



# Crop Production

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**Winter Wheat Production Up 6 Percent from June Forecast**  
**Other Spring Wheat Production Up 27 Percent from 2002**  
**Durum Wheat Production Up 18 Percent from 2002**  
**All Wheat Production Up 43 Percent from 2002**

**Winter wheat** production is forecast at 1.72 billion bushels. This is up 6 percent from last month and 50 percent above 2002. The U.S. yield is forecast at 47.0 bushels per acre, up 2.4 bushels from last month.

Hard Red Winter, at 1.09 billion bushels, is up 9 percent from a month ago. White Winter is up 2 percent from last month and now totals 259 million bushels. Soft Red Winter, at 366 million bushels, is down 1 percent from the last forecast.

**Durum wheat** production is forecast at 93.5 million bushels, up 18 percent from 2002. The U.S. yield is forecast at 34.1 bushels per acre, 4.7 bushels more than last year.

**Other Spring wheat** production is forecast at 502 million bushels, up 27 percent from 2002. The U.S. yield is forecast at 37.3 bushels per acre, 8.0 bushels higher than last year. Of the total production, 467 million is Hard Red Spring wheat, up 31 percent from last season.

**The U.S. all orange** forecast for the 2002-03 crop is 11.5 million tons, virtually unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 8 percent below last season's utilization. Florida's all orange forecast, at 202.7 million boxes (9.12 million tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but 12 percent below last season. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 112 million boxes (5.04 million tons), unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 12 percent less than the 2001-02 crop. Florida's Valencia forecast is 90.7 million boxes (4.08 million tons), 2 percent above the previous forecast but 11 percent less than last season's final utilization. Harvest is virtually complete with minimal amounts of fruit being packed for fresh use and several fresh squeeze plants still operating on a limited basis.

California's all orange forecast for July is 61.0 million boxes (2.29 million tons), down 2 percent from the April forecast but 12 percent above last season's final utilization. Navel oranges are forecast at 40.0 million boxes (1.50 million tons), unchanged from April but 18 percent above the 2001-02 crop. Harvest of Navel oranges is complete. The forecast for Valencia oranges is 21.0 million boxes (788,000 tons), down 5 percent from the previous forecast but 2 percent above last season's utilization.

The Texas forecast for all oranges is 1.57 million boxes (66,000 tons), 1 percent below the April forecast and 10 percent below last season's final utilization. Harvest is complete in Texas. Arizona's July forecast, at 450,000 boxes (17,000 tons), is 13 percent higher than the April forecast but 13 percent below the 2001-02 crop.

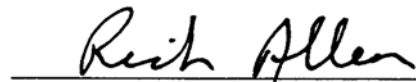
**Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ)** yield is final at 1.54 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The increase from last month reflects adjustments in the Valencia portion which is reported final at 1.61 gallons, up from 1.56 gallons projected in June. The early-midseason portion is final at 1.49 gallons. This is the lowest yield for all oranges since the 1995-96 season yield of 1.52 gallons per box.

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This report was approved on July 11, 2003.



Acting Secretary of  
Agriculture  
James R. Moseley



Agricultural Statistics Board  
Chairperson  
Rich Allen

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**Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State  
and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted July 1, 2003**

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>
CA	27	30	80.0	80.0	900	2,160	2,400
ID	25	25	70.0	70.0	1,360	1,750	1,750
IL	50	50	69.0	83.0	3,200	3,450	4,150
IA	175	150	76.0	76.0	9,100	13,300	11,400
KS	60	90	52.0	54.0	2,120	3,120	4,860
MI	65	75	64.0	70.0	3,520	4,160	5,250
MN	285	260	56.0	64.0	12,600	15,960	16,640
MT	55	65	49.0	54.0	2,400	2,695	3,510
NE	55	65	43.0	68.0	3,660	2,365	4,420
NY	55	65	66.0	63.0	5,520	3,630	4,095
ND	290	340	44.0	65.0	14,880	12,760	22,100
OH	60	65	62.0	66.0	6,205	3,720	4,290
OR	35	35	88.0	110.0	1,925	3,080	3,850
PA	115	115	61.0	67.0	7,475	7,015	7,705
SD	100	220	45.0	65.0	7,800	4,500	14,300
TX	160	120	44.0	42.0	7,200	7,040	5,040
WI	250	250	60.0	65.0	12,480	15,000	16,250
Oth Sts <sup>1</sup>	236	266	56.9	59.7	14,679	13,427	15,885
US	2,098	2,286	56.8	64.7	117,024	119,132	147,895

<sup>1</sup> Other States include CO, GA, IN, ME, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, WA, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2003 Summary".

**Barley: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State  
and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted July 1, 2003**

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	40	19	110.0	117.0	4,400	4,400	2,223
CA	75	58	68.0	68.0	5,830	5,100	3,944
CO	72	72	100.0	107.0	8,560	7,200	7,704
DE	23	22	84.0	65.0	2,002	1,932	1,430
ID	710	740	76.0	74.0	50,250	53,960	54,760
MD	41	40	82.0	61.0	3,825	3,362	2,440
MN	165	150	39.0	62.0	7,975	6,435	9,300
MT	950	950	42.0	51.0	29,520	39,900	48,450
ND	1,240	2,050	46.0	55.0	79,750	57,040	112,750
OR	74	60	50.0	60.0	4,500	3,700	3,600
PA	60	65	74.0	64.0	4,200	4,440	4,160
SD	45	75	41.0	53.0	4,056	1,845	3,975
UT	45	28	64.0	80.0	4,420	2,880	2,240
VA	40	45	77.0	67.0	3,750	3,080	3,015
WA	340	300	54.0	53.0	21,000	18,360	15,900
WY	70	80	70.0	85.0	6,970	4,900	6,800
Oth Sts <sup>1</sup>	145	145	57.5	60.9	8,412	8,339	8,836
US	4,135	4,899	54.9	59.5	249,420	226,873	291,527

<sup>1</sup> Other States include KS, KY, ME, MI, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, and WI. Individual State estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2003 Summary".

**Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State  
and United States, 2002 and Forecasted July 1, 2003**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003		2002	2003
				Jun 1	Jul 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AR	840	580	46.0	51.0	50.0	38,640	29,000
CA	300	400	75.0	75.0	65.0	22,500	26,000
CO	1,650	2,200	22.0	33.0	35.0	36,300	77,000
DE	58	47	70.0	62.0	52.0	4,060	2,444
GA	200	230	41.0	50.0	44.0	8,200	10,120
ID	690	720	79.0	82.0	82.0	54,510	59,040
IL	650	780	49.0	56.0	62.0	31,850	48,360
IN	330	420	53.0	63.0	65.0	17,490	27,300
KS	8,100	9,700	33.0	44.0	49.0	267,300	475,300
KY	340	300	53.0	57.0	59.0	18,020	17,700
MD	180	150	66.0	64.0	56.0	11,880	8,400
MI	490	660	67.0	66.0	66.0	32,830	43,560
MS	205	125	44.0	50.0	48.0	9,020	6,000
MO	760	780	45.0	51.0	58.0	34,200	45,240
MT	750	1,750	28.0	38.0	37.0	21,000	64,750
NE	1,520	1,700	32.0	44.0	47.0	48,640	79,900
NY	128	119	58.0	60.0	60.0	7,424	7,140
NC	480	420	42.0	41.0	37.0	20,160	15,540
OH	810	960	62.0	68.0	66.0	50,220	63,360
OK	3,500	4,700	28.0	36.0	41.0	98,000	192,700
OR	710	950	41.0	53.0	53.0	29,110	50,350
PA	185	160	54.0	53.0	50.0	9,990	8,000
SC	190	200	37.0	39.0	38.0	7,030	7,600
SD	625	1,520	29.0	40.0	41.0	18,125	62,320
TN	300	270	46.0	50.0	52.0	13,800	14,040
TX	2,700	3,600	29.0	29.0	29.0	78,300	104,400
VA	170	165	63.0	58.0	53.0	10,710	8,745
WA	1,750	1,800	59.0	62.0	64.0	103,250	115,200
WY	120	165	19.0	28.0	29.0	2,280	4,785
Oth Sts <sup>1</sup>	920	920	41.3	44.2	45.2	37,963	41,618
US	29,651	36,491	38.5	44.6	47.0	1,142,802	1,715,912

<sup>1</sup> Other States include AL, AZ, FL, IA, LA, MN, NV, NJ, NM, ND, UT, WV, and WI. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2003 Summary".

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003		2002	2003
				Jun 1	Jul 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AZ	89	106	95.0	94.0	91.0	8,455	9,646
CA	90	115	100.0	100.0	95.0	9,000	10,925
MT	565	640	23.0		29.0	12,995	18,560
ND	1,950	1,850	25.0		29.0	48,750	53,650
Oth Sts <sup>1</sup>	9	27	27.8		26.4	250	714
US	2,703	2,738	29.4		34.1	79,450	93,495

<sup>1</sup> Other States include MN and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2003 Summary".

**Other Spring Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State  
and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted July 1, 2003**

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>
ID	510	460	65.0	66.0	33,320	33,150	30,360
MN	1,800	1,800	34.0	44.0	79,200	61,200	79,200
MT	3,450	2,800	22.0	29.0	65,550	75,900	81,200
ND	5,900	6,300	28.0	36.0	234,600	165,200	226,800
OR	140	135	35.0	40.0	4,650	4,900	5,400
SD	1,000	1,350	24.0	38.0	64,350	24,000	51,300
WA	615	545	43.0	44.0	25,830	26,445	23,980
Oth Sts <sup>1</sup>	48	58	70.7	56.3	4,508	3,394	3,264
US	13,463	13,448	29.3	37.3	512,008	394,189	501,504

<sup>1</sup> Other States include CO, NV, UT, WI, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2003 Summary".

**Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2001-2002  
and Forecasted July 1, 2003 <sup>1</sup>**

Year	Winter			Spring			Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	White	Hard Red	White	Durum	
	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
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	1,091,304	366,099	258,509	466,787	34,717	93,495	2,310,911

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

## Winter Wheat: Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during 2003. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey. The final number of heads is determined when the plots are harvested.

**Winter Wheat: Heads per Square Foot,  
Selected States, 1999-2003**

State	Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 <sup>1</sup>
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
CO	July	42.1	48.0	34.2	35.9	38.9
	August	43.5	47.7	33.7	35.6	
	Final	43.4	47.7	33.9	35.6	
IL	July	59.7	55.0	53.1	59.4	56.5
	August	59.6	55.0	52.0	59.5	
	Final	59.6	55.0	52.0	59.5	
KS	July	49.4	46.5	39.7	41.7	50.4
	August	49.4	46.5	39.7	41.7	
	Final	49.4	46.5	39.7	41.7	
MO	July	47.0	49.9	47.7	54.8	51.3
	August	47.0	49.9	47.7	54.8	
	Final	47.0	49.9	47.7	54.8	
MT	July	37.0	41.3	25.6	36.3	44.5
	August	36.5	40.3	25.2	34.3	
	Final	36.3	40.3	25.2	34.3	
NE	July	59.8	57.5	46.6	52.4	59.5
	August	57.9	58.3	46.8	52.8	
	Final	57.9	58.3	46.8	52.8	
OH	July	57.0	59.5	52.0	58.5	53.1
	August	57.3	59.5	51.7	57.8	
	Final	57.3	59.5	51.7	57.8	
OK	July	40.2	40.2	32.5	40.2	46.8
	August	40.1	40.2	32.5	40.2	
	Final	40.1	40.2	32.5	40.2	
TX	July	40.7	31.4	33.4	34.2	36.3
	August	40.7	31.5	33.4	34.2	
	Final	40.7	31.6	33.4	34.2	
WA	July	35.1	40.6	37.3	37.8	37.2
	August	34.3	40.0	36.7	37.6	
	Final	35.0	40.1	36.8	37.8	

<sup>1</sup> Final head counts will be published in the "Small Grains 2003 Summary".

**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type,  
State, and United States, 2002 and Forecasted July 1, 2003**

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<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	43,000	40,000	2,225	2,100	95,675	84,000
VA	22,000	20,000	2,340	2,100	51,480	42,000
US	65,000	60,000	2,264	2,100	147,155	126,000
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	98,000	94,000	2,020	2,200	197,960	206,800
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	21,000	20,000	2,135	2,100	44,835	42,000
SC	30,500	32,000	1,950	2,100	59,475	67,200
US	51,500	52,000	2,025	2,100	104,310	109,200
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,600	4,000	2,600	2,500	11,960	10,000
GA	26,500	29,000	2,100	2,300	55,650	66,700
US	31,100	33,000	2,174	2,324	67,610	76,700
Total 11-14	245,600	239,000	2,105	2,170	517,035	518,700



**Peaches: Total Production by Type, State, and United States,  
2001-2002 and Forecasted July 1, 2003**

State	Total Production		
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
AL	23.0	21.0	11.0
AR	12.0	10.0	18.0
CA			
All	1,727.0	1,920.0	1,920.0
Clingstone	952.0	1,124.0	1,150.0
Freestone	775.0	796.0	770.0
CO	18.0	19.0	20.0
CT	1.9	1.3	2.0
GA	140.0	100.0	125.0
ID	13.0	13.0	13.0
IL	17.8	17.2	18.7
IN	3.0	3.1	3.4
KY	1.8	1.2	2.0
LA	1.4	1.5	2.5
MD	8.8	7.0	10.5
MA	2.2	2.3	2.3
MI	42.0	14.0	42.0
MO	9.0	13.0	9.5
NJ	75.0	62.0	80.0
NY	12.5	10.0	12.5
NC	3.5	10.0	9.0
OH	11.2	9.4	10.2
OK	12.0	7.0	9.0
OR	6.5	7.9	8.0
PA	75.0	60.0	70.0
SC	100.0	160.0	120.0
TN	3.7	4.0	3.5
TX	30.0	12.0	10.0
UT	9.0	6.5	10.0
VA	8.0	7.0	8.0
WA	55.0	66.0	60.0
WV	11.0	10.0	13.0
US	2,433.3	2,575.4	2,623.1

**Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts: Total Production by Crop, State,  
and United States, 2001-2002 and Forecasted July 1, 2003**

Crop and State	Total Production		
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Grapes Table Type <sup>1</sup>			
CA	713,000	739,000	740,000
Grapes Wine Type			
CA	3,051,000	3,149,000	3,050,000
Grapes Raisin Type <sup>1 2</sup>			
CA	2,215,000	2,833,000	2,500,000
All Grapes			
CA	5,979,000	6,721,000	6,290,000
Apricots			
CA	77,000	85,000	85,000
UT	260	140	100
WA	5,200	4,900	5,300
US	82,460	90,040	90,400
	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Almonds (Shelled Basis) <sup>3</sup>			
CA	830,000	1,090,000	1,000,000

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

<sup>2</sup> The Raisin Industry Diversion Program (RID) was not implemented in 2003, but was implemented on the 2001 and 2002 bearing acres only. No production was realized from these acres. Acres enrolled are as follows: 41,000 for 2001 and 27,000 for 2002.

<sup>3</sup> Utilized production.

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

Month	Area				Fresh Production <sup>1</sup>	
	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>
May	2,475	2,250	1,935	1,740	3,210	3,125
Jun	2,205	2,175	1,725	1,575	3,285	3,195

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

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,  
2000-2001, 2001-2002 and Forecasted July 1, 2003 <sup>1</sup>**

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 <sup>2</sup></i>	<i>1,000 Boxes <sup>2</sup></i>	<i>1,000 Boxes <sup>2</sup></i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel <sup>3</sup>						
AZ	480	270	200	18	10	8
CA	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	2,000	1,530	1,350	85	65	57
US	165,980	163,800	153,550	7,194	7,110	6,605
Valencia						
AZ	420	250	250	16	9	9
CA	19,000	20,500	21,000	713	769	788
FL	95,300	102,000	90,700	4,288	4,590	4,082
TX	235	210	220	10	9	9
US	114,955	122,960	112,170	5,027	5,377	4,888
All						
AZ	900	520	450	34	19	17
CA	54,500	54,500	61,000	2,044	2,044	2,288
FL	223,300	230,000	202,700	10,048	10,350	9,122
TX	2,235	1,740	1,570	95	74	66
US	280,935	286,760	265,720	12,221	12,487	11,493
Temples						
FL	1,250	1,550	1,300	56	70	59
Grapefruit						
White Seedless <sup>4</sup>						
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	250	160	100	8	5	3
CA	6,300	6,000	5,600	211	201	188
FL	46,000	46,700	38,700	1,955	1,985	1,645
TX	7,200	5,900	5,650	288	236	226
US	59,750	58,760	50,050	2,462	2,427	2,062
Tangerines						
AZ <sup>5</sup>	650	620	400	24	23	15
CA <sup>5</sup>	2,200	2,200	2,500	83	83	94
FL <sup>6</sup>	5,600	6,600	5,500	266	314	261
US	8,450	9,420	8,400	373	420	370
Lemons						
AZ	3,600	2,800	3,000	137	106	114
CA	22,600	19,000	24,000	859	722	912
US	26,200	21,800	27,000	996	828	1,026
Tangelos						
FL	2,100	2,150	2,350	95	97	106
K-Early Citrus <sup>7</sup>						
FL	40	30		2	1	

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes seedy.

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

<sup>6</sup> 2000-01 through 2001-02 includes Robinson, Fallglo, Sunburst, Dancy, and Honey varieties; 2002-03 includes Fallglo, Sunburst, and Honey varieties only.

<sup>7</sup> Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.

**Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 2002-2003**

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	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>
Winter <sup>1</sup>								
CA	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	270	310	2,430	2,790
FL	6.8	6.0	6.7	5.8	265	235	1,776	1,363
Total	15.8	15.0	15.7	14.8	268	281	4,206	4,153
Spring <sup>1</sup>								
AZ	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.6	270	275	2,106	2,090
CA	19.0	18.5	19.0	18.5	405	410	7,695	7,585
FL	27.0	28.0	26.3	27.3	300	250	7,883	6,825
Hastings	19.5	19.5	19.0	19.0	315	250	5,985	4,750
Other FL	7.5	8.5	7.3	8.3	260	250	1,898	2,075
NC	21.5	18.0	21.0	17.0	170	165	3,570	2,805
TX	12.5	13.0	12.0	12.5	170	240	2,040	3,000
Total	87.8	85.1	86.1	82.9	271	269	23,294	22,305
Summer								
AL	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.4	185	190	555	646
CA	7.3	8.0	7.3	8.0	360	400	2,628	3,200
CO	6.4	6.8	6.3	6.7	360	370	2,268	2,479
DE	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	260	250	936	900
IL	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	310	350	1,984	2,205
KS	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	340	370	986	999
MD	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	250	240	1,175	1,104
MO	7.0	8.0	5.4	7.3	240	230	1,296	1,679
NJ	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	275	240	715	624
NM	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	320	320	736	800
TX	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.4	400	410	3,320	3,444
VA	6.5	7.0	6.3	7.0	220	215	1,386	1,505
Total	62.2	65.1	59.1	63.1	304	310	17,985	19,585

