



Crop Production

Released June 10, 2004, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. For information on *Crop Production* call (202) 720-2127, office hours 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

Winter Wheat Production Down 1 Percent from May All Orange Production Unchanged

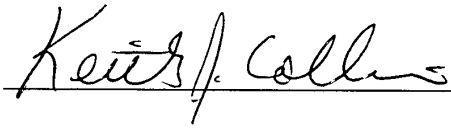
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.53 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the May 1 forecast and 10 percent below 2003. Based on June 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 43.6 bushels per acre, down 0.6 bushel from the previous forecast. Grain area totals 35.1 million acres, unchanged from May 1.

Hard Red production is down 3 percent from a month ago to 887 million bushels. Soft Red is down less than 1 percent from last month, and now totals 397 million bushels. White production totals 247 million bushels, up 2 percent from last month.

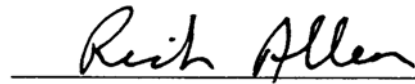
The U.S. all orange June 1 forecast for the 2003-04 crop is 13.1 million tons, unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 14 percent above last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast, at 245 million boxes (11.0 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 21 percent above 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 May forecast but 31 percent above last season's final utilization. The monthly row count survey indicates 87 percent of the Valencia crop harvested. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried over from April 1.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield projection is increased from 1.55 to 1.56 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 from 1.67 to 1.70 gallons per box. All projections of yield assume that the processing relationships this year will be similar to those of the past several years.

This report was approved on June 10, 2004.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Keith J. Collins



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

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**Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2003 and Forecasted June 1, 2004**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				May 1	Jun 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AR	570	630	50.0	51.0	51.0	28,500	32,130
CA	370	310	61.0	75.0	75.0	22,570	23,250
CO	2,200	1,800	35.0	30.0	30.0	77,000	54,000
DE	47	43	41.0	63.0	63.0	1,927	2,709
GA	230	200	46.0	40.0	43.0	10,580	8,600
ID	720	680	80.0	81.0	81.0	57,600	55,080
IL	810	970	65.0	62.0	58.0	52,650	56,260
IN	430	420	69.0	63.0	65.0	29,670	27,300
KS	10,000	9,000	48.0	41.0	39.0	480,000	351,000
KY	330	350	62.0	65.0	62.0	20,460	21,700
MD	145	145	37.0	61.0	63.0	5,365	9,135
MI	660	620	68.0	69.0	70.0	44,880	43,400
MS	125	205	49.0	51.0	51.0	6,125	10,455
MO	870	950	61.0	55.0	55.0	53,070	52,250
MT	1,720	1,600	37.0	33.0	34.0	63,640	54,400
NE	1,820	1,850	46.0	39.0	35.0	83,720	64,750
NY	120	97	53.0	55.0	51.0	6,360	4,947
NC	410	480	36.0	45.0	47.0	14,760	22,560
OH	1,000	880	68.0	68.0	67.0	68,000	58,960
OK	4,600	4,300	39.0	36.0	37.0	179,400	159,100
OR	940	840	51.0	53.0	59.0	47,940	49,560
PA	165	135	43.0	50.0	50.0	7,095	6,750
SC	185	180	39.0	40.0	44.0	7,215	7,920
SD	1,380	1,440	43.0	38.0	35.0	59,340	50,400
TN	270	270	50.0	53.0	53.0	13,500	14,310
TX	3,450	3,600	28.0	33.0	33.0	96,600	118,800
VA	160	155	46.0	63.0	63.0	7,360	9,765
WA	1,800	1,700	65.0	63.0	64.0	117,000	108,800
WY	145	135	27.0	25.0	22.0	3,915	2,970
Oth Sts ¹	869	1,097	47.0	45.1	45.1	40,827	49,481
US	36,541	35,082	46.7	44.2	43.6	1,707,069	1,530,742

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, 2003 and Forecasted June 1, 2004 ¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				May 1	Jun 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AZ	115	105	100.0	100.0	100.0	11,500	10,500
CA	115	105	100.0	100.0	85.0	11,500	8,925
MT	630		23.0			14,490	
ND	1,980		29.5			58,410	
Oth Sts ²	29		25.4			737	
US	2,869		33.7			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 June 1, 2004 ¹**

Year	Winter			Spring ²			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>
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	886,897	396,768	247,077				

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.

**Sweet Cherries: Total Production by State, and Total,
2002-2003 and Forecasted June 1, 2004**

State	Total Production		
	2002	2003	2004 ¹
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
CA	55,500	62,000	65,000
OR	31,000	38,000	43,000
WA	87,000	116,000	135,000
Total	173,500	216,000	243,000

¹ The first production forecast for sweet cherries in ID, MI, MT, NY, PA, and UT and tart cherries in CO, MI, NY, OR, PA, UT, WA, and WI will be published in the "Cherry Production" report released on June 24, 2004.

**Peaches: Total Production by Crop, State, and Total,
2002-2003 and Forecasted June 1, 2004**

State	Total Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
CA			
All	1,920.0	1,870.0	1,950.0
Clingstone ¹	1,124.0	1,072.0	1,150.0
Freestone	796.0	798.0	800.0
GA	90.0	120.0	100.0
SC	160.0	100.0	140.0
Total	2,170.0	2,090.0	2,190.0

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

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
2001-2002, 2002-2003 and Forecasted June 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
	<i>1,000 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel ³						
AZ ⁴	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	15,900	803	689	676
Colored Seedless						
FL	27,800	22,500	24,900	1,182	956	1,058
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	40,800	1,985	1,645	1,734
TX ⁴	5,900	5,650	5,400	236	226	216
US	58,660	50,080	51,700	2,424	2,063	2,134
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.

**Bartlett Pears: Total Production by State and Total,
2002-2003 and Forecasted June 1, 2004**

State	Total Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
CA	232,000	201,000	215,000
OR	58,000	61,000	62,000
WA	158,000	196,000	175,000
Total	448,000	458,000	452,000

**Miscellaneous Fruits, California: Total Production by Crop,
2002-2003 and Forecasted June 1, 2004**

Crop	Total Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Prunes (Dried Basis) ¹	172,000	181,000	70,000
Apricots	85,000	92,500	90,000

¹ 2003 revised.

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		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Apr	2,250	2,110	1,735	1,160	3,485	2,640
May	2,175	2,100	1,740	1,160	3,040	2,435

¹ Utilized fresh production.

