

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

² Revised.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 2002-2003

Month	Area				Fresh Production ¹	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2002	2003
	2002	2003	2002	2003		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Mar	2,490	2,255	1,930	1,735	3,375	4,015
Apr	2,480	2,255	1,935	1,740	2,995	3,725

¹ Utilized fresh production.

**Bananas, Guavas, Papayas, and Taro: Area Harvested, Yield,
and Production, Hawaii, 2001-2002**

Crop	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Bananas ^{1 2}	1,490	1,300	18.8	15.0	28,000	19,500
Guavas ²	610	550	25.1	17.6	15,300	9,700
Papayas ^{1 2}	1,950	1,720	28.2	26.7	55,000	45,900
Taro ³	440	430			6,400	6,100

¹ 2002 revised.

² Only utilized production is estimated.

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

**Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested and Yield
by Type, State, and United States, 2001-2002 ¹**

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Upland						
AL	610.0	590.0	605.0	540.0	730	507
AZ	295.0	215.0	290.0	213.0	1,142	1,381
AR	1,080.0	960.0	1,065.0	920.0	826	871
CA	630.0	480.0	625.0	477.0	1,359	1,469
FL	125.0	120.0	124.0	115.0	612	401
GA	1,490.0	1,450.0	1,480.0	1,360.0	720	557
KS	40.5	80.0	35.5	68.0	407	539
LA	870.0	520.0	855.0	495.0	580	717
MS	1,620.0	1,170.0	1,600.0	1,150.0	719	808
MO	405.0	380.0	400.0	368.0	834	796
NM	68.0	54.0	65.0	50.0	916	816
NC	970.0	940.0	965.0	920.0	832	421
OK	270.0	200.0	185.0	180.0	511	557
SC	300.0	290.0	296.0	200.0	686	314
TN	620.0	565.0	615.0	530.0	763	741
TX	6,000.0	5,600.0	4,250.0	4,500.0	481	538
VA	105.0	100.0	104.0	98.0	929	465
US	15,498.5	13,714.0	13,559.5	12,184.0	694	651
Amer-Pima						
AZ	7.8	8.3	7.5	8.2	928	1,013
CA	240.0	210.0	239.0	209.0	1,283	1,386
NM	5.2	7.1	5.2	7.1	969	1,041
TX	17.0	18.5	16.5	18.3	1,059	1,110
US	270.0	243.9	268.2	242.6	1,254	1,342
All						
AL	610.0	590.0	605.0	540.0	730	507
AZ	302.8	223.3	297.5	221.2	1,137	1,368
AR	1,080.0	960.0	1,065.0	920.0	826	871
CA	870.0	690.0	864.0	686.0	1,338	1,444
FL	125.0	120.0	124.0	115.0	612	401
GA	1,490.0	1,450.0	1,480.0	1,360.0	720	557
KS	40.5	80.0	35.5	68.0	407	539
LA	870.0	520.0	855.0	495.0	580	717
MS	1,620.0	1,170.0	1,600.0	1,150.0	719	808
MO	405.0	380.0	400.0	368.0	834	796
NM	73.2	61.1	70.2	57.1	920	844
NC	970.0	940.0	965.0	920.0	832	421
OK	270.0	200.0	185.0	180.0	511	557
SC	300.0	290.0	296.0	200.0	686	314
TN	620.0	565.0	615.0	530.0	763	741
TX	6,017.0	5,618.5	4,266.5	4,518.3	483	540
VA	105.0	100.0	104.0	98.0	929	465
US	15,768.5	13,957.9	13,827.7	12,426.6	705	665

¹ 2002 revised.

**Cotton: Production and Bales Ginned by Type,
State, and United States, 2001-2002**

Type and State	Production in 480-lb Net Weight Bales ¹		Lint-seed Ratio ²		Bales Ginned in 480-lb Net Weight Bales ³	
	2001	2002 ⁴	2001	2002	2001	2002 ⁴
	<i>1,000 Bales</i>	<i>1,000 Bales</i>			<i>Bales</i>	<i>Bales</i>
Upland						
AL	920.0	570.0			941,500	585,050
AZ	690.0	613.0			659,900	598,450
AR	1,833.0	1,669.0			1,818,200	1,655,200
CA	1,770.0	1,460.0			1,800,550	1,477,350
FL ⁵	158.0	96.0				69,850
GA	2,220.0	1,578.0			2,220,650	1,595,400
KS ⁵	30.1	76.3				70,600
LA	1,034.0	739.0			1,064,200	770,100
MS	2,396.0	1,935.0			2,378,700	1,928,300
MO	695.0	610.0			686,450	595,150
NM	124.0	85.0			58,650	40,750
NC	1,673.0	806.0			1,696,950	809,050
OK	197.0	209.0			199,000	208,600
SC	423.0	131.0			415,650	130,450
TN	978.0	818.0			973,100	813,600
TX	4,260.0	5,040.0			4,324,250	5,088,000
VA	201.3	95.0			181,850	91,450
US	19,602.4	16,530.3			19,598,450	16,527,350
Amer-Pima						
AZ	14.5	17.3			14,600	17,450
CA	639.0	603.3			638,750	603,050
NM	10.5	15.4			13,050	18,100
TX	36.4	42.3			33,750	39,500
US	700.4	678.3			700,150	678,100
All						
AL	920.0	570.0			941,500	585,050
AZ	704.5	630.3			674,500	615,900
AR	1,833.0	1,669.0	0.382	0.385	1,818,200	1,655,200
CA	2,409.0	2,063.3	0.401	0.404	2,439,300	2,080,400
FL ⁵	158.0	96.0				69,850
GA	2,220.0	1,578.0	0.413	0.412	2,220,650	1,595,400
KS ⁵	30.1	76.3				70,600
LA	1,034.0	739.0	0.396	0.396	1,064,200	770,100
MS	2,396.0	1,935.0	0.388	0.393	2,378,700	1,928,300
MO	695.0	610.0			686,450	595,150
NM	134.5	100.4			71,700	58,850
NC	1,673.0	806.0	0.412	0.412	1,696,950	809,050
OK	197.0	209.0			199,000	208,600
SC	423.0	131.0			415,650	130,450
TN	978.0	818.0			973,100	813,600
TX	4,296.4	5,082.3	0.377	0.382	4,358,000	5,127,500
VA	201.3	95.0			181,850	91,450
US	20,302.8	17,208.6			20,298,600	17,205,450

¹ Production ginned and to be ginned.

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

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

⁴ Revised.

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

**Cottonseed: Production and Farm Disposition
by State and United States, 2001-2002**

State	Production		Farm Disposition				Seed for Planting ²	
			Sales to Oil Mills		Other ¹			
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001 ³	2002
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AL	315.0	195.0	44.0	48.0	271.0	147.0	6.8	6.7
AZ	261.0	232.4	3.0	5.6	258.0	226.8	2.0	1.9
AR	708.0	627.0	568.0	491.0	140.0	136.0	9.1	9.8
CA	849.0	731.0	20.0	81.0	829.0	650.0	5.9	6.0
FL	53.0	29.0	38.0	18.0	15.0	11.0	1.3	1.1
GA	764.0	544.0	434.0	309.0	330.0	235.0	18.0	17.0
KS	11.4	28.0	7.3	13.0	4.1	15.0	0.8	1.1
LA	380.0	271.0	170.0	131.0	210.0	140.0	4.7	4.8
MS	877.0	697.0	820.0	548.0	57.0	149.0	11.7	12.5
MO	268.0	218.0	183.0	139.0	85.0	79.0	4.0	4.3
NM	47.8	35.5	15.6	15.3	32.2	20.2	0.7	0.7
NC	559.0	272.0	79.0	44.0	480.0	228.0	8.5	8.1
OK	80.0	81.0	66.0	72.0	14.0	9.0	2.2	2.2
SC	137.0	44.0	89.0	20.0	48.0	24.0	2.0	1.8
TN	351.0	291.0	296.0	244.0	55.0	47.0	4.0	4.2
TX	1,724.0	1,855.0	1,028.0	1,109.0	696.0	746.0	56.2	58.2
VA	67.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	67.0	33.0	0.9	0.9
US	7,452.2	6,183.9	3,860.9	3,287.9	3,591.3	2,896.0	138.8	141.3

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

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

³ Revised.

