NASS
FACT FINDERS FOR AGRICULTURE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D.C.

Crop Production

Released July 12, 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 4 Percent from June Forecast
Other Spring Wheat Production Down 6 Percent from 2003
Durum Wheat Production Down 8 Percent from 2003
All Wheat Production Down 12 Percent from 2003

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.47 billion bushels. This is down 4 percent from last month and 14 percent below 2003. The U.S. yield is forecast at 42.2 bushels per acre, down 1.4 bushels from last month.

Hard Red Winter, at 838 million bushels, is down 5 percent from a month ago. White Winter is up 1 percent from last month and now totals 248 million bushels. Soft Red Winter, at 383 million bushels, is down 3 percent from the last forecast.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 88.6 million bushels, down 8 percent from 2003. The U.S. yield is forecast at 33.2 bushels per acre, 0.5 bushel less than last year.

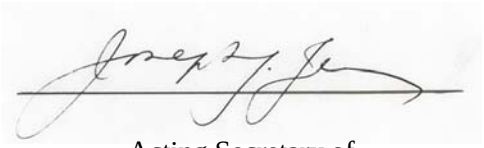
Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 501 million bushels, down 6 percent from 2003. The U.S. yield is forecast at 37.9 bushels per acre, 1.8 bushels lower than last year. Of the total production, 459 million is Hard Red Spring wheat, down 8 percent from last season.

The U.S. all orange July 1 forecast for the 2003-04 crop is 12.9 million tons, 2 percent below the June 1 forecast but 12 percent above last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast, at 242 million boxes (10.9 million tons), is down 1 percent from the previous forecast but 19 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 116 million boxes (5.22 million tons), down 3 percent from the June forecast but 27 percent above last season's final utilization. The monthly row count survey indicates 96 percent of the Valencia crop harvested. However, all remaining fruit may not be harvested because the processing plants that were still open July 1 planned to close July 10.

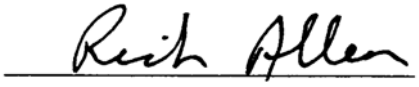
California's all orange forecast for July is 51.0 million boxes (1.91 million tons), down 6 percent from the April 1 forecast and 17 percent below last season's final utilization. Navel oranges are forecast at 38.0 million boxes (1.43 million tons), 3 percent below April's forecast and 7 percent less than the previous season. Harvest of Navel oranges is complete with small quantities being held in cold storage. The forecast for Valencia oranges is 13.0 million boxes (488,000 tons), down 13 percent from the previous forecast and 37 percent below last season's utilization. The Texas forecast for all oranges is 1.65 million boxes (70,000 tons), 2 percent below the April 1 forecast but 5 percent above last season's final utilization. Arizona's all orange forecast, at 470,000 boxes (17,000 tons), is down 13 percent from the April 1 forecast but unchanged from the previous season.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield projection remains at 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 lowered from 1.70 to 1.69 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 July 12, 2004.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Joseph J. Jen



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

Contents

Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted July 1, 2004

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*
CA	35	30	80.0	75.0	2,624	2,800	2,250
ID	25	20	65.0	73.0	1,750	1,625	1,460
IL	50	35	89.0	79.0	3,285	4,450	2,765
IA	130	130	83.0	80.0	13,300	10,790	10,400
KS	70	60	65.0	48.0	3,120	4,550	2,880
MI	75	60	70.0	64.0	4,160	5,250	3,840
MN	265	200	71.0	61.0	14,840	18,815	12,200
MT	45	45	44.0	48.0	2,300	1,980	2,160
NE	90	50	73.0	73.0	2,365	6,570	3,650
NY	70	55	63.0	72.0	4,160	4,410	3,960
ND	360	280	59.0	53.0	12,600	21,240	14,840
OH	60	45	66.0	68.0	3,355	3,960	3,060
OR	20	30	75.0	85.0	2,520	1,500	2,550
PA	110	115	59.0	65.0	7,015	6,490	7,475
SD	230	200	68.0	72.0	5,400	15,640	14,400
TX	140	150	45.0	49.0	6,160	6,300	7,350
WI	230	230	67.0	60.0	15,000	15,410	13,800
Oth Sts [1]	219	203	58.8	63.2	12,048	12,869	12,820
US	2,224	1,938	65.0	62.9	116,002	144,649	121,860

[1] Other States include CO, GA, IN, ME, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, WA, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2004 Summary".

