



Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Up 4 Percent All Orange Production Virtually Unchanged

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.63 billion bushels, up 4 percent from the May 1 forecast and 42 percent above 2002. Based on June 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 44.6 bushels per acre, up 1.7 bushels from the previous forecast. Grain area totals 36.4 million acres, unchanged from May 1.

Hard Red production is up 7 percent from a month ago to 1.01 billion bushels. Soft Red is down 1 percent from last month, and now totals 368 million bushels. White production totals 253 million bushels, up 1 percent from last month.

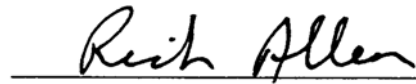
The U.S. all orange June 1 forecast for the 2002-03 crop is 11.5 million tons, virtually unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 8 percent below last season's utilization. Florida's all orange forecast, at 201 million boxes (9.05 million tons), is up 0.5 percent from the previous forecast but 13 percent below last season's final utilization. If attained, it will be the lowest utilized production since the 186 million boxes of the 1998-99 season. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 112 million boxes (5.04 million tons), unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 12 percent less than last season. Harvest of these varieties is complete. Florida's Valencia forecast is 89 million boxes (4.01 million tons), 1 percent above the previous forecast but 13 percent less than last season's final utilization. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from April 1.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield is projected at 1.52 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix. The early and midseason portion is final at 1.49 gallons per box. The projected season average yield for the Valencia oranges is lowered to 1.56 gallons per box. All projections of yield assume that the processing relationships this year will be similar to those of the past several years.

This report was approved on June 11, 2003.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
James R. Moseley



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

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003		2002	2003
				May 1	Jun 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	840	610	46.0	52.0	51.0	38,640	31,110
CA	300	350	75.0	70.0	75.0	22,500	26,250
CO	1,650	2,200	22.0	30.0	33.0	36,300	72,600
DE	58	47	70.0	65.0	62.0	4,060	2,914
GA	200	230	41.0	53.0	50.0	8,200	11,500
ID	690	710	79.0	79.0	82.0	54,510	58,220
IL	650	780	49.0	56.0	56.0	31,850	43,680
IN	330	420	53.0	64.0	63.0	17,490	26,460
KS	8,100	9,700	33.0	40.0	44.0	267,300	426,800
KY	340	300	53.0	59.0	57.0	18,020	17,100
MD	180	150	66.0	64.0	64.0	11,880	9,600
MI	490	660	67.0	66.0	66.0	32,830	43,560
MS	205	125	44.0	46.0	50.0	9,020	6,250
MO	760	780	45.0	51.0	51.0	34,200	39,780
MT	750	1,700	28.0	36.0	38.0	21,000	64,600
NE	1,520	1,650	32.0	38.0	44.0	48,640	72,600
NY	128	119	58.0	63.0	60.0	7,424	7,140
NC	480	420	42.0	41.0	41.0	20,160	17,220
OH	810	960	62.0	68.0	68.0	50,220	65,280
OK	3,500	4,700	28.0	34.0	36.0	98,000	169,200
OR	710	940	41.0	53.0	53.0	29,110	49,820
PA	185	160	54.0	53.0	53.0	9,990	8,480
SC	190	200	37.0	40.0	39.0	7,030	7,800
SD	625	1,440	29.0	39.0	40.0	18,125	57,600
TN	300	300	46.0	52.0	50.0	13,800	15,000
TX	2,700	3,700	29.0	31.0	29.0	78,300	107,300
VA	170	160	63.0	59.0	58.0	10,710	9,280
WA	1,750	1,800	59.0	62.0	62.0	103,250	111,600
WY	120	160	19.0	26.0	28.0	2,280	4,480
Oth Sts ¹	920	976	41.3	44.2	44.2	37,963	43,152
US	29,651	36,447	38.5	42.9	44.6	1,142,802	1,626,376

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, 2002 and Forecasted June 1, 2003 ¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003		2002	2003
				May 1	Jun 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	89	103	95.0	97.0	94.0	8,455	9,682
CA	90	95	100.0	90.0	100.0	9,000	9,500
MT	565		23.0			12,995	
ND	1,950		25.0			48,750	
Oth Sts ²	9		27.8			250	
US	2,703		29.4			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 June 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	1,005,205	368,294	252,877				

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.

**Sweet Cherries: Total Production by State, and Total,
2001-2002 and Forecasted June 1, 2003**

State	Total Production		
	2001	2002	2003 ¹
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
CA	55,300	55,500	60,000
OR	40,000	31,000	40,000
WA	106,000	86,000	90,000
Total	201,300	172,500	190,000

¹ The first production forecast for sweet cherries in ID, MI, MT, NY, PA, and UT and tart cherries in CO, MI, NY, OR, PA, UT, WA, and WI will be published in the "Cherry Production" released on June 26, 2003.

**Peaches: Total Production by Crop, State, and Total,
2001-2002 and Forecasted June 1, 2003**

State	Total Production		
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
CA			
All	1,727.0	1,920.0	1,950.0
Clingstone ¹	952.0	1,124.0	1,180.0
Freestone	775.0	796.0	770.0
GA	140.0	110.0	125.0
SC	100.0	160.0	130.0
Total	1,967.0	2,190.0	2,205.0

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

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
2000-2001, 2001-2002 and Forecasted June 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 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel ³						
AZ ⁴	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	89,000	4,288	4,590	4,005
TX ⁴	235	210	180	10	9	8
US	114,955	122,960	111,380	5,027	5,377	4,846
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	201,000	10,048	10,350	9,045
TX ⁴	2,235	1,740	1,580	95	74	68
US	280,935	286,760	264,980	12,221	12,487	11,454
Temples						
FL	1,250	1,550	1,300	56	70	59
Grapefruit						
White Seedless ⁵						
FL	18,700	18,900	16,200	795	803	689
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	38,700	1,955	1,985	1,645
TX ⁴	7,200	5,900	5,500	288	236	220
US	59,750	58,760	49,900	2,462	2,427	2,056
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	5,500	266	314	261
US	8,450	9,420	8,400	373	420	370
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.

**Bartlett Pears: Total Production by State and Total,
2001-2002 and Forecasted June 1, 2003**

State	Total Production		
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
CA	275,000	264,000	235,000
OR	70,000	58,000	70,000
WA	201,000	167,000	185,000
Total	546,000	489,000	490,000

**Miscellaneous Fruits, California: Total Production by Crop,
2001-2002 and Forecasted June 1, 2003**

Crop	Total Production		
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Prunes (Dried Basis) ¹	150,000	171,000	190,000
Apricots	77,000	85,000	85,000

¹ 2002 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>
Apr	2,480	2,255	1,935	1,740	2,995	3,725
May	2,475	2,250	1,935	1,740	3,210	3,125

¹ Utilized fresh production.