Cotton: Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted Objective Yield surveys in 7 cotton producing States during 2002. Randomly selected cotton fields were visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table and the table on the next page are actual field counts from this survey.

Cotton: Harvest Loss per Acre, by State, 1998-2002

State	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
AR	122	71	59	80	102
CA	180	103	91	123	177
GA	121	128	108	115	153
LA	75	93	60	74	82
MS	84	94	95	121	158
NC	83	117	179	180	185
TX	37	41	43	46	60

Cotton: Cumulative Boll Counts, and Selected States, 1998-2002 ¹

State	Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
AR	Sep	637	720	874	747	840
	Oct	644	700	767	780	763
	Nov	633	693	755	816	784
	Dec	638	689	755	756	772
	Final	640	689	755	756	772
CA	Sep	755	921	760	939	945
	Oct	670	805	790	902	1,041
	Nov	665	779	801	921	1,009
	Dec	655	777	800	918	1,011
	Final	655	776	800	918	1,011
GA	Sep	629	596	597	590	569
	Oct	731	582	631	677	604
	Nov	716	621	621	651	591
	Dec	690	636	629	664	600
	Final	690	632	629	664	608
LA	Sep	694	722	722	625	663
	Oct	607	743	692	592	756
	Nov	600	728	674	582	749
	Dec	600	728	674	588	742
	Final	600	728	674	588	742
MS	Sep	835	761	657	754	802
	Oct	852	803	665	696	783
	Nov	823	767	652	680	768
	Dec	821	766	650	679	767
	Final	821	766	650	679	767
NC	Sep	626	623	670	719	636
	Oct	583	646	724	722	629
	Nov	590	619	743	696	560
	Dec	597	621	747	705	567
	Final	597	622	747	705	564
TX	Sep	498	465	408	441	536
	Oct	467	446	388	435	511
	Nov	477	447	397	439	520
	Dec	479	455	404	445	497
	Final	482	456	448	445	497

¹ Includes small bolls (less than one inch in diameter), large unopened bolls (at least one inch in diameter), open bolls, partially opened bolls, and burrs, per 40 feet or row. November, December, and Final exclude small bolls.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2002-2003
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	5,073.0	5,379.0	4,135.0	
Corn for Grain ²	79,054.0	79,022.0	69,313.0	
Corn for Silage			7,490.0	
Hay, All			64,497.0	63,552.0
Alfalfa			23,135.0	
All Other			41,362.0	
Oats	5,005.0	4,828.0	2,098.0	2,204.0
Proso Millet	450.0		220.0	
Rice	3,240.0	3,038.0	3,207.0	
Rye	1,395.0		286.0	
Sorghum for Grain ²	9,580.0	9,451.0	7,299.0	
Sorghum for Silage			352.0	
Wheat, All	60,358.0	61,697.0	45,817.0	
Winter	41,735.0	44,308.0	29,651.0	36,447.0
Durum	2,909.0	2,833.0	2,703.0	
Other Spring	15,714.0	14,556.0	13,463.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,459.0	1,249.0	1,275.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	785.0		704.0	
Mustard Seed	191.0		175.0	
Peanuts	1,358.0	1,244.0	1,296.7	
Rapeseed	3.4		3.1	
Safflower	219.0		196.0	
Soybeans for Beans	73,758.0	73,182.0	72,160.0	
Sunflowers	2,585.0	2,517.0	2,205.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	13,957.9	14,253.0	12,426.6	
Upland	13,714.0	14,053.0	12,184.0	
Amer-Pima	243.9	200.0	242.6	
Sugarbeets	1,427.9	1,399.3	1,361.0	
Sugarcane			1,026.1	
Tobacco			428.7	417.5
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	21.5		11.6	
Dry Edible Beans	1,922.1	1,522.8	1,726.9	
Dry Edible Peas	302.7		279.7	
Lentils	221.0		209.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.2	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.3	
Hops			29.3	
Peppermint Oil			80.2	
Potatoes, All	1,310.0		1,275.7	
Winter	15.8	15.0	15.7	14.8
Spring	87.8	85.1	86.1	82.9
Summer	62.2		59.1	
Fall	1,144.2		1,114.8	
Spearmint Oil			18.0	
Sweet Potatoes	97.2	93.5	83.3	
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 2003 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, 2002-2003
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2002	2003	2002	2003
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	54.9		226,873	
Corn for Grain	"	130.0		9,007,659	
Corn for Silage	Ton	14.0		104,979	
Hay, All	"	2.34		150,962	
Alfalfa	"	3.19		73,824	
All Other	"	1.86		77,138	
Oats	Bu	56.8		119,132	
Proso Millet	"	12.5		2,755	
Rice ²	Cwt	6,578		210,960	
Rye	Bu	24.4		6,985	
Sorghum for Grain	"	50.7		369,758	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	9.5		3,360	
Wheat, All	Bu	35.3		1,616,441	
Winter	"	38.5	42.9	1,142,802	1,563,314
Durum	"	29.4		79,450	
Other Spring	"	29.3		394,189	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,218		1,552,520	
Cottonseed ³	Ton			6,183.9	
Flaxseed	Bu	17.9		12,569	
Mustard Seed	Lb	705		123,450	
Peanuts	"	2,561		3,320,490	
Rapeseed	"	1,461		4,530	
Safflower	"	1,520		297,980	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	37.8		2,729,709	
Sunflower	Lb	1,133		2,497,236	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All ²	Bale	665		17,208.6	
Upland ²	"	651		16,530.3	
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,342		678.3	
Sugarbeets	Ton	20.2		27,550	
Sugarcane	"	35.1		36,026	
Tobacco	Lb	2,055		880,734	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,414		164	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,736		29,974	
Dry Edible Peas ²	"	1,517		4,242	
Lentils ²	"	1,200		2,508	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³	"			457	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,370		8,500	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	45,000		14,400	
Hops	"	1,990		58,336.6	
Peppermint Oil	"	85		6,818	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	363		462,713	
Winter	"	268	281	4,206	4,153
Spring	"	271	269	23,294	22,305
Summer	"	304		17,985	
Fall	"	374		417,228	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	108		1,942	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	150		12,498	
Taro (HI) ³	Lb			6,100	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2003 crop year. ² Yield in pounds. ³ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2001-2003
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Unit	Production		
		2001	2002	2003
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Citrus ²				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,462	2,427	2,068
K-Early Citrus (FL) ³	"	2	1	
Lemons	"	996	828	984
Oranges	"	12,221	12,487	11,409
Tangelos (FL)	"	95	97	106
Tangerines	"	373	420	366
Temples (FL)	"	56	70	59
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	9,428.7	8,592.1	
Apricots	Ton	82.5	90.1	
Bananas (HI)	Lb	28,000.0	19,500.0	
Grapes	Ton	6,569.6	7,144.0	
Olives (CA)	"	134.0	99.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	55,000.0	45,900.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,433.3	2,575.4	
Pears	Ton	1,001.8	911.5	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	150.0	158.0	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	21.2	15.9	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	830,000	1,085,000	920,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	49.5	18.0	
Pecans	Lb	338,500	178,400	
Pistachios (CA)	"	161,000	300,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	305.0	282.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	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 2003 crop year.

