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Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Down 9 Percent from 2003
All Orange Production Unchanged from April

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.55 billion bushels, down 9 percent from 2003. Based on May 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 44.2 bushels per acre, 2.5 bushels less than last year. Grain area totals 35.1 million acres, down 4 percent from last season.

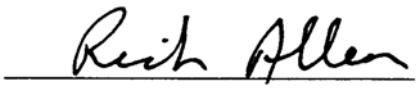
Hard Red production is down 14 percent from a year ago to 910 million bushels. Soft Red is up 5 percent and totals 399 million bushels. White production totals 242 million bushels, down 9 percent from a year ago.

The U.S. all orange May 1 forecast for the 2003-04 crop is 13.1 million tons, unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 14 percent above last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast, at 245 million boxes (11.0 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 21 percent above the previous season. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 126 million boxes (5.67 million tons), unchanged from last month but 13 percent above the previous season. Harvest of the early and midseason varieties is complete. Florida's Valencia forecast is 119 million boxes (5.36 million tons), unchanged from the April forecast but 31 percent above last season's final utilization. Citrus trees in Florida groves are in excellent condition with the bloom period completed in mid-March. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried over from April 1.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield projection is increased from 1.54 to 1.55 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix. The early and midseason portion is final at 1.45 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is raised to 1.67 gallons per box from 1.64 with processors reporting very high weekly Valencia yields in spite of relatively dry weather in the citrus belt. All projections of yield assume that the processing relationships this year will be similar to those of the past several years.

This report was approved on May 12, 2004.

Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
J. B. Penn



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

Contents

Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted May 1, 2004

State	Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	570	630	50.0	51.0	38,180	28,500	32,130
CA	370	310	61.0	75.0	22,800	22,570	23,250
CO	2,200	1,800	35.0	30.0	36,300	77,000	54,000
DE	47	43	41.0	63.0	3,710	1,927	2,709
GA	230	200	46.0	40.0	7,980	10,580	8,000
ID	720	680	80.0	81.0	48,510	57,600	55,080
IL	810	970	65.0	62.0	30,870	52,650	60,140
IN	430	420	69.0	63.0	16,430	29,670	26,460
KS	10,000	9,000	48.0	41.0	270,600	480,000	369,000
KY	330	350	62.0	65.0	17,160	20,460	22,750
MD	145	145	37.0	61.0	11,220	5,365	8,845
MI	660	620	68.0	69.0	29,480	44,880	42,780
MS	125	205	49.0	51.0	7,200	6,125	10,455
MO	870	950	61.0	55.0	33,440	53,070	52,250
MT	1,720	1,600	37.0	33.0	21,840	63,640	52,800
NE	1,820	1,850	46.0	39.0	50,160	83,720	72,150
NY	120	97	53.0	55.0	6,844	6,360	5,335
NC	410	480	36.0	45.0	18,060	14,760	21,600
OH	1,000	880	68.0	68.0	50,220	68,000	59,840
OK	4,600	4,300	39.0	36.0	103,600	179,400	154,800
OR	940	840	51.0	53.0	29,820	47,940	44,520
PA	165	135	43.0	50.0	9,805	7,095	6,750
SC	185	180	39.0	40.0	6,290	7,215	7,200
SD	1,380	1,440	43.0	38.0	20,100	59,340	54,720
TN	270	270	50.0	53.0	14,100	13,500	14,310
TX	3,450	3,600	28.0	33.0	78,300	96,600	118,800
VA	160	155	46.0	63.0	10,370	7,360	9,765
WA	1,800	1,700	65.0	63.0	104,400	117,000	107,100
WY	145	135	27.0	25.0	2,375	3,915	3,375
Oth Sts [1]	869	1,097	47.0	45.1	36,837	40,827	49,481
US	36,541	35,082	46.7	44.2	1,137,001	1,707,069	1,550,395

[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 2004 Summary."

Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted May 1, 2004 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	115	105	100.0	100.0	8,928	11,500	10,500
CA	115	105	100.0	100.0	9,000	11,500	10,500
MT	630		23.0		12,995	14,490	
ND	1,980		29.5		48,750	58,410	
Oth Sts [2]	29		25.4		287	737	
US	2,869		33.7		79,960	96,637	

[1] Area harvested for the U.S. and remaining States will be published in "Acreage" released June 30, 2004. Yield and production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 12, 2004.
[2] Other States include MN and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2004 Summary."

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted May 1, 2004 [1]

Year	Winter			Spring [2]			Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	White	Hard Red	White	Durum	
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
2002	620,328	320,968	195,705	351,439	37,478	79,960	1,605,878
2003	1,062,889	379,196	264,984	499,926	32,894	96,637	2,336,526
2004	910,071	398,739	241,585				

[1] Wheat class estimates are based on varietal acreage survey data. The previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season.
[2] Spring wheat production by class and total production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 12, 2004.

Hay: Stocks on Farms by State and United States, December 1 and May 1, 2001-2004

State	Dec 1			May 1		
	2001	2002	2003	2002	2003	2004
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AL	2,100	1,750	1,764	650	254	487
AZ	223	203	280	28	45	55
AR	2,280	2,755	2,700	280	588	600
CA	1,930	1,840	2,048	228	200	300
CO	1,990	1,548	1,841	535	360	610
CT	59	73	79	9	14	13
DE	16	9	12	5	4	4
FL	510	475	434	90	80	52
GA	1,599	1,295	1,494	350	230	342
ID	2,568	2,824	2,772	444	635	445
IL	1,600	1,370	1,797	355	285	408
IN	1,311	1,037	1,561	287	96	253
IA	4,300	3,900	3,695	1,050	1,100	605
KS	5,600	4,800	5,600	1,040	1,150	1,400
KY	4,214	3,975	5,035	943	513	1,466
LA	1,096	662	937	200	173	115
ME	152	161	145	25	39	29
MD	355	274	377	62	55	60
MA	103	77	81	31	21	17
MI	3,450	2,024	1,872	773	462	250
MN	4,213	4,183	3,567	680	815	575
MS	1,833	1,631	1,125	390	249	244
MO	7,279	6,897	7,188	1,063	1,083	1,470
MT	4,192	4,086	3,986	935	953	790
NE	4,440	3,278	5,244	1,250	870	1,596
NV	776	882	857	111	167	121
NH	50	55	63	9	9	12
NJ	90	61	96	15	11	40
NM	586	550	525	65	98	115
NY	2,253	2,169	2,430	600	520	552
NC	1,215	934	1,625	158	50	405
ND	5,092	4,300	4,690	1,065	940	828
OH	3,366	1,666	2,504	517	215	556
OK	3,150	5,357	3,994	475	1,190	1,200
OR	1,901	2,550	2,395	183	340	377
PA	2,100	2,138	2,440	550	380	570
RI	9	10	9	2	1	2
SC	448	413	601	110	65	186
SD	8,235	5,825	7,210	1,900	1,154	1,515
TN	3,941	3,318	3,830	770	504	1,182
TX	7,235	10,460	9,910	1,573	3,888	2,849
UT	1,494	1,210	1,495	215	175	279
VT	253	240	332	87	80	86
VA	2,439	2,329	2,515	420	272	758
WA	1,513	1,600	1,620	170	285	470
WV	939	934	957	205	95	191
WI	4,380	3,600	3,110	1,375	1,100	920
WY	1,506	1,250	1,910	180	200	465
US	110,384	102,978	110,752	22,458	22,013	25,865

Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2001-2002, 2002-2003 and Forecasted May 1, 2004 [1]

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	1,000 Boxes [2]	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel [3]						
AZ [4]	270	200	260	10	8	10
CA [4]	32,000	41,000	39,000	1,200	1,538	1,463
FL	128,000	112,000	126,000	5,760	5,040	5,670
TX [4]	1,530	1,350	1,450	65	57	62
US	161,800	154,550	166,710	7,035	6,643	7,205
Valencia						
AZ [4]	250	270	280	9	10	11
CA [4]	19,500	20,500	15,000	731	769	563
FL	102,000	91,000	119,000	4,590	4,095	5,355
TX [4]	210	220	230	9	9	10
US	121,960	111,990	134,510	5,339	4,883	5,939
All						
AZ [4]	520	470	540	19	18	21
CA [4]	51,500	61,500	54,000	1,931	2,307	2,026
FL	230,000	203,000	245,000	10,350	9,135	11,025
TX [4]	1,740	1,570	1,680	74	66	72
US	283,760	266,540	301,220	12,374	11,526	13,144
Temples						
FL	1,550	1,300	1,400	70	59	63
Grapefruit						
White Seedless [5]						
FL	18,900	16,200	16,000	803	689	680
Colored Seedless						
FL	27,800	22,500	24,500	1,182	956	1,041
All						
AZ [4]	160	130	100	5	4	3
CA [4]	5,900	5,600	5,400	198	188	181
FL	46,700	38,700	40,500	1,985	1,645	1,721
TX [4]	5,900	5,650	5,400	236	226	216
US	58,660	50,080	51,400	2,424	2,063	2,121
Tangerines						
AZ [4 6]	620	430	600	23	16	23
CA [4 6]	2,200	2,500	2,400	83	94	90
FL [7]	6,600	5,500	6,500	314	261	309
US	9,420	8,430	9,500	420	371	422
Lemons [4]						
AZ	2,800	3,000	3,000	106	114	114
CA	18,300	24,000	23,000	695	912	874
US	21,100	27,000	26,000	801	1,026	988
Tangelos						
FL	2,150	2,350	1,000	97	106	45

[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 & 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 previous forecast.
[5] Includes seedy.
[6] Includes tangelos and tangors.
[7] 2001-02 includes Robinson, Fallglo, Sunburst, Dancy, and Honey varieties; 2002-03 through 2003-04 includes Fallglo, Sunburst, and Honey varieties only.