**Hops: Area Harvested by Variety, State, and United States,
2001-2002 and Forecasted June 1, 2003**

State and Variety	Area Harvested		Strung for Harvest
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
ID			
Chinook	120		
Cluster	234		
Galena	552		
Mt. Hood	32		
Nugget	54		
Willamette	215		
Zeus	477		
Other Varieties	1,785		
Total ¹	3,469	3,399	3,429
OR			
Cascade	-	217	269
Glacier	*	-	245
Golding	-	-	95
Liberty	-	36	-
Millenium	117	421	-
Mt. Hood	257	243	217
Nugget	2,268	1,967	1,529
Perle	491	452	450
Sterling	91	86	84
Willamette	2,434	1,912	2,224
Other Varieties	445	243	635
Total	6,103	5,577	5,748
WA			
Cascade	1,003	1,216	2,074
Chelan	317	295	180
Chinook	535	422	453
Cluster	534	480	429
Columbus/Tomahawk	4,915	3,663	2,725
Galena	4,375	3,239	2,863
Golding	45	26	22
Hallertauer	76	76	53
Horizon	339	337	124
Magnum	42	-	-
Millenium	1,382	1,455	1,386
Mt. Hood	333	107	32
Northern Brewer	97	97	63
Nugget	4,109	1,288	933
Perle	209	124	104
Tettnanger	60	48	-
Tillicum	369	194	194
Vanguard	54	-	-
Willamette	3,571	3,639	3,707
YCR-5(Warrior™)	1,370	988	1,173
Zeus	2,186	2,265	2,090
Other Varieties	418	374	571
Total	26,339	20,333	19,176
US	35,911	29,309	28,353

¹ Beginning with the 2002 crop, only State totals will be published for Idaho to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

- Included in Other Varieties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

* Unknown or none.

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

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	2001	2002 ²	2001	2002 ²	2001	2002 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
CA	46.6	50.2	44.7	49.9	35.7	39.5
CO	41.5	43.9	36.8	39.5	22.4	20.1
ID	199.0	212.0	179.0	210.0	25.9	24.3
MI	180.0	179.0	166.0	177.0	19.4	18.1
MN	468.0	505.0	426.0	476.0	18.3	18.6
MT	57.4	58.0	53.5	55.9	21.5	19.6
NE	48.6	57.0	41.4	42.0	20.3	18.1
ND	261.0	265.0	237.0	258.0	18.1	18.6
OH	0.8	1.9	0.6	1.8	20.0	20.6
OR	11.9	11.3	9.7	11.0	29.9	27.4
WA	7.2	4.0	7.1	4.0	35.6	35.0
WY	48.5	40.0	41.6	36.0	20.6	18.3
US	1,370.5	1,427.3	1,243.4	1,361.1	20.7	20.4
	Production		Price per Ton		Value of Production	
	2001	2002 ²	2001	2002 ³	2001	2002 ³
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
CA	1,596	1,971	33.40		53,306	
CO	824	794	34.20		28,181	
ID	4,636	5,103	40.50		187,758	
MI	3,220	3,204	34.80		112,056	
MN	7,796	8,854	40.30		314,179	
MT	1,150	1,096	38.80		44,620	
NE	840	760	36.90		30,996	
ND	4,290	4,799	46.10		197,769	
OH	12	37	35.50		426	
OR	290	301	40.50		11,745	
WA	253	140	40.50		10,247	
WY	857	659	39.70		34,023	
US	25,764	27,718	39.80		1,025,306	

¹ Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except CA. In CA, relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central CA and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern CA.

² Revised.

³ Estimates are not available. U.S. marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in "Agricultural Prices" released July 31, 2003. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released February 2004.

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield ¹		Production ¹	
	2001	2002 ²	2001	2002 ²	2001	2002 ²
	<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>
For Sugar						
FL	445.0	442.0	35.1	38.3	15,620	16,929
HI	19.3	21.3	97.3	99.0	1,878	2,109
LA	460.0	465.0	29.0	28.3	13,340	13,160
TX	46.0	43.6	42.1	39.1	1,937	1,705
US	970.3	971.9	33.8	34.9	32,775	33,903
For Seed						
FL	20.0	19.0	35.9	38.1	718	724
HI	1.5	1.4	36.2	35.5	54	50
LA	35.0	30.0	29.0	28.3	1,015	849
TX	1.0	0.9	25.0	30.0	25	27
US	57.5	51.3	31.5	32.2	1,812	1,650
For Sugar and Seed						
FL	465.0	461.0	35.1	38.3	16,338	17,653
HI	20.8	22.7	92.9	95.1	1,932	2,159
LA	495.0	495.0	29.0	28.3	14,355	14,009
TX	47.0	44.5	41.7	38.9	1,962	1,732
US	1,027.8	1,023.2	33.7	34.7	34,587	35,553
	For Sugar				For Sugar and Seed	
	Price per Ton		Value of Production		Value of Production ³	
	2001	2002 ⁴	2001	2002 ⁴	2001	2002 ⁴
	<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>
FL	31.70		495,154		517,915	
HI	30.80		57,842		59,505	
LA	25.70		342,838		368,924	
TX	28.90		55,979		56,702	
US	29.00		951,813		1,003,046	

¹ Yield and production refer to net weight.

² Revised.

³ Price per ton of cane for sugar used in evaluating value of production for seed.

⁴ Estimates are not available. U.S. marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in "Agricultural Prices" released July 31, 2003. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released February 2004.

**Maple Syrup: Taps, Yield, and Production
by State and United States, 2002-2003 ¹**

State	Number of Taps		Yield per Tap		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<i>1,000 Taps</i>	<i>1,000 Taps</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>1,000 Gallons</i>	<i>1,000 Gallons</i>
CT	51	50	0.157	0.160	8	8
ME	1,085	1,095	0.212	0.242	230	265
MA	215	205	0.209	0.171	45	35
MI	320	360	0.206	0.164	66	59
NH	345	325	0.217	0.175	75	57
NY	1,414	1,340	0.184	0.157	260	210
OH	376	387	0.199	0.132	75	51
PA	337	364	0.163	0.132	55	48
VT	2,170	2,090	0.230	0.206	500	430
WI	440	400	0.180	0.190	79	76
US	6,753	6,616	0.206	0.187	1,393	1,239

¹ 2002 revised.

**Maple Syrup: Price and Value
by State and United States, 2001-2002 ¹**

State	Average Price per Gallon		Value of Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
CT	45.70	47.20	411	378
ME	18.70	19.40	3,740	4,460
MA	40.60	39.50	1,380	1,778
MI	29.70	32.50	1,782	2,145
NH	40.00	41.10	1,800	3,083
NY	29.50	26.30	5,694	6,838
OH	31.30	32.30	3,005	2,423
PA	25.30	26.70	1,746	1,469
VT	30.80	27.00	8,470	13,500
WI	29.20	29.30	1,986	2,315
US	28.60	27.60	30,014	38,389

¹ Price and value for 2001 are revised. Price and value for 2003 are not available until June, 2004.