Barley: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted July 1, 2004

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	30	30	118.0	120.0	4,400	3,540	3,600
CA	58	80	64.0	63.0	5,325	3,712	5,040
CO	82	76	109.0	115.0	7,488	8,938	8,740
DE	21	24	59.0	81.0	1,909	1,239	1,944
ID	720	740	66.0	78.0	54,670	47,520	57,720
MD	38	34	57.0	75.0	3,198	2,166	2,550
MN	170	90	75.0	58.0	6,150	12,750	5,220
MT	810	780	39.0	51.0	39,060	31,590	39,780
ND	1,980	1,580	60.0	57.0	58,500	118,800	90,060
OR	60	62	64.0	74.0	3,604	3,840	4,588
PA	65	60	61.0	60.0	4,440	3,965	3,600
SD	55	50	53.0	59.0	1,575	2,915	2,950
UT	35	40	80.0	78.0	2,176	2,800	3,120
VA	45	40	62.0	70.0	3,157	2,790	2,800
WA	310	280	47.0	65.0	19,040	14,570	18,200
WY	75	70	95.0	93.0	4,680	7,125	6,510
Oth Sts [1]	134	116	58.4	61.0	7,534	7,827	7,080
US	4,688	4,152	58.9	63.5	226,906	276,087	263,502

[1] Other States include KS, KY, ME, MI, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, and WI. Individual State estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2004 Summary".

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				Jun 1	Jul 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	570	620	50.0	51.0	52.0	28,500	32,240
CA	370	300	61.0	75.0	75.0	22,570	22,500
CO	2,200	1,750	35.0	30.0	27.0	77,000	47,250
DE	47	44	41.0	63.0	61.0	1,927	2,684
GA	230	200	46.0	43.0	46.0	10,580	9,200
ID	720	680	80.0	81.0	85.0	57,600	57,800
IL	810	970	65.0	58.0	58.0	52,650	56,260
IN	430	440	69.0	65.0	65.0	29,670	28,600
KS	10,000	8,700	48.0	39.0	36.0	480,000	313,200
KY	330	370	62.0	62.0	55.0	20,460	20,350
MD	145	145	37.0	63.0	61.0	5,365	8,845
MI	660	610	68.0	70.0	64.0	44,880	39,040
MS	125	155	49.0	51.0	53.0	6,125	8,215
MO	870	940	61.0	55.0	50.0	53,070	47,000
MT	1,720	1,550	37.0	34.0	38.0	63,640	58,900
NE	1,820	1,800	46.0	35.0	32.0	83,720	57,600
NY	120	95	53.0	51.0	52.0	6,360	4,940
NC	410	440	36.0	47.0	48.0	14,760	21,120
OH	1,000	880	68.0	67.0	64.0	68,000	56,320
OK	4,600	4,600	39.0	37.0	36.0	179,400	165,600
OR	940	850	51.0	59.0	59.0	47,940	50,150
PA	165	135	43.0	50.0	50.0	7,095	6,750
SC	185	180	39.0	44.0	47.0	7,215	8,460
SD	1,380	1,250	43.0	35.0	35.0	59,340	43,750
TN	270	280	50.0	53.0	48.0	13,500	13,440
TX	3,450	3,700	28.0	33.0	31.0	96,600	114,700
VA	160	190	46.0	63.0	61.0	7,360	11,590
WA	1,800	1,700	65.0	64.0	66.0	117,000	112,200
WY	145	135	27.0	22.0	22.0	3,915	2,970
Oth Sts [1]	869	1,116	47.0	45.1	43.1	40,827	48,061
US	36,541	34,825	46.7	43.6	42.2	1,707,069	1,469,735

[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 July 1, 2004

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				Jun 1	Jul 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	115	105	100.0	100.0	105.0	11,500	11,025
CA	115	110	100.0	85.0	85.0	11,500	9,350
MT	630	590	23.0		27.0	14,490	15,930
ND	1,980	1,850	29.5		28.0	58,410	51,800
Oth Sts [1]	29	16	25.4		29.1	737	466
US	2,869	2,671	33.7		33.2	96,637	88,571

[1] Other States include MN and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2004 Summary".

Other Spring Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted July 1, 2004

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*
ID	450	470	66.0	75.0	29,900	29,700	35,250
MN	1,800	1,570	58.0	47.0	61,200	104,400	73,790
MT	2,700	2,700	22.0	27.0	75,900	59,400	72,900
ND	6,400	6,200	39.5	36.0	165,200	252,800	223,200
OR	140	175	40.0	50.0	4,680	5,600	8,750
SD	1,340	1,500	42.0	38.0	24,000	56,280	57,000
WA	545	555	41.0	50.0	25,370	22,345	27,750
Oth Sts [1]	54	40	42.5	53.1	2,667	2,295	2,125
US	13,429	13,210	39.7	37.9	388,917	532,820	500,765

[1] Other States include CO, NV, UT, WI, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2004 Summary".

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

Year	Winter			Spring			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	838,318	382,973	248,444	459,451	41,314	88,571	2,059,071

[1] Wheat class estimates are based on varietal acreage survey data. The previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season.

Winter Wheat: Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting Objective Yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during 2004. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey. The final number of heads is determined when the plots are harvested.