Spring Potatoes: Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted May 1, 2004

State	Area				Yield		Production		
	Planted		Harvested						
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt*	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
AZ	7.6	6.2	7.6	6.2	275	285	2,106	2,090	1,767
CA	19.0	17.5	19.0	17.5	440	380	7,695	8,360	6,650
FL	30.0	22.8	28.6	22.5	280	249	7,381	8,008	5,605
Hastings	21.5	16.2	20.3	16.0	280	265	5,775	5,684	4,240
Other FL	8.5	6.6	8.3	6.5	280	210	1,606	2,324	1,365
NC	19.0	16.0	17.0	15.0	175	190	3,230	2,975	2,850
TX	13.0	11.0	12.5	10.5	240	210	2,040	3,000	2,205
Total	88.6	73.5	84.7	71.7	288	266	22,452	24,433	19,077

Peaches: Total Production by Crop, California, 2002-2003 and Forecasted May 1, 2004

State	Total Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
Freestone	796.0	798.0	820.0
Clingstone [1]	1,124.0	1,072.0	1,150.0
Total	1,920.0	1,870.0	1,970.0

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

Almonds (shelled basis): Utilized Production, California, 2002-2003 and Forecasted May 1, 2004

State	Utilized Production		
	2002	2003 [1]	2004
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
CA	1,090,000	1,040,000	1,100,000

[1] Revised.

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by State and United States, 2002-2003 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
CT	2,000	2,180	1,658	1,361	3,315	2,966
FL	4,600	4,400	2,600	2,500	11,960	11,000
GA	26,500	27,000	2,000	2,200	53,000	59,400
IN	4,000	4,200	1,950	1,950	7,800	8,190
KY	111,100	111,650	2,007	2,016	222,991	225,042
MD	1,200	1,100	1,500	1,450	1,800	1,595
MA	1,160	1,250	1,603	1,398	1,859	1,748
MO	1,400	1,400	2,230	2,020	3,122	2,828
NC	168,300	159,700	2,067	1,878	347,920	299,995
OH	5,500	5,300	1,750	1,650	9,625	8,745
PA	3,400	3,700	2,004	2,130	6,815	7,880
SC	30,500	30,000	1,950	2,100	59,475	63,000
TN	34,900	31,140	2,044	2,108	71,331	65,632
VA	30,000	25,110	2,147	1,546	64,407	38,818
WV	1,300	1,200	1,450	1,300	1,885	1,560
WI	1,450	1,820	2,632	2,338	3,817	4,255
US	427,310	411,150	2,039	1,952	871,122	802,654

	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
CT [2]	5.450	3.500	13,391	6,860
FL	1.879	1.851	22,473	20,361
GA	1.845	1.855	97,785	110,187
IN	1.944	1.949	15,163	15,962
KY	2.015	2.027	449,320	456,077
MD	1.480	1.730	2,664	2,759
MA [2]	5.250	3.700	8,211	5,276
MO	1.900	1.940	5,932	5,486
NC	1.821	1.856	633,534	556,919
OH	1.963	1.954	18,894	17,088
PA	1.379	1.367	9,401	10,772
SC	1.774	1.830	105,509	115,290
TN	2.066	2.107	147,383	138,290
VA	1.876	1.868	120,818	72,508
WV	1.967	1.978	3,708	3,086
WI	1.750	1.746	6,680	7,431
CT& MA [3]	22.500		25,943	
US [4]	1.936	1.961	1,686,809	1,574,232

[1] 2002 and 2003 revised.
[2] Price and value includes type 51 only. Shade type 61 is not included in State totals to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[3] Includes type 61 only. CT and MA combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Price and value not available for 2003.
[4] Includes estimated 2003 value of production for CT and MA type 61. Used 2002 CT and MA type 61 price to compute the 2003 value of production.

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2002-2003 [1]

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 1, Flue-cured						
Type 11, Old Belts						
NC	43,000	40,000	2,225	1,770	95,675	70,800
VA	22,000	18,000	2,340	1,690	51,480	30,420
US	65,000	58,000	2,264	1,745	147,155	101,220
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	98,000	94,000	2,020	1,955	197,960	183,770
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	21,000	20,000	2,135	1,915	44,835	38,300
SC	30,500	30,000	1,950	2,100	59,475	63,000
US	51,500	50,000	2,025	2,026	104,310	101,300
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,600	4,400	2,600	2,500	11,960	11,000
GA	26,500	27,000	2,000	2,200	53,000	59,400
US	31,100	31,400	2,089	2,242	64,960	70,400
Total 11-14	245,600	233,400	2,094	1,957	514,385	456,690
Class 2, Fire-cured						
Type 21, VA Belt						
VA	730	550	2,015	1,525	1,471	839
Type 22, Eastern District						
KY	2,450	2,600	3,160	3,080	7,742	8,008
TN	5,000	5,200	3,110	2,980	15,550	15,496
US	7,450	7,800	3,126	3,013	23,292	23,504
Type 23, Western District						
KY	2,400	2,500	3,650	3,530	8,760	8,825
TN	390	400	3,550	3,350	1,385	1,340
US	2,790	2,900	3,636	3,505	10,145	10,165
Total 21-23	10,970	11,250	3,182	3,067	34,908	34,508
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3A, Light Air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
IN	4,000	4,200	1,950	1,950	7,800	8,190
KY	103,000	103,000	1,915	1,925	197,245	198,275
MO	1,400	1,400	2,230	2,020	3,122	2,828
NC	6,300	5,700	1,500	1,250	9,450	7,125
OH	5,500	5,300	1,750	1,650	9,625	8,745
TN	29,000	25,000	1,830	1,900	53,070	47,500
VA	7,200	6,500	1,575	1,150	11,340	7,475
WV	1,300	1,200	1,450	1,300	1,885	1,560
US	157,700	152,300	1,861	1,850	293,537	281,698
Type 32, Southern MD Belt						
MD	1,200	1,100	1,500	1,450	1,800	1,595
PA	1,300	1,300	1,850	2,000	2,405	2,600
US	2,500	2,400	1,682	1,748	4,205	4,195
Total 31-32	160,200	154,700	1,859	1,848	297,742	285,893

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco: Price and Value by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2002-2003 [1] (continued)

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
Class 1, Flue-cured				
Type 11, Old Belts				
NC	1.829	1.857	174,990	131,476
VA	1.854	1.849	95,444	56,247
US	1.838	1.855	270,434	187,723
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt				
NC	1.815	1.856	359,297	341,077
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt				
NC	1.803	1.840	80,838	70,472
SC	1.774	1.830	105,509	115,290
US	1.786	1.834	186,347	185,762
Type 14, GA-FL Belt				
FL	1.879	1.851	22,473	20,361
GA	1.845	1.855	97,785	110,187
US	1.851	1.854	120,258	130,548
Total 11-14	1.820	1.851	936,336	845,110
Class 2, Fire-cured				
Type 21, VA Belt				
VA	1.884	1.641	2,771	1,377
Type 22, Eastern District				
KY	2.398	2.480	18,565	19,860
TN	2.374	2.492	36,916	38,616
US	2.382	2.488	55,481	58,476
Type 23, Western District				
KY	2.362	2.450	20,691	21,621
TN	2.408	2.424	3,335	3,248
US	2.368	2.447	24,026	24,869
Total 21-23	2.357	2.455	82,278	84,722
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3A, Light Air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
IN	1.944	1.949	15,163	15,962
KY	1.980	1.982	390,545	392,981
MO	1.900	1.940	5,932	5,486
NC	1.948	1.950	18,409	13,894
OH	1.963	1.954	18,894	17,088
TN	1.968	1.975	104,442	93,813
VA	1.975	1.972	22,397	14,741
WV	1.967	1.978	3,708	3,086
US	1.974	1.977	579,490	557,051
Type 32, Southern MD Belt				
MD	1.480	1.730	2,664	2,759
PA	1.250	1.300	3,006	3,380
US	1.348	1.463	5,670	6,139
Total 31-32	1.965	1.970	585,160	563,190

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2002-2003 [1] (continued)

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3B, Dark						
Air-cured						
Type 35, One Sucker						
Belt						
KY	2,100	2,300	3,000	2,830	6,300	6,509
TN	510	540	2,600	2,400	1,326	1,296
US	2,610	2,840	2,922	2,748	7,626	7,805
Type 36, Green River						
Belt						
KY	1,150	1,250	2,560	2,740	2,944	3,425
Type 37, VA Sun-cured						
Belt						
VA	70	60	1,655	1,400	116	84
Total 35-37	3,830	4,150	2,790	2,726	10,686	11,314
Class 4, Cigar Filler						
Type 41, PA Seedleaf						
PA	2,100	2,400	2,100	2,200	4,410	5,280
Class 5, Cigar Binder						
Class 5A, CT Valley						
Binder						
Type 51, CT Valley						
Broadleaf						
CT	1,350	1,400	1,820	1,400	2,457	1,960
MA	850	970	1,840	1,470	1,564	1,426
US	2,200	2,370	1,828	1,429	4,021	3,386
Class 5B, WI Binder						
Type 54, Southern WI						
WI	1,150	1,400	2,740	2,480	3,151	3,472
Type 55, Northern WI						
WI	300	420	2,220	1,865	666	783
Total 54-55	1,450	1,820	2,632	2,338	3,817	4,255
Total 51-55	3,650	4,190	2,147	1,824	7,838	7,641
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
Type 61, CT Valley						
Shade-grown						
CT	650	780	1,320	1,290	858	1,006
MA	310	280	950	1,150	295	322
US	960	1,060	1,201	1,253	1,153	1,328
All Cigar Types						
Total 41-61	6,710	7,650	1,997	1,863	13,401	14,249
All Tobacco	427,310	411,150	2,039	1,952	871,122	802,654

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco: Price and Value by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2002-2003 [1] (continued)

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3B, Dark Air-cured				
Type 35, One Sucker Belt				
KY	2.135	2.223	13,451	14,470
TN	2.029	2.016	2,690	2,613
US	2.117	2.189	16,141	17,083
Type 36, Green River Belt				
KY	2.061	2.086	6,068	7,145
Type 37, VA Sun-cured Belt				
VA	1.778	1.707	206	143
Total 35-37	2.098	2.154	22,415	24,371
Class 4, Cigar Filler				
Type 41, PA Seedleaf				
PA	1.450	1.400	6,395	7,392
Class 5, Cigar Binder				
Class 5A, CT Valley Binder				
Type 51, CT Valley Broadleaf				
CT	5.450	3.500	13,391	6,860
MA	5.250	3.700	8,211	5,276
US	5.372	3.584	21,602	12,136
Class 5B, WI Binder				
Type 54, Southern WI				
WI	1.750	1.750	5,514	6,076
Type 55, Northern WI				
WI	1.750	1.730	1,166	1,355
Total 54-55	1.750	1.746	6,680	7,431
Total 51-55	3.608	2.561	28,282	19,567
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper				
Type 61, CT Valley Shade-grown				
CT [2]				
MA [2]				
US [2]	22.500		25,943	
All Cigar Types				
Total 41-61 [3]	4.524	2.086	60,620	26,959
All Tobacco [4]	1.936	1.961	1,686,809	1,574,232

[1] 2002 and 2003 revised.
[2] CT and MA type 61 price and value for 2002 combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Price and value not available for 2003.
[3] The 2003 price and value exclude type 61.
[4] Includes estimated 2003 value of production for CT and MA type 61. Used 2002 CT and MA type 61 price to compute the 2003 value of production.