Maple Syrup: Percent of Sales by Type and State, 2001-2002

State	Retail		Wholesale		Bulk	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CT	85	85	10	10	5	5
ME	5	5	5	5	90	90
MA	70	50	20	30	10	20
MI	68	65	19	15	13	20
NH	70	70	20	15	10	15
NY	54	39	15	21	31	40
OH	69	76	10	6	21	18
PA	44	45	9	19	47	36
VT	35	25	15	15	50	60
WI	42	42	26	24	32	34

**Maple Syrup: Price by Type of Sales and Size of Container
by State, 2001-2002 ¹**

Type and State	Gallons		1/2 Gallons		Quarts		Pints		1/2 Pints		
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	
Retail											
CT	35.40	37.50	20.30	21.20	11.70	11.80	6.90	7.30	4.40	4.60	
ME	32.10	34.00	18.30	18.60	10.20	10.50	5.90	6.50	4.00	4.20	
MA	33.10	35.00	19.90	20.40	11.60	12.30	6.80	7.90	4.30	5.20	
MI	33.00	31.00	18.40	17.50	10.30	10.10	6.00	6.00	3.90	4.10	
NH	34.50	33.30	19.80	19.00	11.30	11.30	6.80	6.80	3.90	4.10	
NY	29.90	29.70	17.30	17.70	10.10	9.90	6.30	6.50	4.20	4.20	
OH	29.30	29.80	17.00	17.80	9.70	10.20	6.00	6.30	4.60	4.10	
PA	28.30	29.10	16.70	16.50	9.60	9.70	5.70	5.70	3.50	3.60	
VT	32.40	31.40	19.00	18.20	11.40	11.30	7.00	7.10	4.70	4.50	
WI	27.80	27.80	15.30	15.50	8.30	8.50	5.10	5.30	3.30	3.30	
Wholesale											
CT ²	28.70	30.30	17.50	16.80	10.30	9.20	5.40	5.20		3.40	
ME	26.70	28.20	14.20	16.80	8.00	8.40	4.60	4.80	2.80	3.00	
MA ²	30.30	25.80		16.50	9.40	9.10	5.40	5.70	3.50	3.80	
MI	25.60	25.00	15.60	15.30	8.50	8.70	4.70	4.90	2.70	3.40	
NH	28.70	28.30	15.80	17.20	9.00	10.40	5.20	5.60	3.10	3.50	
NY	25.80	26.90	15.60	14.80	8.65	8.00	5.05	4.70	3.00	2.90	
OH	24.70	24.10	14.70	14.30	8.40	9.20	4.80	5.60	3.80	3.20	
PA	26.70	27.00	14.50	16.00	8.20	8.70	4.90	4.90	3.00	3.20	
VT	28.80	25.00	16.20	16.20	9.20	9.30	5.20	5.40	3.30	3.40	
WI	27.60	26.40	15.30	14.50	8.10	7.90	4.60	4.50	3.00	2.80	
	Bulk All Grades			Bulk All Grades			All Sales				
	2001		2002		2001		2002		2001		2002
	<i>Dollars per Pound</i>		<i>Dollars per Pound</i>		<i>Dollars per Gallon</i>		<i>Dollars per Gallon</i>		<i>Equivalent per Gallon</i>		<i>Equivalent per Gallon</i>
Bulk											
CT ²		1.20			13.20				45.70		47.20
ME		1.45	1.50		16.00	16.50			18.70		19.40
MA		1.40	1.50		15.40	16.50			40.60		39.50
MI		1.80	1.50		19.60	16.80			29.70		32.50
NH		1.60	1.40		17.60	15.40			40.00		41.10
NY		1.40	1.30		15.60	14.30			29.50		26.30
OH		1.55	1.45		17.20	16.00			31.30		32.30
PA		1.40	1.30		15.10	13.80			25.30		26.70
VT		1.90	1.70		20.90	18.70			30.80		27.00
WI		1.50	1.40		16.00	15.00			29.20		29.30

¹ Prices for 2001 are revised.

² Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

**Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield,
and Production by State and United States, 2001-2002 ¹**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7
CA	10.0	10.4	10.0	10.4
GA ²	0.5		0.4	
LA	24.0	21.0	22.0	15.0
MS	16.7	16.0	16.0	12.3
NJ	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
NC	37.0	40.0	36.0	37.0
SC	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.1
TX	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.3
VA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
US	99.1	97.2	94.4	83.5
	Yield		Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
AL	170	180	493	486
CA	230	265	2,300	2,756
GA ²	100		40	
LA	140	125	3,080	1,875
MS	150	160	2,400	1,968
NJ	105	125	126	150
NC	155	130	5,580	4,810
SC	80	110	128	121
TX	100	180	380	594
VA	220	210	110	105
US	155	154	14,637	12,865

¹ 2002 Revised.

² Estimates discontinued in 2002.

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	1,427.3	1,399.3	1,361.1	
Sugarcane			1,023.2	
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	28.4
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	83.5	
Taro (HI) ³			0.4	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 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	44.6	1,142,802	1,626,376
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	20.4		27,718	
Sugarcane	"	34.7		35,553	
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	154		12,865	
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	2,056
K-Early Citrus (FL) ³	"	2	1	
Lemons	"	996	828	984
Oranges	"	12,221	12,487	11,454
Tangelos (FL)	"	95	97	106
Tangerines	"	373	420	370
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	171.0	190.0
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	1,393	1,239

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	
Winter	16,889,740	17,931,000	11,999,460	14,749,740
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	577,610	566,280	550,820	
Sugarcane			414,080	
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	11,470
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	33,790	
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	3.00	31,101,970	44,262,700
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	45.65		25,145,350	
Sugarcane	77.89		32,253,140	
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	17.27		583,550	
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.