² Production years are 2000-2001, 2001-2002, and 2002-2003.

³ Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2002-2003
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,052,990	2,176,830	1,673,390	
Corn for Grain ²	31,992,360	31,979,410	28,050,280	
Corn for Silage			3,031,130	
Hay, All ³			26,101,290	25,718,860
Alfalfa			9,362,500	
All Other			16,738,790	
Oats	2,025,470	1,953,840	849,040	891,940
Proso Millet	182,110		89,030	
Rice	1,311,200	1,229,450	1,297,840	
Rye	564,540		115,740	
Sorghum for Grain ²	3,876,930	3,824,730	2,953,830	
Sorghum for Silage			142,450	
Wheat, All ³	24,426,280	24,968,160	18,541,680	14,749,740
Winter	16,889,740	17,931,000	11,999,460	
Durum	1,177,240	1,146,490	1,093,880	
Other Spring	6,359,300	5,890,670	5,448,340	
Oilseeds				
Canola	590,440	505,460	515,980	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	317,680		284,900	
Mustard Seed	77,300		70,820	
Peanuts	549,570	503,430	524,760	
Rapeseed	1,380		1,250	
Safflower	88,630		79,320	
Soybeans for Beans	29,849,130	29,616,020	29,202,430	
Sunflowers	1,046,120	1,018,600	892,340	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	5,648,620	5,768,050	5,028,920	
Upland	5,549,920	5,687,110	4,930,740	
Amer-Pima	98,700	80,940	98,180	
Sugarbeets	577,860	566,280	550,780	
Sugarcane			415,250	
Tobacco			173,470	168,960
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	8,700		4,690	
Dry Edible Beans	777,850	616,260	698,860	
Dry Edible Peas	122,500		113,190	
Lentils	89,440		84,580	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,510	
Ginger Root (HI)			130	
Hops			11,860	
Peppermint Oil			32,460	
Potatoes, All ³	530,140		516,260	
Winter	6,390	6,070	6,350	5,990
Spring	35,530	34,440	34,840	33,550
Summer	25,170		23,920	
Fall	463,050		451,150	
Spearmint Oil			7,280	
Sweet Potatoes	39,340	37,840	33,710	
Taro (HI) ⁴			170	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2003 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, 2002-2003
(Metric Units)¹

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2.95		4,939,580	
Corn for Grain	8.16		228,805,080	
Corn for Silage	31.42		95,235,350	
Hay, All ²	5.25		136,950,420	
Alfalfa	7.15		66,972,010	
All Other	4.18		69,978,420	
Oats	2.04		1,729,200	
Proso Millet	0.70		62,480	
Rice	7.37		9,568,990	
Rye	1.53		177,430	
Sorghum for Grain	3.18		9,392,290	
Sorghum for Silage	21.40		3,048,140	
Wheat, All ²	2.37		43,992,310	
Winter	2.59	2.88	31,101,970	42,546,430
Durum	1.98		2,162,270	
Other Spring	1.97		10,728,070	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.36		704,210	
Cottonseed ³			5,609,940	
Flaxseed	1.12		319,270	
Mustard Seed	0.79		56,000	
Peanuts	2.87		1,506,150	
Rapeseed	1.64		2,050	
Safflower	1.70		135,160	
Soybeans for Beans	2.54		74,290,500	
Sunflowers	1.27		1,132,730	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.75		3,746,730	
Upland	0.73		3,599,050	
Amer-Pima	1.50		147,680	
Sugarbeets	45.38		24,992,940	
Sugarcane	78.70		32,682,240	
Tobacco	2.30		399,490	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.58		7,440	
Dry Edible Beans	1.95		1,359,600	
Dry Edible Peas	1.70		192,410	
Lentils	1.35		113,760	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³			20,730	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.54		3,860	
Ginger Root (HI)	50.44		6,530	
Hops	2.23		26,460	
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,090	
Potatoes, All ²	40.65		20,988,310	
Winter	30.03	31.45	190,780	188,380
Spring	30.32	30.16	1,056,600	1,011,740
Summer	34.11		815,790	
Fall	41.95		18,925,140	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		880	
Sweet Potatoes	16.82		566,900	
Taro (HI) ³			2,770	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2003 crop year.

² Production may not add due to rounding.

³ Yield is not estimated.