Winter Wheat: Heads per Square Foot, Selected States, 2000-2004

State	Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 [1]
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
CO	July	48.0	34.2	35.9	38.9	32.8
	August	47.7	33.7	35.6	38.4	
	Final	47.7	33.9	35.6	38.4	
IL	July	55.0	53.1	59.4	56.5	51.0
	August	55.0	52.0	59.5	56.6	
	Final	55.0	52.0	59.5	56.6	
KS	July	46.5	39.7	41.7	50.4	41.2
	August	46.5	39.7	41.7	50.6	
	Final	46.5	39.7	41.7	50.6	
MO	July	49.9	47.7	54.8	51.3	51.8
	August	49.9	47.7	54.8	51.3	
	Final	49.9	47.7	54.8	51.3	
MT	July	41.3	25.6	36.3	44.5	40.2
	August	40.3	25.2	34.3	42.9	
	Final	40.3	25.2	34.3	42.9	
NE	July	57.5	46.6	52.4	59.5	43.0
	August	58.3	46.8	52.8	59.6	
	Final	58.3	46.8	52.8	59.6	
OH	July	59.5	52.0	58.5	53.1	52.1
	August	59.5	51.7	57.8	53.3	
	Final	59.5	51.7	57.8	53.3	
OK	July	40.2	32.5	40.2	46.8	40.5
	August	40.2	32.5	40.2	46.8	
	Final	40.2	32.5	40.2	46.8	
TX	July	31.4	33.4	34.2	36.3	31.7
	August	31.5	33.4	34.2	35.9	
	Final	31.6	33.4	34.2	36.3	
WA	July	40.6	37.3	37.8	37.2	36.4
	August	40.0	36.7	37.6	36.5	
	Final	40.1	36.8	37.8	36.6	

[1] Final head counts will be published in the "Small Grains 2004 Summary".

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2003 and Forecasted July 1, 2004

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 1, Flue-cured						
Type 11, Old Belts						
NC	40,000	40,000	1,770	2,300	70,800	92,000
VA	18,000	23,000	1,690	2,300	30,420	52,900
US	58,000	63,000	1,745	2,300	101,220	144,900
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	94,000	93,000	1,955	2,250	183,770	209,250
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	20,000	20,000	1,915	2,250	38,300	45,000
SC	30,000	27,000	2,100	2,200	63,000	59,400
US	50,000	47,000	2,026	2,221	101,300	104,400
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,400	4,000	2,500	2,650	11,000	10,600
GA	27,000	24,000	2,200	2,050	59,400	49,200
US	31,400	28,000	2,242	2,136	70,400	59,800
Total 11-14	233,400	231,000	1,957	2,244	456,690	518,350

Peaches: Total Production by Type, State, and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted July 1, 2004

State	Total Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
AL	22.5	9.0	31.0
AR	6.1	8.9	10.0
CA			
Freestone	796.0	826.0	780.0
CO	19.0	21.0	22.0
CT	1.3	1.5	1.3
GA	90.0	110.0	110.0
ID	13.0	13.0	14.0
IL	17.2	20.5	22.0
IN	3.1	3.4	2.4
KY	1.2	1.8	1.6
LA	1.5	1.6	1.1
MD	7.0	8.5	8.8
MA	2.3	3.0	1.8
MI	14.0	47.0	43.0
MO	8.0	10.0	11.0
NJ	62.0	70.0	70.0
NY	10.0	13.0	11.0
NC	10.0	6.0	9.0
OH	9.4	11.3	7.4
OK	4.0	3.0	3.3
OR	7.9	4.5	7.7
PA	60.0	73.0	54.0
SC	160.0	100.0	140.0
TN	4.0	3.5	3.5
TX	12.0	7.0	25.0
UT	6.5	9.0	9.5
VA	7.0	10.0	10.0
WA	46.0	39.0	40.0
WV	10.0	12.5	12.0
Total Above	1,411.0	1,447.0	1,462.4
CA			
Clingstone	1,124.0	1,072.0	1,150.0
US	2,535.0	2,519.0	2,612.4

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted July 1, 2004

Crop and State	Total Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Grapes Table Type [1]			
CA	743,000	732,000	750,000
Grapes Wine Type			
CA	3,149,000	2,909,000	2,900,000
Grapes Raisin Type [1] [2]			
CA	2,804,000	2,149,000	2,050,000
All Grapes			
CA	6,696,000	5,790,000	5,700,000
Apricots			
CA	85,000	92,500	90,000
UT	140	180	350
WA	4,900	4,900	5,200
US	90,040	97,580	95,550
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Almonds (Shelled Basis) [3]			
CA	1,090,000	1,040,000	1,080,000

[1] Fresh equivalent of dried and not dried.
[2] The Raisin Industry Diversion Program (RID) was not implemented in 2003 and 2004, but was implemented on the 2002 bearing acres only. No production was realized from these acres. Acres enrolled are as follows: 27,000 for 2002.
[3] Utilized production.

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*
May	2,175	2,100	1,740	1,160	3,040	2,435
Jun	2,170	2,000	1,575	1,055	3,030	2,745

[1] Utilized fresh production.

Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2001-2002, 2002-2003 and Forecasted July 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	270	200	300	10	8	11
CA	32,000	41,000	38,000	1,200	1,538	1,425
FL	128,000	112,000	126,000	5,760	5,040	5,670
TX	1,530	1,350	1,420	65	57	60
US	161,800	154,550	165,720	7,035	6,643	7,166
Valencia						
AZ	250	270	170	9	10	6
CA	19,500	20,500	13,000	731	769	488
FL	102,000	91,000	116,000	4,590	4,095	5,220
TX	210	220	230	9	9	10
US	121,960	111,990	129,400	5,339	4,883	5,724
All						
AZ	520	470	470	19	18	17
CA	51,500	61,500	51,000	1,931	2,307	1,913
FL	230,000	203,000	242,000	10,350	9,135	10,890
TX	1,740	1,570	1,650	74	66	70
US	283,760	266,540	295,120	12,374	11,526	12,890
Temples						
FL	1,550	1,300	1,400	70	59	63
Grapefruit						
White Seedless [4]						
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	160	130	140	5	4	5
CA	5,900	5,600	5,400	198	188	181
FL	46,700	38,700	40,800	1,985	1,645	1,734
TX	5,900	5,650	5,700	236	226	228
US	58,660	50,080	52,040	2,424	2,063	2,148
Tangerines						
AZ [5]	620	430	690	23	16	26
CA [5]	2,200	2,500	2,400	83	94	90
FL [6]	6,600	5,500	6,500	314	261	309
US	9,420	8,430	9,590	420	371	425
Lemons						
AZ	2,800	3,000	3,000	106	114	114
CA	18,300	24,000	18,000	695	912	684
US	21,100	27,000	21,000	801	1,026	798
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] Includes seedy.
[5] Includes tangelos and tangors.
[6] 2001-02 includes Robinson, Fallglo, Sunburst, Dancy, and Honey varieties; 2002-03 through 2003-04 includes Fallglo, Sunburst, and Honey varieties only.

Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 2003-2004

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt*	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Winter [1]								
CA	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	310	250	2,635	2,125
FL	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.5	240	250	1,392	1,375
Total	14.6	14.2	14.3	14.0	282	250	4,027	3,500
Spring [1]								
AZ	7.6	6.2	7.6	6.2	275	285	2,090	1,767
CA	19.0	17.5	19.0	17.5	440	380	8,360	6,650
FL	30.0	22.8	28.6	22.5	280	249	8,008	5,605
Hastings	21.5	16.2	20.3	16.0	280	265	5,684	4,240
Other FL	8.5	6.6	8.3	6.5	280	210	2,324	1,365
NC	19.0	16.0	17.0	15.0	175	190	2,975	2,850
TX	13.0	11.0	12.5	10.5	240	210	3,000	2,205
Total	88.6	73.5	84.7	71.7	288	266	24,433	19,077
Summer								
AL	3.0	2.9	1.8	2.8	185	170	333	476
CA	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.0	385	380	2,772	2,660
CO	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.4	380	365	2,546	2,336
DE	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.2	240	260	864	832
IL	6.5	5.0	6.1	4.8	360	350	2,196	1,680
KS	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.1	380	360	1,026	1,116
MD	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	240	260	1,104	1,196
MO	8.0	6.0	7.1	5.8	265	315	1,882	1,827
NJ	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.3	250	250	675	575
NM	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.5	280	300	532	450
TX	9.0	10.4	8.4	9.6	420	430	3,528	4,128
VA	7.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	250	230	1,550	1,380
Total	63.7	58.8	59.0	57.1	322	327	19,008	18,656

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 2003-2004 (continued)

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt*	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Fall [2]								
CA	8.4	7.7	8.4	7.7	410		3,444	
CO	66.3	65.0	65.7	64.8	360		23,652	
ID	360.0	350.0	358.0	348.0	344		123,180	
10 SW Co	25.0	26.0	25.0	26.0	465		11,625	
Other ID	335.0	324.0	333.0	322.0	335		111,555	
IN	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.2	250		925	
ME	66.0	63.5	65.5	63.0	260		17,030	
MA	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.5	275		770	
MI	46.0	43.0	45.5	42.0	330		15,015	
MN	60.0	53.0	58.0	49.0	385		22,330	
MT	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6	315		3,339	
NE	23.5	22.0	23.2	21.5	425		9,860	
NV	8.3	6.7	8.0	6.7	415		3,320	
NM	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	400		1,600	
NY	22.2	20.0	21.7	19.7	300		6,510	
ND	117.0	95.0	112.0	91.0	245		27,440	
OH	4.5	3.7	4.3	3.6	300		1,290	
OR	42.8	40.0	42.6	40.0	493		20,991	
Malheur	5.8	5.3	5.8	5.3	415		2,407	
Other OR	37.0	34.7	36.8	34.7	505		18,584	
PA	14.5	12.0	13.5	11.0	290		3,915	
RI	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	300		150	
SD [3]	1.0		1.0		340		340	
UT [3]	1.0		1.0		335		335	
WA	163.0	160.0	162.0	160.0	575		93,150	
WI	81.0	75.0	80.0	74.0	410		32,800	
Total	1,107.6	1,037.8	1,092.0	1,022.8	377		411,386	
US	1,274.5	1,184.3	1,250.0	1,165.6	367		458,854	

[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.
[2] The forecast of fall potato production will be published in the November "Crop Production".
[3] Estimates discontinued in 2004.