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 2002-2003 (continued)**

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	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>
Fall <sup>2</sup>								
CA	8.9	8.0	8.9	8.0	500		4,450	
CO	71.6	66.3	71.5	66.0	390		27,885	
ID	375.0	360.0	373.0	358.0	358		133,385	
10 SW Co	27.0	25.0	27.0	25.0	455		12,285	
Other ID	348.0	335.0	346.0	333.0	350		121,100	
IN	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	260		728	
ME	64.0	66.0	64.0	65.0	265		16,960	
MA	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	255		740	
MI	46.5	47.0	45.5	46.0	305		13,878	
MN	61.0	61.0	55.0	55.0	340		18,700	
MT	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.5	310		3,224	
NE	22.0	23.5	21.8	23.0	395		8,611	
NV	7.6	9.0	7.6	9.0	340		2,584	
NM	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	400		1,600	
NY	22.5	22.2	22.0	22.0	250		5,500	
ND	118.0	118.0	102.0	110.0	230		23,460	
OH	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	240		1,008	
OR	50.0	42.8	49.8	42.6	501		24,936	
Malheur	8.0	5.8	8.0	5.8	400		3,200	
Other OR	42.0	37.0	41.8	36.8	520		21,736	
PA	15.0	14.5	14.0	14.0	185		2,590	
RI	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	180		90	
SD	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	300		330	
UT	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	305		244	
WA	170.0	165.0	170.0	165.0	560		95,200	
WI	85.0	84.0	83.0	83.0	375		31,125	
Total	1,144.2	1,114.4	1,114.8	1,093.4	374		417,228	
US	1,310.0	1,279.6	1,275.7	1,254.2	363		462,713	

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

<sup>2</sup> The forecast of fall potato production will be published in the November "Crop Production".

**Fall Potatoes: Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potatoes,  
11 Major States, 2002-2003**

State	Potato Types <sup>1</sup>					
	Reds		Whites		Russets	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CO	4	5	12	12	84	83
ID	1	2	4	3	95	95
ME	4	4	59	57	37	39
MI	3	4	85	83	12	13
MN	29	28	11	11	60	61
NY			100	100		
ND	16	22	40	33	44	45
OR	1	2	30	26	69	72
PA			100	100		
WA	4	6	11	9	85	85
WI	11	10	33	38	56	52
Total	6	7	24	23	70	70

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

**Fall Potatoes: Acres Planted for Certified Seed Potatoes,  
by State and Total, 2002-2003 <sup>1</sup>**

State	2002 Crop			2003 Crop
	Entered for Certification	Certified	Percent Certified	Entered for Certification
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>
AK	175	180	103	170
CA	350	576	165	500
CO	17,400	14,808	85	15,700
ID	41,000	40,799	100	40,032
ME	14,500	14,762	102	13,288
MI	2,564	2,582	101	2,600
MN	9,000	9,477	105	10,000
MT	8,871	9,176	103	9,638
NE	5,800	6,524	112	6,560
NY	570	969	170	994
ND	19,569	18,678	95	20,200
OR	2,240	2,388	107	2,300
PA	256	281	110	235
SD	840	254	30	972
WA	2,400	2,488	104	2,630
WI	10,732	10,382	97	9,300
Total	136,267	134,324	99	135,119

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

**Dry Edible Peas: Area Planted and Harvested by State  
and United States, 2002-2003 <sup>1</sup>**

State	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>
ID	41.0	51.0	40.0	50.0
MT	32.0	50.0	27.0	39.0
ND	155.0	170.0	138.0	160.0
OR	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.0
WA	70.0	80.0	70.0	80.0
US	302.7	356.0	279.7	334.0

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

**Lentils: Area Planted and Harvested by State  
and United States, 2002-2003**

State	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>
ID	68.0	64.0	66.0	63.0
MT	25.0	32.0	21.0	29.0
ND	53.0	55.0	47.0	53.0
WA	75.0	95.0	75.0	95.0
US	221.0	246.0	209.0	240.0

**Austrian Winter Peas: Area Planted and Harvested by State  
and United States, 2002-2003**

State	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>
ID	11.0	10.0	7.5	7.0
MT	9.5	10.0	3.5	3.0
OR	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6
US	21.5	21.2	11.6	10.6

**Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2002-2003**  
(Domestic Units) <sup>1</sup>

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>
<b>Grains &amp; Hay</b>				
Barley	5,073.0	5,461.0	4,135.0	4,899.0
Corn for Grain <sup>2</sup>	79,054.0	79,066.0	69,313.0	71,985.0
Corn for Silage			7,490.0	
Hay, All			64,497.0	64,379.0
Alfalfa			23,135.0	23,541.0
All Other			41,362.0	40,838.0
Oats	5,005.0	4,676.0	2,098.0	2,286.0
Proso Millet	450.0	630.0	220.0	
Rice	3,240.0	2,992.0	3,207.0	2,967.0
Rye	1,395.0	1,373.0	286.0	302.0
Sorghum for Grain <sup>2</sup>	9,580.0	9,477.0	7,299.0	8,121.0
Sorghum for Silage			352.0	
Wheat, All	60,358.0	60,940.0	45,817.0	52,677.0
Winter	41,735.0	44,349.0	29,651.0	36,491.0
Durum	2,909.0	2,804.0	2,703.0	2,738.0
Other Spring	15,714.0	13,787.0	13,463.0	13,448.0
<b>Oilseeds</b>				
Canola	1,459.0	1,201.0	1,275.0	1,163.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	785.0	583.0	704.0	572.0
Mustard Seed	191.0	96.5	175.0	94.2
Peanuts	1,358.0	1,256.0	1,296.7	1,222.0
Rapeseed	3.4	1.6	3.1	1.5
Safflower	219.0	213.0	196.0	198.0
Soybeans for Beans	73,758.0	73,653.0	72,160.0	72,681.0
Sunflowers	2,585.0	2,324.0	2,205.0	2,255.0
<b>Cotton, Tobacco &amp; Sugar Crops</b>				
Cotton, All	13,957.9	13,924.0	12,426.6	
Upland	13,714.0	13,748.0	12,184.0	
Amer-Pima	243.9	176.0	242.6	
Sugarbeets	1,427.3	1,362.4	1,361.1	1,336.8
Sugarcane			1,023.2	995.0
Tobacco			428.7	413.7
<b>Dry Beans, Peas &amp; Lentils</b>				
Austrian Winter Peas	21.5	21.2	11.6	10.6
Dry Edible Beans	1,922.1	1,511.7	1,726.9	1,439.7
Dry Edible Peas	302.7	356.0	279.7	334.0
Lentils	221.0	246.0	209.0	240.0
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
<b>Potatoes &amp; Misc.</b>				
Coffee (HI)			6.2	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.3	
Hops			29.3	28.4
Peppermint Oil			80.2	
Potatoes, All	1,310.0	1,279.6	1,275.7	1,254.2
Winter	15.8	15.0	15.7	14.8
Spring	87.8	85.1	86.1	82.9
Summer	62.2	65.1	59.1	63.1
Fall	1,144.2	1,114.4	1,114.8	1,093.4
Spearmint Oil			18.0	
Sweet Potatoes	97.2	94.0	83.5	91.0
Taro (HI) <sup>3</sup>			0.4	

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

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

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



**Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2002-2003**  
(Domestic Units) <sup>1</sup>

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2002	2003	2002	2003
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	54.9	59.5	226,873	291,527
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	64.7	119,132	147,895
Proso Millet	"	12.5		2,755	
Rice <sup>2</sup>	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	43.9	1,616,441	2,310,911
Winter	"	38.5	47.0	1,142,802	1,715,912
Durum	"	29.4	34.1	79,450	93,495
Other Spring	"	29.3	37.3	394,189	501,504
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,218		1,552,520	
Cottonseed <sup>3</sup>	Ton			6,184	
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 <sup>2</sup>	Bale	665		17,208.6	
Upland <sup>2</sup>	"	651		16,530.3	
Amer-Pima <sup>2</sup>	"	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 <sup>2</sup>	Cwt	1,414		164	
Dry Edible Beans <sup>2</sup>	"	1,736		29,974	
Dry Edible Peas <sup>2</sup>	"	1,517		4,242	
Lentils <sup>2</sup>	"	1,200		2,508	
Wrinkled Seed Peas <sup>3</sup>	"			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	310	17,985	19,585
Fall	"	374		417,228	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	108		1,942	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	154		12,865	
Taro (HI) <sup>3</sup>	Lb			6,100	

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

**Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2001-2003**  
(Domestic Units) <sup>1</sup>

Crop	Unit	Production		
		2001	2002	2003
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Citrus <sup>2</sup>				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,462	2,427	2,062
K-Early Citrus (FL) <sup>3</sup>	"	2	1	
Lemons	"	996	828	1,026
Oranges	"	12,221	12,487	11,493
Tangelos (FL)	"	95	97	106
Tangerines	"	373	420	370
Temples (FL)	"	56	70	59
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	9,428.7	8,555.6	
Apricots	Ton	82.5	90.0	90.4
Bananas (HI)	Lb	28,000.0	19,500.0	
Grapes	Ton	6,569.6	7,364.0	
Olives (CA)	"	134.0	103.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	55,000.0	45,900.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,433.3	2,575.4	2,623.1
Pears	Ton	1,001.8	868.5	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	150.0	171.0	190.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	21.2	15.7	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	830,000	1,090,000	1,000,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	49.5	19.5	
Pecans	Lb	338,500	172,900	
Pistachios (CA)	"	161,000	303,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	305.0	282.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	1,049	1,393	1,239

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

<sup>2</sup> Production years are 2000-2001, 2001-2002, and 2002-2003.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.

**Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2002-2003**  
(Metric Units) <sup>1</sup>

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	2,210,010	1,673,390	1,982,580
Corn for Grain <sup>2</sup>	31,992,360	31,997,220	28,050,280	29,131,610
Corn for Silage			3,031,130	
Hay, All <sup>3</sup>			26,101,290	26,053,540
Alfalfa			9,362,500	9,526,810
All Other			16,738,790	16,526,730
Oats	2,025,470	1,892,330	849,040	925,120
Proso Millet	182,110	254,950	89,030	
Rice	1,311,200	1,210,830	1,297,840	1,200,720
Rye	564,540	555,640	115,740	122,220
Sorghum for Grain <sup>2</sup>	3,876,930	3,835,250	2,953,830	3,286,490
Sorghum for Silage			142,450	
Wheat, All <sup>3</sup>	24,426,280	24,661,810	18,541,680	21,317,860
Winter	16,889,740	17,947,600	11,999,460	14,767,540
Durum	1,177,240	1,134,750	1,093,880	1,108,040
Other Spring	6,359,300	5,579,460	5,448,340	5,442,270
Oilseeds				
Canola	590,440	486,030	515,980	470,650
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	317,680	235,930	284,900	231,480
Mustard Seed	77,300	39,050	70,820	38,120
Peanuts	549,570	508,290	524,760	494,530
Rapeseed	1,380	650	1,250	610
Safflower	88,630	86,200	79,320	80,130
Soybeans for Beans	29,849,130	29,806,630	29,202,430	29,413,270
Sunflowers	1,046,120	940,500	892,340	912,580
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All <sup>3</sup>	5,648,620	5,634,900	5,028,920	
Upland	5,549,920	5,563,680	4,930,740	
Amer-Pima	98,700	71,230	98,180	
Sugarbeets	577,610	551,350	550,820	540,990
Sugarcane			414,080	402,670
Tobacco			173,470	167,420
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	8,700	8,580	4,690	4,290
Dry Edible Beans	777,850	611,770	698,860	582,630
Dry Edible Peas	122,500	144,070	113,190	135,170
Lentils	89,440	99,550	84,580	97,130
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,510	
Ginger Root (HI)			130	
Hops			11,860	11,470
Peppermint Oil			32,460	
Potatoes, All <sup>3</sup>	530,140	517,840	516,260	507,560
Winter	6,390	6,070	6,350	5,990
Spring	35,530	34,440	34,840	33,550
Summer	25,170	26,350	23,920	25,540
Fall	463,050	450,990	451,150	442,490
Spearmint Oil			7,280	
Sweet Potatoes	39,340	38,040	33,790	36,830
Taro (HI) <sup>4</sup>			170	

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

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

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

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

**Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2002-2003**  
(Metric Units)<sup>1</sup>

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
<b>Grains &amp; Hay</b>				
Barley	2.95	3.20	4,939,580	6,347,250
Corn for Grain	8.16		228,805,080	
Corn for Silage	31.42		95,235,350	
Hay, All <sup>2</sup>	5.25		136,950,420	
Alfalfa	7.15		66,972,010	
All Other	4.18		69,978,420	
Oats	2.04	2.32	1,729,200	2,146,690
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 <sup>2</sup>	2.37	2.95	43,992,310	62,892,690
Winter	2.59	3.16	31,101,970	46,699,470
Durum	1.98	2.30	2,162,270	2,544,520
Other Spring	1.97	2.51	10,728,070	13,648,700
<b>Oilseeds</b>				
Canola	1.36		704,210	
Cottonseed <sup>3</sup>			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	
<b>Cotton, Tobacco &amp; Sugar Crops</b>				
Cotton, All <sup>2</sup>	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	
<b>Dry Beans, Peas &amp; Lentils</b>				
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 <sup>3</sup>			20,730	
<b>Potatoes &amp; Misc.</b>				
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 <sup>2</sup>	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	34.79	815,790	888,360
Fall	41.95		18,925,140	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		880	
Sweet Potatoes	17.27		583,550	
Taro (HI) <sup>3</sup>			2,770	

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

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

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

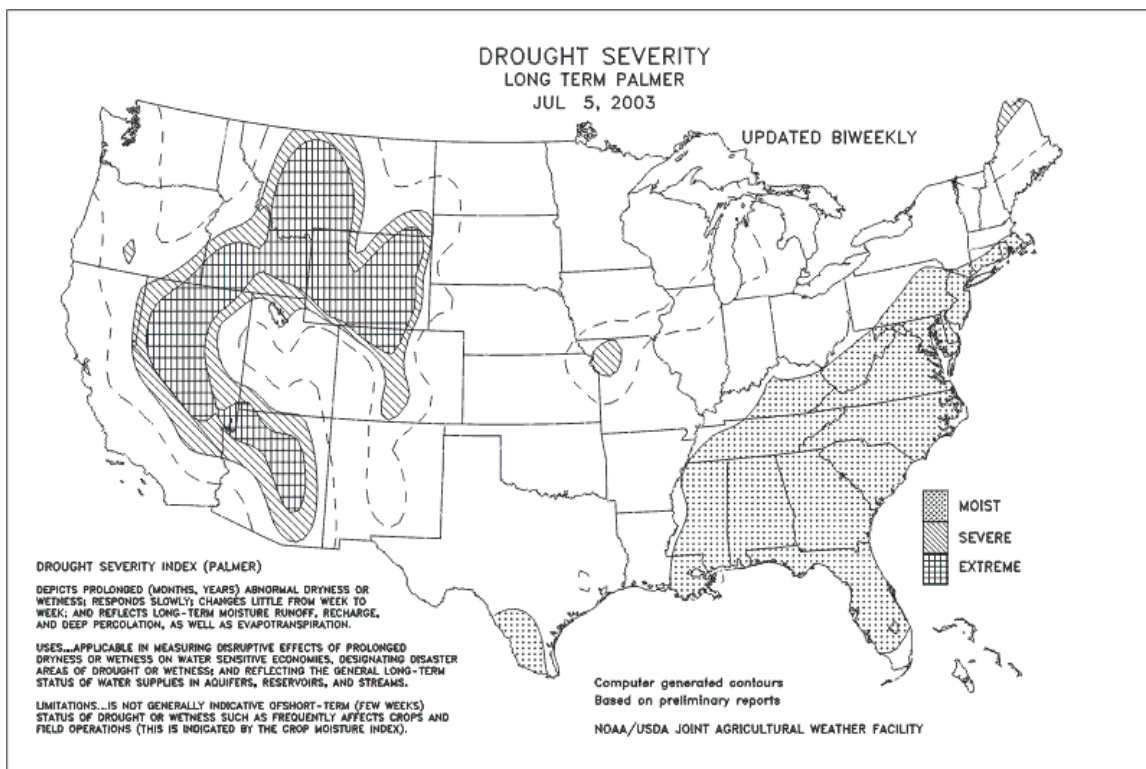
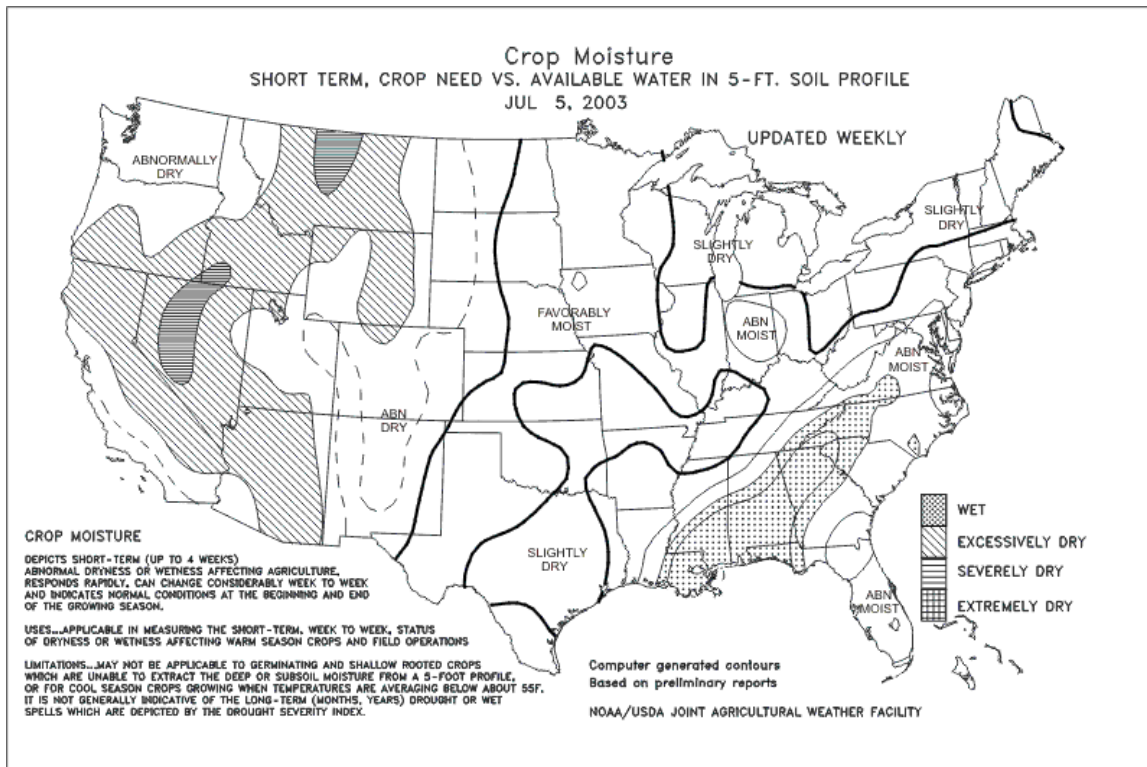
**Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2001-2003**  
(Metric Units) <sup>1</sup>