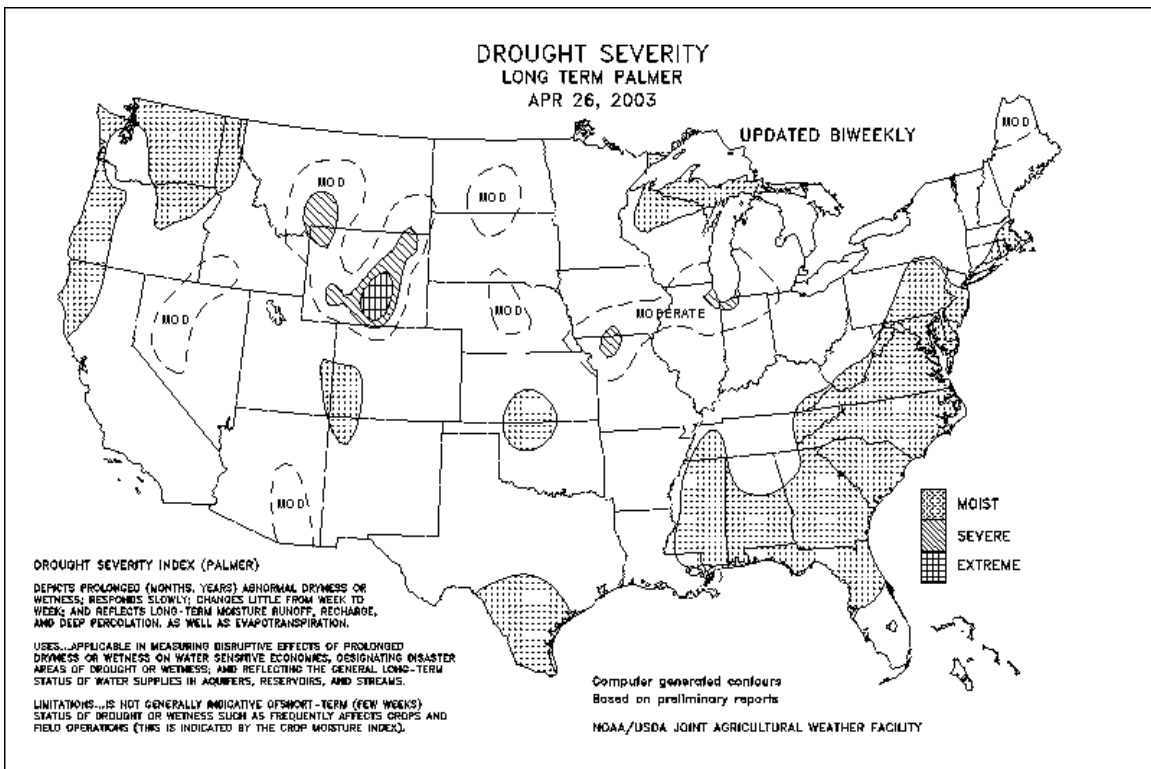
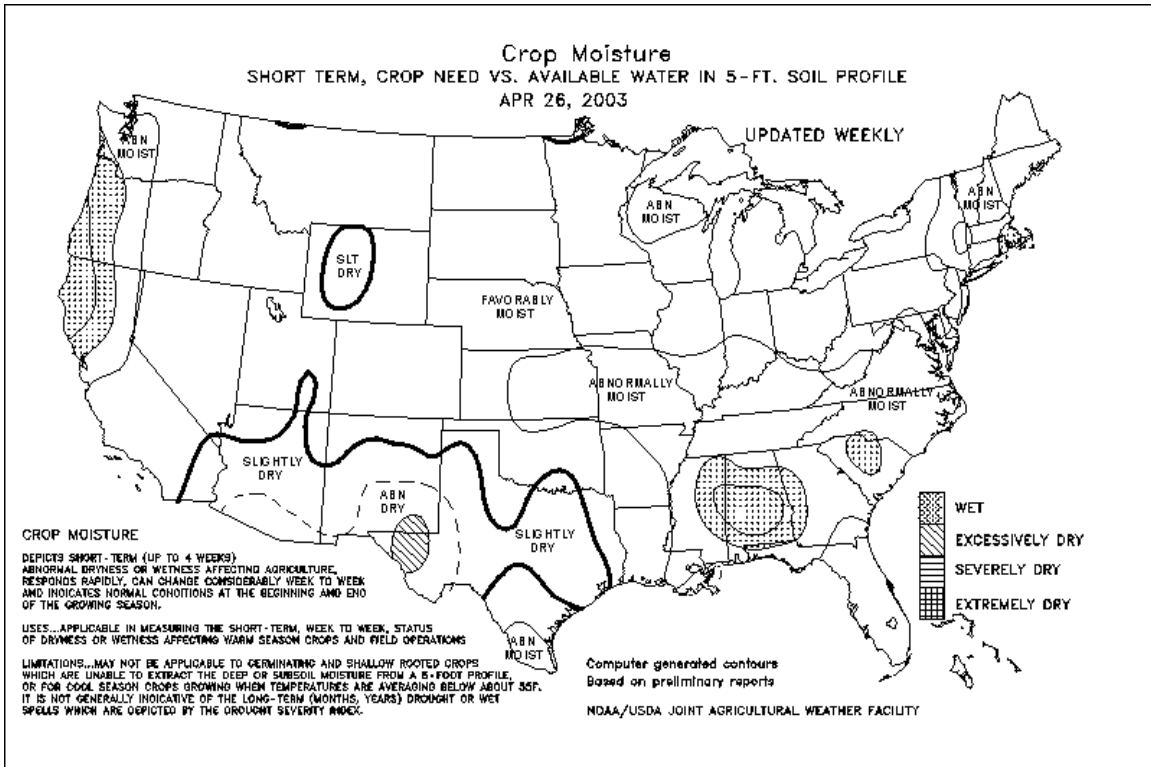
Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2001-2003
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Production		
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus ²			
Grapefruit	2,233,490	2,201,740	1,876,060
K-Early Citrus (FL) ³	1,810	910	
Lemons	903,560	751,150	892,670
Oranges	11,086,700	11,328,020	10,350,070
Tangelos (FL)	86,180	88,000	96,160
Tangerines	338,380	381,020	332,030
Temples (FL)	50,800	63,500	53,520
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,276,790	3,897,310	
Apricots	74,810	81,770	
Bananas (HI)	12,700	8,850	
Grapes	5,959,840	6,480,930	
Olives (CA)	121,560	89,810	
Papayas (HI)	24,950	20,820	
Peaches	1,103,730	1,168,180	
Pears	908,800	826,850	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	136,080	143,340	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	19,230	14,380	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	376,480	492,150	417,310
Hazelnuts	44,910	16,330	
Pecans	153,540	80,920	
Pistachios (CA)	73,030	136,080	
Walnuts (CA)	276,690	255,830	
Maple Syrup	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 2003 crop year.

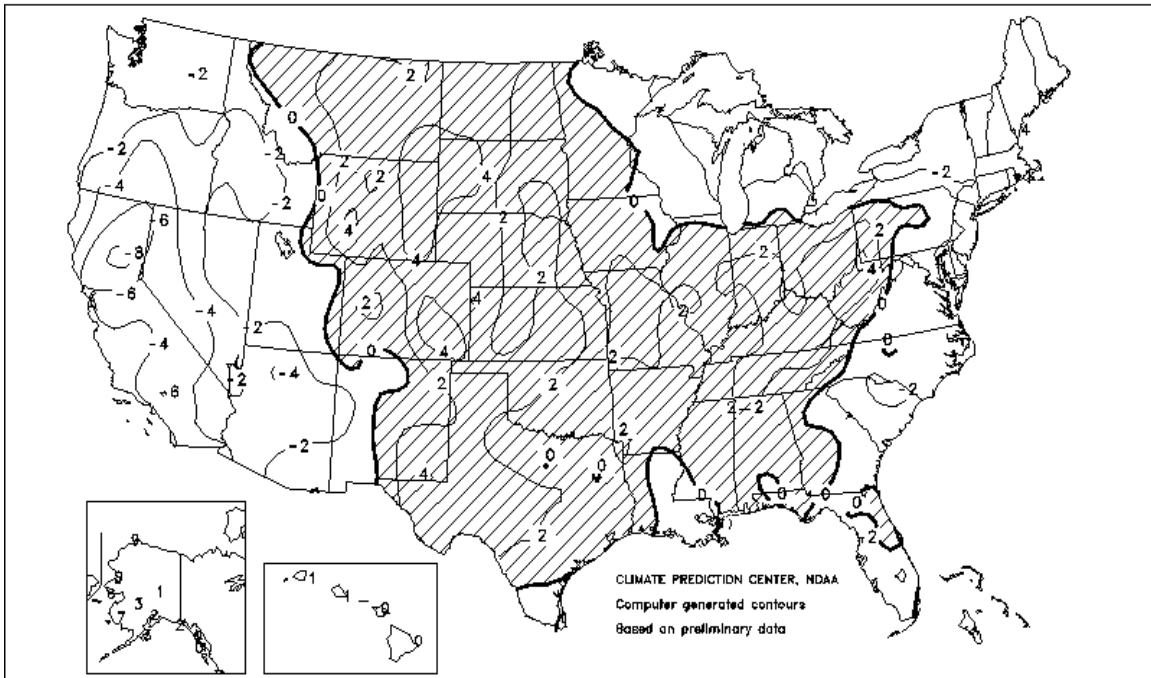
² Production years are 2000-2001, 2001-2002, and 2002-2003.

³ Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.