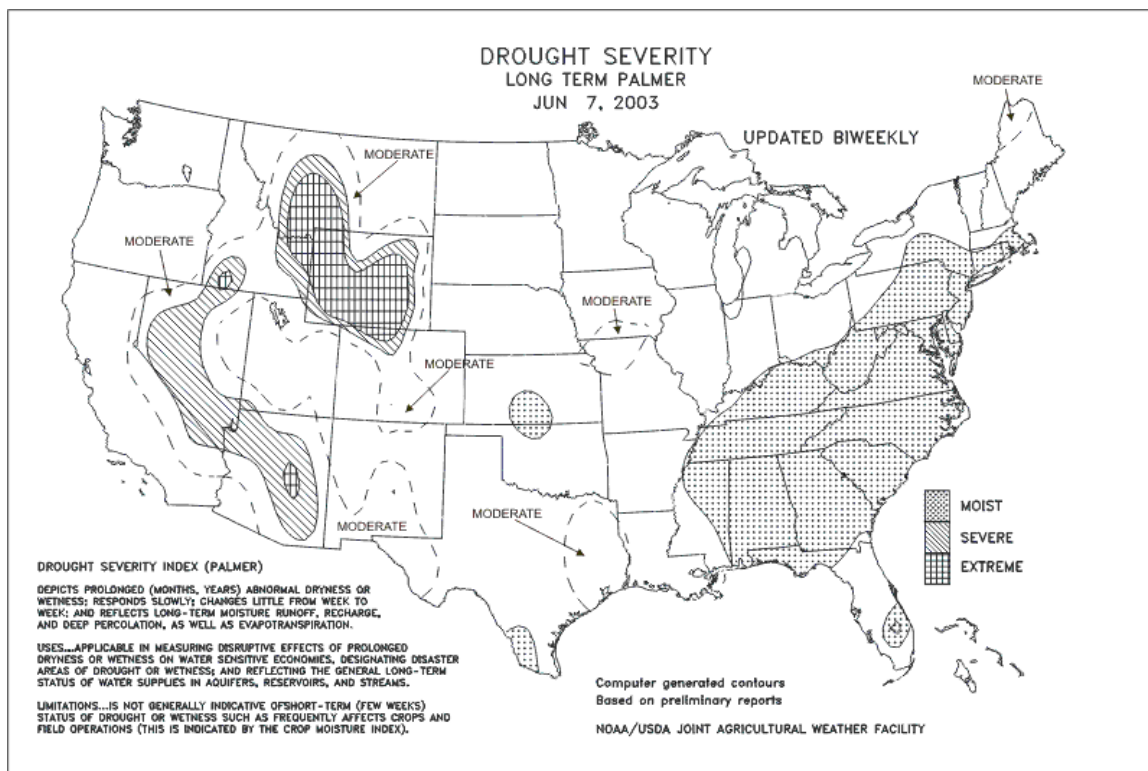
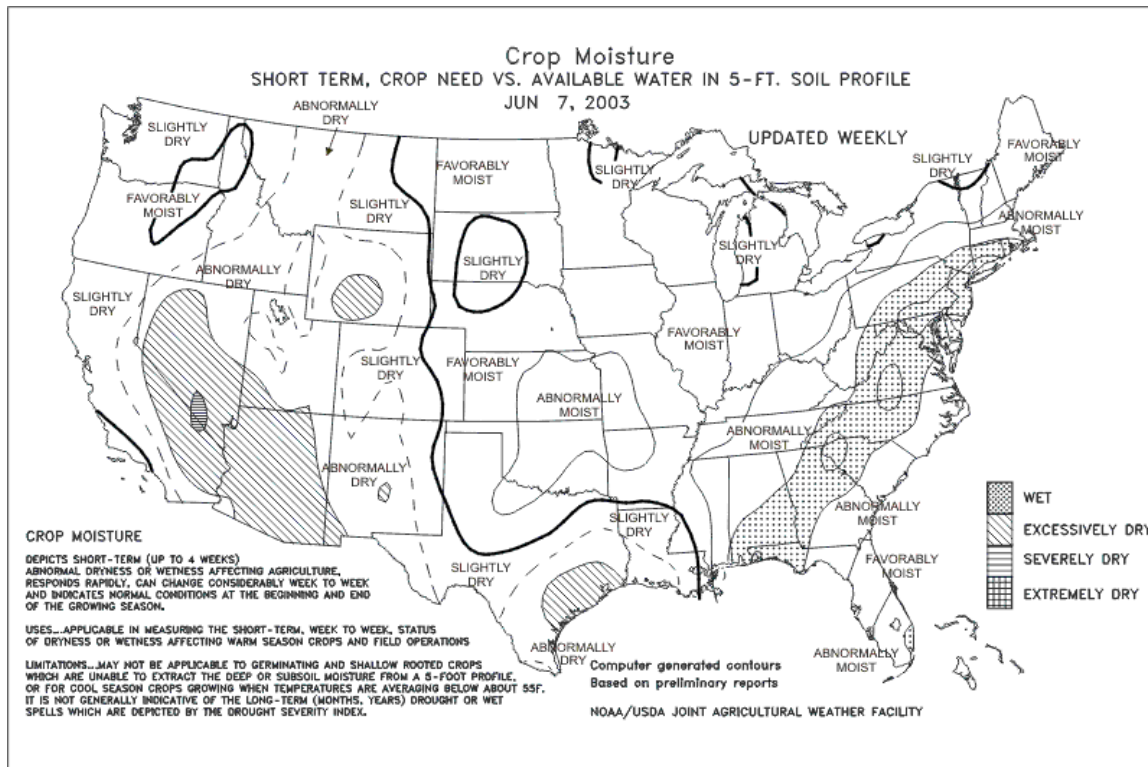
Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2001-2003
(Metric Units) ¹

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	1,865,170
K-Early Citrus (FL) ³	1,810	910	
Lemons	903,560	751,150	892,670
Oranges	11,086,700	11,328,020	10,390,890
Tangelos (FL)	86,180	88,000	96,160
Tangerines	338,380	381,020	335,660
Temples (FL)	50,800	63,500	53,520
Non-Citrus			
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	155,130	172,370
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	6,960	6,190

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.

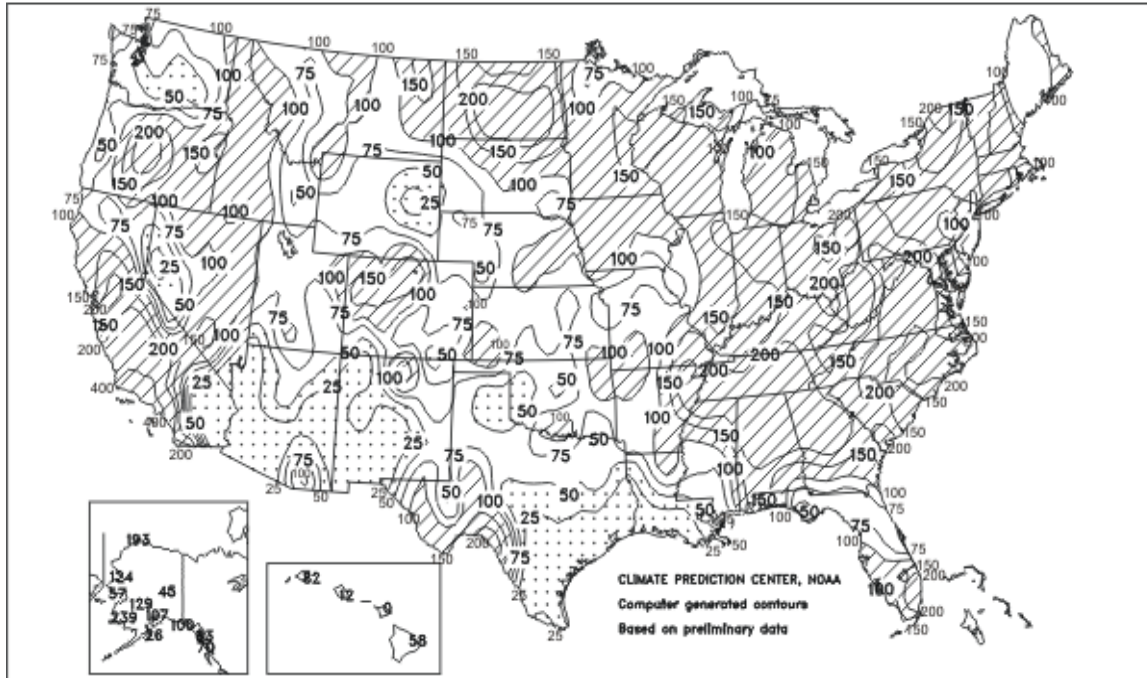
² Production years are 2000-2001, 2001-2002, and 2002-2003.

³ Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.



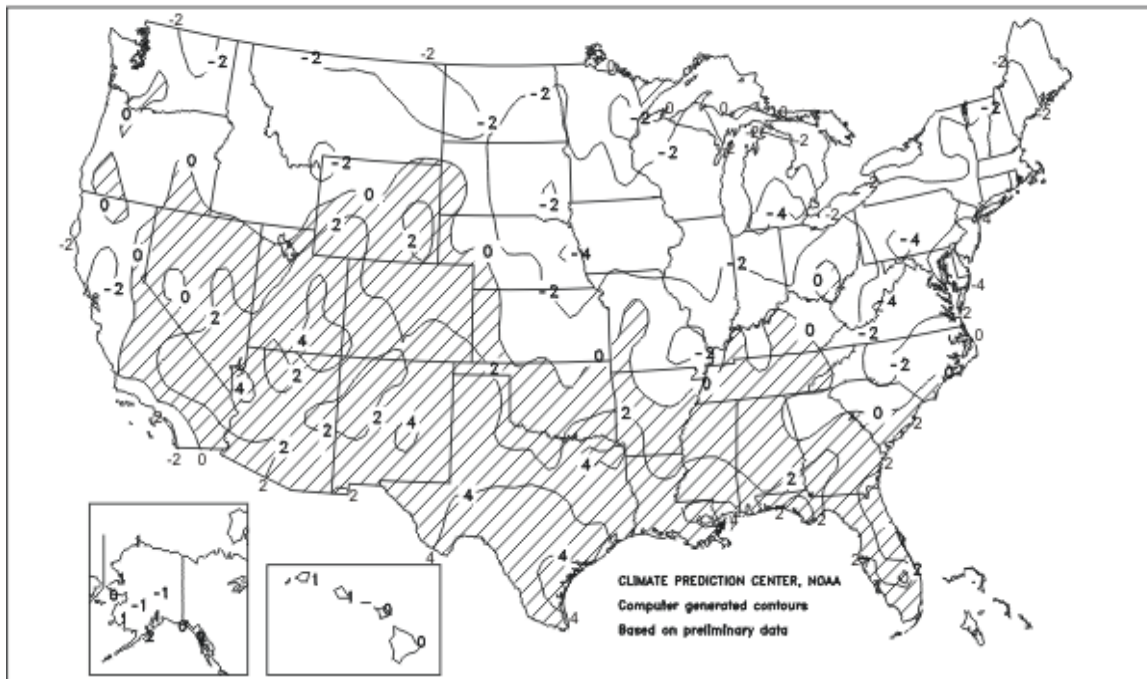
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

May 2003



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

May 2003



May Weather Summary

East of the Rockies, the only large-scale area of concern for dryness was the western Gulf Coast region, where little rain fell. In contrast, the interior South and much of the Southeast was inundated with near-record to record May rainfall, causing fieldwork delays and lowland flooding. Farther north, early- to mid-May rains slowed Midwestern corn and soybean planting, but largely eradicated long-term precipitation deficits. Dry weather returned to the Corn Belt during the second half of the month, allowing corn planting to near completion, promoting an acceleration of soybean planting, and providing nearly ideal conditions for summer crop germination and establishment. Meanwhile on the northern and central Plains, soil moisture remained mostly adequate, despite a late-month drying trend. On the southern Plains, late-month showers eased stress on pastures, immature winter wheat, and rain-fed summer crops. In the West, cool, showery conditions early in the month suddenly yielded to hot, dry weather. Toward month's end, high temperatures boosted irrigation demands and left some dryland crops in need of rain.

Late-May heat offset the effects of earlier cool weather in California and the Northwest, resulting in near-normal monthly temperatures. Heat was more persistent across the Southwest and in the Gulf Coast region, producing month readings generally 2 to 6 degrees F above normal. In contrast, persistently cool weather blanketed the northern Plains, Midwest, and Northeast, slowing crop development and holding monthly temperatures as much as 6 degrees F below normal.

May Crop Summary

May began with seasonally heavy rains in the Pacific Northwest, but warmer weather later in the month benefited crop development. Above-normal temperatures and dry weather arrived in California's Central Valley at mid-month, favoring fieldwork and crop development, particularly for rice and cotton. Subsoil moisture conditions remained dry in the central and northern Rockies and generated increased irrigation demands as minimal rainfall was recorded. Hot, dry weather through May boosted irrigation demands in the Southwest as those conditions prevailed in a band from southern California to Texas and Oklahoma and through southern Louisiana, despite scattered showers across the western Gulf Coast late in the month. Daily temperatures on the southern Great Plains reached as high as 100 degrees F and depleted topsoil moisture. Soil moisture levels were mostly adequate on the central Great Plains, where scattered showers and warm temperatures favored winter wheat development and crop emergence. Warm, dry weather in the northern Great Plains after mid-month promoted crop emergence and development. Rain across the Corn Belt slowed progress early in the month, but mild, dry weather after mid-month spurred winter wheat development, favored spring crop emergence, and allowed growers to accelerate planting of corn and soybeans, particularly in Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Continued wet soils and cool conditions slowed fieldwork and crop development in parts of the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley regions. Fieldwork was hampered by continued wet conditions across a wide swath of the interior South, from the northern Delta to the Tennessee Valley until late in May. Fieldwork was significantly affected by persistent rainfall along the Atlantic Coastal Plains during May. Soil moisture was adequate in Florida with heavy rainfall reported in many areas. As the planting season got underway in the Northeast, fieldwork slowly gained momentum as wet conditions persisted most of May.