Crop	Production		
	2001	2002	2003
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus <sup>2</sup>			
Grapefruit	2,233,490	2,201,740	1,870,610
K-Early Citrus (FL) <sup>3</sup>	1,810	910	
Lemons	903,560	751,150	930,770
Oranges	11,086,700	11,328,020	10,426,270
Tangelos (FL)	86,180	88,000	96,160
Tangerines	338,380	381,020	335,660
Temples (FL)	50,800	63,500	53,520
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,276,790	3,880,760	
Apricots	74,810	81,680	82,010
Bananas (HI)	12,700	8,850	
Grapes	5,959,840	6,680,510	
Olives (CA)	121,560	93,440	
Papayas (HI)	24,950	20,820	
Peaches	1,103,730	1,168,180	1,189,820
Pears	908,800	787,840	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	136,080	155,130	172,370
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	19,230	14,200	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	376,480	494,420	453,590
Hazelnuts	44,910	17,690	
Pecans	153,540	78,430	
Pistachios (CA)	73,030	137,440	
Walnuts (CA)	276,690	255,830	
Maple Syrup	5,240	6,960	6,190

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

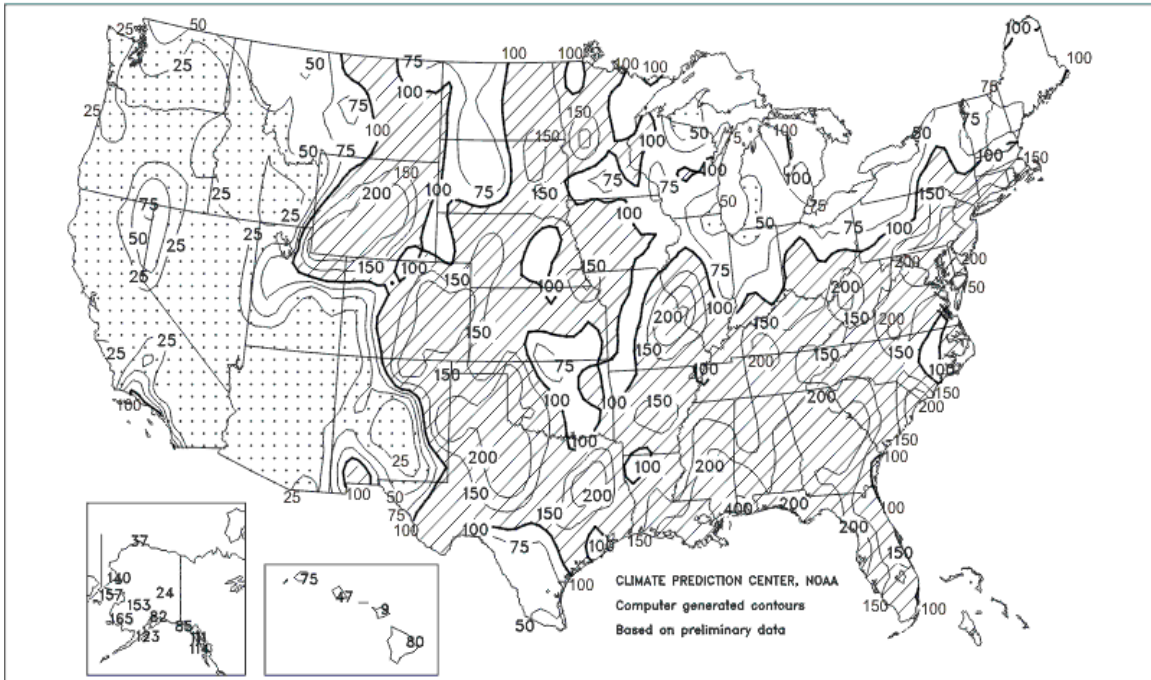
<sup>2</sup> Production years are 2000-2001, 2001-2002, and 2002-2003.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.



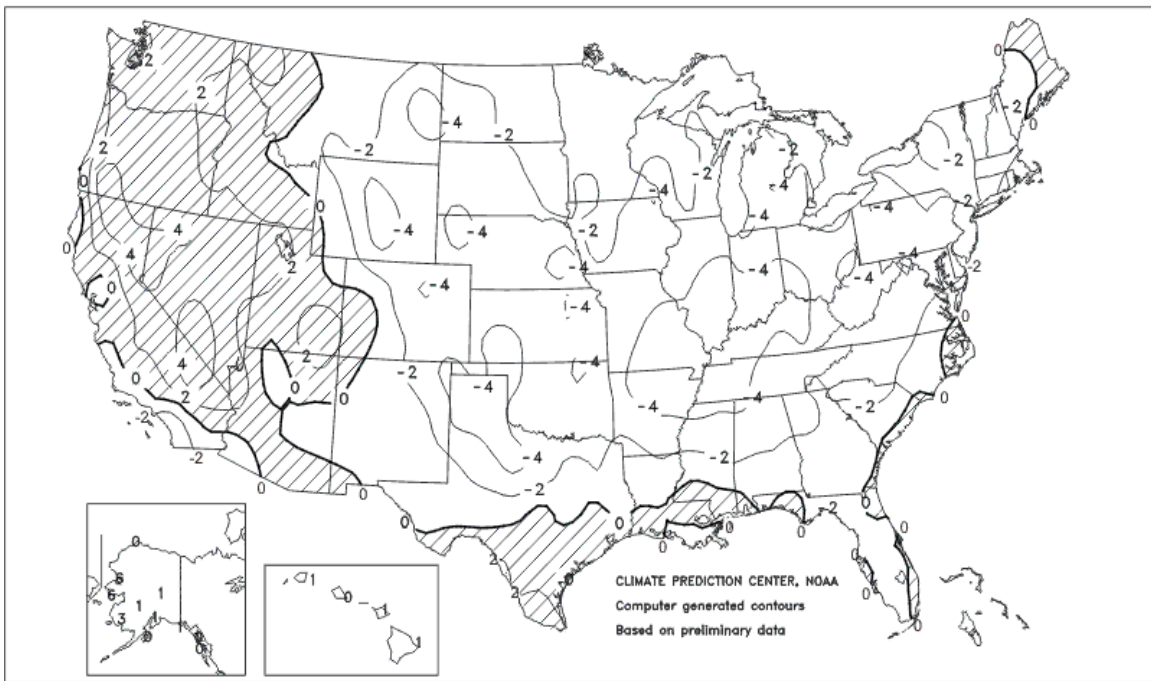
# Percent Of Normal Precipitation

June 2003



# Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

June 2003



## June Weather Summary

Cool, wet weather dominated areas from the High Plains to the East Coast during June. By month's end, agricultural drought concerns east of the Rockies were limited to a few areas, including parts of central and southern Texas and locations surrounding Lake Michigan. Midwestern dryness was more widespread for much of the month, but late-June showers across the western Corn Belt boosted soil moisture reserves for corn and soybean development. Rainfall was much more persistent from the Delta to the middle and southern Atlantic States, maintaining a wet weather pattern that caused significant Southeastern planting and crop developmental delays. Across the southern half of the Plains, rain aided pastures and summer crops, but initially caused winter wheat harvest delays. The southern Plains' showers became more scattered toward month's end, allowing for an acceleration of wheat harvesting. In the West, however, very warm, mostly dry weather boosted irrigation demands, increased stress on dryland agricultural interests, and contributed to an increase in wildfire activity. Effects of the hot, dry weather were aggravated by concerns over below-normal reservoir levels across the Intermountain West and Southwest. An exception to the West's prevailing weather pattern occurred late in the month, when highly beneficial rain and snow fell across Wyoming and northern Utah.

Monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 5 degrees F below normal in most locations east of the Rockies. Near-normal readings were confined to northern New England and areas along the Gulf and southern Atlantic Coasts. A few places in southernmost Texas noted temperatures up to 3 degrees F above normal. The hottest weather, relative to normal, was observed in the Great Basin and Northwest, where temperatures were mostly 1 to 5 degrees F above normal.

## June Crop Summary

High temperatures during June accelerated crop growth and development West of the Rocky Mountains. Elsewhere, temperatures averaged below normal for the month. In the Southwest, dry weather increased irrigation demands. Above-normal precipitation saturated the topsoil in the Southeast, especially along the Gulf Coast, and Atlantic Coastal Plains through mid-June. Some low lying fields were flooded due to precipitation. Near the end of the month, favorable weather helped dry excessively wet fields and improved crop conditions. In the central Great Plains, scattered showers and below-normal temperatures delayed winter wheat maturation and harvest. Late planting delayed crop emergence in the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys. In the Corn Belt, periods of cool temperatures and heavy showers hindered development.

Corn was 95 percent planted on June 1, slightly behind the 5-year average. Half of the 18 major-producing States were either at or ahead of their normal planting pace. Most of the acreage remaining to be planted was in Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. By June 15, the crop was 96 percent emerged, slightly behind normal. Virtually all fields were emerged in the western Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains. Fields quickly emerged in Michigan, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, despite below-normal temperatures. Late planted fields also emerged rapidly in Pennsylvania due to warm weather conditions, but emergence remained well behind their 5-year average. Five percent of the acreage was at or beyond the silking stage, equal to the 5-year average for June 29. Silking in the Corn Belt was mostly confined to the lower Missouri and Ohio River Valleys, where 16 percent of the Kentucky acreage and 20 percent of the Missouri acreage were at or beyond the silking stage. Despite the wet spring and delayed planting, over one-half of Tennessee's crop was at or beyond the silking stage. Crop conditions in Kentucky and Pennsylvania improved substantially during the last week of June due to hot, drier weather.