Fall Potatoes: Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potatoes, 11 Major States, 2003-2004

State	Potato Types [1]					
	Reds		Whites		Russets	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
CO	5	5	12	13	83	82
ID	2	2	3	3	95	95
ME	4	4	56	55	40	41
MI	4	3	83	84	13	13
MN	28	23	11	10	61	67
NY		5	100	90		5
ND	20	17	39	39	41	44
OR	2	4	26	22	72	74
PA		4	100	96		
WA	6	3	9	9	85	88
WI	10	11	38	32	52	57
Total	7	6	23	21	70	73

[1] Predominant type shown may include small portion of other type(s) constituting less than 1 percent of State's total. Yellow flesh potatoes are reported under white types. Blue types are reported under red types.

Fall Potatoes: Acres Planted for Certified Seed Potatoes, by State and Total, 2003-2004 [1]

State	2003 Crop			2004 Crop
	Entered for Certification	Certified	Percent Certified	Entered for Certification
	Acres	*Acres*	*Percent*	*Acres*
AK	170	171	101	170
CA	500	558	112	550
CO	15,700	13,197	84	14,884
ID	40,032	40,271	101	36,924
ME	15,146	14,869	98	13,000
MI	2,600	2,570	99	2,500
MN	12,732	11,568	91	10,000
MT	9,638	9,716	101	9,682
NE	6,560	4,873	74	6,592
NY	994	950	96	750
ND	20,200	18,825	93	16,746
OR	3,061	3,058	100	2,914
PA	235	216	92	284
SD [2]	972			
WA	2,630	2,709	103	2,200
WI	9,300	8,958	96	8,515
Total	140,470	132,509	94	125,711

[1] Data supplied by State seed certification officials.
[2] Acres certified not available for the 2003 crop. Estimates discontinued in 2004.

Dry Edible Peas: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2003-2004 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
ID	55.0	57.0	54.0	56.0
MT	33.0	50.0	31.0	40.0
ND	160.0	280.0	155.0	265.0
OR	6.5	3.0	6.5	3.0
WA	83.0	90.0	82.0	90.0
US	337.5	480.0	328.5	454.0

[1] Excludes both wrinkled seed peas and Austrian winter peas.

Lentils: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2003-2004

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
ID	68.0	72.0	66.0	70.0
MT	30.0	38.0	26.0	35.0
ND	55.0	90.0	54.0	88.0
WA	93.0	100.0	91.0	100.0
US	246.0	300.0	237.0	293.0

Austrian Winter Peas: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2003-2004

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
ID	10.0	14.0	8.0	11.0
MT	9.5	10.0	7.0	5.0
OR	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.6
US	21.1	25.5	15.6	16.6