Corn planting was 95 percent complete as of June 1, ahead of last year's pace by 3 percentage points but 1 point behind the 5-year average. The crop was 81 percent emerged, 9 points ahead of last year but 4 points behind the 5-year average. Producers in the Corn Belt made rapid planting progress early in May, but mid-month rains slowed activity. The pace of fieldwork accelerated again at month's end as clear but cool weather covered the region. As May drew to a close, planting was complete in Kansas and Texas, and virtually complete in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, while half of the 18 major-producing States were either at or ahead of their normal planting pace. Pennsylvania remained 14 points behind their normal planting pace due to continued wet conditions throughout May. Clear, dry conditions allowed producers in Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, and Wisconsin to increase planting by at least 10 points during the final week of May. Emergence gained momentum in most areas, especially in Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota, each of which showed gains of at least 30 points under improved conditions during the last week of the month.

Seventy-four percent of the soybean crop was planted by June 1, ahead of last year's pace by 7 percentage points but 3 points behind normal for this date. The crop was 38 percent emerged, 2 points ahead of last year but 15 points behind the 5-year average. Eleven of the 18 major-producing States were behind their 5-year average planting pace at the end of May, with planting progress more than 1 week behind normal in Indiana,

Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Tennessee. With adequate soil moisture and clear weather during the last week of May, growers took advantage of conditions to advance planting by at least 30 points in Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Wet soil conditions early in May halted fieldwork, but as drier conditions developed later in the month, double-digit planting increases were recorded in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Tennessee. Most States remained significantly behind their 5-year average emergence pace at month's end, with only Mississippi ahead of their average. Fourteen States recorded at least a 10 point increase in emergence during the last week of May, topped by Minnesota with a 34 point rise.

By June 1, the Nation's winter wheat was 84 percent headed, 2 percentage points ahead of last year's pace but equal to the 5-year average. Winter wheat was completely headed in Arkansas, California, Kansas, and Oklahoma, and almost completely headed in Missouri and Texas as May ended. Development accelerated in the Corn Belt and yielded double-digit increases in the percentage headed during the final week of May for Indiana, Nebraska, and Ohio. With adequate soil moisture and clear conditions, crop development advanced rapidly during May in South Dakota. Little progress was made in Montana, where only a few fields were headed, and progress trailed the normal pace as May ended. Eight of the 18 major-producing States were behind their 5-year average pace at month's end, with Michigan significantly behind.

Cotton planting advanced to 82 percent complete as of June 1, four percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. As May ended, planting was completed in California and Virginia, and virtually complete in Louisiana. Only California, Oklahoma, and Virginia were at or above their 5-year average planting pace at month's end. Producers in Tennessee boosted planting by 34 points during the final week of May as drier weather allowed for an increase in field activity. Drier conditions after mid-month allowed double-digit planting gains in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

Sorghum planting advanced to 56 percent complete as of June 1, equal to last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Of the 11 major-producing States, only Arkansas, Colorado, and South Dakota were ahead of their 5-year average pace at the end of May. Planting accelerated in late May with cool, clear weather in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, and South Dakota. Nebraska led the way with a one-week, 38 point planting increase, under warmer, drier conditions after mid-month, but remained 16 points behind their 5-year average pace at the end of the month.

On June 1, ninety-five percent of the rice crop had been planted, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. The crop was 85 percent emerged, 6 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the average. Prevailing warm, dry conditions after mid-May in California allowed planting to increase rapidly, but still remained behind the normal pace at month's end. Warm weather over the last two weeks of May promoted emergence in California, but emergence lagged well behind both last year and the average pace. As May ended, planting was complete in Texas and neared completion in the Delta.

Spring wheat planting progressed to 97 percent on June 1, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. The crop was 87 percent emerged, 14 points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. As warmer, drier weather developed late in May, planting in North Dakota advanced to 95 percent complete, while it rose in Montana to 98 percent complete. Planting was completed during May in Idaho, South Dakota, and Washington, and virtually complete in Minnesota and Montana. Emergence increased by 18 points or more in Montana and North Dakota during the last week of May.

The barley crop was 98 percent seeded on June 1, compared with last year's 97 percent and the 5-year average of 95 percent. The crop was 87 percent emerged, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. As May ended, planting was complete in Washington and virtually complete in Idaho, Minnesota, and Montana. Favorable weather late in the May pushed emergence by 35 points in North Dakota and 31 points in Montana over the last two weeks of the month.

The oat crop was 98 percent seeded and 92 percent emerged on June 1. Planting was equal to last year's pace and emergence was 9 percentage points ahead of last year. Planting was complete in Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota, and virtually complete in Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin at the end of May. North Dakota's planting progress advanced to 95 percent complete at month's end, equal to last year but

2 points ahead of average. Emergence increased by 18 points in North Dakota and 17 points in Wisconsin during the final week of May.

On June 1, peanut planting was 89 percent complete, 1 percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Planting progress accelerated during late-May in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, despite rainy conditions throughout the month. Continued rainy weather conditions slowed progress in North Carolina and Virginia.

Sunflower planting progressed to 47 percent in the 4 major-producing States on June 1, behind last year's pace by 4 percentage points. Planting was most advanced at the end of May in North Dakota at 64 percent complete, 2 percentage points behind last year's progress, but 2 points ahead of their average pace. South Dakota's progress was about 1 week behind last year's pace, but Colorado and Kansas were ahead of last year's pace as progress increased 31 and 23 points, respectively, over the last week of May.

Winter Wheat: Area for 2003 grain harvest is forecast at 36.4 million acres, unchanged from May 1 but up 23 percent from 2002. As of June 1, heading had reached 84 percent in the 18 major States. Harvest was underway in the southern-most portions of the growing area.

Forecasted head counts from the Objective Yield survey in the 6 Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are above last year's final counts. Indicated average head weights are also above last year's level, except in Texas. Most of the growing region received adequate moisture during the past month, except in Texas where dry conditions continue to persist. In Kansas, widespread rains received statewide during May helped to boost crop conditions in the central and eastern parts of the State. Continued dry weather in Texas has caused deterioration of the crop. In Oklahoma, excellent condition ratings continued in the northern half of the State, while the Panhandle and southwest districts remained in mostly fair to poor condition. Nebraska crop conditions are above both last year and the 5-year average. The South Dakota crop is progressing well with most areas receiving adequate moisture. In Montana, rainfall was received on a regular basis during May, increasing crop prospects.

Forecasted head counts from the Objective Yield survey in the 3 Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are well below last year's final counts. Indicated average head weights are above last year. Excessive spring precipitation across this region reduced crop condition ratings during May.

The Pacific Northwest States' (Washington, Oregon, and Idaho) winter wheat yield prospects are unchanged from a month ago in Washington and Oregon, but improved in Idaho. Idaho experienced a rapid transition during late May from cool, wet weather to warm, dry conditions. Precipitation during late April and early May was above average for most areas, boosting yield expectations. Oregon conditions declined slightly during May, but are still better than last year. Rainfall during the month helped fill wheat kernels, however stress is still visible in some dryland fields. In Washington, warmer temperatures in late May accelerated growth.