Soybean planting progressed behind normal throughout the month, advancing to 96 percent complete on June 29. Planting progress during the week of June 8 was more than 1 week behind normal in Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, and Tennessee. Despite some heavy showers during this week, planting accelerated in Tennessee and North Carolina. Early in the month, the crop rapidly emerged in the Corn Belt and upper Missouri Valley, with more than one-third of the crop emerging in Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin during the week of June 8. By mid-June, most States remained behind their 5-year average emergence pace. In Louisiana, the early month dry weather conditions delayed planting which resulted in emergence being two weeks behind normal. Warmer and drier weather conditions favored crop development in Tennessee as the crop recovered from excessive soil moisture. By June 22, planting progress in most of the States east of the Mississippi River was behind last year and the 5-year average with planting well behind average in Kentucky, Louisiana, Ohio, and Tennessee. Several States in the Missouri Valley were at or approached 100 percent planted. The crop rapidly emerged in the Great Plains and Great Lakes



region. However, most States remained behind their 5-year average emergence pace. Saturated soil conditions and additional rain during the week delayed planting in the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys. By late-June, farmers continued to encounter challenges with planting in Kentucky and North Carolina. Emergence was most advanced in the Dakotas and adjacent areas of the Corn Belt. However, emergence of the crop in the eastern Corn Belt, Delta, and along the Atlantic Coastal Plain lagged behind the 5-year average.

Above-normal temperatures promoted winter wheat development west of the Rocky Mountains. Development accelerated in most areas during early June with double-digit increases in the percentage headed for Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington. However, development in Michigan remained significantly behind average. Harvest had not begun in most States as of June 8, but progressed steadily despite scattered showers in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Warm, dry weather in California allowed producers to advance harvest to 18 percent complete. During mid-June, above normal temperatures, including some temperatures above 90 degrees, promoted ripening in the Intermountain Region. Harvest began in Kansas and Missouri. Nationally, by June 22, harvest progress trailed the 5-year average pace by 8 percentage points. In the central Great Plains, below normal temperatures slowed maturity and dry down of the crop the last week of June. Despite the cool weather, the crop harvest in Kansas during the week accelerated 44 percentage points. The harvest season began in Colorado and Nebraska, but no fields had been harvested in the Pacific Northwest, northern Rocky Mountains, Ohio, and Michigan.

Cotton planting neared completion, after mid-month in the Southeast, later than normal due to saturated fields throughout the region. Early in the month, below-normal temperatures slowed development in the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast, while above-normal temperatures accelerated development of irrigated fields in Arizona, where 36 percent was squaring or beyond. During mid-June, fields rapidly entered the squaring stage in the Delta and Southeast, but remained behind normal due to unfavorable weather conditions early in the year. In the southern Great Plains, cotton was setting bolls on pace with the average.

Ninety-six percent of the rice crop was emerged on June 15, compared with the average of 97 percent. At the beginning of the month, only 80 percent of California's acreage was planted due to excessive rainfall, 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Due to California's planting delays, emergence also lagged well behind normal. From mid-June through the end of the month, drier fields and warmer temperatures accelerated growth and development throughout the Delta. Almost one-half of Louisiana's crop and more than one-fourth of Texas' acreage was headed or beyond by June 29. Heading in Missouri and Mississippi was just getting underway, but heading had not begun in Arkansas and California.

As of June 8, sorghum planting progressed behind normal in all States, except Arkansas, Colorado, and South Dakota. Planting progress in Illinois was 4 weeks behind normal and remained well behind normal until the end of the month. Planting progress also remained behind the 5-year average in the central and southern Great Plains. Favorable weather in the lower Mississippi Valley allowed the crop to enter the heading stage ahead of normal. On June 29, over 40 percent of the Louisiana and Texas crop was headed, but heading had not started in the Corn Belt and central Great Plains.

The peanut crop developed well behind normal due to late planting in most of the Southeast. Twenty-five percent of the acreage was pegging by June 29, compared with 34 percent points last year and the 5-year average of 33 percent. In Oklahoma, pegging was 35 percent ahead of normal, due to excellent planting and growing conditions.

Barley and spring wheat were 94 and 95 percent emerged, respectively, on June 8, slightly ahead of the 5-year averages. Early in the month, dry weather and high temperatures hindered development of both crops in the Pacific Northwest. Despite below-normal temperatures in the northern Great Plains, heading progressed ahead of normal. On June 29, forty-two percent of the barley fields and 46 percent of the spring wheat fields were at or beyond the heading stage, both 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. At month's end, heading of both crops was ahead of normal in all States, except Montana.

Ninety-seven percent of the oat crop was emerged on June 8, ahead of the 5-year average. Below-normal temperatures hampered heading of the crop in most States. Hot weather promoted rapid development in the Great Plains and Corn Belt near the end of the month. However, development continued to lag behind normal in the Ohio Valley.

**Oats:** Production for 2003 is forecast at 148 million bushels, 24 percent above last year's 119 million bushels. Area for harvest is estimated at 2.29 million acres, 9 percent above last year. The forecasted yield is 64.7 bushels per acre, 7.9 bushels above 2002. If realized, this would be the highest yield since 1992.

Adequate moisture enhanced crop potential in the Corn Belt, Rocky Mountains, and Pacific Northwest. Record yields are expected in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Oregon. Below normal temperatures during early June hindered vegetative growth along the Atlantic Coast. However, high temperatures accelerated crop development in the Corn Belt, Rocky Mountains, and Pacific Northwest. Meanwhile, yields were reduced in Texas, due to dry weather conditions.

**Barley:** Production for 2003 is forecast at 292 million bushels, 28 percent above 2002. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield is forecast at 59.5 bushels per acre, up 4.6 bushels from last year. Area harvested, at 4.90 million acres, is up 18 percent from 2002.

The area harvested for barley in 2003 is up in the northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States where higher malting barley prices encouraged growers to increase acreage. Also, less abandonment is reported this year due to the improved soil moisture conditions. Area to be harvested remains unchanged, or down slightly, in most other barley producing States.

Improved growing conditions across the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States are expected to increase yields from last year. The increase in production is being led by North Dakota where producers expect to harvest 810,000 more acres than in 2002 and expect yields to be 9 bushels higher. Some concerns still exist in the Pacific Northwest over availability of irrigation water. Yields in the Mid-Atlantic States are down due to excessive precipitation.

Timely rains and mild temperatures prevailed over much of the northern Great Plains and adjacent barley producing areas during June. As of June 29, barley was 42 percent headed, 8 points ahead of the five year average. The crop condition was rated 79 percent good to excellent condition.

**Winter Wheat:** Acres harvested for grain are forecast at 36.5 million, up 23 percent from 2002. Harvest progress, in the 18 major producing States, was 47 percent complete by June 29. This was 10 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average.

Yield increases from last month are forecast in most of the major Hard Red Winter (HRW) States. Kansas and Oklahoma, the largest winter wheat growing States, recorded significant increases, and are now at record high levels. In Colorado, June brought mild temperatures and needed precipitation to most growing areas. Crop condition ratings in Nebraska were well above the 5-year average. High temperatures in Montana accelerated crop development.

Yield forecasts are mixed this month across the Soft Red Winter (SRW) States. Yield declines are forecast across the Delta, Southeast, and Atlantic Coast States, however yields in most Corn Belt States are better than previously expected. Growers in Illinois and Missouri are harvesting a record high yielding crop.

White Wheat yield prospects are improved in Washington, but unchanged in Idaho and Oregon. In Idaho, declines in the non-irrigated yields due to hot, dry conditions during June are expected to be offset by yield increases in irrigated fields. Yield expectations remain steady in Oregon even though little moisture was received during June.

**Durum Wheat:** Area for 2003 grain harvest is expected to total 2.74 million acres, up 1 percent from last year. Harvest is nearly complete in California. Durum wheat varieties escaped most of the problems associated with wheat stripe rust that was reported throughout the State. Montana crop development is ahead of last year due to warm temperatures during the last half of June. In North Dakota, most of the State has had adequate to surplus topsoil moisture throughout spring and early summer. For the week ending June 29, eighty-six percent of the North Dakota crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

**Other Spring Wheat:** Harvested grain area is forecast at 13.4 million acres, down slightly from last year. In Minnesota, May and June weather was cool, with adequate moisture received. As of June 29, seventy-eight percent of the Minnesota crop was headed, well ahead of the 5-year average of 48 percent.

Moisture supplies in North Dakota have been good across most of the State. In Montana, warm temperatures and sufficient precipitation advanced crop development during June. Water supplies in Oregon are better than last year, but becoming short.

**Lentils:** Planted acreage of lentils in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Washington is estimated at 246,000 acres, up 11 percent from last year and 22 percent above 2001. Harvested acreage is estimated at 240,000, up 15 percent from last year. Washington growers planted 95,000 acres of lentils, up 27 percent from 2002 and 19 percent above two years ago. This is the highest acreage level since 1994. Growers in Idaho planted 64,000 acres of lentils, 6 percent below last year but 19 percent greater than two years ago. Weather conditions remain favorable. Early summer rains were beneficial to the crop. Planted acreage in North Dakota is estimated at 55,000 acres, up 4 percent from last year and 22 percent above 2001. This is a record high planted acreage for North Dakota. Montana growers planted 32,000 acres this year, 28 percent above 2002 and 45 percent above two years ago.