**Hops: Area Harvested by Variety, State, and United States,
2002-2003 and Forecasted June 1, 2004**

State and Variety	Area Harvested		Strung for Harvest
	2002	2003	2004
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
ID			
Total ¹	3,399	3,429	3,505
OR			
Cascade	217	-	91
Glacier	-	245	243
Golding	-	95	105
Liberty	36	-	-
Millenium	421	-	264
Mt. Hood	243	217	215
Nugget	1,967	1,529	1,286
Perle	452	450	259
Sterling	86	84	222
Willamette	1,912	2,224	2,175
Other Varieties	243	904	247
Total	5,577	5,748	5,107
WA			
Cascade	1,216	2,120	1,460
Chelan	295	180	201
Chinook	422	453	490
Cluster	480	430	467
Columbus/Tomahawk	3,663	2,738	2,988
Galena	3,239	2,856	3,412
Golding	26	22	36
Hallertauer	76	53	46
Horizon	337	135	35
Millenium	1,455	1,386	1,126
Mt. Hood	107	32	39
Northern Brewer	97	65	65
Nugget	1,288	918	719
Perle	124	104	47
Tettnanger	48	-	-
Tillicum	194	194	-
Willamette	3,639	3,645	3,543
YCR-5(Warrior™)	988	1,242	811
Zeus	2,265	2,333	2,899
Other Varieties	374	586	950
Total	20,333	19,492	19,334
US	29,309	28,669	27,946

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

**Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production,
Price, and Value by State and United States, 2002-2003 ¹**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	2002	2003 ²	2002	2003 ²	2002	2003 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
CA	50.2	50.8	49.5	50.2	39.6	36.5
CO	43.9	28.6	39.5	27.4	20.1	23.5
ID	212.0	208.0	210.0	207.0	24.3	29.2
MI	179.0	179.0	177.0	178.0	18.1	19.1
MN	505.0	492.0	476.0	487.0	18.6	20.6
MT	58.0	51.7	55.9	51.5	19.6	25.4
NE	57.0	45.3	42.0	42.4	18.1	20.3
ND	265.0	259.0	258.0	255.0	18.6	20.4
OH	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	20.6	24.2
OR	11.3	10.0	11.0	9.8	27.4	30.7
WA	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	35.0	40.3
WY	40.0	35.0	36.0	33.7	18.3	22.3
US	1,427.3	1,365.4	1,360.7	1,347.9	20.4	22.7
	Production		Price per Ton		Value of Production	
	2002	2003 ²	2002	2003 ³	2002 ²	2003 ³
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
CA	1,960	1,832	35.10		68,796	
CO	794	644	36.80		29,219	
ID	5,103	6,044	41.60		212,285	
MI	3,204	3,400	38.20		122,393	
MN	8,854	10,032	38.00		336,452	
MT	1,096	1,308	41.00		44,936	
NE	760	861	40.00		30,400	
ND	4,799	5,202	41.00		196,759	
OH	37	46	38.90		1,439	
OR	301	301	41.60		12,522	
WA	140	161	41.60		5,824	
WY	659	752	42.30		27,876	
US	27,707	30,583	39.30		1,088,901	

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

² Revised.

³ Estimates are not available. U.S. marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in "Agricultural Prices" released July 30, 2004. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released February 2005.

**Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price,
and Value by State and United States, 2002-2003**

State	Area Harvested		Yield ¹		Production ¹	
	2002	2003 ²	2002	2003 ²	2002	2003 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
For Sugar						
FL	442.0	419.0	38.3	39.3	16,929	16,467
HI	21.3	19.9	99.0	102.0	2,109	2,030
LA	465.0	450.0	28.3	26.2	13,160	11,790
TX	43.6	43.8	39.1	37.9	1,705	1,660
US	971.9	932.7	34.9	34.3	33,903	31,947
For Seed						
FL	19.0	19.0	38.1	40.2	724	764
HI	1.4	1.4	35.5	37.3	50	52
LA	30.0	40.0	28.3	26.2	849	1,048
TX	0.9	1.3	30.0	35.7	27	46
US	51.3	61.7	32.2	31.0	1,650	1,910
For Sugar and Seed						
FL	461.0	438.0	38.3	39.3	17,653	17,231
HI	22.7	21.3	95.1	97.7	2,159	2,082
LA	495.0	490.0	28.3	26.2	14,009	12,838
TX	44.5	45.1	38.9	37.8	1,732	1,706
US	1,023.2	994.4	34.7	34.0	35,553	33,857
	For Sugar				For Sugar and Seed	
	Price per Ton		Value of Production		Value of Production ³	
	2002	2003 ⁴	2002	2003 ⁴	2002	2003 ⁴
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
FL	31.70		536,649		559,600	
HI	30.50		64,325		65,850	
LA	23.50		309,260		329,212	
TX	30.30		51,662		52,480	
US	28.40		961,896		1,007,142	

¹ Yield and production refer to net weight.

² Revised.

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

⁴ Estimates are not available. U.S. marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in "Agricultural Prices" released July 30, 2004. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released February 2005.

**Maple Syrup: Taps, Yield, and Production
by State and United States, 2003-2004 ¹**

State	Number of Taps		Yield per Tap		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	<i>1,000 Taps</i>	<i>1,000 Taps</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>1,000 Gallons</i>	<i>1,000 Gallons</i>
CT	62	62	0.161	0.177	10	11
ME	1,295	1,290	0.220	0.225	285	290
MA	220	235	0.168	0.213	37	50
MI	360	370	0.164	0.216	59	80
NH	350	360	0.171	0.231	60	83
NY	1,340	1,345	0.157	0.190	210	255
OH	387	405	0.132	0.193	51	78
PA	383	404	0.136	0.149	52	60
VT	2,030	2,100	0.207	0.238	420	500
WI	400	385	0.190	0.260	76	100
US	6,827	6,956	0.185	0.217	1,260	1,507

¹ 2003 revised.

**Maple Syrup: Price and Value
by State and United States, 2002-2003 ¹**

State	Average Price per Gallon		Value of Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
CT	47.20	48.60	472	486
ME	19.40	22.50	5,335	6,413
MA	39.50	41.90	1,896	1,550
MI	32.50	31.20	2,438	1,841
NH	41.10	43.00	3,411	2,580
NY	26.30	26.80	6,838	5,628
OH	32.30	35.10	2,423	1,790
PA	26.70	27.40	1,602	1,425
VT	27.00	27.80	13,770	11,676
WI	29.30	29.10	2,315	2,212
US	27.50	28.30	40,500	35,601

¹ Price and value for 2002 are revised. Price and value for 2004 are not available until June, 2005.