Tobacco: Farm Marketings, Percent of Sales by Class, Month, and State, 2003 Marketing Year

Class and State	2003						2004				
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Flue-cured											
FL	15	50	35								100
GA	8	49	41	2							100
NC	3	36	45	16							100
SC	5	44	44	7							100
VA	2	30	42	25	1						100
Fire-cured											
VA						95	5				100
KY							78	18	4		100
TN							42	43	15		100
Air-cured											
IN					34	32	27	7			100
KY					31	40	24	5			100
MD									96	4	100
MO [1]											
NC					36	48	16				100
OH					38	29	28	5			100
PA [1]											
TN					37	41	19	3			100
VA					34	48	18				100
WV [1]											

[1] Sales by month are not available.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 2003-2004

Month	Area				Fresh Production [1]	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2003	2004
	2003	2004	2003	2004		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Mar	2,260	2,110	1,515	1,165	4,215	2,750
Apr	2,250	2,110	1,735	1,160	3,485	2,640

[1] Utilized fresh production.

Bananas, Guavas, Papayas, and Taro: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, Hawaii, 2002-2003

Crop	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Acres	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Bananas [1 2]	1,330	1,350	15.0	16.7	20,000	22,500
Guavas [2]	550	530	17.6	12.6	9,700	6,700
Papayas [2 3]	1,720	1,565	26.7	27.2	45,900	42,600
Taro [4]	430	420			6,100	5,000

[1] 2002 and 2003 revised.
[2] Only utilized production is estimated.
[3] 2003 revised.
[4] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres. Yield is not estimated.

Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested and Yield by Type, State, and United States, 2002-2003 [1]

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Upland						
AL	590.0	525.0	540.0	510.0	507	772
AZ	215.0	215.0	213.0	213.0	1,381	1,239
AR	960.0	980.0	920.0	945.0	871	916
CA	480.0	550.0	477.0	545.0	1,469	1,317
FL	120.0	94.0	105.0	92.0	439	610
GA	1,450.0	1,300.0	1,360.0	1,290.0	557	785
KS	80.0	90.0	68.0	80.0	539	537
LA	520.0	525.0	495.0	510.0	717	967
MS	1,170.0	1,110.0	1,150.0	1,090.0	808	934
MO	380.0	400.0	368.0	390.0	796	862
NM	54.0	53.0	50.0	38.0	816	884
NC	940.0	810.0	920.0	770.0	421	646
OK	200.0	180.0	180.0	170.0	557	616
SC	290.0	220.0	200.0	218.0	314	718
TN	565.0	560.0	530.0	530.0	741	806
TX	5,600.0	5,600.0	4,500.0	4,350.0	538	478
VA	100.0	89.0	98.0	85.0	465	674
US	13,714.0	13,301.0	12,174.0	11,826.0	652	723
Amer-Pima						
AZ	8.3	2.5	8.2	2.4	1,013	920
CA	210.0	150.0	209.0	149.0	1,386	1,194
NM	7.1	6.1	7.1	6.0	1,041	1,056
TX	18.5	20.0	18.3	20.0	1,110	1,056
US	243.9	178.6	242.6	177.4	1,342	1,170
All						
AL	590.0	525.0	540.0	510.0	507	772
AZ	223.3	217.5	221.2	215.4	1,368	1,236
AR	960.0	980.0	920.0	945.0	871	916
CA	690.0	700.0	686.0	694.0	1,444	1,290
FL	120.0	94.0	105.0	92.0	439	610
GA	1,450.0	1,300.0	1,360.0	1,290.0	557	785
KS	80.0	90.0	68.0	80.0	539	537
LA	520.0	525.0	495.0	510.0	717	967
MS	1,170.0	1,110.0	1,150.0	1,090.0	808	934
MO	380.0	400.0	368.0	390.0	796	862
NM	61.1	59.1	57.1	44.0	844	908
NC	940.0	810.0	920.0	770.0	421	646
OK	200.0	180.0	180.0	170.0	557	616
SC	290.0	220.0	200.0	218.0	314	718
TN	565.0	560.0	530.0	530.0	741	806
TX	5,618.5	5,620.0	4,518.3	4,370.0	540	480
VA	100.0	89.0	98.0	85.0	465	674
US	13,957.9	13,479.6	12,416.6	12,003.4	665	730

[1] 2003 revised.

Cotton: Production and Bales Ginned by Type, State, and United States, 2002-2003

Type and State	Production in 480-lb Net Weight Bales [1]		Lint-seed Ratio [2]		Bales Ginned in 480-lb Net Weight Bales [3]	
	2002	2003 [4]	2002	2003	2002	2003 [4]
	1,000 Bales	*1,000 Bales*			*Bales*	*Bales*
Upland						
AL	570.0	820.0			585,050	828,450
AZ	613.0	550.0			598,450	525,400
AR	1,669.0	1,804.0			1,655,200	1,784,050
CA	1,460.0	1,495.0			1,477,350	1,516,000
FL	96.0	117.0			69,850	125,900
GA	1,578.0	2,110.0			1,595,400	2,106,050
KS	76.3	89.5			70,600	91,950
LA	739.0	1,027.0			770,100	1,055,500
MS	1,935.0	2,120.0			1,928,300	2,115,700
MO	610.0	700.0			595,150	693,400
NM	85.0	70.0			40,750	44,800
NC	806.0	1,037.0			809,050	1,047,950
OK	209.0	218.0			208,600	209,850
SC	131.0	326.0			130,450	322,350
TN	818.0	890.0			813,600	878,800
TX	5,040.0	4,330.0			5,088,000	4,355,700
VA	95.0	119.4			91,450	109,450
US	16,530.3	17,822.9			16,527,350	17,811,300
Amer-Pima						
AZ	17.3	4.6			17,450	4,600
CA	603.3	370.5			603,050	370,500
NM	15.4	13.2			18,100	12,650
TX	42.3	44.0			39,500	44,400
US	678.3	432.3			678,100	432,150
All						
AL	570.0	820.0			585,050	828,450
AZ	630.3	554.6			615,900	530,000
AR	1,669.0	1,804.0	0.385	0.386	1,655,200	1,784,050
CA	2,063.3	1,865.5	0.404	0.402	2,080,400	1,886,500
FL	96.0	117.0			69,850	125,900
GA	1,578.0	2,110.0	0.412	0.410	1,595,400	2,106,050
KS	76.3	89.5			70,600	91,950
LA	739.0	1,027.0	0.396	0.398	770,100	1,055,500
MS	1,935.0	2,120.0	0.393	0.398	1,928,300	2,115,700
MO	610.0	700.0			595,150	693,400
NM	100.4	83.2			58,850	57,450
NC	806.0	1,037.0	0.412	0.417	809,050	1,047,950
OK	209.0	218.0			208,600	209,850
SC	131.0	326.0			130,450	322,350
TN	818.0	890.0			813,600	878,800
TX	5,082.3	4,374.0	0.382	0.389	5,127,500	4,397,450
VA	95.0	119.4			91,450	109,450
US	17,208.6	18,255.2			17,205,450	18,240,800

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] Estimates available only for the 7 States shown. Three-year average.
[3] Equivalent 480-lb net weight bales ginned, not adjusted for cross-State movement.
[4] Revised.

Cottonseed: Production and Farm Disposition by State and United States, 2002-2003

State	Production		Farm Disposition				Seed for Planting [2]	
			Sales to Oil Mills		Other [1]			
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002 [3]	2003
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AL	195.0	327.0	48.0	49.0	147.0	278.0	6.1	6.3
AZ	232.4	216.8	5.6	4.1	226.8	212.7	2.0	1.9
AR	627.0	689.0	491.0	462.0	136.0	227.0	9.3	10.0
CA	731.0	680.0	81.0	93.5	650.0	586.5	6.0	6.5
FL	29.0	37.0	18.0	21.7	11.0	15.3	1.1	1.2
GA	544.0	732.0	309.0	405.0	235.0	327.0	16.0	16.0
KS	28.0	34.2	13.0	4.2	15.0	30.0	0.9	1.3
LA	271.0	365.0	131.0	191.0	140.0	174.0	4.7	5.4
MS	697.0	773.0	548.0	604.0	149.0	169.0	11.0	11.0
MO	218.0	274.0	139.0	200.0	79.0	74.0	4.2	4.3
NM	35.5	31.6	15.3	3.8	20.2	27.8	0.6	0.7
NC	272.0	349.0	44.0	52.0	228.0	297.0	7.3	7.1
OK	81.0	79.0	72.0	64.0	9.0	15.0	2.0	2.3
SC	44.0	109.0	20.0	58.0	24.0	51.0	1.5	1.8
TN	291.0	311.0	244.0	232.0	47.0	79.0	5.9	6.2
TX	1,855.0	1,616.0	1,109.0	939.3	746.0	676.7	56.2	61.1
VA	33.0	41.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	41.0	0.9	0.8
US	6,183.9	6,664.6	3,287.9	3,383.6	2,896.0	3,281.0	135.7	143.9

[1] Includes planting seed, feed, exports, inter-farm sales, shrinkage, losses, and other uses.
[2] Included in "other" farm disposition. Seed for planting is produced in crop year shown, but used in the following year.
[3] Revised.