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	4,666.0	4,688.0	4,152.0
Corn for Grain [2]	78,736.0	80,968.0	71,139.0	73,362.0
Corn for Silage			6,528.0	
Hay, All			63,342.0	61,589.0
Alfalfa			23,578.0	22,226.0
All Other			39,764.0	39,363.0
Oats	4,601.0	4,220.0	2,224.0	1,938.0
Proso Millet	730.0	720.0	620.0	
Rice	3,022.0	3,346.0	2,997.0	3,318.0
Rye	1,368.0	1,330.0	339.0	343.0
Sorghum for Grain [2]	9,420.0	8,099.0	7,798.0	6,916.0
Sorghum for Silage			343.0	
Wheat, All	61,700.0	59,869.0	52,839.0	50,706.0
Winter	44,945.0	43,450.0	36,541.0	34,825.0
Durum	2,915.0	2,742.0	2,869.0	2,671.0
Other Spring	13,840.0	13,677.0	13,429.0	13,210.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,082.0	946.0	1,068.0	919.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	595.0	629.0	583.0	608.0
Mustard Seed	110.0	68.5	107.0	65.9
Peanuts	1,344.0	1,386.0	1,312.0	1,351.0
Rapeseed	1.3	11.8	1.2	11.4
Safflower	221.0	142.0	212.0	133.0
Soybeans for Beans	73,404.0	74,809.0	72,321.0	73,655.0
Sunflower	2,344.0	1,882.0	2,197.0	1,801.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	13,479.6	13,947.0	12,003.4	
Upland	13,301.0	13,700.0	11,826.0	
Amer-Pima	178.6	247.0	177.4	
Sugarbeets	1,365.4	1,340.5	1,347.9	1,310.4
Sugarcane			994.4	971.1
Tobacco			411.2	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	21.1	25.5	15.6	16.6
Dry Edible Beans	1,406.1	1,424.2	1,346.9	1,325.2
Dry Edible Peas	337.5	480.0	328.5	454.0
Lentils	246.0	300.0	237.0	293.0
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	1,184.3	1,250.0	1,165.6
Winter	14.6	14.2	14.3	14.0
Spring	88.6	73.5	84.7	71.7
Summer	63.7	58.8	59.0	57.1
Fall	1,107.6	1,037.8	1,092.0	1,022.8
Spearmint Oil			15.8	
Sweet Potatoes	95.8	99.1	92.6	96.3
Taro (HI) [3]			0.4	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 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	63.5	276,087	263,502
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	62.9	144,649	121,860
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	40.6	2,336,526	2,059,071
Winter	"	46.7	42.2	1,707,069	1,469,735
Durum	"	33.7	33.2	96,637	88,571
Other Spring	"	39.7	37.9	532,820	500,765
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	327	19,008	18,656
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
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
Citrus [2]				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,424	2,063	2,148
K-Early Citrus (FL) [3]	"	1		
Lemons	"	801	1,026	798
Oranges	"	12,374	11,526	12,890
Tangelos (FL)	"	97	106	45
Tangerines	"	420	371	425
Temples (FL)	"	70	59	63
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	8,523.9	8,613.3	
Apricots	Ton	90.0	97.6	95.6
Bananas (HI)	Lb	20,000.0	22,500.0	
Grapes	Ton	7,338.9	6,572.7	
Olives (CA)	"	103.0	118.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	45,900.0	42,600.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,535.0	2,519.0	2,612.4
Pears	Ton	890.0	928.1	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	172.0	181.0	70.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	15.7	16.3	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	1,090,000	1,040,000	1,080,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	19.5	37.7	
Pecans	Lb	172,900	282,100	
Pistachios (CA)	"	303,000	119,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	282.0	326.0	
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.
[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	1,888,280	1,897,190	1,680,270
Corn for Grain [2]	31,863,670	32,766,940	28,789,240	29,688,870
Corn for Silage			2,641,820	
Hay, All [3]			25,633,870	24,924,450
Alfalfa			9,541,780	8,994,640
All Other			16,092,090	15,929,810
Oats	1,861,980	1,707,790	900,030	784,290
Proso Millet	295,420	291,380	250,910	
Rice	1,222,970	1,354,090	1,212,860	1,342,760
Rye	553,620	538,240	137,190	138,810
Sorghum for Grain [2]	3,812,180	3,277,580	3,155,770	2,798,840
Sorghum for Silage			138,810	
Wheat, All [3]	24,969,370	24,228,390	21,383,410	20,520,210
Winter	18,188,790	17,583,780	14,787,780	14,093,330
Durum	1,179,670	1,109,660	1,161,060	1,080,930
Other Spring	5,600,910	5,534,950	5,434,580	5,345,950
Oilseeds				
Canola	437,870	382,840	432,210	371,910
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	240,790	254,550	235,930	246,050
Mustard Seed	44,520	27,720	43,300	26,670
Peanuts	543,900	560,900	530,950	546,740
Rapeseed	530	4,780	490	4,610
Safflower	89,440	57,470	85,790	53,820
Soybeans for Beans	29,705,860	30,274,450	29,267,590	29,807,440
Sunflower	948,590	761,630	889,100	728,850
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	5,455,060	5,644,210	4,857,660	
Upland	5,382,780	5,544,250	4,785,860	
Amer-Pima	72,280	99,960	71,790	
Sugarbeets	552,560	542,490	545,480	530,310
Sugarcane			402,420	392,990
Tobacco			166,390	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	8,540	10,320	6,310	6,720
Dry Edible Beans	569,030	576,360	545,080	536,300
Dry Edible Peas	136,580	194,250	132,940	183,730
Lentils	99,550	121,410	95,910	118,570
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	479,270	505,860	471,710
Winter	5,910	5,750	5,790	5,670
Spring	35,860	29,740	34,280	29,020
Summer	25,780	23,800	23,880	23,110
Fall	448,230	419,990	441,920	413,920
Spearmint Oil			6,390	
Sweet Potatoes	38,770	40,100	37,470	38,970
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]