Maple Syrup: Percent of Sales by Type and State, 2002-2003

State	Retail		Wholesale		Bulk	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CT	85	70	10	20	5	10
ME	5	10	5	5	90	85
MA	50	60	30	30	20	10
MI	65	44	15	44	20	12
NH	70	70	15	10	15	20
NY	39	37	21	24	40	39
OH	76	72	6	11	18	17
PA	45	43	19	18	36	39
VT	25	30	15	10	60	60
WI	42	38	24	22	34	40

**Maple Syrup: Price by Type of Sales and Size of Container
by State, 2002-2003 ¹**

Type and State	Gallons		1/2 Gallons		Quarts		Pints		1/2 Pints		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	
Retail											
CT	37.50	36.90	21.20	21.00	11.80	12.30	7.30	7.50	4.60	4.70	
ME	34.00	35.70	18.60	19.20	10.50	11.00	6.50	7.10	4.20	4.90	
MA	35.00	35.00	20.40	20.10	12.30	12.10	7.90	7.50	5.20	5.00	
MI	31.00	33.10	17.50	18.60	10.10	10.10	6.00	6.10	4.10	4.40	
NH	33.30	34.60	19.00	20.10	11.30	11.80	6.80	7.20	4.10	4.20	
NY	29.70	30.20	17.70	17.80	9.90	10.40	6.50	6.50	4.20	4.30	
OH	29.80	29.40	17.80	17.40	10.20	10.20	6.30	7.10	4.10	4.30	
PA	29.10	28.80	16.50	17.50	9.70	10.00	5.70	6.00	3.60	3.80	
VT	31.40	31.70	18.20	18.70	11.30	11.50	7.10	7.10	4.50	4.60	
WI	27.80	28.40	15.50	15.30	8.50	8.30	5.30	4.95	3.30	3.15	
Wholesale											
CT	30.30	31.30	16.80	16.70	9.20	9.00	5.20	5.30	3.40	3.00	
ME	28.20	28.50	16.80	16.90	8.40	8.30	4.80	4.90	3.00	2.90	
MA	25.80	27.20	16.50	16.80	9.10	9.20	5.70	5.60	3.80	3.40	
MI	25.00	27.50	15.30	14.90	8.70	8.50	4.90	4.80	3.40	3.70	
NH	28.30	27.60	17.20	17.00	10.40	9.60	5.60	5.50	3.50	3.40	
NY	26.90	25.50	14.80	14.70	8.00	8.00	4.70	4.80	2.90	3.00	
OH ²	24.10	24.10	14.30	15.80	9.20	9.00	5.60	4.70	3.20		
PA	27.00	27.20	16.00	15.70	8.70	8.30	4.90	4.80	3.20	2.90	
VT	25.00	27.80	16.20	17.10	9.30	9.60	5.40	5.80	3.40	3.60	
WI	26.40	27.70	14.50	15.20	7.90	8.30	4.50	4.50	2.80	2.85	
	Bulk All Grades				Bulk All Grades		All Sales				
	2002		2003		2002		2003		2002		2003
	<i>Dollars per Pound</i>		<i>Dollars per Pound</i>		<i>Dollars per Gallon</i>		<i>Dollars per Gallon</i>		<i>Equivalent per Gallon</i>		<i>Equivalent per Gallon</i>
Bulk											
CT ²									47.20		48.60
ME	1.50		1.60		16.50		17.60		19.40		22.50
MA	1.50		1.30		16.50		14.30		39.50		41.90
MI	1.50		1.90		16.80		20.90		32.50		31.20
NH	1.40		1.40		15.40		15.40		41.10		43.00
NY	1.30		1.30		14.30		14.50		26.30		26.80
OH	1.45		1.60		16.00		17.80		32.30		35.10
PA	1.30		1.05		13.80		11.60		26.70		27.40
VT	1.70		1.60		18.70		17.60		27.00		27.80
WI	1.40		1.50		15.00		16.60		29.30		29.10

¹ Prices for 2002 are revised.

² Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

**Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield,
and Production by State and United States, 2002-2003 ¹**

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>
AL	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
CA	10.4	10.7	10.4	10.7
LA	21.0	19.0	15.0	18.0
MS	16.0	14.0	12.3	13.6
NJ	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
NC	40.0	43.0	37.0	42.0
SC	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.0
TX	2.8	3.4	2.5	3.2
VA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
US	96.4	95.8	82.3	92.6
	Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
AL	185	190	481	475
CA	280	300	2,912	3,210
LA	125	175	1,875	3,150
MS	160	175	1,968	2,380
NJ	125	125	150	138
NC	130	140	4,810	5,880
SC	85	150	68	150
TX	180	140	450	448
VA	170	120	85	60
US	156	172	12,799	15,891

¹ 2003 revised.

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

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
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			994.4	
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	27.9
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	95.8	98.3	92.6	
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	43.6	1,707,069	1,530,742
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		30,583	
Sugarcane	"	34.0		33,857	
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		15,891	
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
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Citrus ²				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,424	2,063	2,134
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	8,523.9	9,014.6	
Apricots	Ton	90.0	97.9	
Bananas (HI)	Lb	20,000.0	22,500.0	
Grapes	Ton	7,338.9	6,477.9	
Olives (CA)	"	103.0	118.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	45,900.0	42,600.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,535.0	2,523.1	
Pears	Ton	890.0	923.1	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	172.0	181.0	70.0
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	1,260	1,507

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 years are 2001-2002, 2002-2003, and 2003-2004.

³ Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-2003 crop.

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

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
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			402,420	
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	11,310
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	38,770	39,780	37,470	
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
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
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	2.93	46,458,800	41,659,970
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	50.86		27,744,430	
Sugarcane	76.32		30,714,550	
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	19.23		720,800	
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.