Cotton: Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted objective yield surveys in 7 cotton producing States during 2003. Randomly selected plots in cotton fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey.

Cotton: Harvest Loss per Acre, by State, 1999-2003

State	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
AR	71	59	80	102	105
CA	103	91	123	177	130
GA	128	108	115	153	136
LA	93	60	74	82	108
MS	94	95	121	158	95
NC	117	179	180	185	165
TX	41	43	46	60	58

Cotton: Cumulative Boll Counts, and Selected States, 1999-2003

State	Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
AR	Sep	720	874	747	840	798
	Oct	700	767	780	763	755
	Nov	693	755	816	784	744
	Dec	689	755	756	772	744
	Final	689	755	756	772	744
CA	Sep	921	760	939	945	973
	Oct	805	790	902	1,041	945
	Nov	779	801	921	1,009	893
	Dec	777	800	918	1,011	893
	Final	776	800	918	1,011	893
GA	Sep	596	597	590	569	559
	Oct	582	631	677	604	646
	Nov	621	621	651	591	643
	Dec	636	629	664	600	665
	Final	632	629	664	608	664
LA	Sep	722	722	625	663	681
	Oct	743	692	592	756	778
	Nov	728	674	582	749	775
	Dec	728	674	588	742	775
	Final	728	674	588	742	775
MS	Sep	761	657	754	802	837
	Oct	803	665	696	783	824
	Nov	767	652	680	768	811
	Dec	766	650	679	767	808
	Final	766	650	679	767	808
NC	Sep	623	670	719	636	628
	Oct	646	724	722	629	630
	Nov	619	743	696	560	632
	Dec	621	747	705	567	632
	Final	622	747	705	564	632
TX	Sep	465	408	441	536	465
	Oct	446	388	435	511	431
	Nov	447	397	439	520	429
	Dec	455	404	445	497	435
	Final	456	448	445	497	433

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

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2003-2004
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	5,299.0	4,683.0	4,688.0	
Corn for Grain [2]	78,736.0	79,004.0	71,139.0	
Corn for Silage			6,528.0	
Hay, All			63,342.0	63,731.0
Alfalfa			23,578.0	
All Other			39,764.0	
Oats	4,601.0	4,312.0	2,224.0	2,067.0
Proso Millet	730.0		620.0	
Rice	3,022.0	3,260.0	2,997.0	
Rye	1,368.0		339.0	
Sorghum for Grain [2]	9,420.0	8,600.0	7,798.0	
Sorghum for Silage			343.0	
Wheat, All	61,700.0	59,462.0	52,839.0	
Winter	44,945.0	43,372.0	36,541.0	35,082.0
Durum	2,915.0	2,757.0	2,869.0	
Other Spring	13,840.0	13,333.0	13,429.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,082.0	965.0	1,068.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	595.0		583.0	
Mustard Seed	110.0		107.0	
Peanuts	1,344.0	1,366.0	1,312.0	
Rapeseed	1.3		1.2	
Safflower	221.0		212.0	
Soybeans for Beans	73,404.0	75,411.0	72,321.0	
Sunflower	2,344.0	2,086.0	2,197.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	13,479.6	14,401.6	12,003.4	
Upland	13,301.0	14,175.0	11,826.0	
Amer-Pima	178.6	226.6	177.4	
Sugarbeets	1,365.4	1,358.6	1,347.9	
Sugarcane			997.8	
Tobacco			411.2	414.6
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	21.1		15.6	
Dry Edible Beans	1,406.1	1,333.0	1,346.9	
Dry Edible Peas	337.5		328.5	
Lentils	246.0		237.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			5.9	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.2	
Hops			28.7	
Peppermint Oil			78.2	
Potatoes, All	1,274.5		1,250.0	
Winter	14.6	14.2	14.3	14.0
Spring	88.6	73.5	84.7	71.7
Summer	63.7		59.0	
Fall	1,107.6		1,092.0	
Spearmint Oil			15.8	
Sweet Potatoes	95.6	98.3	92.4	
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 2004 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, 2003-2004
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2003	2004	2003	2004
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	58.9		276,087	
Corn for Grain	"	142.2		10,113,887	
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.2		105,864	
Hay, All	"	2.48		157,123	
Alfalfa	"	3.24		76,307	
All Other	"	2.03		80,816	
Oats	Bu	65.0		144,649	
Proso Millet	"	18.5		11,450	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,645		199,157	
Rye	Bu	27.3		9,254	
Sorghum for Grain	"	52.7		411,237	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	10.4		3,552	
Wheat, All	Bu	44.2		2,336,526	
Winter	"	46.7	44.2	1,707,069	1,550,395
Durum	"	33.7		96,637	
Other Spring	"	39.7		532,820	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,416		1,512,250	
Cottonseed [3]	Ton			6,664.6	
Flaxseed	Bu	17.9		10,426	
Mustard Seed	Lb	723		77,372	
Peanuts	"	3,159		4,144,150	
Rapeseed	"	949		1,139	
Safflower	"	1,286		272,555	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	33.4		2,417,565	
Sunflower	Lb	1,213		2,665,226	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bale	730		18,255.2	
Upland [2]	"	723		17,822.9	
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,170		432.3	
Sugarbeets	Ton	22.7		30,605	
Sugarcane	"	34.6		34,503	
Tobacco	Lb	1,952		802,654	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,115		174	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,672		22,515	
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,584		5,202	
Lentils [2]	"	1,030		2,442	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			673	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,470		8,700	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	37,500		6,000	
Hops	"	1,903		54,565.1	
Peppermint Oil	"	89		6,924	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	367		458,854	
Winter	"	282	250	4,027	3,500
Spring	"	288	266	24,433	19,077
Summer	"	322		19,008	
Fall	"	377		411,386	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	113		1,778	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	172		15,921	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lb			5,000	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2004 crop year.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2002-2004
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Unit	Production		
		2002	2003	2004
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
Citrus [2]				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,424	2,063	2,121
K-Early Citrus (FL) [3]	"	1		
Lemons	"	801	1,026	988
Oranges	"	12,374	11,526	13,144
Tangelos (FL)	"	97	106	45
Tangerines	"	420	371	422
Temples (FL)	"	70	59	63
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	8,525.4	9,014.6	
Apricots	Ton	90.0	97.9	
Bananas (HI)	Lb	20,000.0	22,500.0	
Grapes	Ton	7,339.0	6,477.9	
Olives (CA)	"	103.0	118.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	45,900.0	42,600.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,574.9	2,523.1	
Pears	Ton	868.5	923.1	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	172.0	176.0	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	15.7	16.9	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	1,090,000	1,040,000	1,100,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	19.5	35.0	
Pecans	Lb	172,900	262,200	
Pistachios (CA)	"	303,000	116,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	282.0	325.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	1,475	1,239	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports.
[2] Production years are 2001-02, 2002-03, and 2003-04.
[3] Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2003-2004
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,144,450	1,895,160	1,897,190	
Corn for Grain [2]	31,863,670	31,972,130	28,789,240	
Corn for Silage			2,641,820	
Hay, All [3]			25,633,870	25,791,300
Alfalfa			9,541,780	
All Other			16,092,090	
Oats	1,861,980	1,745,020	900,030	836,490
Proso Millet	295,420		250,910	
Rice	1,222,970	1,319,290	1,212,860	
Rye	553,620		137,190	
Sorghum for Grain [2]	3,812,180	3,480,330	3,155,770	
Sorghum for Silage			138,810	
Wheat, All [3]	24,969,370	24,063,680	21,383,410	
Winter	18,188,790	17,552,210	14,787,780	14,197,330
Durum	1,179,670	1,115,730	1,161,060	
Other Spring	5,600,910	5,395,730	5,434,580	
Oilseeds				
Canola	437,870	390,530	432,210	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	240,790		235,930	
Mustard Seed	44,520		43,300	
Peanuts	543,900	552,810	530,950	
Rapeseed	530		490	
Safflower	89,440		85,790	
Soybeans for Beans	29,705,860	30,518,080	29,267,590	
Sunflower	948,590	844,180	889,100	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	5,455,060	5,828,180	4,857,660	
Upland	5,382,780	5,736,480	4,785,860	
Amer-Pima	72,280	91,700	71,790	
Sugarbeets	552,560	549,810	545,480	
Sugarcane			403,800	
Tobacco			166,390	167,760
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	8,540		6,310	
Dry Edible Beans	569,030	539,450	545,080	
Dry Edible Peas	136,580		132,940	
Lentils	99,550		95,910	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,390	
Ginger Root (HI)			60	
Hops			11,600	
Peppermint Oil			31,650	
Potatoes, All [3]	515,780		505,860	
Winter	5,910	5,750	5,790	5,670
Spring	35,860	29,740	34,280	29,020
Summer	25,780		23,880	
Fall	448,230		441,920	
Spearmint Oil			6,390	
Sweet Potatoes	38,690	39,780	37,390	
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 2004 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, 2003-2004
(Metric Units) [1]