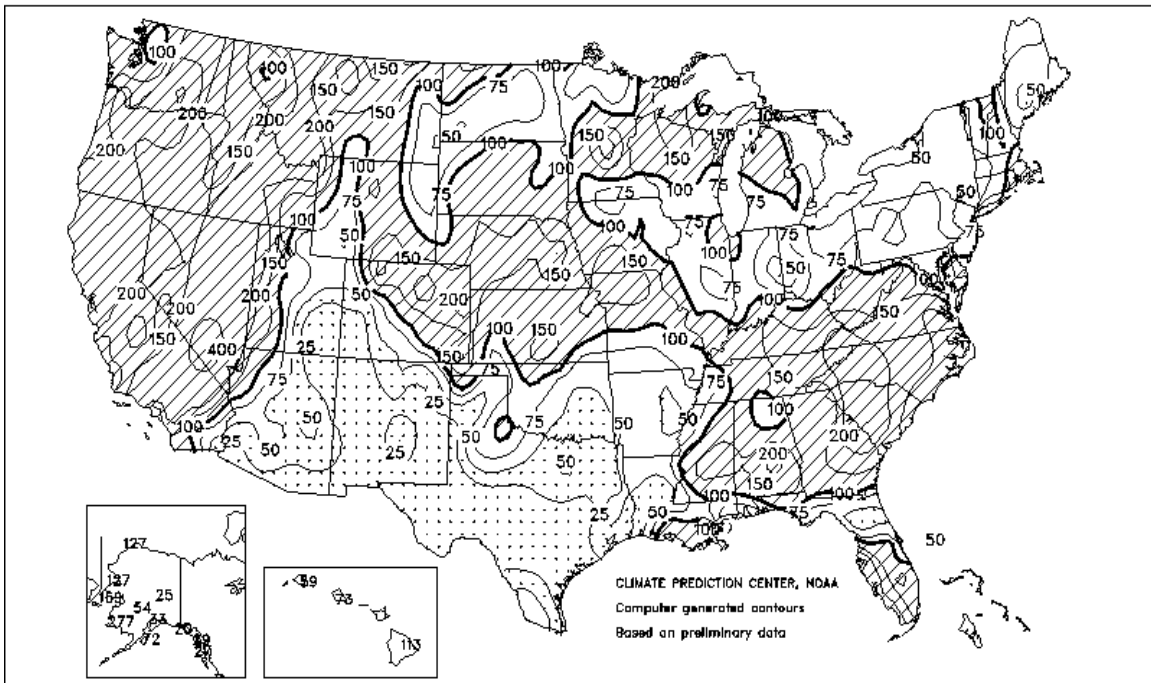
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

April 2003



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

April 2003



April Weather Summary

Cool, wet weather slowed fieldwork and crop development in California but provided drought relief across the Great Basin, Northwest, and northern and central Rockies. In contrast, unfavorably dry weather prevailed in the Four Corners region. Farther east, abundant rain and snow aided winter grains on the northern and central Plains, although some pastures and rangelands continued to exhibit the adverse effects of long-term drought. On the southern Plains, however, warm, breezy, mostly dry weather depleted topsoil moisture and increased stress on winter wheat and emerging summer crops. Meanwhile, widespread Midwestern showers boosted topsoil moisture reserves for winter wheat and newly planted summer crops. Although long-term precipitation deficits persisted in much of the Midwest, underlying dryness allowed spring fieldwork to proceed with few delays. Across the South, mostly dry weather west of the Delta contrasted with wet conditions in the Southeast. By month's end, warm, dry weather in the western Gulf Coast region hastened winter wheat maturation but stressed emerging summer crops. Meanwhile, frequently heavy rainfall slowed fieldwork in the southern Atlantic States.

Monthly temperatures were mostly above normal in areas from the High Plains to the Appalachians, excluding the Great Lakes region. The passage of several high-pressure systems across southeastern Canada and the Northeastern United States not only brought late-season cold outbreaks and freezes to the Great Lakes States and New England, but also kept cool air frequently locked into place east of the Appalachians. Areas west of the Rockies were also unusually cool, largely due to the persistence of an upper-level trough near the West Coast. Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 8 degrees F below normal in California's Central Valley and ranged from 2 to 6 degrees F below normal in New England, but were up to 4 degrees F above normal on the Plains.

April Crop Summary

Seasonally heavy rains fell in the Pacific Northwest. Rainfall was about average in California early to midmonth, but was above normal late in the month. Precipitation was sporadic across the Rockies and Great Plains. Sub-soil moisture remained short there even though significant precipitation was received in some areas, and temperatures for the month were generally above normal. Dry conditions continued in the Southwest from Southern California to the Texas Panhandle. Severe storms were reported across eastern Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee. Hot, windy conditions depleted topsoil moisture levels in the southern Great Plains and minimized improvements from the rain. The southern Corn Belt received rain, but the northern Corn Belt, upper Great Plains, and upper Mississippi Valley continued dry. This disparity was seen in Illinois, where dry, dusty conditions prevailed in the northern part of the State while intermittent rainfall slowed fieldwork in the south. Warm, dry weather enabled Dakota producers to make good progress planting crops, and helped bring pastures out of dormancy. Ample rainfall was received over a wide swath including Florida, the Southeast, the Atlantic Coast, and the Northeast. Southeast producers were behind on planting corn and soybeans due to wet soils. Nationally, at month's end, spring planting was ahead of the 5-year average pace for corn, spring wheat, barley, oats, sugarbeets, and rice. Planting was equal to or behind the 5-year average for soybeans, cotton, sorghum, and peanuts.

The corn crop was 29 percent planted as of April 27, ahead of last year's pace by 4 percentage points and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. The crop was 6 percent emerged, 1 point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Most of the Corn Belt made good planting progress after midmonth despite scattered showers, with most States advancing ahead of their 5-year average. Only Nebraska received enough rainfall to limit progress significantly. Planting in Illinois progressed to 21 points ahead of the 5-year average pace with a late-month surge in activity. Planting in Indiana and Iowa also progressed rapidly after midmonth as producers took advantage of favorable weather. Planting continued in the Texas Panhandle but was completed in most central and southern areas. Cool weather across Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania slowed emergence of early planted fields.

By April 27, the Nation's winter wheat was 21 percent headed, ahead of last year's pace and the 5-year average of 20 percent. The crop broke dormancy in the northern Rockies and northern Great Plains significantly earlier than last year due to mild temperatures and adequate rainfall. After midmonth, fields quickly entered the heading stage in the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley despite below normal temperatures. More than half of the crop was headed in Arkansas and Oklahoma under warm, dry conditions. The crop was 90 percent headed in California despite continued cool conditions. In Kansas, the crop was 86 percent jointed on April 27, six percentage points ahead of normal.

Cotton planting advanced to 18 percent complete by April 27, six percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Prior to midmonth, planting was active mostly in the southern Great Plains and Southwest, where soils were warm enough to germinate seed. California planting progress was well behind average by the middle of April, and emergence and plant growth slowed due to rainy, cool weather. These persistent weather conditions caused California's progress to continue to lag for the remainder of the month. After midmonth, weather conditions allowed for significant planting progress in the middle Mississippi Valley. Wet conditions limited planting progress across most of the Southeast. Pre-planting irrigation continued in northern Texas, while planting was winding down and cultivation began in southern areas. Good moisture levels in the Rio Grande Valley benefited cotton acreage.

Three percent of the soybean crop was planted by April 27, equal to last year and the 5-year average. Planting was about normal in Louisiana but well ahead of average in Mississippi and Arkansas which had warmer weather and adequate soil moisture. Planting activities were just getting underway in most of the Corn Belt, where progress was isolated. Planting had not yet begun in the northern Great Plains.

Sorghum planting advanced to 19 percent complete on April 27, just 1 point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Wet soils limited planting progress in the Mississippi Valley early in the month but progress increased after midmonth as conditions improved. At month's end, eight of the 11 major producing States were at or below their 5-year average planting rate. Elsewhere, planting continued as weather conditions allowed.

On April 27, the rice crop was 58 percent planted compared with 57 percent planted last year and the 5-year average of 52 percent. The crop was 30 percent emerged, 4 points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting of rice fields continued where local conditions allowed. Arkansas was 16 points ahead of their average planting pace while Louisiana was 8 points behind their average. Planting in Texas was behind last year's pace, but equal to the 5-year average. Cool temperatures hindered emergence in Louisiana, where emergence was 12 percentage points behind average.

Spring wheat planting progressed to 45 percent complete on April 27, ahead of last year by 25 percentage points and 15 points above the 5-year average. The crop was 12 percent emerged, 8 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. Steady crop development continued in Washington and Idaho fields during April, with emergence ahead of last year's pace and the 5-year average. After midmonth, favorable conditions allowed planting to accelerate rapidly in South Dakota, reaching 27 points ahead of last year's pace and the 5-year average. Emergence in South Dakota was 16 points ahead of the 5-year average.