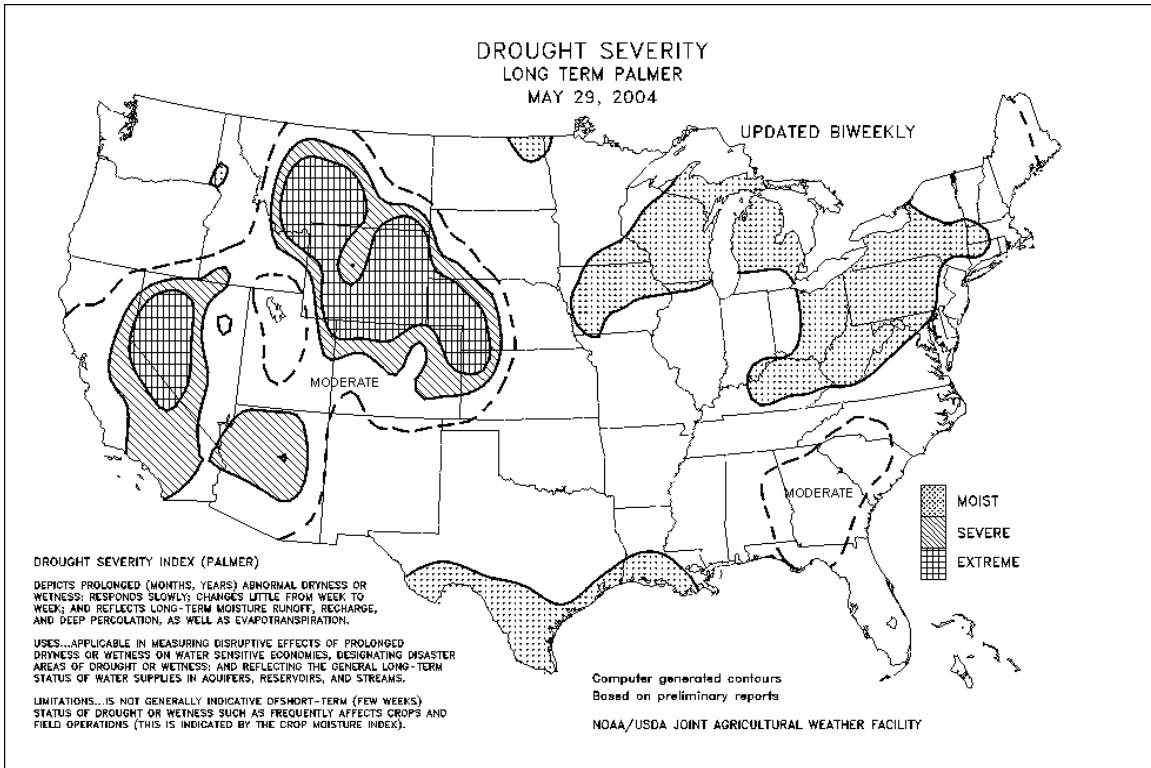
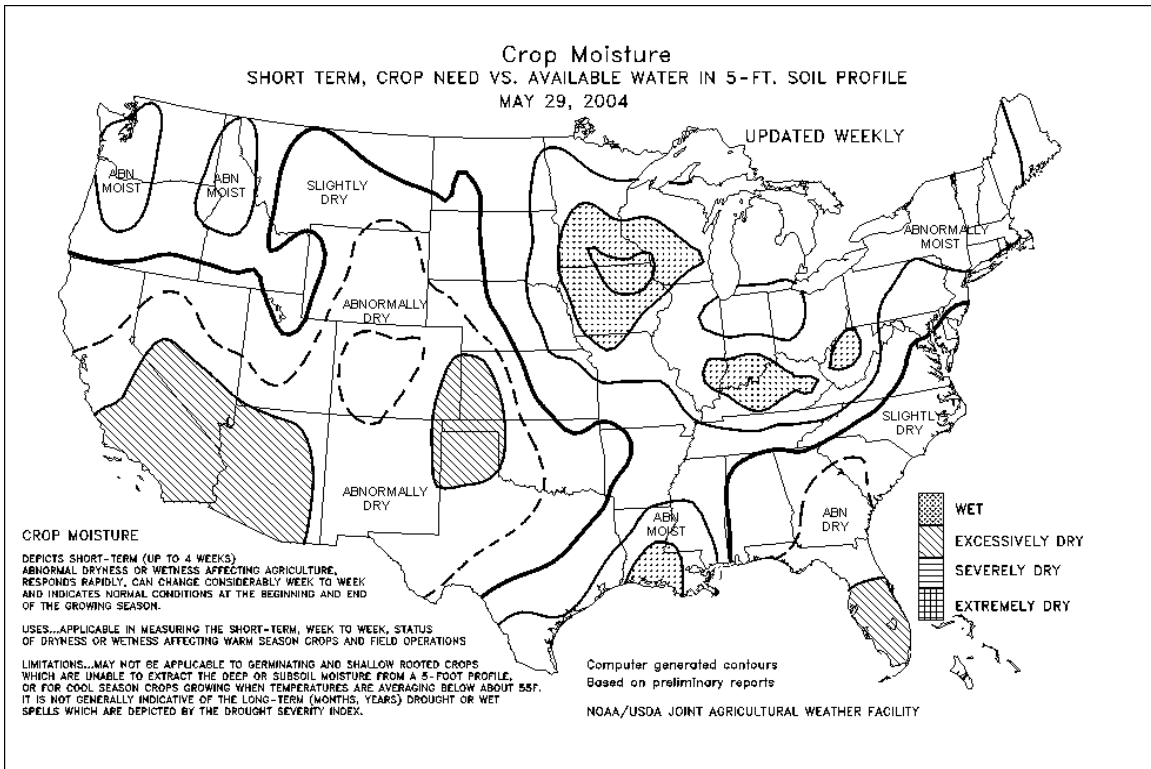
Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2002-2004
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus ²			
Grapefruit	2,199,020	1,871,520	1,935,930
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	3,866,380	4,088,950	
Apricots	81,680	88,800	
Bananas (HI)	9,070	10,210	
Grapes	6,657,740	5,876,650	
Olives (CA)	93,440	107,050	
Papayas (HI)	20,820	19,320	
Peaches	1,149,860	1,144,460	
Pears	807,410	837,380	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	156,040	164,200	63,500
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	6,300	7,530

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.

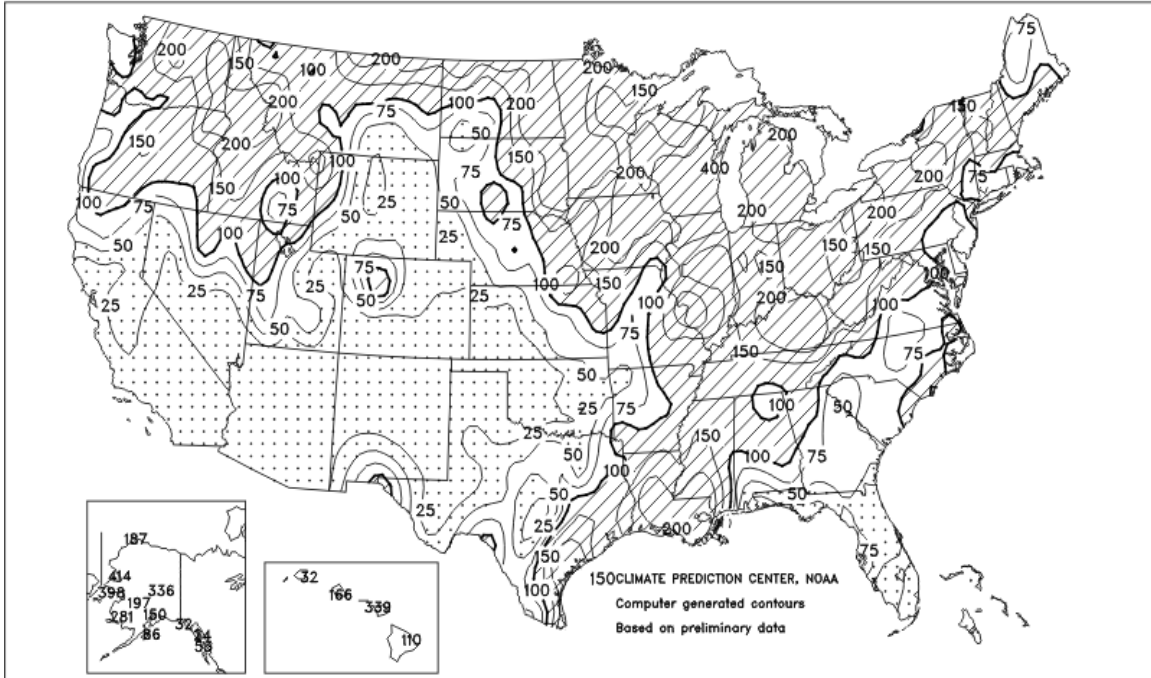
² Production years are 2001-2002, 2002-2003, and 2003-2004.

³ Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.