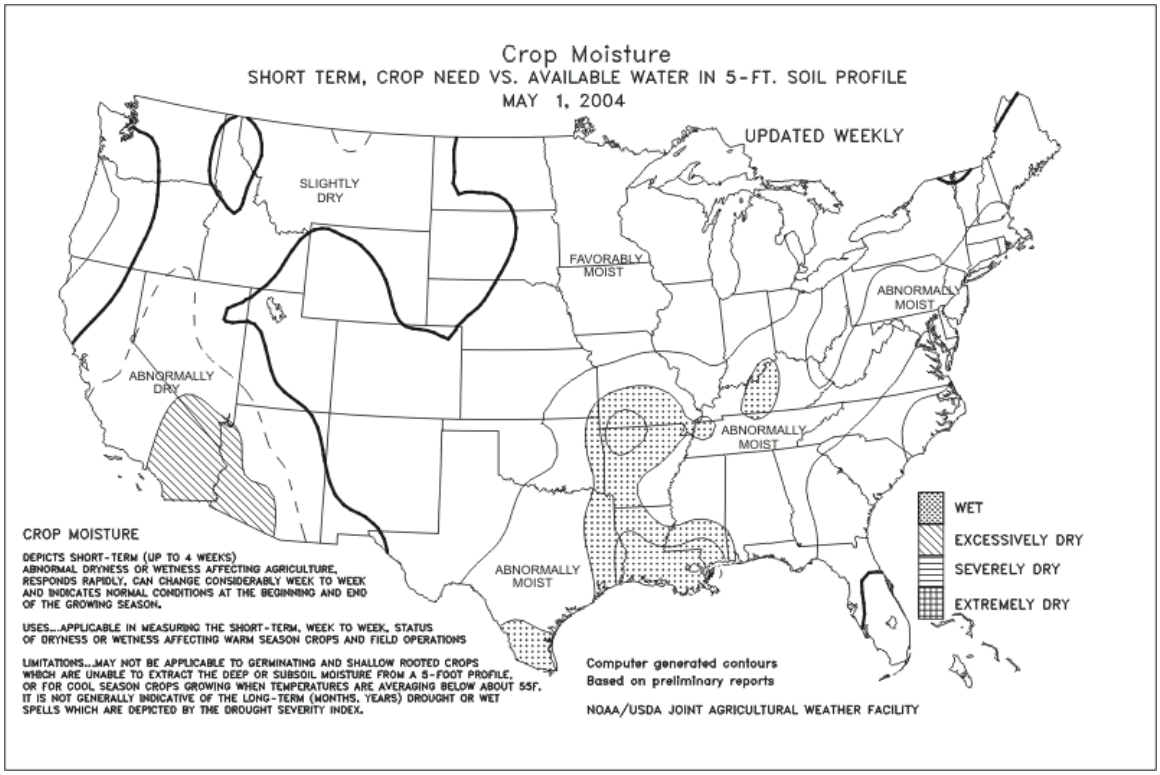
Crop	Yield		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.17		6,011,080	
Corn for Grain	8.92		256,904,560	
Corn for Silage	36.35		96,038,210	
Hay, All [2]	5.56		142,539,590	
Alfalfa	7.25		69,224,550	
All Other	4.56		73,315,040	
Oats	2.33		2,099,570	
Proso Millet	1.03		259,680	
Rice	7.45		9,033,610	
Rye	1.71		235,060	
Sorghum for Grain	3.31		10,445,900	
Sorghum for Silage	23.21		3,222,320	
Wheat, All [2]	2.97		63,589,820	
Winter	3.14	2.97	46,458,800	42,194,840
Durum	2.27		2,630,030	
Other Spring	2.67		14,500,980	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.59		685,950	
Cottonseed [3]			6,046,020	
Flaxseed	1.12		264,830	
Mustard Seed	0.81		35,100	
Peanuts	3.54		1,879,750	
Rapeseed	1.06		520	
Safflower	1.44		123,630	
Soybeans for Beans	2.25		65,795,340	
Sunflower	1.36		1,208,930	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.82		3,974,600	
Upland	0.81		3,880,480	
Amer-Pima	1.31		94,120	
Sugarbeets	50.90		27,764,390	
Sugarcane	77.52		31,300,600	
Tobacco	2.19		364,080	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.25		7,890	
Dry Edible Beans	1.87		1,021,260	
Dry Edible Peas	1.77		235,960	
Lentils	1.15		110,770	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			30,530	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.65		3,950	
Ginger Root (HI)	42.03		2,720	
Hops	2.13		24,750	
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,140	
Potatoes, All [2]	41.14		20,813,270	
Winter	31.56	28.02	182,660	158,760
Spring	32.33	29.82	1,108,260	865,320
Summer	36.11		862,190	
Fall	42.23		18,660,160	
Spearmint Oil	0.13		810	
Sweet Potatoes	19.31		722,160	
Taro (HI) [3]			2,270	

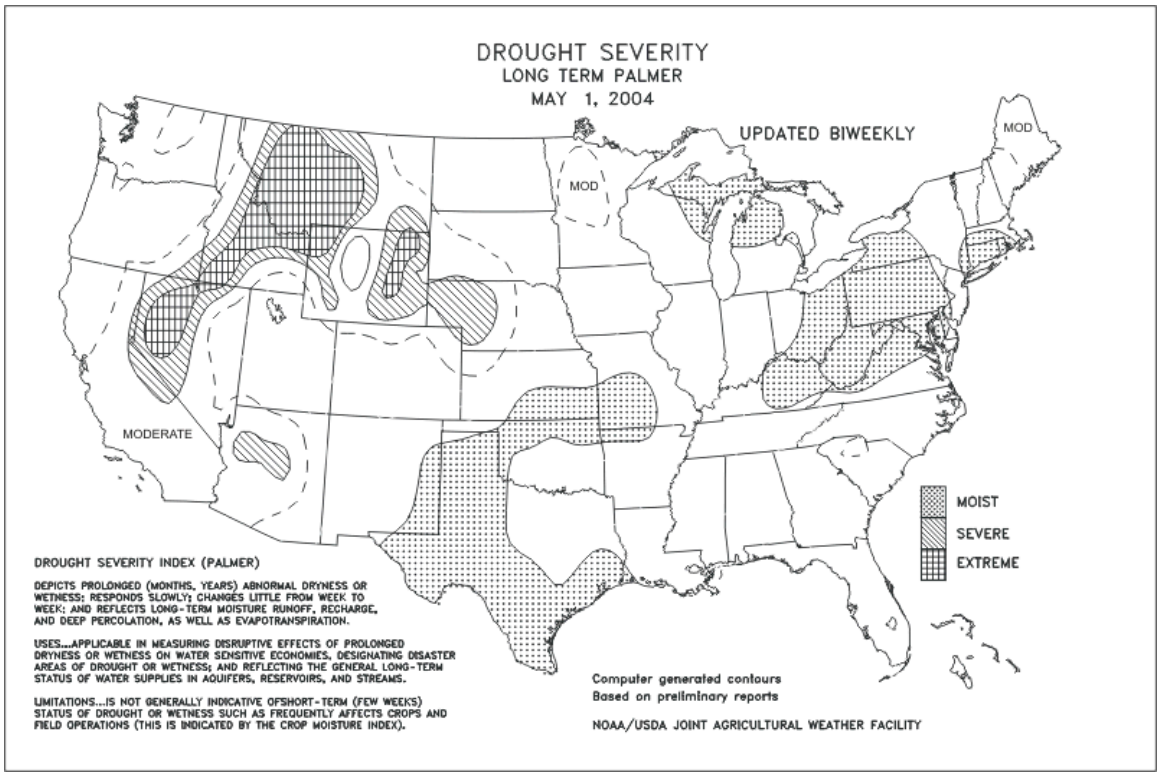
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2004 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2002-2004
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Citrus [2]			
Grapefruit	2,199,020	1,871,520	1,924,140
K-Early Citrus (FL) [3]	910		
Lemons	726,650	930,770	896,300
Oranges	11,225,500	10,456,210	11,924,040
Tangelos (FL)	88,000	96,160	40,820
Tangerines	381,020	336,570	382,830
Temples (FL)	63,500	53,520	57,150
Noncitrus			
Apples	3,867,060	4,088,950	
Apricots	81,680	88,800	
Bananas (HI)	9,070	10,210	
Grapes	6,657,830	5,876,650	
Olives (CA)	93,440	107,050	
Papayas (HI)	20,820	19,320	
Peaches	1,167,960	1,144,460	
Pears	787,840	837,380	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	156,040	159,660	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	14,200	15,330	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	494,420	471,740	498,950
Hazelnuts	17,690	31,750	
Pecans	78,430	118,930	
Pistachios (CA)	137,440	52,620	
Walnuts (CA)	255,830	294,840	
Maple Syrup	7,370	6,190	

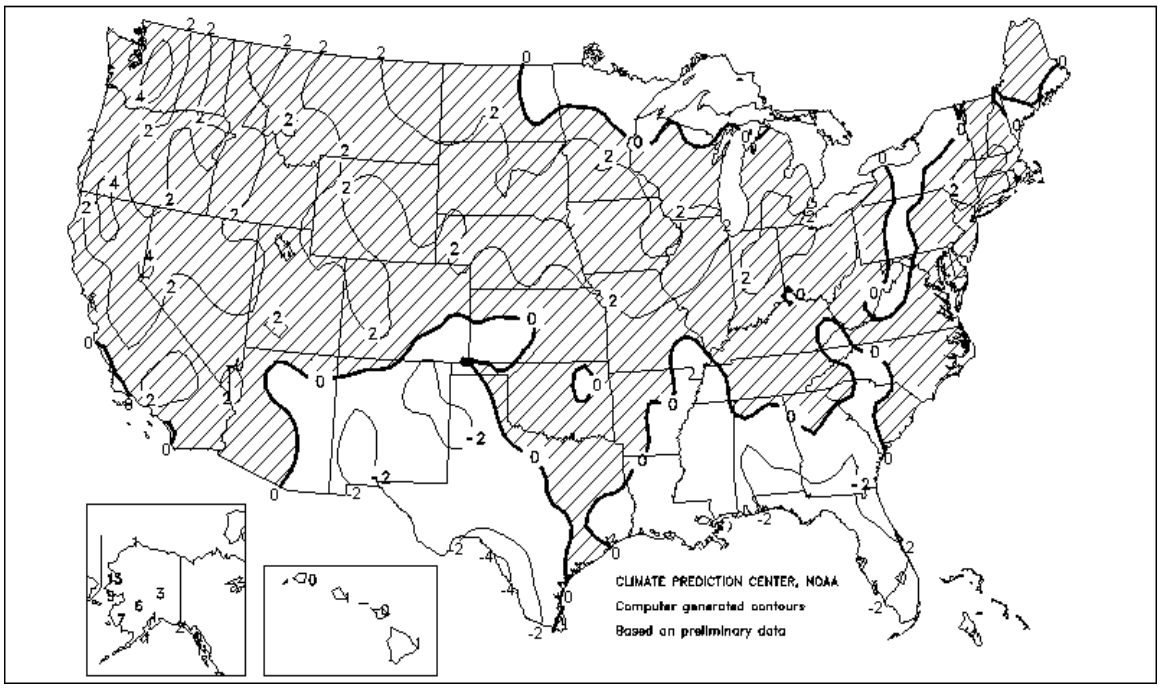
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports.
[2] Production years are 2001-02, 2002-03, and 2003-04.
[3] Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 1, 2004
UPDATED WEEKLY
SLIGHTLY DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABNORMALLY MOIST
ABNORMALLY DRY
ABNORMALLY MOIST
ABNORMALLY MOIST
WET
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
EXTREMELY DRY
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY


DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
MAY 1, 2004
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MOD
MOD
MODERATE
MOIST
SEVERE
EXTREME
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

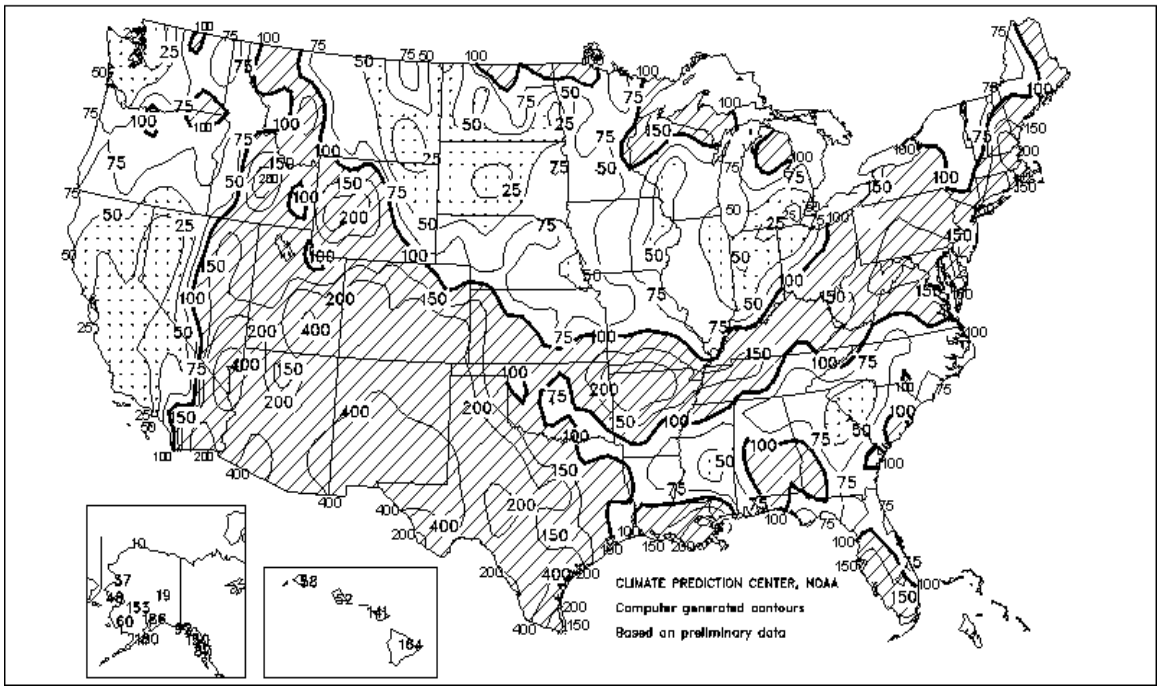
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

April 2004



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

April 2004



April Weather Summary

Warm, mostly dry weather persisted across much of California and the Northwest, accelerating the loss of high-elevation snow, lengthening the growing season, and increasing the threat of an active wildfire season. Farther south and east, however, early-April storminess boosted topsoil moisture reserves and provided some drought relief in the Four Corners States and adjacent areas. The wet weather extended across the southern Plains and the Rio Grande Valley, causing some fieldwork delays but benefiting winter grains and newly planted summer crops. Rain and snow on the central High Plains aided drought-stressed winter wheat, although lingering concerns included subsoil moisture shortages and the effects of an April 13 freeze. Extremely dry conditions persisted on the northern High Plains, increasing stress on pastures, winter grains, and emerging spring wheat. Below-normal precipitation was also observed across much of the Midwest, promoting a record corn planting pace. Despite the April dryness, long-term Midwestern soil moisture shortages were confined to the northwestern Corn Belt, including Minnesota and South Dakota. Farther south, a narrow band of wet weather extended from the Ozark Plateau into southern New England. From April 20-24, torrential rainfall caused lowland flooding in and near the Ozarks. Across the remainder of the South, wet weather in the central and western Gulf Coast regions contrasted with another month of generally below-normal precipitation in the Southeastern States. Although late-month showers eased stress on Southeastern pastures, winter wheat, and emerging summer crops, many areas were in need of additional rainfall.

Despite large day-to-day fluctuations, monthly temperatures strayed only a few degrees from normal. The warmest conditions, relative to normal, were observed in the Midwest and across portions of northern California and the Northwest, where monthly temperatures averaged up to 5 degrees F above normal at a few locations. In contrast, readings averaged as much as 2 degrees F below normal in the southern Rockies and Rio Grande Valley, and ranged from 2 to 4 degrees F below normal in much of Florida and southern portions of Georgia and Alabama.

April Crop Summary

Above-normal temperatures and dry conditions prevailed across the Corn Belt early in the month. These conditions encouraged rapid planting of summer crops. Moderate precipitation toward month's end had little effect, as corn planting continued to progress ahead of normal throughout the month. Conditions were dry in the northern Great Plains, while light to moderate precipitation fell in the central and southern parts of the region. A midmonth freeze in parts of the Great Plains had no lasting impact on winter wheat condition. In the Southeast and Mississippi Delta, temperatures averaged near normal for the month, but less-than-normal precipitation caused moisture stress for crops and pastures. Planting fell behind in some areas as growers waited for rain. Warm, dry weather in the Pacific Northwest and the northern Rocky Mountains encouraged small grain planting but increased irrigation demands. In the central and southern Rockies, precipitation was well above normal for the month. On the east coast, temperatures were above normal in the middle and northern Atlantic Coast States, with moderate to heavy precipitation.

By April 18, the Nation's corn crop was 20 percent planted, 10 percentage points ahead of last year, 11 points ahead of normal, and the highest on record for this date. Planting continued to progress rapidly and advanced to 63 percent complete by May 2, sixteen points ahead of last year and 23 points ahead of normal. On the same date, 18 percent of the crop had emerged, 8 points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. In the Corn Belt, adequate soil moisture from March rains combined with warm, dry conditions in early April to create nearly ideal planting conditions. Even as rain began to fall in the last half of April, planting continued with only a few delays. By month's end, growers had planted 82 percent of the crop in Illinois, 70 percent in Indiana, and 74 percent in Iowa, over 30 points ahead of normal for all three States. Planting progress was also ahead of normal across the Great Plains.

At midmonth, 11 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed, compared with 8 percent last year and 9 percent for the 5-year average. By month's end, heading had advanced to 39 percent complete, 6 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of normal. In California, heading advanced well ahead of the normal pace early in the month, but slowed to slightly below normal by month's end. Though heading had not begun in the northern half of the Great Plains, progress was ahead of normal in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Warm, dry conditions during April promoted heading at a near normal pace in the Corn Belt. Nationwide, crop condition did not change significantly during the month.

Cotton planting was 8 percent complete on April 4, three points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. By May 2, planting had advanced to 31 percent complete, 2 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. With the benefit of warm, dry weather, California growers progressed rapidly through planting and were 42 points ahead of their normal pace by midmonth. Planting was nearing completion by the end of the month and was still 15 points ahead of normal. Producers in Texas were 4 to 5 points ahead of their normal planting pace through the month. After midmonth, planting accelerated in Louisiana and Mississippi and finished the month at 11 and 15 points ahead of normal, respectively. Growers in Alabama and Georgia fell behind their normal planting pace during the month as they waited for rain to improve soil moisture.

Twelve percent of the soybean crop had been planted by month's end, compared with 9 percent for last year and the 5-year average. Planting had progressed the most in the Delta, where Mississippi producers had planted 78 percent of their crop, 32 points ahead of normal, and Louisiana producers, at 43 percent planted, were 14 points ahead of normal. Planting had begun in all States by the end of the month, with only Illinois, Kansas, and Tennessee lagging behind their normal pace.

The Nation's sorghum crop was 23 percent planted at month's end, 2 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Early in the month, progress was limited to the Delta and southern Great Plains. However, by the end of the month, planting had begun in all States, except New Mexico and South Dakota. Texas growers had planted 53 percent of their crop, 7 points ahead of normal, while Kansas producers, with only 2 percent of their crop planted, lagged 3 points behind normal.

Rice planting began the month at 15 percent complete and progressed steadily to 70 percent complete on May 2, two points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. Fifty-one percent of the crop had emerged by the end of the month, compared with 42 percent last year and 37 percent for the 5-year average. Planting progressed rapidly in Louisiana and Texas in the first half of the month, but slowed afterward, falling behind normal in the final week as heavy rainfall limited fieldwork. Planting throughout the rest of the Delta rapidly advanced during April, with Missouri and Mississippi ending the month well ahead of normal, and Arkansas, at 77 percent complete, was 6 points ahead of normal. Planting was just getting underway in California around the middle of the month.

Spring wheat growers had planted 68 percent of the crop by May 2, eleven points ahead of last year and 25 points ahead of normal. Emergence, at 32 percent, was 10 points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the average. Planting progress, encouraged by warm, dry weather, was ahead of normal for all States. South Dakota growers progressed rapidly through planting and were 40 points ahead of normal at midmonth. In North Dakota, progress was steady through most of the month but accelerated in the final week, ending the month at 26 points ahead of normal. The crop emerged ahead of the normal pace in all States.

As of May 2, sixty-three percent of the Nation's barley crop was planted, compared with 50 percent last year and 41 percent for the 5-year average. In Washington, warm, dry weather allowed growers to plant 91 percent of their acreage by midmonth, 43 points ahead of the normal pace. Planting progress in all States, except Idaho, was 1 to 3 weeks ahead of normal by month's end. Twenty-eight percent of the crop had emerged by the end of April, 8 points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of normal. In Montana and Washington, emergence was ahead of the normal pace by 31 and 36 points, respectively.