Durum Wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 19.2 million bushels, up 3 percent from May 1, and 10 percent above their 2002 total of 17.5 million bushels. Development remains well behind normal in Arizona, where only 50 percent of the crop was mature as of June 1. California crop condition was rated mostly good, with harvest underway.

Peaches: The 2003 peach crop in California, Georgia, and South Carolina is forecast at 2.21 billion pounds, up 1 percent from 2002 and 12 percent above two years ago.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 1.18 billion pounds, up 4 percent from the May 1 forecast and 5 percent above 2002. The State experienced fewer than adequate chilling hours during the winter, which mostly affected the Stanislaus variety. Set is reported to be lighter in the Modesto area than in the northern areas of the State. Growers reported some hail damage in the southern Modesto area. Harvest is expected to begin around the middle of June.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 770 million pounds, unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 3 percent below 2002. Fewer than adequate chilling hours during the winter resulted in a lengthy bloom

period. Set in the early varieties looks good, while set in the middle to late season varieties is down slightly from last season. Harvest of the Freestone crop began during the first week of April.

The South Carolina peach crop is forecast at 130 million pounds, down 19 percent from last year but 30 percent above 2001. Persistent rains have given the State surplus precipitation for the first time in years, but excessive rainfall reduced fruit set during peak bloom. Some peach producing areas received marble to quarter size hail. Also, a late season freeze caused some damage, and fruit drop has been greater than expected. However, fruit size is good.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 125 million pounds, up 14 percent from 2002 but 11 percent below 2001. Winter weather provided adequate chill hours for a good fruit set. There was no cold weather damage during the spring. However, rainfall has been above normal, especially in May, when several locations set record high amounts for the month. The rainfall has increased disease pressures and may have affected pollination in some orchards. Harvest of the early varieties began in late April. As of June 1, harvest was 18 percent complete for the State.

Bartlett Pears: Production of Bartlett Pears in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 490,000 tons, virtually unchanged from last year but 10 percent below 2001.

Production in California is forecast at 235,000 tons, down 11 percent from 2002 and 15 percent below two years ago. Cool, wet spring weather was experienced throughout the Bartlett pear growing regions. Harvesting is expected to begin on schedule. In Oregon, growers expect to harvest 70,000 tons, up 21 percent from 2002 but unchanged from 2001. The major producing areas in the State experienced a cool, wet spring which is expected to delay harvest approximately 1 week in Jackson County. Sporadic scab infections have been reported in most areas of the Hood River Valley. Washington's Bartlett crop is forecast at 185,000 tons, up 11 percent from 2002 but 8 percent below two years ago. Washington growers experienced no significant damage during the February freeze. Full bloom was experienced during the third week of April. Good bloom densities and fruit set are reported. Water for irrigation should be available this year as most reservoir levels are at or above average.

Sweet Cherries: The 2003 sweet cherry production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 190,000 tons, up 10 percent from 2002 but 6 percent below 2001. Washington's 2003 production is forecast at 90,000 tons, up 5 percent from last year. Washington's cherry crop experienced cool, windy weather during pollination. Frost was a problem in all areas of the State as cool temperatures persisted into late April and early May. The increase in Washington's crop size is expected because of new area coming into production and the increased potential of young plantings. The California crop, at 60,000 tons, is up 8 percent from 2002. An increase in bearing acreage contributed to the increased California crop. Cool, wet weather slowed crop development and delayed the beginning of harvest by one week. While the early crop in Tulare and Kern Counties was hurt by the weather, growers in Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties reported only scattered damage to their crop. Fruit quality is reported to be excellent. Sweet cherry production in Oregon is forecasted to be 40,000 tons, up 29 percent from last year's freeze reduced crop. In Oregon, a cool, wet spring delayed crop development.

Prunes: California's 2003 prune production is forecast at 190,000 dried tons, up 11 percent from last year's revised crop of 171,000 tons and 27 percent above 2001. The 2003 crop encountered favorable weather conditions during May. Limited hail damage was reported in both the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys.

Apricots: California's 2003 production is forecast at 85,000 tons, equal to last year but 10 percent greater than 2001. Cooler weather hampered fruit growth and maturity of early apricots. However, rains increased size of late variety apricots compared to a year ago.

Florida Citrus: Rainfall during May was about average, however, most of it fell within a 3 to 5 day period late in the month. Temperatures early in May were mild with hot weather arriving at the end of the month. Growers in all areas used irrigation to maintain good tree condition. New crop fruit is progressing with good sizes evident in most groves. Valencia harvest continued to be very active during most of May, with movement of the late oranges slowing at the end of the month. Grapefruit movement was very slow with the majority of fruit going to processing. Most fresh fruit packinghouses have closed. Harvest of Honey tangerines ended for the year. Caretakers were actively 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 in larger groves with permanent irrigation systems. Summer sprays and fertilizers are being applied. Summer herbicides are being applied in areas with major weed problems. Vines are being cut out of trees where they are out of control.

California Citrus: Bloom was complete in most citrus groves by month's end. Foliar nutrient applications were being made in some citrus groves. Navel orange picking neared completion by the end of May. The Valencia orange harvest remained active throughout the month but was slowed in response to competition from the stone fruit harvests. Lemons were harvested in Ventura County. Marsh Ruby and Rio Red grapefruit harvests were active in the Coachella Valley, while the Star Ruby grapefruit harvest was active in the southern coastal areas.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Cultural activities in tree fruit orchards continued throughout the month of May. Growers irrigated, thinned fruit, and applied pesticides to vineyards and orchards. Picking and packing of stone fruit gained momentum as warm weather and sunny skies prevailed throughout most of May. Peaches, nectarines, plums, apricots, and pluots were picked and packed during May. Cherry harvest continued. Bloom in wine, raisin, and table grape vineyards was widespread by month's end. Growers cultivated, fertilized, and treated vineyards with fungicides and insecticides as necessary. Table grapes were harvested in the Coachella Valley. Grapevines were piled for burning or chipping in many former vineyards. Mission figs were beginning to develop good color by month's end. Bright red blooms were open in many pomegranate orchards in Fresno County. Blueberries were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley. Strawberry harvesting for processing neared completion in the Central Valley. Avocado and olive bloom neared completion by month's end. Some olive growers began setting up olive fruit fly traps. Walnut, pistachio, almond, and pecan orchards showed good crop development throughout the month.

Grapefruit: The 2002-03 U.S. grapefruit crop is forecast at 2.06 million tons, down 1 percent from the previous forecast and 15 percent below last season's final utilization. Florida's grapefruit forecast is 38.7 million boxes (1.65 million tons), down 1 percent from the previous forecast and 17 percent below last season. The all white grapefruit forecast was decreased 300,000 boxes to 16.2 million boxes (689,000 tons), down 2 percent from last month and 14 percent less than last season's final utilization. Colored grapefruit utilization is unchanged at 22.5 million boxes (956,000 tons) but is 19 percent below last season's final utilization. The row count survey indicated 4 percent of white grapefruit and 3 percent of the colored rows remain unharvested. Fruit on most of these rows are considered unusable. Arizona, California, and Texas grapefruit forecasts are carried forward from April.