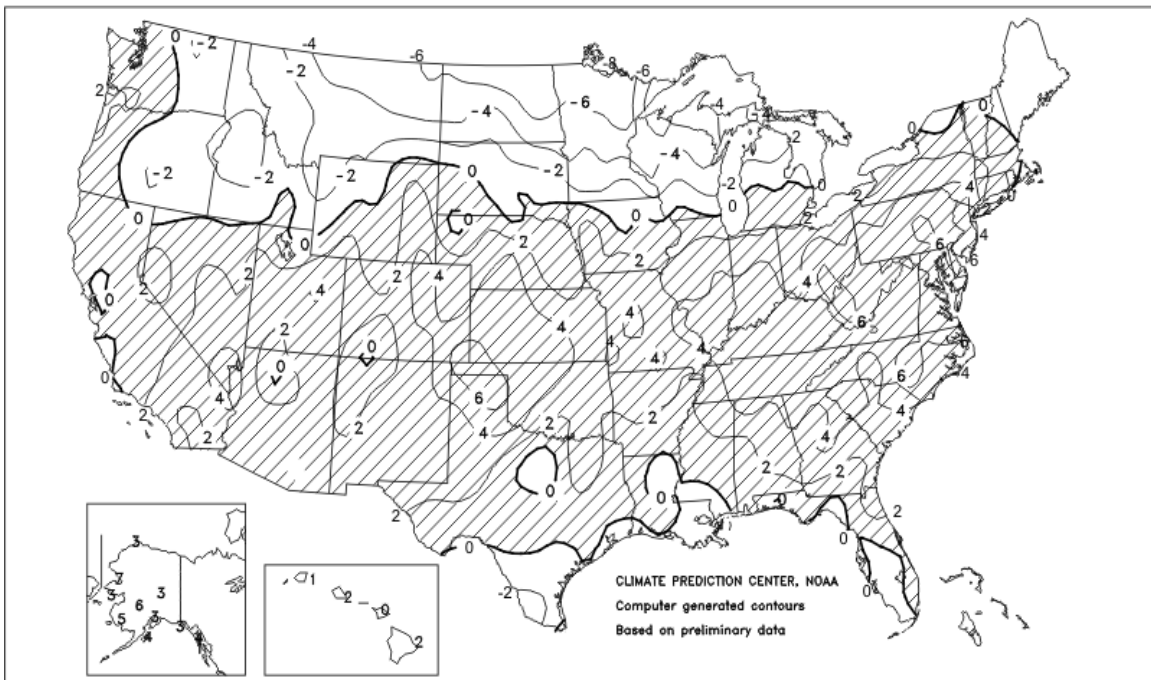
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

May 2004



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

May 2004



May Weather Summary

A wavy front draped across the northern United States separated chilly conditions along the Nation's northern tier from above-normal temperatures in most other areas. Warmth was most pronounced in the Mid-Atlantic States, where monthly temperatures approached or reached May-record levels and averaged up to 8 degrees F above normal. Farther west, temperatures generally averaged 2 to 5 degrees F above normal on the central and southern Plains, despite a few brief outbreaks of cool weather. Farther north, below-normal temperatures were the rule from Montana to the upper Great Lakes region. Monthly readings averaged as much as 8 degrees F below normal in eastern North Dakota and northern Minnesota.

The boundary between warm and cool air helped to provide a focus for mid- to late-May rainfall in the Corn Belt. Midwestern downpours slowed or halted soybean and final corn planting, caused widespread lowland flooding, and left standing water in many fields. While warm, wet, humid conditions increased winter wheat disease potential across the southern Corn Belt, chilly weather hampered summer crop emergence and development in the upper Midwest. Farther south, favorably drier weather overspread the western and central Gulf Coast regions during the second half of May, allowing water to drain from previously flooded lowlands. In contrast, hotter- and drier-than-normal weather increased stress on Southeastern pastures and summer crops, especially across Georgia, South Carolina, and parts of Florida. Meanwhile, mostly dry, frequently hot weather depleted topsoil moisture on the central and southern High Plains, hastening winter wheat maturation but increasing stress on pastures and dryland summer crops. On the northern Plains, however, cool, showery weather slowed crop development but provided much-needed moisture for drought-stressed pastures and small grains. Showery conditions also aided winter wheat and spring-sown crops across the interior Northwest, while seasonably dry weather increased demands on drought-reduced irrigation reserves in the Southwest.

May Crop Summary

Planting progressed rapidly in the Corn Belt early in the month, but heavy rainfall after midmonth caused fieldwork delays throughout the region and localized flooding in some areas. Temperatures were below normal in the northern part of the Corn Belt, slowing crop development, while above-normal temperatures in more southern areas of the region allowed summer crop development to remain well ahead of the normal pace. In the Great Plains, dry conditions early in the month gave way to light to moderate precipitation through the end of the month, providing some relief. Temperatures in the northern Great Plains were below normal through most of the month with eight inches of snow reported in North Dakota around midmonth. Above-normal temperatures prevailed in the central and southern parts of the region. The southern Atlantic Coast States remained mostly dry throughout the month, causing moisture shortages. In the Mississippi Delta, heavy rainfall around midmonth severely hampered fieldwork and flooded many fields, though fieldwork resumed as fields began to dry out later in the month. Temperatures were above normal across the northern and middle Atlantic Coast States, with light to moderate precipitation throughout the month. Hot, dry conditions prevailed in the Rocky Mountains early in the month, but yielded to moderate precipitation and below normal temperatures in the northern Rockies. The central and southern Rockies remained mostly dry, with only light, scattered showers, while temperatures averaged above normal. In the interior areas of the Pacific Northwest, light to moderate rainfall reduced irrigation requirements and helped improve small grain conditions. Dry weather across the Great Basin, Southwest, and California, with well-above-normal temperatures early in the month, gave way to cooler temperatures through month's end.

By May 9, the Nation's corn crop was 84 percent planted, 22 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of normal. Planting progress slowed later in the month as heavy rainfall in the Corn Belt limited field activities, but was 95 percent complete on May 23, ten points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of normal. Meanwhile, emergence advanced from 18 percent on May 2 to 90 percent by month's end, 14 points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Through mid-month, emergence progressed rapidly in the Corn Belt, but slowed in the second half of the month as most States neared completion. As of May 24, all States were ahead of the normal emergence pace, though Colorado and Kansas had fallen slightly behind the 5-year average by the end of the month.

Winter wheat heading progressed rapidly across the central Great Plains and southern Corn Belt through the first half of the month. At mid-month, 69 percent of the crop was headed, compared with 63 percent last year and 61 percent for the 5-year average. At that time, heading was ahead of the normal pace throughout the Great Plains and most of the Corn Belt. In Nebraska and Colorado, development was 25 and 22 points ahead

of normal, respectively. By May 30, heading had advanced to 87 percent complete, 7 points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. The crop was completely headed in Arkansas, California, Kansas, and Oklahoma but heading had just started in Idaho and Montana. Late-month development was most rapid in the northern Corn Belt and Pacific Northwest. Crop condition declined during the month in the Great Plains and Corn Belt, but improved in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Northwest.