Oat seedings reached 77 percent on May 2, ten points ahead of last year and 19 points ahead of normal. On the same date, emergence had advanced to 39 percent complete, compared with 32 percent last year and 29 percent for the average. Planting progressed well ahead of normal in Minnesota and the Dakotas, as warm dry weather encouraged fieldwork. Planting approached completion in Iowa and Nebraska but lagged well behind normal in Ohio.

By midmonth, growers in the four major sugarbeet-producing States had planted 52 percent of their expected acreage, 24 points ahead of last year and 33 points ahead of normal. By month's end, 93 percent of the acreage had been planted, compared with 75 percent last year and 64 percent for the 5-year average. Growers in Idaho had reached the halfway mark on April 4, with Michigan producers achieving this mark a week later. Planting was complete in both States by May 2. Seedings in Minnesota and North Dakota rapidly advanced after midmonth and ended the month at 90 and 87 percent complete, respectively.

Peanut planting was 8 percent complete on May 2, the same as last year but 3 points behind normal. Planting lagged behind normal in most States, with little or no activity until after midmonth. In Georgia and

Oklahoma, growers began slowly but progressed slightly ahead of their normal planting pace by the end of the month.

Winter Wheat: Production is forecast at 1.55 billion bushels, down 9 percent from 2003. Based on May 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 44.2 bushels per acre, 2.5 bushels less than last year. Grain area totals 35.1 million acres, down 4 percent from last season. The portion of the winter wheat crop rated good to excellent on May 2, at 48 percent, was 7 percentage points lower than a year ago.

Above normal April rainfall in Texas improved the crop condition significantly. Heading progress in Oklahoma is running approximately one week ahead of average. Scattered April showers in Kansas were beneficial, however soil moisture supplies continue to be a major concern, especially in the northwest and west central districts. Statewide, crop progress has been ahead of average. In Colorado, April brought much needed moisture, but after three consecutive years of drought, the crop still has very little subsoil moisture to draw from. Additional moisture will be needed in Nebraska to ensure proper plant development. In Montana, early spring conditions were favorable, but conditions declined during April due to limited precipitation throughout the State.

In Arkansas, unusually dry conditions during March were followed by heavy rains in April. Growers in Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana expect yields below last year's record high levels. Current crop conditions in Ohio are nearly identical to a year ago. Yield prospects in Georgia have been dampened by well below normal precipitation during March and April. The mid-Atlantic Coast States are rebounding from very low yields last year.

Throughout Idaho, spring weather conditions have been warmer and drier than normal. Dry conditions in northern Idaho have not yet negatively affected yields. In Oregon, annual precipitation throughout most of the winter wheat growing area is now above normal. Soil moisture levels are a major concern in Washington, where high winds and above normal temperatures have contributed to the dry conditions.

Durum Wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 21.0 million bushels. This is down 9 percent from their 2003 total of 23.0 million. This decline is due entirely to lower expected harvested acreage, as yields are equal to the 2003 levels. Very few disease or insect problems have been reported.

Hay Stocks on Farms: All hay stored on farms May 1, 2004 totaled 25.9 million tons, up 17 percent from the previous year. This increase was mainly the result of a higher hay production in 2003. Disappearance of hay from December 1, 2003 - May 1, 2004, totaled 84.9 million tons, 5 percent greater than the disappearance of 81.0 million tons for the same period a year earlier. Disappearance was up from the previous year despite the mild winter in the Corn Belt and Rocky Mountains.

Thirty-three of the 48 reporting States had higher hay stocks than a year ago. Most of the States reporting an increase in stocks were located in the eastern and central Corn Belt, Southeast, central Great Plains, central Rocky Mountains, and along the middle Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. Compared to May 2003, stocks more than doubled in the Ohio Valley due to an increase in production and mild winter weather.

Stocks declined in Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and North Dakota as a result of additional hay feeding caused by unfavorable weather conditions and a decline in 2003 production compared to 2002. Texas's stocks were down by 27 percent from last year's record high.

Almonds: The 2004 California almond crop is forecast at a record high 1.10 billion pounds, shelled basis, up 6 percent from the revised 2003 crop. The almond bloom started in mid-February accompanied by heavy rain and wind. However, the bloom was very intense and both the variety and pollinators bloomed together which may have contributed to the good set. The bloom was strong and stayed on the trees for much longer than normal. Very warm weather the first three weeks of March advanced crop development and the crop is currently at least two weeks ahead of normal. Kernel size appears to be normal. Overall, the crop appears to be fairly uniform throughout the State and the growers have indicated they expect to have a good crop.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 2.64 million pounds for April 2004, down 4 percent from last month and 24 percent below a year ago. Area in crop totaled 2,110 acres, unchanged from last

month but 6 percent less than a year ago. Harvested area totaled 1,160 acres, virtually unchanged from last month but 33 percent lower than April 2003. Weather conditions over the major producing areas were mostly favorable during April. Soil moisture has been adequate in non-irrigated orchards. Disease incidence remained high as a result of previous wet conditions.

Hawaii's revised total papaya utilization during 2003 is estimated at 42.6 million pounds, 7 percent below the final 2002 utilized production. Bearing acres decreased 9 percent from the previous season while yields increased 2 percent. Weather conditions were drier than normal during the growing season, adversely affecting flowering in non-irrigated orchards. These orchards account for more than 90 percent of bearing acreage. Routine field inspections and roguing of infected trees have kept Papaya Ringspot Virus (PRV) losses to a minimum.

California Peaches: The California 2004 peach crop is forecast at 1.97 billion pounds, up 5 percent from 2003 and 3 percent above two years ago.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 820 million pounds, up 3 percent from both last year and the 2002 crop. Bloom was delayed by cool, wet weather in February but a warm dry March made up for the slow start. Bloom in the early varieties was very good. However, some middle to late season varieties experienced problems with incomplete pollination. In addition, high temperatures during last year's late summer caused stress on trees. Harvest of Freestone peaches began during the first week of April in the Coachella Valley and around the middle of April in the Central Valley.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 1.15 billion pounds, up 7 percent from last year and 2 percent above 2002. California orchards experienced an adequate number of chilling hours, which benefitted the Clingstone crop. Overall, the bloom is reported to be good on all varieties. The crop is reported to be in excellent condition with good size and uniform growth. Some mildew was observed, with growers taking precautionary measures as necessary. The peach trees are much further along than last year due to record setting warm temperatures this spring.

Bananas: Hawaii banana production for 2003 is estimated at 22.5 million pounds, up 13 percent from last year. Harvested acreage, at 1,350 acres, is up 20 acres from 2002. Weather for 2003 was generally favorable with no major wind damage to orchards. Growers report young plantings are making good progress.

Guavas: Guava utilized production in Hawaii for 2003 is estimated at 6.70 million pounds, down 31 percent from 2002 and the third consecutive year of decline. Harvested area totaled 530 acres compared to 550 acres a year ago. Yield (based on utilized production) averaged 12,600 pounds per acre, down 5,000 pounds from the previous year. A worker strike during peak season combined with some growers abandoning their fields due to low prices contributed to this significant decline. Weather was generally good for orchards.

Taro: Hawaii taro production for crop year 2003 is estimated at 5.00 million pounds, down 18 percent from the previous year. Area harvested, at 420 acres, is down 10 acres from 2002. Most of this decline can be attributed to Apple snails (Pomacea canaliculata) which feed on taro plants and provide an infection point for diseases. Taro production was also hampered by occasional floods due to heavy rains, leaf blight, and taro pocket rot disease.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2003-04 U.S. grapefruit crop is 2.12 million tons, up 1 percent from the April 1 forecast and 3 percent above the previous season. Florida's grapefruit forecast, at 40.5 million boxes (1.72 million tons), is up 1 percent from the previous month and 5 percent above last season's final utilization. If realized, this will be the third smallest crop in the past 20 seasons. The white grapefruit forecast is unchanged at 16.0 million boxes (680,000 tons) but 1 percent below last season. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 24.5 million boxes (1.04 million tons), is up 2 percent from last month and 9 percent above last season's final utilization. The row count survey, conducted April 28-29, indicates 93 percent of all grapefruit rows have been harvested statewide, 2 percentage points less than last season for the same time period. Cool temperatures this spring have prolonged the usability of grapefruit. Arizona, California, and Texas forecasts are carried forward from April.

Tangerines: The 2003-04 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 422,000 tons, up 2 percent from the April 1 forecast and 14 percent above last season's final utilization of 371,000 tons. Florida's tangerine crop, at

6.50 million boxes (309,000 tons), is up 3 percent from last month and 18 percent above last season's utilization. The increase is in the Honey variety category where the row count survey indicates about 84 percent of the Honey tangerine rows are harvested. Harvest of the early tangerine varieties (Fallglo and Sunburst) is complete. Arizona and California tangerine forecasts are carried forward from April.

Tangelos: Florida's 2003-04 tangelo forecast is final at 1.00 million boxes (45,000 tons), unchanged from April but 57 percent less than last season's utilized production. This is the smallest crop since the 1964-65 season.

Temples: Florida's Temple forecast is 1.40 million boxes (63,000 tons) for the 2003-04 season, unchanged from April but 8 percent above last season's final utilization. The row count survey indicates some rows are unharvested but usability of the remaining fruit is uncertain.

Florida Citrus: Florida's weather in April in the citrus areas was mostly dry with cool nighttime temperatures and moderate to warm days. Several cold fronts passed through the State bringing overnight temperatures in the 40's in some northern locations. Daytime highs reached the upper 80's on many days. The cold fronts brought very little rainfall with virtually none reported the first and third weeks of the month. The last week brought up to five inches of rainfall in some interior areas and varying amounts of precipitation in the coastal areas. Citrus trees in all areas are in excellent condition following the favorable weather of the past several months. The bloom period was completed in mid-March.

Early-midseason harvest is complete. Valencia oranges are at peak weekly harvest levels with good demand reported for fresh shipments. Weekly harvest reached over eight million boxes. Grapefruit harvest for fresh shipments began to decrease during the last of the month with harvest for processing also beginning to decline. Honey tangerine and Temple harvests are almost complete.