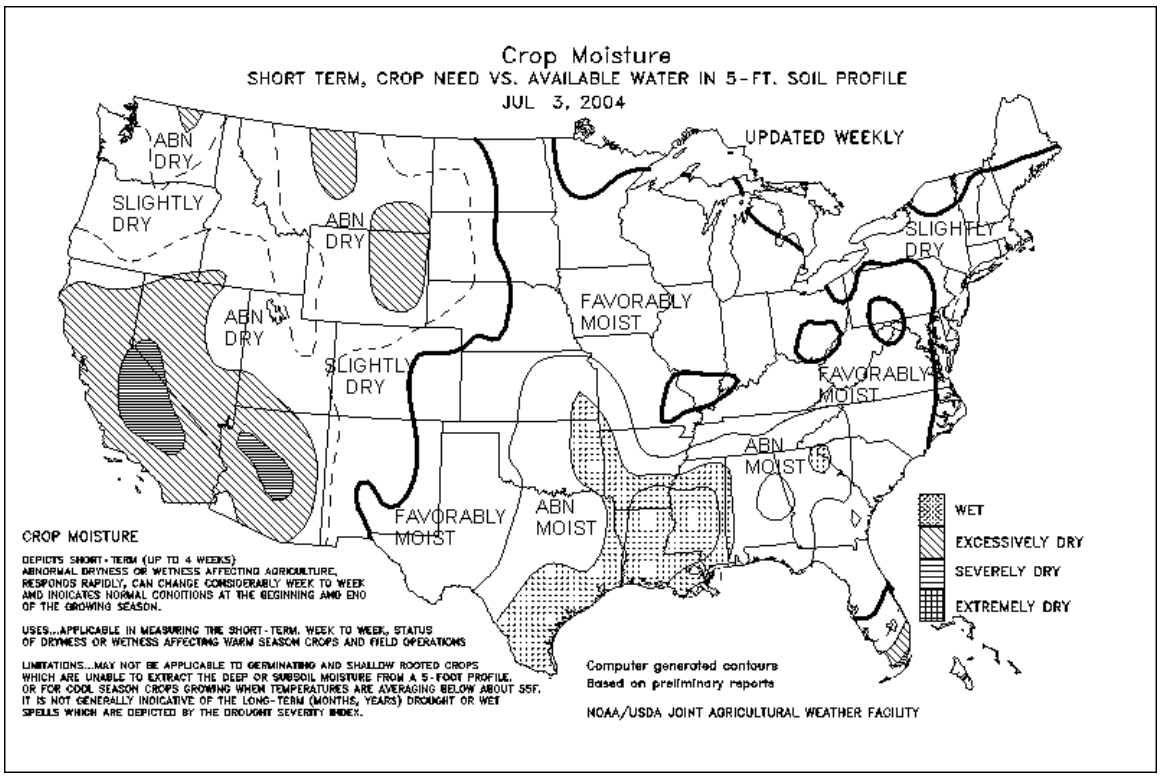
Crop	Yield		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.17	3.41	6,011,080	5,737,080
Corn for Grain	8.92		256,904,560	
Corn for Silage	36.35		96,038,210	
Hay, All [2]	5.56		142,539,590	
Alfalfa	7.25		69,224,550	
All Other	4.56		73,315,040	
Oats	2.33	2.26	2,099,570	1,768,790
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	2.73	63,589,820	56,038,730
Winter	3.14	2.84	46,458,800	39,999,630
Durum	2.27	2.23	2,630,030	2,410,510
Other Spring	2.67	2.55	14,500,980	13,628,590
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	36.62	862,190	846,220
Fall	42.23		18,660,160	
Spearmint Oil	0.13		810	
Sweet Potatoes	19.23		720,800	
Taro (HI) [3]			2,270	

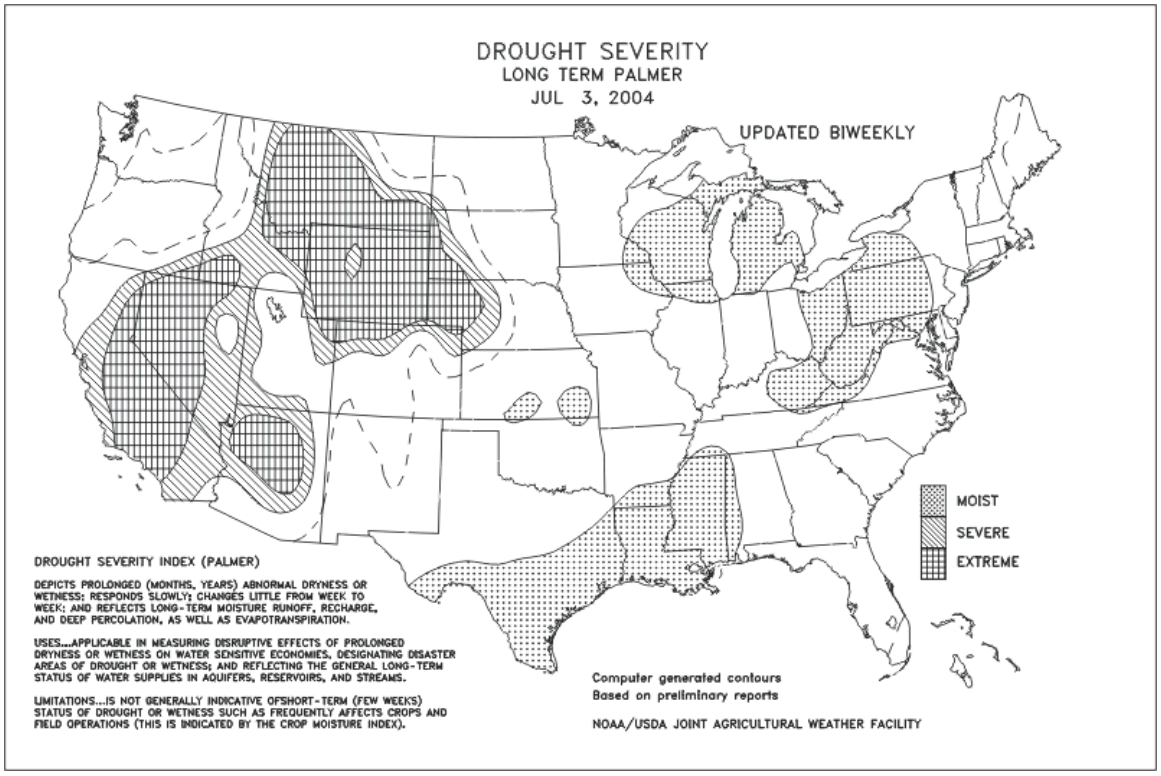
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2004 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