Cotton planting was 31 percent complete on May 2, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Although planting was behind the normal pace in most States, growers in Texas, the largest cotton-producing State, were 4 points ahead. Planting progressed rapidly in the Delta during the first week of the month, and in the Southeast the next week. At midmonth, all States, except Arizona, Missouri, and Tennessee, were near or ahead of their normal planting pace. California's crop was completely planted by this time, with most of their crop planted prior to the beginning of May, and far ahead of normal. By May 30, planting had advanced to 86 percent complete, compared with 78 percent for the same date in 2003, and 82 percent for the 5-year average. Virginia growers had finished planting their crop, while producers across the Delta and Southeast neared completion. Planting progress was ahead of the normal pace in all States, except Arizona and Louisiana, where progress was only slightly behind normal. Also on May 30, squaring was 7 percent complete, 1 point behind last year and the 5-year average.

Twelve percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted by May 2, three percentage points ahead of last year and the normal. Planting progressed rapidly through the first half of the month, particularly in the Corn Belt, where Iowa and Minnesota growers planted over 60 percent of their crop during those 2 weeks. By midmonth, planting had reached 54 percent complete, 31 points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of normal. Progress slowed in the Corn Belt after midmonth as heavy rainfall limited fieldwork but progress continued at a rapid pace in adjacent areas of the Great Plains. By May 30, planting was 77 percent complete, compared with 67 percent last year and 72 percent for the 5-year average. Emergence advanced from 19 percent complete on May 16 to 55 percent complete by month's end, 23 points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of normal. The most rapid progress occurred in the Corn Belt, where emergence advanced 40 points or more in most States.

At the beginning of the month, 23 percent of the sorghum crop was planted, compared with 21 percent last year and 22 percent for the average. Planting progressed slowly early in the month, advancing just 13 points to 36 percent complete by May 16. Progress accelerated during the second half of the month, reaching 61 percent by the end of the month, 10 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. During the last two weeks of the month, growers in Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska led the way, planting 34 percent or more of their crop. At month's end, planting was slightly ahead of the normal pace in most States and far ahead of normal in Illinois. Louisiana producers, at 96 percent, were nearest completion, while Texas growers had planted 74 percent of their crop, 4 points ahead of normal.

Rice planting was 70 percent complete at the beginning of the month, compared with 68 percent for last year at that time and 64 percent for the 5-year average. Planting progressed steadily through the middle of the month, but slowed through month's end as all States neared completion. By May 30, Missouri and Texas growers had finished planting and producers in all other States were within 5 percentage points of completion. Emergence began the month at 51 percent complete, 9 points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of normal. In the Delta, the crop rapidly emerged ahead of normal. The California crop started the month at only 5 percent emerged but also rapidly advanced under seasonal conditions. By month's end, 91 percent of the crop was emerged, 8 points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average.

On May 2, sixty-eight percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had been planted, 11 points ahead of last year and 25 points ahead of normal. Progress was 24 points or more ahead of normal in Minnesota, Montana, and the Dakotas but only slightly ahead of normal in the Pacific Northwest. Planting was at or near completion by midmonth in all States, except North Dakota. By the end of the month, growers in North Dakota had planted 91 percent of their expected acreage. Meanwhile, emergence progressed steadily through the month, from 32 percent complete on May 2 to 87 percent on May 30. By month's end, emergence was 5 points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of normal. Emergence was at or near completion in Idaho, South Dakota, and Washington and was ahead of the normal pace in all States.

Barley seeding began the month at 63 percent complete, compared with 50 percent last year and 41 percent for the 5-year average. After continuing the rapid advancement for a week, progress slowed through the end of the month, reaching 94 percent on May 30, one point behind last year but 1 point ahead of normal. All

States were at or ahead of the normal planting pace throughout the month. Emergence advanced from 28 percent on May 2 to 86 percent complete by month's end, 5 points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of normal.

Seventy-seven percent of the Nation's oat crop was planted at the beginning of the month, 10 points ahead of last year and 19 points ahead of normal. By May 24, planting had advanced to 96 percent complete, 4 points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. Planting progressed well ahead of normal in the northern Great Plains and adjacent areas of the Corn Belt but lagged behind the average throughout the month in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Meanwhile, emergence began the month at 39 percent complete and progressed to 76 percent by May 16. At month's end, 92 percent of the crop had emerged, 2 points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of normal. Emergence lagged behind the normal pace in the Ohio Valley but was ahead of normal elsewhere.

By May 16, eight percent of the sunflower crop had been planted in the 4 major-producing States, compared with 5 percent for last year and the 5-year average. By the end of the month, planting had advanced to 39 percent complete, but had slipped to 1 point behind last year and 2 points behind normal. Only Colorado growers were ahead of their normal planting pace. Planting progress was most advanced in North Dakota, at 50 percent.

Peanut planting started slowly at the beginning of the month, behind the 5-year average in all States, except Georgia and Oklahoma. Planting rapidly advanced during the month, but still lagged behind average along the Atlantic Coastal Plain and in the Southeast through most of the month. By May 30, ninety-one percent of the crop was planted, 6 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal.

Winter Wheat: Area for 2004 grain harvest is forecast at 35.1 million acres, unchanged from May 1 but down 4 percent from 2003. As of May 30, heading had reached 87 percent in the 18 major States, 6 percentage points ahead of normal. Harvest was underway in the southern-most portions of the growing area.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield surveys in the 6 Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are below last year's final counts. Indicated average head weights are also below last year's level in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska. Harvest was in full swing in both Texas and Oklahoma, with progress in Oklahoma running well ahead of the 5-year average. In Kansas and Nebraska, yield prospects have been dampened by continued dry weather, as well as extreme temperatures - both high and low. Soil moisture levels remain a concern in Colorado, Wyoming, and South Dakota. Montana received significant rainfall during the last half of May, leading to improved crop condition ratings.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield surveys in the 3 Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are below last year's final counts. Indicated average head weights are also below last year, but above average. Much of the Soft Red growing region experienced heavy rainfall near the end of May. This has led to concerns about potential disease pressure, however no significant disease presence has been noted. The Southeast remains dry, where harvest is well underway.

The Pacific Northwest States (Washington, Oregon, and Idaho) experienced warm dry weather in early May, but cooler wet weather during the middle and end of the month. In Idaho, this moisture improved dryland yield expectations, offsetting lower yield expectations for irrigated acreage. Yield prospects in Oregon improved significantly, where most of the major wheat growing areas now have above normal annual precipitation levels.

Durum Wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 19.4 million bushels, down 8 percent from May 1, and 16 percent below their 2003 total of 23.0 million bushels. Harvest is in full swing in both Arizona and California. The extremely high temperatures during March and April in the California desert region reduced yields more than previously expected. The Central Valley crop has developed normally.