The barley crop was 41 percent seeded on April 27, compared with last year's 21 percent and the 5-year average of 31 percent. The crop was 12 percent emerged, 6 points ahead of last year and 2 points above the 5-year average. Favorable weather conditions for planting were reported in each of the 5 major producing States with rapid progress made after midmonth. Emergence was slowed by cool weather in Minnesota and North Dakota.

The oat crop was 52 percent seeded and 17 percent emerged on April 27. Planting was ahead of last year's pace of 41 percent and the 5-year average of 44 percent, while emergence was even with last year and the normal pace. South Dakota growers took advantage of favorable conditions, and planting progressed 25 points ahead of the 5-year average pace. Progress was ahead of average in all major producing States, except for Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Emergence was ahead of average in Iowa and South Dakota, but cool conditions hindered emergence in the Great Lakes region and the eastern Ohio Valley, with Ohio and Pennsylvania significantly behind their averages.

Sugarbeet planting progressed to 48 percent complete on April 27 in the four major sugarbeet-producing States. Planting was ahead of last year by 10 percentage points and 1 point ahead of normal for this date. Planting in Idaho was 16 points ahead of last year's pace, with nearly one-third of the crop being planted in the week following midmonth. Planting was 31 points behind the 5-year average in Michigan, where soil conditions did not allow any planting to occur before midmonth.

Peanut planting was 4 percent complete on April 27. This was 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 point below the 5-year average. Planting in Oklahoma was 10 points ahead of the 5-year average, and 4 points ahead of average in Alabama due to warm weather and favorable soil conditions. Wet conditions slowed progress in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Winter Wheat: Production is forecast at 1.56 billion bushels, up 37 percent from 2002. Based on May 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 42.9 bushels per acre, 4.4 bushels more than last year. Yields are above a year ago in all States except California, Idaho, Michigan, and the Mid-Atlantic States. Grain area totals 36.4 million acres, up 23 percent from last season. The sharp increase in harvested acreage is the result of both increased plantings and a rebound from larger than normal abandonment last year. The portion of the winter wheat crop rated good to excellent on April 27, at 54 percent, was 18 percentage points higher than last year.

In Texas and Oklahoma, wheat development was ahead of last year due to warmer spring weather. The crop in Kansas progressed ahead of the 5-year average, but moisture reserves are low, especially in the southwest. Colorado spring precipitation has been average to above average this year, leaving topsoil moisture supplies adequate except in the southeastern border counties. Nebraska winter wheat development is about one week ahead of normal. Montana spring conditions have been very good as the winter wheat breaks dormancy. With the exception of the southwest district, most areas of the State received above normal precipitation during April.

In Arkansas, poor stands due to excessive fall moisture have resulted in less acreage for harvest than normal. In Illinois, no major weather problems have affected the crop. Timely rains in Ohio last fall resulted in good germination and uniform stands.

Oregon yield prospects are drastically improved from last year's drought reduced crop. Most of their winter wheat growing areas are now at about normal annual precipitation levels. Washington's yield prospects are good with both topsoil and subsoil moisture supplies over 90 percent adequate. The crop sustained only limited winterkill and wind erosion.

Durum Wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 18.5 million bushels. This is up 6 percent from their 2002 total of 17.5 million. Cool temperatures have slowed crop development in California's Imperial and San Joaquin valleys. Some wheat stripe rust has been reported throughout the State.

Hay Stocks on Farms: All hay stored on farms May 1, 2003 totaled 22.2 million tons, down 1 percent from the previous year. This decrease was mainly the result of lower hay production in 2002. Disappearance of hay from December 1, 2002 - May 1, 2003, totaled 81.6 million tons, 7 percent less than the disappearance of 88.0 million tons for the same period a year earlier. Disappearance was down from the previous year despite unfavorable winter weather conditions east of the Mississippi River and lingering effects of the drought in the central and northern Great Plains. Texas's stocks are the highest on record, following record high production in 2002.

Thirty-one of the 48 reporting States had lower hay stocks than a year ago. Most of the States reporting a decrease in stocks were located in the eastern Corn Belt, Southeast, northern Great Plains, central Rocky Mountains, lower Delta, California, and along the Atlantic Coast. Severely damaged pastures in Nebraska and South Dakota resulted in significantly lower stocks.

States in the Northwest, northern Rocky Mountains, Southwest, southern Great Plains, and upper Mississippi Valley reported increases in hay stocks due to favorable weather conditions and more grain and Conservation Reserve Program land cut for hay in 2002 compared to 2001.

Almonds: The 2003 California almond crop is forecast at 920 million pounds, shelled basis, down 15 percent from the revised record high 2002 crop. Bearing acreage, at 530,000, is unchanged from the previous crop year. The average yield is forecast at 1,740 pounds per acre, down 15 percent from last year. Heavy rainfall in December brought worries of possible disease problems that have not materialized so far in major growing areas. Despite cool, wet weather conditions during the critical bloom and pollination period, sets for most varieties are generally reported in good condition. However, the Nonpareil variety has displayed one of the weakest bloom in years, with spotty and uneven sets throughout the State.

Avocados: U.S. avocado production for the 2002-03 season totaled 218,350 tons, down 2 percent from last season. Bearing acres, at 64,150, is virtually unchanged from the 2001-02 level. The value of U.S. avocados for the current season totaled \$337 million, down 10 percent from the previous season. California avocado

production is 187,000 tons, down 6 percent from the previous season. The value of the 2002-03 California avocado crop decreased 11 percent from the previous season, to \$320 million. Generally favorable weather conditions kicked off the harvest season but windstorms struck orchards in southern California knocking several million pounds of fruit off trees. However, not all of the fallen fruit was lost as some was salvaged. In San Diego County, the presence of Mexican fruit flies led to the establishment of a large quarantine zone in the fall of 2002. Growers in the outer edges of the quarantined area were cleared for harvest during mid-February and harvest within the core quarantined area is expected to begin during the summer. Florida produced 31,000 tons of avocados in 2002-03, up 35 percent from last season. Value of production totaled \$17.2 million for Florida growers, 11 percent above the previous season. Hawaii produced 350 tons of avocados, up 17 percent from 2001-02. Hawaii's value of production increased 15 percent to \$392,000 for the 2002-03 season.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 3.73 million pounds for April 2003, down 7 percent from last month but 24 percent above a year ago. Area in crop totaled 2,255 acres, unchanged from last month but 9 percent less than a year ago. Harvested area totaled 1,740 acres, virtually unchanged from last month but 10 percent lower than April 2002. Weather conditions were variable with frequent showers, providing non-irrigated orchards with adequate soil moisture.

Hawaii's total papaya utilization during 2002 is estimated at 45.9 million pounds, 17 percent below the final 2001 utilized production. Bearing acres decreased 12 percent from the previous season while yields declined 5 percent. Lower yields in 2002 are attributed to a shift in harvested acreage to the lower yielding Kapoho variety and a drop in the yield of the older, less productive orchards of the Rainbow variety. The Kapoho variety, while susceptible to the Papaya Ringspot Virus (PRV), has not been modified through biotechnology and is accepted for the Japanese export market. The biotechnology variety Rainbow is resistant to PRV but not accepted in the Japanese market. As a result, acreage has shifted back to the Kapoho variety. Routine field inspections and roging of infected trees have kept PRV losses to a minimum.