California Citrus: Citrus bloom was in full swing by the middle of April, and neared complete petal fall stage by month's end. Fertilizer applications, irrigation, treatments to control insect pests, hedging, and topping were underway in a number of citrus groves. Navel orange harvest was approximately 90 percent complete by month's end. Navel packouts decreased due to granulation, puff, rough rind texture, and oversized fruits. Picking continued in a few Valencia orange and mandarin orchards. Lemon harvesting was steady throughout the month. Star Ruby variety grapefruit were packed in the desert and in some areas of Riverside County.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Cultivation, irrigation, pest control treatments, and fruit thinning continued in orchards and vineyards across the State. Grapevines were in the shoot elongation stage by the end of April. Table grape vineyards were thinned and suckered to improve fruit quality. Early table grape varieties began to show the first signs of bloom by month's end. Disease, weed, and insect control work continued in raisin, wine, and table grape vineyards. Irrigation was widespread as rapid growth increased water requirements. Warm temperatures during April promoted maturity and size in early cherry varieties. As a result, the harvest commenced with Brooks, Garnet, and Tulare as the primary early cherry varieties being picked and packed. The early variety Freestone peach harvest began during the first week of April in the Coachella Valley and around the middle of April in the Central Valley. Picking of Castlebrite apricots was also underway by month's end. Pomegranate orchards were blooming in several districts. Bloom on kiwifruit vines was nearly complete by the end of April but growers continued to thin canes. Picking of blueberries began in the east side districts of Fresno County. Strawberry harvesting continued with brisk sales at roadside stands. Immature plums were picked as a specialty export crop. High temperatures during bloom resulted in poor pollination in dried plum orchards. Quince, apples, and pears were sprayed to control codling moth. Olives and avocados had developed bloom buds by the end of April. Cultivation and irrigation continued in almond, walnut, pistachio, and pecan orchards. Steady nut development continued in almond and walnut orchards. Blight spraying and fungicide applications continued in walnut orchards.

Spring Potatoes: Spring production in 2004 is forecast at 19.1 million cwt, down 3 percent from the April forecast and 22 percent below last year. Area for harvest is estimated at 71,700 acres, down 1 percent from the April estimate and 15 percent below last year. The average yield is forecast at 266 cwt per acre, down 5 cwt from last month and 22 cwt below a year ago.

Florida production is forecast at 5.61 million cwt, unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 30 percent below the 2003 production. Harvest began in Florida's Hasting area and other central Peninsula localities the last two weeks of April. North Carolina's potato crop, forecasted at 2.85 million cwt, is also unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 4 percent below last year.

Texas spring production is forecast at 2.21 million cwt, 9 percent below last month's forecast and down 26 percent from a year ago. Heavy rains and some hail received in late April damaged the crop in the Winter Garden area. Water damage was also evident in the Rio Grande Valley. Production in California is forecast at 6.65 million cwt, down 3 percent from the April forecast and 20 percent below 2003. Many growers anticipate an earlier than usual harvest. Arizona growers now report 6,200 acres for harvest, down 11 percent from last month, contributing to a production forecast of 1.77 million cwt, down 10 percent from the April forecast.

Tobacco: U.S. tobacco production for 2003 is revised down 3 percent. Harvested acreage is down 1 percent, while the average yield decreased 45 pounds per acre. Total production, at 803 million pounds in 2003, is down 8 percent from 2002 and at the lowest level since 1897. Growers harvested 411,150 acres in 2003, down 4 percent from the previous year and the lowest harvested acreage since 1874.

Flue-cured production, at 457 million pounds, is revised down 3 percent from the preliminary estimate in the January *Crop Production 2003 Summary*. This is 11 percent less than 2002 when 514 million pounds were produced. Growers harvested 233,400 acres, down 5 percent from the previous year. Flue-cured yields averaged 1,957 pounds per acre, down 137 pounds from 2002. North Carolina, the leading producer of flue-cured tobacco, produced 293 million pounds, nearly two-thirds of all flue-cured tobacco grown in the United States.

Burley production, which accounted for 99 percent of all light air-cured tobacco, is revised down 6 percent from the January preliminary estimate to 282 million pounds. This is 4 percent less than 2002 when 294 million pounds were produced. Producers of burley tobacco harvested 152,300 acres in 2003, down 3 percent from the previous year. Yields averaged 1,850 pounds per acre, 11 pounds less than 2002. Kentucky, the leading producer of burley tobacco, produced 198 million pounds, 70 percent of all burley grown in the United States.

Total fire-cured production is revised up 1 percent from the January preliminary estimate. Production totaled 34.5 million pounds, down 1 percent from the previous season. Growers harvested a total of 11,250 acres, 3 percent greater than 2002. Fire-cured yields averaged 3,067 pounds per acre, down 115 pounds from the previous year.

Dark air-cured production is revised up 3 percent from the January preliminary estimate. Production totaled 11.3 million pounds in 2003, up 6 percent from the previous year. Growers harvested 4,150 acres in 2003, up 8 percent from 2002. Yields averaged 2,726 pounds per acre, down 64 pounds from 2002. Kentucky, the leading producer of dark air-cured tobacco, produced 9.93 million pounds in 2003, which is 88 percent of all dark air-cured grown in the United States.

Production of cigar tobacco, which includes filler, binder, and wrapper, is revised down less than 1 percent from the January preliminary estimate to a total of 14.2 million pounds for 2003. This is 6 percent above the 2002 production. Growers harvested 7,650 acres in 2003, up 14 percent from the previous year. Average yields were 1,863 pounds per acre, down 134 pounds from 2002.

Cotton: All cotton production is estimated at 18.3 million bales, up 6 percent from the 2002 production. Upland cotton production is estimated at 17.8 million bales, 8 percent more than the previous production. The U.S. yield for upland cotton is a record high 723 pounds per acre, 71 pounds more than 2002. Harvested area, at 11.8 million acres, is 3 percent below last year. Upland planted area is estimated at 13.3 million acres, 3 percent less than last season. Data from the 7 Objective Yield States showed above average boll counts, higher weights than any of the previous six seasons, and above average harvest loss.

The Southeastern region growers began the season with delayed plantings, replantings, or abandoning plans for cotton entirely as a cool, wet spring prevented fieldwork. Consequently, crop development was up to 3 weeks behind normal. In September, Hurricane Isabel brought intensive wind and rain to North Carolina

and Virginia cotton fields. Georgia and Alabama growers managed to harvest their fields when weather permitted. Early November temperatures were above normal allowing growers to make significant harvest progress. Objective yield data showed above average boll counts in Georgia and the highest average boll weight of the previous 5 years. North Carolina boll counts and weights were near average.

Producers in the northern Delta States were also faced with wet conditions that delayed or prevented getting their cotton crop planted. Southern Delta growers had near ideal planting conditions. Cool, June nighttime temperatures slowed crop development and delayed it up to three weeks. However, end of summer heat and humidity matured the crop rapidly. Timely and beneficial rains fell during the early fall, boosting production prospects. Harvest conditions throughout the region were excellent. Above average temperatures aided the boll opening process. Boll counts and average boll weights in Mississippi were the highest in the 15-year data series. Louisiana's boll counts were the highest since 1992, with the weight per boll above average. Boll counts in Arkansas were slightly below the 15-year average and the lowest since 1999. However, Arkansas boll weights were the highest since 1994.

Texas growers began the planting season at an above average pace in south and central areas. Rains during May benefitted dryland cotton in the Panhandle as the moisture allowed producers to proceed with planting. During June, high winds and hail damaged significant acreage in the High Plains. Growers in the Panhandle also experienced an extremely dry summer. Soil moisture levels were critically short. Growers in south and central areas of Texas experienced a good growing season for the most part. A late season storm hit the southern High Plains in September and adversely affected significant cotton acreage. Growers were concerned that the late cotton crop would be unable to finish boll setting as a series of cold fronts came through the region. Record high temperatures during October, however, helped finish the crop in the High Plains area and growers were able to harvest under ideal conditions. Objective yield measurements showed the Texas boll counts as the lowest since 1995. Average boll weights, however, were the highest in the 15-year data series.

Arizona and California upland cotton growers began planting during March, but were delayed or forced to replant due to the cool, wet spring weather. Some growers switched from American-Pima varieties to upland varieties due to more favorable upland prices. Development of the California cotton crop was up to a month behind normal, but the extremely warm summer weather allowed the crop to catch up. California growers began the harvest later than any of the previous 15 years due to the late-developing crop. October weather provided ideal harvesting conditions throughout California. Growers were wrapping up the harvest by the end of November except in Arizona where it was delayed by frequent scattered showers. Data from objective yield measurements showed California boll counts were the third highest in the 15-year data series, surpassed only by the previous two years. Boll weights were below the 15-year average, but the highest since 1998.

American-Pima production is estimated at 432,300 bales, down 36 percent from 2002. The U.S. Pima yield is estimated at 1,170 pounds per harvested acre, 172 pounds less than last year's record high yield. Producers planted 178,600 acres of Pima cotton in 2003, down 27 percent from 2002. The decrease in planted acreage led to a similar decrease in harvested acreage. Growers either delayed planting or replanted their damaged fields due to the cool, wet spring. Some switched to planting upland varieties. The late-developing crop led to decreased yields.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 2003 totaled 6.66 million tons, up 8 percent from 2002. Sales to oil mills accounted for 51 percent of the disposition. The remaining 49 percent will be used for seed, feed, exports, and various other uses.

Reliability of May 1 Crop Production Forecast

Wheat Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between April 22 and May 6 to gather information on expected yield as of May 1. The Objective Yield Survey was conducted in three States (Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas) where winter wheat is normally mature enough to make meaningful counts. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey included a sample of approximately 14,000 producers representing all major production areas. These producers were selected from an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable winter wheat acres for harvest and yield on their operation. These growers will be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields as the season progresses.

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

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

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

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 winter wheat production forecast is 7.0 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 7.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 12.1 percent. Differences between the May 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 90 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 285 million bushels. The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the May 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 orange production forecast is 2.6 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 2.6 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 4.5 percent. Differences between the May 1 orange forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 164,000 tons, ranging from 5,000 tons to 714,000 tons. The May 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times. The difference does not imply that the May 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

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