Peaches: The 2004 peach crop in California, Georgia, and South Carolina is forecast at 2.19 billion pounds, up 5 percent from 2003 and 1 percent above two years ago.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 1.15 billion pounds, unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 7 percent above 2003. The State experienced an adequate number of chilling hours, benefitting the Clingstone crop. Overall, bloom is reported to be good on all varieties. Fruit maturity is more advanced than last year due to record setting warm temperatures this spring. Fruit is reported to be in excellent condition with good size and uniform growth. Harvest is expected to begin in the Kingsburg area by mid-June, approximately ten days ahead of last year.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 800 million pounds, down 2 percent from the May 1 forecast but virtually unchanged from 2003. Bloom was delayed by cool, wet weather in February but a warm dry spring made up for the delayed start. The Freestone peach harvest continues with excellent fruit quality. The early season varieties were sizing smaller than average, while the middle to late season varieties are sizing normally.

The South Carolina peach crop is forecast at 140 million pounds, up 40 percent from last year but 12 percent below 2002. Weather conditions have been favorable for most areas. A late freeze and frost affected only small areas of production. Moisture was short in the spring but adequate for bloom. Recent rainfall helped fruit development.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 100 million pounds, down 17 percent from 2003 but 11 percent above 2002. Though some freeze damage was reported in the southern part of the State, the major production area of central Georgia escaped freeze injury. Dry weather conditions in April and May have limited fruit size. Harvest of the early varieties started the beginning of May in south Georgia. As of May 30, harvest was 15 percent complete Statewide.

Bartlett Pears: Production of Bartlett pears in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 452,000 tons, down 1 percent from last year but 1 percent above 2002.

Production in California is forecast at 215,000 tons, up 7 percent from last season but 7 percent below two years ago. Ideal growing conditions have helped Bartlett pears to progress normally this season. Harvest is expected to begin during late June. In Oregon, growers expect to harvest 62,000 tons, up 2 percent from last year and 7 percent above 2002. Growing conditions for Oregon Bartlett pears have been ideal this year. Temperatures in May and June have been well above normal while still receiving adequate precipitation. Growers continue to apply cover sprays as necessary when weather permits. Washington's Bartlett crop is forecast at 175,000 tons, down 11 percent from 2003 but 11 percent above two years ago. Washington growers experienced a very early spring, with warmer than normal temperatures beginning in late February. This warm weather brought fruit trees to full bloom one to two weeks ahead of schedule. Freezing temperatures at the end of April caused minimal damage. Hail storms the last week of May caused some damage to the pear crop, but the extent is not yet known. Precipitation levels are 89 percent below normal in the Yakima growing district and 90 percent below normal in the Wenatchee district. However, irrigation supplies are adequate to this point of the growing season.

Sweet Cherries: The 2004 sweet cherry production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 243,000 tons, up 13 percent from 2003 and 40 percent above 2002. Washington's 2004 production is forecast at a record high 135,000 tons, up 16 percent from last year. Washington's cherry crop experienced unusually warm conditions during the spring, which contributed to a good bloom. Most growers are reporting crop sizes equal to or greater than a year ago. Some of the increase in production can be attributed to the increasing potential of young plantings. The California crop, at 65,000 tons, is up 5 percent from 2003. Adequate chilling hours and ideal weather conditions during bloom and the growing season have contributed to this production increase. Harvest began in late April and will continue through the second week of June. Fruit quality is reported to be excellent. Sweet cherry production in Oregon is forecasted to be 43,000 tons, up 13 percent from last year's crop. In Oregon, a warm spring advanced crop development, with most regions 7 to 10 days ahead of average.

Prunes: California's 2004 prune production is forecast at a record low 70,000 dried tons, down 61 percent from last year's revised crop of 181,000 tons and 59 percent below 2002. If realized, this year's crop would be the smallest on record since official estimates began in 1920. The 2004 crop suffered significant damage from a mid-March hot spell. The heat occurred during full bloom, which caused blossoms to mature before the pollination process was completed.

Apricots: California's 2004 production is forecast at 90,000 tons, down 3 percent from the 2003 crop but 6 percent greater than 2002. Weather was excellent during bloom, with warm temperatures throughout the apricot producing areas. Favorable weather contributed to a good fruit set. Harvest for fresh use began the end of April, while harvest for processing began during early June, approximately two weeks ahead of last year. Excellent fruit quality is reported.

Florida Citrus: Florida's May weather in the citrus areas was dry with moderate temperatures early in the month and hot near month's end. Several cool fronts passed through the State early in the month bringing overnight temperatures into the upper 50's in some northern locations. Daytime highs reached to the upper 80's early in the month but by the last week were in the mid to upper 90's with very low humidity. The cool fronts brought very little rainfall this month with virtually none reported in some locations. Near the end of the month, scattered showers occurred in some east coast locations. By the end of the month, even with extensive irrigation, growers and caretakers report the need for rain in all areas. Some trees are showing temporary afternoon wilt. Others in non-irrigated groves on deep sandy soils are in extreme wilt. Most trees are, however, in generally good condition.

Early-midseason harvest is complete. Valencia oranges were at peak weekly harvest levels of eight million boxes until near the end of the month. Grapefruit harvest for fresh shipments continued to decrease as export shipments come to an end for the season. Harvest for processing grapefruit declined during the month and was mostly complete by month's end. Honey tangerine and Temple harvests are complete.

California Citrus: Navel orange picking neared completion by the end of May. The Valencia orange harvest remained active throughout the month but was slowed in response to competition from the stone fruit harvests. Lemons were harvested in central and southern California. Ruby and Rio Red grapefruit harvests were active in the desert, while the Star Ruby grapefruit harvest was active in the southern coastal areas.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Cultural activities in fruit tree orchards and grape vineyards continued throughout the month of May. Growers irrigated, thinned fruit, and applied disease and pest control treatments. The picking and packing of stone fruit continued throughout the month. Sweet Scarlet, Ivory Princess, Queen Crest, and Spring Crest peaches; Earliglo and Mayfire nectarines; Red Beaut plums; Castlebrite and Poppy apricots; and pluots were picked and packed. The cherry harvest continued with Brooks, Garnet, Tulare, Kings, Ranier, and Bing the primary varieties picked. Bloom in wine, raisin, and table grape vineyards was widespread by the middle of May. Vineyards showed plenty of new fruit clusters as the bloom period finished and berry development began. By month's end the fruit development was excellent due to the beneficial weather. Choice grape leaves were picked in a few vineyards for gourmet food use. Table grapes were harvested in the Coachella Valley with Perlette, Flame Seedless, and Black Beauty Seedless the primary varieties being picked. Kiwifruit vines were still in shoot elongation by the middle of May. Strawberry and blueberry harvesting continued, yielding very good quality fruit. However, the condition of strawberry plants in many parts of the Central Valley was declining due to warm weather. Bloom continued in many pomegranate orchards and developing fruit were showing on many trees. Apples and pears were sprayed for codling moth. Avocado and olive bloom neared completion by month's end. Almond, pistachio, and walnut orchards were irrigated and treated for mites as necessary. Steady nut development continued under ideal growing conditions. The almond crop was reported to be large, with the nut meat already set.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2003-04 U.S. grapefruit crop is 2.13 million tons, up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast and 3 percent above the previous season. Florida's grapefruit forecast, at 40.8 million boxes (1.73 million tons), is up 1 percent from the previous month and 5 percent above last season's final utilization. The white grapefruit forecast decreased to 15.9 million boxes (676,000 tons), 1 percent below last month and 2 percent below last season. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 24.9 million boxes (1.06 million tons), is up 2 percent from last month and 11 percent above last season's final utilization. Harvest of the white grapefruit varieties is 98 percent complete, while the row count survey indicates 4 percent of colored grapefruit rows remain to be harvested. Arizona, California, and Texas forecasts are carried forward from April.