California Peaches: The California 2003 peach crop is forecast at 1.91 billion pounds, down 1 percent from 2002 but 11 percent above two years ago. Bearing acres are estimated at 71,100, up 2 percent from last year.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 770 million pounds, down 3 percent from last year and 1 percent below 2001. Freestone bearing acreage is estimated at 39,000, unchanged from 2002. Fewer than adequate chilling hours during the winter resulted in a lengthy bloom period for the Freestone crop. Fruit set in the early varieties looks good, while set in the middle to late varieties is down slightly from last season. Harvest of the crop began during the first week of April.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 1.14 billion pounds, up 1 percent from last year and 20 percent above 2001. Clingstone bearing acreage is estimated at 32,100, up 4 percent from 2002. California orchards experienced less than adequate chilling hours during the winter season, which mostly affected the bloom of the Stanislaus variety. Fruit set is reported to be lighter in the Modesto area than in the northern area of the State. Clingstone peach growers in the southern Modesto area reported some hail damage. Harvest of the crop is expected to begin around the middle of June.

Bananas: Hawaii banana production for 2002 is estimated at 19.5 million pounds, down 30 percent from last year. Harvested acreage, at 1,300, is down 190 acres from 2001. In September, the bunchy top virus was once again found in the Kailua-Kona area of Hawaii Island. This was the first incidence of the virus in the eradication zone since December 2000. The disease has not spread, but is a serious concern because of its potential to spread to the major commercial orchards on the east side of the island. Weather for 2002 was generally favorable, with no major wind damage.

Guavas: Guava utilized production in Hawaii for 2002 is estimated at 9.70 million pounds, down 37 percent from 2001. Harvested area totaled 550 acres compared to 610 acres a year ago. Yield (based on utilized production) averaged 17,600 pounds per acre, down 30 percent from the previous year. Fruit demand and prices were low for the 2002 crop. Some small growers abandoned their orchards due to the low prices.

Taro: Hawaii taro production for crop year 2002 is estimated at 6.10 million pounds, down 5 percent from the previous year. Area harvested, at 430 acres, is down 10 acres from 2001. Early season flooding slowed

plant development which resulted in a setback of production in major growing areas. Floods also assisted in the spread of the apple snail infestations.

Grapefruit: The 2002-03 U.S. grapefruit crop is forecast at 2.07 million tons, down 2 percent from the previous forecast and 15 percent below last season's final utilization. Florida's grapefruit forecast is 39.0 million boxes (1.66 million tons), down 2 percent from the previous forecast and 17 percent below last season. If realized, this will be the smallest utilization since the 1989-90 season. The all white grapefruit forecast was increased 500,000 boxes for a total of 16.5 million boxes (701,000 tons), up 3 percent from last month but 13 percent less than last season's final utilization. As of May 1, only 8 percent of the grapefruit rows remain for harvest. Colored grapefruit utilization is forecast at 22.5 million boxes (956,000 tons), 6 percent below last month and down 19 percent from last season's final utilization. The route survey indicated only about 4 percent of the colored rows remaining for harvest. Arizona, California, and Texas grapefruit forecasts are carried forward from April.

Tangerines: The 2002-03 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 366,000 tons, up 3 percent from the previous forecast but 13 percent below last season's utilization of 420,000 tons. Florida's tangerine forecast is up 4 percent, at 5.40 million boxes (257,000 tons) but 18 percent lower than last season's utilization. Late season indications and utilization of the Honey variety have dispelled concerns that the crop was adversely affected by the cold weather in late January. Harvest is winding down. The 2002-03 Florida tangerine forecast includes only the Fallglo, Sunburst, and Honey tangerines. It does not include the Robinson and Dancy varieties as in previous seasons. This program change was implemented because of the declassification of Robinson and Dancy tangerines by the Florida Citrus Commission. Arizona and California tangerine forecasts are carried forward from April.

Tangelos: Florida's 2002-03 tangelo forecast is final at 2.35 million boxes (106,000 tons), unchanged from the previous month but 9 percent more than last season's utilized production. Utilization is higher than the previous three seasons, but below any others since 1968-69. Harvest is virtually complete.

Temples: Florida's Temple production is final at 1.30 million boxes (59,000 tons) for the 2002-03 season, unchanged from last month but 16 percent below last season. This final utilization is the second lowest utilization in the series since it began in 1951-52. The 2000-01 utilized production, at 1.25 million boxes, was the smallest crop on record.

K-Early Citrus: K-Early citrus has been dropped from the citrus estimation program. This fruit type has been declassified by the Florida Citrus Commission and forecasts have been discontinued.

Florida Citrus: Total rainfall during April was about average, however, most fell within a three to five day period, leaving the rest of the month warm and dry. Growers in all areas used irrigation to maintain good tree condition during fruit set. Bloom was generally complete by the end of March with some older trees still showing bloom flowers into the first week of April. Abundant winter moisture provided ideal conditions for this year's prolific bloom. Most trees also produced a tremendous amount of new growth. Valencia harvest was very active during April. Grapefruit movement slowed as available fruit ran out in some areas. Some grapefruit packinghouses closed mid-month due to the shortage of good packable fruit. Several processing plants began closing for the weekends to more efficiently handle their remaining fruit supplies. Temple harvest was completed by the end of April. Movement of Honey tangerines slowed during the month as harvest began to wind down. Caretakers were very active cutting cover crops prior to harvest and for fire protection. Hedging and topping continued in harvested groves. Dead and dying trees were pushed out and burned. Some young trees are being planted. Most post bloom nutritional sprays have been completed with some second sprays now underway. Spring herbicides are being applied in all areas.

California Citrus: Picking was active during April in orange, lemon, and grapefruit groves. Rind staining or skin breakdown continued to be problematic, especially on the higher color and smaller sized fruit. Good quality and high demand for late Navel varieties was noted as harvest continued despite being slowed at times by rain. Hail was reported in many areas but caused little damage to citrus crops. Bloom in orange groves was well underway in most areas.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Cultivation, irrigation, and fruit thinning continued in orchards and vineyards across the State. April was a wet month with a series of storms that brought both rain and hail to

many areas of the State. Tree fruit orchards were treated to control fungal and microbial disease problems caused by the wet weather. Hail caused some fruit damage in many areas. Ground was prepared for the planting of new fruit trees. Vigorous shoot growth and cluster development occurred in raisin, wine, and table grape vineyards. Flower clusters were evident in many varieties. Table grape vineyards were thinned and suckered. A few grape growers were removing vines and piling the brush for chipping and burning. Pear and apple orchards were leafing out. Codling moth treatments were underway in pear orchards. Strawberry harvest in Fresno and Tulare counties began in early April and continued throughout the month. Some strawberry rot damage was reported due to rains. Picking and packing of cherries commenced in the Reedley district by month's end. Early picking of peaches began in late April in a few orchards in the San Joaquin Valley. Figs were sizing well despite the cool weather. Avocado and olive bloom continued to develop on schedule. By mid-month, bloom in early walnut varieties was ending, while late-season varieties were just beginning their bloom period. Blight sprays continued in walnut orchards.

Spring Potatoes: Spring production in 2003 is forecast at 22.3 million cwt, down 6 percent from the April forecast and 4 percent below last year. Area for harvest is estimated at 82,900 acres, down 1 percent from the April estimate and 4 percent below last year. The average yield is forecast at 269 cwt per acre, down 13 cwt from last month and 2 cwt below a year ago.

Spring rains delayed planting and early growth in Florida and North Carolina resulting in lower yield potential. Harvest is underway in Florida but some areas are delayed as much as three weeks. Florida production is now forecast at 6.83 million cwt, down 13 percent from both the April 1 forecast and last year's output. North Carolina's potato crop, forecast at 2.81 million cwt, is unchanged from last month. Harvest will start about two weeks late due to the wet spring.