**Dry Edible Peas:** Planted acreage of dry edible peas for 2003 is estimated at 356,000 acres, up 18 percent from last year and 72 percent above 2001. Acreage planted in North Dakota, at 170,000 acres, is 10 percent above a year ago. This is a record high for the State. North Dakota growers are expected to harvest 160,000 acres, 16 percent greater than last season. Idaho dry edible pea growers planted 51,000 acres in 2003, up 24 percent from last year. Idaho growers plan to harvest 50,000 acres, 25 percent more than the previous season. Oregon growers devoted 5,000 acres to dry edible peas, an increase of 6 percent from the previous year.

Washington farmers planted dry edible peas on 80,000 acres, 14 percent above 2002 and their largest acreage since 1999. Dry pea planting was completed by the beginning of June. The crop had been extensively sprayed by air and ground for insect pest control. The dry pea crop is looking good; however, a good soaking rain would be welcome before the mid-July harvest. Harvest will be over a wider time frame due to the spread out planting season. Growers plan to harvest all 80,000 acres, 14 percent more than last year. Montana dry edible pea growers planted 50,000 acres, up 56 percent from a year ago and 92 percent above 2001. Following several years of drought, Montana has had above normal precipitation this spring which has created favorable crop conditions across most of the State. Growers in the Northeastern region of Montana have seen significant improvement in growing conditions this season.

**Austrian Winter Peas:** Planted acreage of Austrian winter peas in Idaho, Montana, and Oregon is estimated at 21,200 acres, 1 percent below 2002 but 33 percent above the 2001 season. Harvested acreage is estimated at 10,600 acres, down 9 percent from last year but 49 percent above 2 years ago. Montana growers planted 10,000 acres, up 5 percent from 2002. They plan to harvest 3,000 acres, 14 percent less than last season. The crop is mostly grazed in the State and some acreage is harvested for feed. Planted acreage in Idaho totaled 10,000 acres, down 9 percent from 2002. Harvested acreage is estimated at 7,000 acres, 7 percent below the 2002 season. Idaho's harvested area is showing normal abandonment due to acreage plowed under for soil enrichment. Temperatures have been mild and conditions favorable as a result of early summer rainfall. Austrian winter peas planted acreage in Oregon is estimated at 1,200, up 20 percent from a year ago. Harvested area is estimated at 600 acres, unchanged from the previous year.

**Tobacco:** U.S. all flue-cured production is forecast at 518.7 million pounds, up less than 1 percent from the 2002 crop but 10 percent below 2001. Yield per acre for flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 2,170 pounds, up 65 pounds from 2002 but 262 pounds below the 2001 yield. Forecasted yields for all flue-cured tobacco in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia increased from last year, while yields are expected to decline in Virginia and Florida.

North Carolina's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 332.8 million pounds, down 2 percent from the 2002 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,161 pounds, up 72 pounds from 2002. An unusually wet spring resulted in many growers transplanting late or having to replant. However, in the Coastal Plain where most of the tobacco is grown, the excess rainfall was generally beneficial because of the well-drained, sandy soils in that region.

Flue-cured tobacco production in South Carolina is forecast at 67.2 million pounds, up 13 percent from the 2002 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,100 pounds, up 150 pounds from last year. Development of the

crop was slowed by a cool, wet spring. However, warmer weather and normal rainfall during June have hastened crop growth and development.

Georgia's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 66.7 million pounds, up 20 percent from the 2002 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,300 pounds, up 200 pounds from last season. Abundant rainfall and minimal disease and insect pressure have resulted in mostly improved yield expectations compared to last season's drought and disease damaged crop. However, some areas received too much rain, resulting in slower crop growth and development.

Flue-cured tobacco production in Virginia is forecast at 42.0 million pounds, down 18 percent from the 2002 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,100 pounds, down 240 pounds from last year. Prolonged periods of rainfall in May and June resulted in poor transplanting conditions. Where producers succeeded in transplanting their crop on time, the crop has, in many cases, become stunted by the wet, cool weather. Some reports of premature blooming have been received.

Florida's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 10.0 million pounds, down 16 percent from last year's crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,500 pounds, down 100 pounds from the 2002 crop. Harvest began around mid-June with some delays due to frequent rain showers.

**All Potatoes:** Potato growers across the United States have planted an estimated 1.28 million acres of potatoes in all four seasons this year, down 2 percent from 2002. Area for harvest, forecast at 1.25 million acres, is down 2 percent from a year ago. The summer season forecast places production up 9 percent from last year. Winter and spring season production forecasts, which are being carried forward, are down 1 and 4 percent, respectively. Fall potato planted acreage is down 3 percent from 2002.

**Fall Potatoes:** Area planted to fall potatoes this year is estimated at 1.11 million acres, down 3 percent from last year but 2 percent above two years ago. Harvest is forecast from 1.09 million acres, down 2 percent from a year ago but 2 percent above 2001.

Western States fall potato planted area is estimated at 666,500 acres this year, down 5 percent from last year but 3 percent above 2001. Shortages of irrigation water supplies this spring prompted voluntary acreage cutbacks in Colorado and Oregon where planted acres dropped 7 and 14 percent, respectively, from last year. Idaho growers dropped their potato acreage 4 percent and Washington pulled back 3 percent from a year ago. Irrigation water supplies have improved with late spring rains in Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon, but remain problematic in Colorado. California's potato acreage is off 10 percent but Nevada's plantings are up 18 percent from a year ago. Montana's potato acreage inched up 1 percent from last year as New Mexico and Utah remained the same.

Central States planted an estimated 341,700 acres of fall potatoes this year, up less than 1 percent from last year and 1 percent above two years ago. Planted acreage gained 7 percent in Nebraska, 3 percent in Indiana, and 1 percent in Michigan from a year ago. Minnesota and North Dakota remained the same, while Ohio acreage fell 2 percent, South Dakota dropped 9 percent, and Wisconsin slipped 1 percent from last year. Wet spring weather slowed planting and early development in most of the Central States but recent warm temperatures have helped potatoes catch up.

Growers in Eastern States have planted an estimated 106,200 acres of fall potatoes this year, up 1 percent from last year and 3 percent above 2001 acreage. Maine's planted acreage is estimated at 66,000 acres, up 3 percent from last year. Planted potato acreage in Massachusetts and Rhode Island were the same as last year. New York and Pennsylvania dropped 1 and 3 percent, respectively.

**Summer Potatoes:** Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 19.6 million cwt, a gain of 9 percent from a year ago. Harvest is expected from 63,100 acres, up 7 percent from last year. The average yield is 310 cwt per acre, up 6 cwt from 2002. Nine of the 12 summer potato States expect larger crops than they had last year, while the remaining 3 States are smaller.

Missouri's production is expected to be up 30 percent from last year, followed by California, with an increase of 22 percent. Alabama's summer potato crop forecast is up 16 percent, while Illinois expects a gain of 11 percent. Colorado, New Mexico, and Virginia are each looking for production increases of 9 percent.

Texas expectations are up 4 percent and Kansas looks for a 1 percent increase. Smaller potato crops are seen in Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey.

Cool, wet weather on the East Coast slowed planting and crop development during the spring months. Recent hot weather pushed development, but harvest is expected to be late in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia. Harvest is underway in early areas of Alabama and Missouri. Recent hot weather has reduced yield prospects in Missouri. Growing conditions are good in Illinois. Summer potatoes in Colorado and nearby Kansas are headed for record high yields if expected conditions prevail. Colorado farmers were worried about having enough irrigation water, but spring runoff has been better than expected. Texas potato harvest is just starting. Some acreage in Central Texas was lost because of too much rain during the spring and then it became too dry. The California summer crop was delayed by a cool, wet spring and many expect harvest to be late.

**Peaches:** The July 2003 forecast of U.S. peach production is 2.62 billion pounds, up 2 percent from 2002 and 8 percent above two years ago. Nineteen States forecast increases in production from last year, while 7 States expect declines and 3 States remain unchanged.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 1.15 billion pounds, down 3 percent from the June 1 forecast but 2 percent above 2002. The State experienced fewer than adequate chilling hours during the winter, which mostly affected the Stanislaus variety. Set was reported to be lighter in the Modesto area than in the northern area of the State. Growers reported some hail damage in the southern Modesto area. Harvest began in the Kingsburg area on June 19th. This forecast takes into account the green-drop program initiated by the peach industry.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 770 million pounds, unchanged from the June 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 from last season. Harvest of Freestone peaches is in full swing. Fruit quality is reported to be very good with excellent flavor and a long shelf life.

The South Carolina peach crop is forecast at 120 million pounds, down 8 percent from the June 1 forecast and 25 percent below 2002. The peach crop is not doing as well as originally expected. An abundance of rainfall has caused poor pollination in some areas, as well as rot and above average fruit drop. Damage from several hail storms in addition to a late frost have also taken their toll on quality and production. North Carolina's peach crop, forecast at 9.00 million pounds, is down 10 percent from last year. Some orchards in the mountains and Piedmont received light frost damage beginning of April. The quality of peaches remaining is good. Thinning was required in orchards that did not receive any frost. Wet conditions during June caused harvest problems for the crop with many orchards reporting hail damage.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 125 million pounds, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but up 25 percent from the 2002 crop. The peach crop remains in mostly good condition, although above normal rainfall continued in June. This excess moisture added to already heavy disease pressure. Harvest as of June 29 was 54 percent complete, equal to the 5-year average.

New Jersey and New York's production is up 29 and 25 percent, respectively, from 2002. In New Jersey, bloom and fruit set were good to excellent. Sufficient soil moisture and recent high temperatures benefitted fruit development. New York's peach crop exhibited heavy fruit set and is sizing well except for an early ice storm in Wayne county. The Pennsylvania crop is forecast at 70.0 million pounds, 17 percent above 2002. Producers report that the peach crop is plentiful and sizing good, in spite of the cool, wet weather during spring and early summer. There have been a few reports of fungus and bacteria due to the wet weather. Many producers did a lot of thinning this spring.