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.

Tangerines: The 2002-03 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 370,000 tons, up 1 percent from the previous forecast but 12 percent below last season's utilization of 420,000 tons. Florida's tangerine forecast is up 2 percent, at 5.50 million boxes (261,000 tons) but 17 percent lower than last season's utilization. Harvest is virtually complete. 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 the 1968-69 season. Harvest is 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.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 3.13 million pounds for May, down 16 percent from last month and 3 percent lower than May 2002. Area in crop totaled 2,250 acres, virtually unchanged from last month but 9 percent less than a year ago. Harvested acres totaled 1,740 acres, unchanged from last month

but 10 percent below a year ago. Weather conditions were variable over the papaya producing areas. Rainfall during May maintained adequate soil moisture levels in non-irrigated orchards.

Hops: Area strung for harvest in 2003 for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 28,353 acres, 3 percent less than the 2002 crop of 29,309 acres, and 21 percent less than the 2001 crop of 35,911 acres. Washington, with 19,176 acres for harvest, accounts for 68 percent of the U.S. total acreage, 6 percent less than a year ago. Oregon hop growers plan to string 5,748 acres or 20 percent of the U.S. total for 2003. Idaho hop growers account for the remaining 12 percent, or 3,429 acres strung for harvest. Both Oregon and Idaho increased their hop acreage over last year, 3 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

In the hop producing States, water supplies are expected to be adequate this year. In Washington, winter was relatively mild. However, crop progress is a little slower than normal due to cool spring temperatures and occasional rain interspersed with some warm days. Vines are mostly one-third to one-half to the wire. Concerns with powdery mildew are less than in recent years. Oregon's crop is also slightly behind normal. In Idaho, hop growers are being very proactive with powdery mildew management.

Sugarbeets: Production in 2002 is revised to 27.7 million tons, slightly higher than the January end of season estimate but 8 percent above 2001. Area harvested totaled a revised 1.36 million acres, fractionally higher than the January estimate and 9 percent above the previous year. The revised yield is 20.4 tons per acre, up 0.2 ton from the January estimate but 0.3 ton below the 2001 yield.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2002 is revised to 35.6 million tons, down 1 percent from the March 1 estimate but up 3 percent from the previous year. Area harvested for sugar and seed totaled 1.02 million acres, fractionally below both the previous estimate and 2001. The estimated yield for sugar and seed production is revised to 34.7 tons per acre, 0.4 ton below the March 1 estimate but 1.0 ton above the 2001 yield.

Production of sugarcane for sugar is revised to 33.9 million tons, 1 percent below the March 1 estimate but 3 percent above 2001. Area harvested for sugar production totaled 971,900 acres, fractionally less than the previous estimate but fractionally above 2001. Yield of sugarcane for sugar is 34.9 tons per acre, down from 35.2 tons on March 1 but 1.1 tons above 2001.

Sweet Potatoes: The revised estimate of 2002 crop year sweet potato production is 12.9 million cwt, up 3 percent from the annual estimate made in January but 12 percent below 2001. Area harvested, at 83,500 acres, is up 200 acres from January but 12 percent below a year earlier. The average yield, at 154 cwt per acre, is 4 cwt above the January estimate but 1 cwt below 2001.

The sweet potato crop estimate in California, at 2.76 million cwt, is up 13 percent from January on the strength of record high yields. Conditions throughout the growing season were excellent. Texas production increased 6 percent as yields turned out higher than earlier expected. South Carolina's harvested acreage estimate was increased 200 acres from the January Annual Crop Summary.

Maple Syrup: The 2003 U.S. maple syrup production totaled 1.24 million gallons, down 11 percent from last year's production of 1.39 million gallons. The number of taps is estimated at 6.62 million, down 2 percent from the 2002 total of 6.75 million, while the yield per tap is estimated to be 0.187 gallons, down 9 percent from 2002.

Vermont led all States in production with 430,000 gallons for 2003, a decrease of 14 percent from last season. New York's production, at 210,000 gallons, decreased 19 percent from 2002. Production decreases in Vermont and New York are attributed to cold weather early in the spring, and then temperatures warming too quickly later in the season. Heavy snowcover made tapping trees and running tubing more difficult this year. Some producers decided not to tap due to the heavy amounts of snow received. Maine produced 265,000 gallons, 15 percent above 2002. Maine was the only State to show an increase over last season. Weather in Maine was very similar to that of Vermont and New York. However, producers in northern Maine experienced a heavy sap run in mid-April, which enabled the State's production to show the increase over 2002.

Maple syrup production is down in Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. In Connecticut, production is unchanged from last year. These States also cited extremely cold weather conditions early, followed by temperatures that warmed too quickly. In some areas of these States, producers decided not to tap due to excessive snow cover.

Temperatures were generally unfavorable for good sap flow and syrup production in all of the maple producing States. Overall, the 2003 season lasted an average of 50 days. This compares to 52 days in 2002 and 29 days in 2001. Season length ranged from 85 days in Connecticut to 15 days in Ohio.

Sugar content of the sap for 2003 was higher than last year. Approximately 41 gallons of sap was required to produce one gallon of syrup. This compares with 45 gallons in 2002 but unchanged from 2001. Most syrup was dark and medium colored, with only a small quantity of light syrup produced.

The 2002 U.S. average price per gallon was \$27.60, down \$1.00 from the 2001 price of \$28.60. The U.S. value of production, at \$38.4 million for 2002, was up 28 percent from 2001. Prices increased in Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, with each of the other maple producing States showing a price decrease.

Reliability of June 1 Crop Production Forecast

Wheat Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 24 and June 5 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The Objective Yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 67 percent of the 2002 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that will be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and personal interviewers. Approximately 6,200 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields as the season progresses.

Orange Survey Procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the June 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 June 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 ASB. The ASB uses the Florida survey data and their analyses to prepare the published June 1 forecast. Reports from growers and packers in Arizona, California, and Texas were also used for setting estimates. The June 1 orange production forecasts for these three States are carried forward from April.

Revision Policy: The June 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 June 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the June 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 June 1 winter wheat production forecast is 5.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.2 percent. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 75 million bushels, ranging from 8 million to 242 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times. This does not imply that the June 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 orange production forecast is 1.4 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.4 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.5 percent. Differences between the June 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 113,000 tons, ranging from 5,000 tons to 368,000 tons. The June 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times. The difference does not imply that the June 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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The next "Crop Production" report will be released at 8:30 a.m. ET on July 11, 2003.

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