Tangerines: The 2003-04 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 422,000 tons, unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 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 unchanged from last month but 18 percent above last season's

utilization. Harvest of all tangerine varieties 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 May but 57 percent less than last season's utilized production. This is the smallest crop harvested since the 1964-65 season.

Temples: Florida's Temple utilization is final at 1.40 million boxes (63,000 tons) for the 2003-04 season, unchanged from last month but 8 percent above last season.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 2.44 million pounds for May, down 8 percent from last month and 20 percent lower than a year ago. Area in crop totaled 2,100 acres, virtually unchanged from last month but 3 percent less than a year ago. Harvested area totaled 1,160 acres, unchanged from last month but 33 percent lower than May 2003. Weather conditions over the major producing areas were variable during May with mostly sunny skies and periods of light trade wind showers providing good growing conditions.

Hops: Area strung for harvest in 2004 for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 27,946 acres, 3 percent less than the 2003 crop of 28,669 acres, and 5 percent less than the 2002 crop of 29,309 acres. Washington, with 19,334 acres for harvest, accounts for 69 percent of the U.S. total acreage, 158 acres less than a year ago. Oregon hop growers plan to string 5,107 acres or 18 percent of the U.S. total for 2004, with Idaho hop growers accounting for the remaining 13 percent, or 3,505 acres strung for harvest. Idaho growers increased their hop acreage over last year by 2 percent, while Oregon and Washington acreage declined by 11 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

Water supplies are expected to be adequate for hops production this year. Washington experienced a relatively mild winter. However, crop progress is slower than normal in some areas due to cool spring temperatures and occasional rain. Vines are mostly half way to the wire except for some late-developing varieties which are slightly shorter. Hop powdery mildew and downy mildew have been prevalent in nearly every growing area this year. The recent heat, however, will aid the producer in the fight against mildew and, for the most part, growers are not overly concerned. Oregon's crop is also showing average growth. Weather conditions created widespread downy and powdery mildew pressure but growers managed to keep it under control so far this year. In Idaho, the plants are only one-third to one-half way to the wire due to colder weather this year. As usual, hop growers are being very proactive with powdery mildew management. In every region, growers expect that warm weather will help to produce an average or better crop.

Sugarbeets: Production in 2003 is revised to 30.6 million tons, fractionally lower than the January end of season estimate but 10 percent above 2002. Area harvested totaled 1.35 million acres, unchanged from January but 1 percent below the previous year. The revised yield is 22.7 tons per acre, unchanged from the January estimate but 2.3 tons above the 2002 yield.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2003 is revised to 33.9 million tons, down 2 percent from the March 1 estimate and down 5 percent from the previous year. Area harvested for sugar and seed totaled 994,400 acres, fractionally below the previous estimate and 3 percent below 2002. The estimated yield for sugar and seed production is 34.0 tons per acre, 0.6 ton below March and 0.7 ton below the 2002 yield.

Production of sugarcane for sugar is revised to 31.9 million tons, 2 percent below the March 1 estimate and 6 percent below 2002. Area harvested for sugar production totaled 932,700 acres, fractionally less than the previous estimate and 4 percent below 2002. Yield of sugarcane for sugar is 34.3 tons per acre, down from 34.8 tons on March 1 and 0.6 ton below 2002.

Sweet Potatoes: The revised estimate of 2003 crop year sweet potato production is 15.9 million cwt, down less than 1 percent from the annual estimate made in January but up 24 percent from 2002. This is the largest production of sweet potatoes in the U.S. since 1962, when 17.1 million cwt were produced. Area harvested, at 92,600 acres, is up 200 acres from January and 13 percent above 2002. The average yield, at 172 cwt per acre, is unchanged from the January estimate but 16 cwt above 2002. This is the largest yield on record, 10 cwt above the previous record of 162 cwt set in 1994 and equaled in 1997.

The sweet potato crop estimate in California, at 3.21 million cwt, is up 3 percent from January based on a 3 percent increase in harvested acres. New Jersey production increased 9 percent as yields are higher than expected. Alabama production decreased 4 percent due to a decrease in acres. Texas production is down 12 percent from January and Virginia is down 44 percent, due to lower yields.

Maple Syrup: The 2004 U.S. maple syrup production totaled 1.51 million gallons, up 20 percent from 2003. The number of taps is estimated at 6.96 million, up 2 percent from the 2003 total of 6.83 million, while the yield per tap is estimated to be 0.217 gallons, up 17 percent from 2003.

Maple syrup production increased in every State this year and is at the highest level since 1996. Vermont led all States in production with 500,000 gallons, an increase of 19 percent from last season. Maine's production, at 290,000 gallons, increased 2 percent from 2003. New York produced 255,000 gallons, 21 percent above 2003. Production was up in Ohio by 53 percent, New Hampshire by 38 percent, Michigan by 36 percent, Massachusetts by 35 percent, Wisconsin by 32 percent, Pennsylvania by 15 percent, and Connecticut by 10 percent. Increased yield per tap in all States combined with more taps set in most producing States resulted in the production increase over the previous season.

Temperatures were generally favorable for good sap flow and syrup production in all of the maple producing States. Overall, the 2004 season lasted an average of 55 days. This compares to 50 days in 2003 and 52 days in 2002. Season length ranged from 89 days in Vermont to 25 days in Wisconsin. Several States reported cold temperatures early, then a brief warm-up that interrupted sap flows. Temperatures then returned to favorable levels, with mild days and cool nights, which increased sap flows.

Sugar content of the sap for 2004 was lower than last year. Approximately 42 gallons of sap was required to produce one gallon of syrup. This compares with 41 gallons in 2003 and 45 gallons in 2002. Overall, more light syrup was produced than last year but most syrup produced was of medium color.

The 2003 U.S. average price per gallon was \$28.30, up \$0.80 from the 2002 price of \$27.50. The U.S. value of production, at \$35.6 million for 2003, was down 12 percent from 2002. The average price per gallon increased in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, with Michigan and Wisconsin showing a price decrease.

Reliability of June 1 Crop Production Forecast

Wheat Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 25 and June 7 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The Objective Yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 74 percent of the 2003 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that will be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and personal interviewers. Approximately 6,300 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields as the season progresses.

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

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

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

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 winter wheat production forecast is 5.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.2 percent. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 73 million bushels, ranging from 8 million to 242 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times. This does not imply that the June 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 orange production forecast is 1.4 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.4 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.5 percent. Differences between the June 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 113,000 tons, ranging from 5,000 tons to 368,000 tons. The June 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 6 times and above 14 times. The difference does not imply that the June 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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