Texas spring production is forecast at 3.00 million cwt, the same as last month. Harvest is underway in early areas and just beginning in the Winter Garden area. May acreage estimates for both Arizona and California are less than the April estimates. Arizona growers now report 7,600 acres for harvest, down 5 percent from last month, contributing to a production forecast of 2.09 million cwt, down 7 percent from the April forecast. Production in California is forecast at 7.59 million cwt, down 3 percent from last month with acreage also down 3 percent for the same period. Growers in the Kern County area expect to start harvesting ahead of normal.

Tobacco: U.S. tobacco production for 2002 is revised down 1 percent. Harvested acreage is down less than 1 percent, while the average yield decreased 13 pounds per acre. Total production, at 881 million pounds in 2002, is down 11 percent from 2001 and at the lowest level since 1908. Growers harvested 428,660 acres in 2002, down 1 percent from the previous year and the lowest harvested acreage since 1874. Final yields averaged 2,055 pounds per acre, down 238 pounds from 2001.

Flue-cured production, at 517 million pounds, is revised down 2 percent from December 2002. This is 11 percent less than 2001 when 579 million pounds were produced. Growers harvested 245,600 acres, up 3 percent from the previous year. Flue-cured yields averaged 2,105 pounds per acre, down 327 pounds from 2001. North Carolina, the leading producer of flue-cured tobacco, produced 338 million pounds, nearly two-thirds of all flue-cured tobacco grown in the United States.

Burley production, which accounted for 98 percent of all light air-cured tobacco, is revised down 1 percent from December 2002 to 300 million pounds. This is 10 percent less than 2001 when 334 million pounds were produced. Producers of burley tobacco harvested 158,600 acres in 2002, down 3 percent from the previous year. Yields averaged 1,892 pounds per acre, 141 pounds less than 2001. Kentucky, the leading producer of burley tobacco, produced 197 million pounds, which is two-thirds of all burley grown in the United States.

Total fire-cured production is revised up 7 percent from December 2002 to 34.9 million pounds. However, this is 23 percent less than the previous season. Growers harvested a total of 10,970 acres, 25 percent less than 2001. Fire-cured yields averaged 3,182 pounds per acre, up 84 pounds from the previous year.

Dark air-cured production is revised up 11 percent from December 2002. Production totaled 10.7 million pounds in 2002, down 24 percent from the previous year. Growers harvested 3,830 acres in 2002, down 24 percent from 2001. Yields averaged 2,790 pounds per acre, up 8 pounds from 2001. Kentucky, the

leading producer of dark air-cured tobacco, produced 9.24 million pounds in 2002, which is 87 percent of all dark air-cured grown in the United States.

Production of cigar tobacco, which includes filler, binder, and wrapper, is revised up 4 percent from December 2002 to a total of 13.3 million pounds for 2002. This is less than 1 percent below the 2001 production. Growers harvested 6,660 acres in 2002, down 4 percent from the previous year. Average yields were 1,992 pounds per acre, up 67 pounds from 2001.

Cotton: The 2002 U.S. all cotton production is estimated at 17.2 million bales, 15 percent below the record high 2001 production. Upland cotton production, at 16.5 million bales, was 16 percent less than the previous year. American-Pima production totaled 678,300 bales, down 3 percent from 2001. The area planted to all cotton totaled 14.0 million acres, down 11 percent from 2001. Harvested area decreased 10 percent to 12.4 million acres. Yields for the U.S. averaged 665 pounds per harvested acre, down 40 pounds per acre from a year ago. Data from the combined seven Objective Yield States showed the highest number of bolls, highest average boll weight, and highest harvest loss of the previous five years.

Producers in the Southeastern States had a very challenging season. The upland crop was planted under ideal conditions and development progressed ahead of average. However, an abnormally dry, hot summer stressed the crop and the condition of the crop deteriorated. The heat matured the crop rapidly allowing growers to harvest earlier than normal. Beginning in September, heavy rains delayed harvesting operations. Although the moisture was welcome, it was too late to help the drought-stressed crop. The untimely rains resulted in some boll rot and seed germination. Frequent showers throughout October further delayed the harvest. During the first half of November, growers were able to re-enter their fields to pick their cotton. However, harvesting was virtually halted mid-month, as persistent rains returned. The harvest approached completion by early December as dry weather dominated the region.

Producers in the Delta States had ideal planting conditions until rains during May interrupted fieldwork. Planting activities continued well into June in Tennessee. Cooler than normal July temperatures and timely rains boosted the condition of the late maturing crop. Two significant storms moved through the lower Delta region within a two-week period toward the end of September and early part of October. The damage to open bolls was limited, however, since the crop was considerably behind in maturity. Unrelenting downpours during the first half of November prevented growers from picking the cotton. The drier, final two weeks of November allowed the harvest to progress, although well behind the normal pace. Objective yield data showed above average boll counts in Arkansas and Mississippi. Arkansas boll weights were below average, but Mississippi boll weights were the highest of the previous fifteen years. Louisiana's boll counts and weights were the highest since 1994.

Producers in the Southwestern States had a relatively good season. Planting remained active in the southern Great Plains until mid-June, although progress was occasionally interrupted by rain. Moisture shortages slowed planting progress on the High Plains. Warmer than normal temperatures promoted germination and growth where moisture supplies were adequate. However, fields in the dryland areas of South Texas and the Coastal Bend suffered due to inadequate moisture and excessive heat. Irrigated fields responded well to the weather. Development of the New Mexico and Oklahoma crop progressed well ahead of average, but Texas maturity was about average. Harvest was underway by August in central and southern areas of Texas and was nearly complete by the end of September. The Plains area crop was fully matured by early October and growers began defoliating and harvesting between rain showers. Cooler than normal temperatures in September slowed the development of Oklahoma's crop which had been maturing ahead of average. Rains throughout October and early November delayed harvesting across the region. Conditions improved later in November and the pace of harvest accelerated rapidly. Data from the Objective Yield survey show Texas boll counts were the highest in the last fifteen years and weights were the second highest. Record high yields were established in Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas.

Arizona and California upland cotton growers began planting during March under ideal conditions. Cool, spring weather in a few areas of California slowed development but warm summer temperatures promoted growth and good boll retention. The crop was in good to excellent condition throughout the season. Harvest was well underway by mid-September and progressed under ideal conditions. Data from the Objective Yield survey show California boll counts were the highest in the last fifteen years but the weights were the lowest.

A record yield of 1,439 pounds per harvested acre was set in California, surpassing the 1,378 pound yield set in 2000.

The California Pima growers planted their crop under almost ideal conditions. The crop progressed well during the year despite some early cool spells in late April and early May. Growth of Pima cotton during the summer months was good to excellent, with crop progress slightly ahead of average. Insect pressure remained light with the typical small numbers of whiteflies and aphids late in the season. Harvest of California's Pima cotton began in early October. By mid-December, virtually the entire crop had been harvested with only a few fields remaining to be picked a second time.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 2002 totaled 6.18 million tons, down 17 percent from 2001. Sales to oil mills accounted for 53 percent of the disposition. The remaining 47 percent will be used for seed, feed, exports, and various other uses.

Reliability of May 1 Crop Production Forecast

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

The farm operator survey included a sample of approximately 13,600 producers representing all major production areas. These producers were selected from an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable winter wheat acres for harvest and yield on their operation. These growers will be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields as the season progresses.

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

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

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

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 winter wheat production forecast is 6.7 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 6.7 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 11.7 percent. Differences between the May 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 88 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 285 million bushels. The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the May 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 orange production forecast is 2.6 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 2.6 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 4.6 percent. Differences between the May 1 orange forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 170,000 tons, ranging from 5,000 tons to 714,000 tons. The May 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times. The difference does not imply that the May 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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