Michigan's peach crop is forecast at 42.0 million pounds, three times the weather devastated 2002 crop. The peach crop in Michigan has recovered well from last year's dismal crop. Trees that made it through the winter had an excellent crop of blossoms and pollination was good. Trees required extensive thinning to insure adequate fruit size at harvest. Most growers had wrapped up thinning by the beginning of July. Illinois' production, at 18.7 million pounds, is up 9 percent from 2002. Growers are picking early as recent rain storms have helped ripen the peach crop. Oklahoma is forecast at 9.00 million pounds, up 29 percent

from last year. Many producers experienced some damage to peach orchards which ranged from slight to severe. Trees on higher ground were less affected than those in low spots. Harvest of early season varieties is underway and producers report good quality and size.

The Washington peach crop is forecast at 60.0 million pounds, 9 percent below last year. A combination of poor pollinating weather and frost reduced prospects for the 2003 crop. Utah's production is up 54 percent from last season's frost damaged crop. Idaho's production, at 13.0 million pounds, remains unchanged from last year. In Colorado, production is forecast at 20.0 million pounds, 5 percent above last year's crop. Good snowpack eased water concerns in most areas.

**California Grapes:** California's all grape production is forecast at 6.29 million tons, down 6 percent from last year but up 5 percent from 2001. Wine type grapes account for 48 percent of California's total production and raisin types account for 40 percent, while the remaining 12 percent are table type grapes.

Wine type grape production is forecast at 3.05 million tons, down 3 percent from last season's crop and down less than 1 percent from the 2001 crop. Mild temperatures during May aided early crop development. However, reduced bunch counts are limiting the production outlook compared to last season.

California's raisin type grape production is forecast at 2.50 million tons, down 12 percent from last year but 13 percent above the 2001 crop. Temperatures in May were generally favorable for crop development. However, bunch counts are reported to be down compared to last year. Thompson Seedless harvest for fresh use was active through early July in the Coachella Valley.

Table type grape production is expected to be 740,000 tons, up less than 1 percent from last year and 4 percent higher than 2001. Picking was active through early July in the Coachella Valley, with Perlette, Flame Seedless, and Black Beauty Seedless the primary varieties harvested. Quality is reported to be excellent.

**Apricots:** The final forecast for the 2003 apricot crop is 90,400 tons, up less than 1 percent from last season's production and 10 percent above 2001. California's 2003 apricot production is forecast at 85,000 tons, equal to both the June forecast and last year's production. California's production represents 94 percent of the 2003 U.S. apricot crop. Cooler weather hampered fruit growth and maturity of early California apricots. However, rains increased fruit size of late varieties compared to last year's crop. Cool temperatures throughout harvest helped slow fruit maturation. Harvest will be finished by mid-July. Washington's production at 5,300 tons is up 8 percent from last year and 2 percent above 2001. In Washington, a late spring took its toll on the State's apricot crop. Overall production potential was reduced by poor pollinating weather and a frost. The 2003 Utah crop, at 100 tons, was reduced by a spring frost in central and northern areas of the State.

**Almonds:** The 2003 California almond crop is forecast at 1.00 billion pounds, shelled basis, up 9 percent from the previous forecast but down 8 percent from the record high 2002 crop. Warm temperatures during late May and early June improved crop prospects. Despite cool, wet weather conditions during the critical bloom and pollination period, sets for most varieties were generally reported to be good. The objective measurement survey completed in the California orchards reflected the improved crop prospects. No major disease problems have been reported at this time.

**Papayas:** Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 3.2 million pounds for June, up 2 percent from last month but 3 percent lower than June 2002. Area in crop totaled 2,175 acres, 3 percent lower than last month and 1 percent less than last year. Harvested acres totaled 1,575 acres, 9 percent lower from both last month and a year ago.

Weather conditions were variable during June. The last week of May and the beginning of June were relatively dry over non-irrigated orchards. Light showers during the second half of June helped to relieve moisture stress.

**Grapefruit:** The 2002-03 U.S. grapefruit crop, forecast at 2.06 million tons, is virtually unchanged from the previous forecast but is 15 percent below last season's final utilization. Florida's grapefruit forecast, unchanged at 38.7 million boxes (1.65 million tons), is the smallest harvest since the freeze affected 1989-90

season. The all white grapefruit forecast, at 16.2 million boxes (689,000 tons), is 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. Harvest is virtually complete with only fresh squeeze plants remaining open on a limited basis.

The California grapefruit forecast of 5.60 million boxes (188,000 tons) is unchanged from the previous forecast but is 7 percent less than the previous season's final utilization. Harvest is ongoing in the coastal areas. Flavor and eating quality are reported as excellent. The July 1 grapefruit forecast for Texas is 5.65 million boxes (226,000 tons), up 3 percent from the previous forecast but 4 percent below last season. Harvest is complete. Arizona's July 1 forecast, at 100,000 boxes (3,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 37 percent below last season's utilized production. Large sizes and fair quality were reported.

**Tangerines:** The 2002-03 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 370,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but 12 percent below last season's utilization of 420,000 tons. Florida's tangerine forecast is unchanged at 5.50 million boxes (261,000 tons) but is 17 percent lower than last season's utilization. Harvest is 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's tangerine forecast is held at 400,000 boxes (15,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but 35 percent below last season. California's forecast, at 2.50 million boxes (94,000 tons), is unchanged from the April forecast.

**Lemons:** The 2002-03 U.S. lemon crop is forecast at 1.03 million tons, up 4 percent from the previous forecast and 24 percent above last season. California production is forecast at 24.0 million boxes (912,000 tons), 4 percent above the previous forecast and 26 percent above the previous season. Harvest remained active in the southern coastal region. Above average yields combined with weak demand resulted in an abundance of fruit in storage. Fruit color and quality are good. The 2002-03 Arizona lemon forecast is 3.00 million boxes (114,000 tons), up 3 percent from the previous forecast and 7 percent above last season. Harvest is continuing with fair quality and large fruit size reported.

**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.

**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 3 seasons, but below any others since the 1968-69 season. Harvest is complete.

**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:** Rainfall during June was above average in virtually all citrus growing areas. Rains fell all month with the heaviest volume during mid-month. The lower West coast and interior areas received the most rainfall, recording up to 20 inches. Removal of excessive rainfall using gravity flow and pumping was a priority in some areas. Trees in well cared for groves are in very good condition. The spring flush on older trees hardened up and trees are ready for the summer flush of growth. Younger trees are already showing new growth. New crop fruit is progressing very well with good sizes reported. Harvest of Valencia oranges declined throughout the month and most processing plants are now closed. Grapefruit and Honey tangerine harvest finished in early June. Caretakers are very active mowing, chopping, and discing cover crops as well as removing vines from trees which grew vigorously in response to the rains. Hedging and topping slowed during the month. Dead trees are being pushed out and burned. New resets are being planted in larger groves with permanent irrigation. Regular summer sprays, fertilizers, and herbicides are being applied.

**Texas Citrus:** Harvest of the Texas grapefruit crop ended with most of the volume harvested early in the season. The Sapote fruit fly quarantine affected movement of fresh market fruit resulting in more fruit being

diverted to processing. Early-mids and Valencia oranges saw an increase in processing movement because of postharvest decay problems. Crop quality for all citrus was lower than last year.

**California Citrus:** Foliar feeding, irrigation, and thrip spraying was underway in many citrus groves. Navel orange harvesting was mostly complete with a few handlers were still trying to finish up the season. Valencia harvesting continues. Lemons were harvested in Ventura County. Grapefruit were harvested in the southern coastal areas.

**California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts:** Fruit growers conducted summer cultural activities that included weed control, fungicide application, cultivation, and irrigation in orchards and vineyards. Stone fruit orchards continued to produce an abundance of fruit for harvesting. Thinning of late season stone fruit varieties was completed during early June. Nectarines, peaches, plums, pluots, and apricots were picked and packed throughout the month. Picking of Clingstone peaches began in the Kingsburg area by the middle of June. Cherry harvest neared completion by month's end. Tender grape leaves were harvested from a few select vineyards for culinary use. Grapes for the fresh market use were harvested in the Coachella Valley. Flame Seedless, Black Beauty Seedless, and Thompson Seedless were the primary varieties harvested. Robust growth in raisin, wine, and table grape vineyards continued. Table grape growers continued to thin shoots and fruit clusters. Strawberry picking ended in most parts of the Central Valley by the end of June. Boysenberries, raspberries, blueberries, and figs were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley. Olive growers treated orchards to control the olive fruit fly. Bloom was nearly over in pomegranate orchards by mid-month with fruit rapidly gaining size in the warm weather as the month progressed. Almonds were maturing well throughout the month. Heavily laden branches were propped up in some orchards. Walnut and pistachio orchards continued to exhibit good crop development.



## Reliability of July 1 Crop Production Forecast

**Wheat Survey Procedures:** Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 25 and July 7 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in ten 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 would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and personal interviewers. Approximately 9,200 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 July 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 75 percent of the U.S. production. In July and August, 2002, 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 conducts an objective measurement survey 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 July 1 forecasts.

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

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 1.8 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.8 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference

will not exceed 3.1 percent. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 25 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 65 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 orange production forecast is 1.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.2 percent. Differences between the July 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 101,000 tons, ranging from 1,000 tons to 370,000 tons. The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times. The difference does not imply that the July 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

## Information Contacts

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