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

Crop	Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Citrus [2]			
Grapefruit	2,199,020	1,871,520	1,948,630
K-Early Citrus (FL) [3]	910		
Lemons	726,650	930,770	723,930
Oranges	11,225,500	10,456,210	11,693,610
Tangelos (FL)	88,000	96,160	40,820
Tangerines	381,020	336,570	385,550
Temples (FL)	63,500	53,520	57,150
Noncitrus			
Apples	3,866,380	3,906,930	
Apricots	81,680	88,520	86,680
Bananas (HI)	9,070	10,210	
Grapes	6,657,740	5,962,680	
Olives (CA)	93,440	107,050	
Papayas (HI)	20,820	19,320	
Peaches	1,149,860	1,142,600	1,184,960
Pears	807,410	841,910	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	156,040	164,200	63,500
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	14,200	14,790	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	494,420	471,740	489,880
Hazelnuts	17,690	34,200	
Pecans	78,430	127,960	
Pistachios (CA)	137,440	53,980	
Walnuts (CA)	255,830	295,740	
Maple Syrup	7,370	6,300	7,530

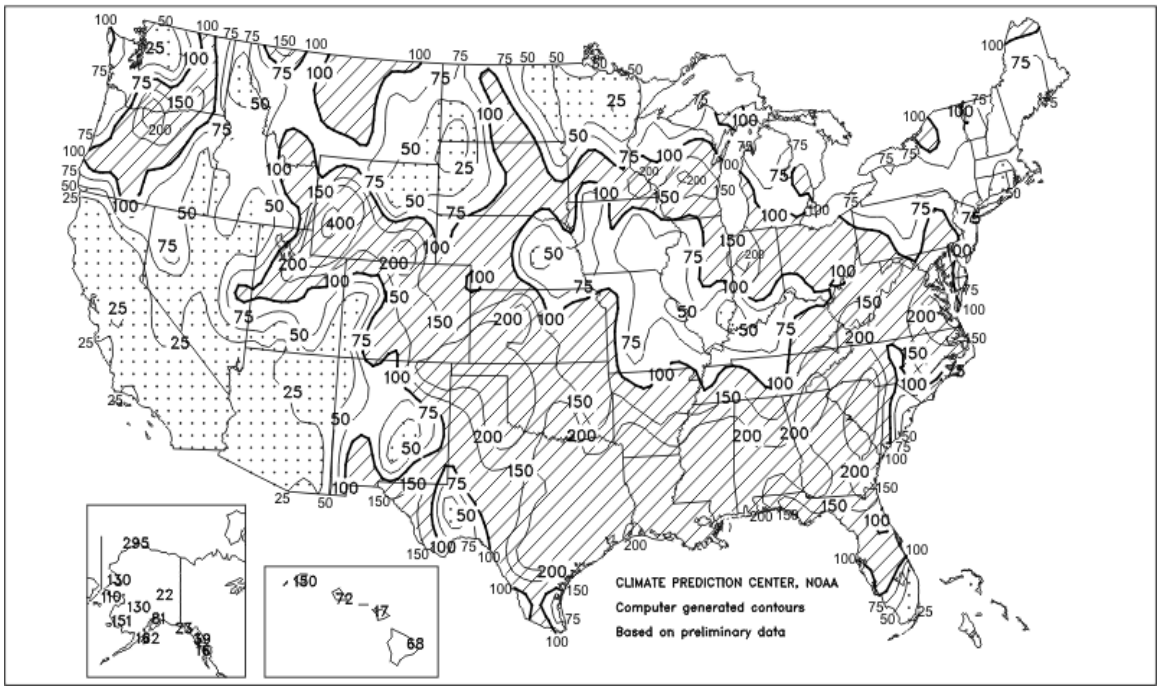
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports.
[2] Production years are 2001-02, 2002-03, and 2003-04.
[3] Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUL 3, 2004
UPDATED WEEKLY
ABN DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN DRY
ABN DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN 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
JUL 3, 2004
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
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

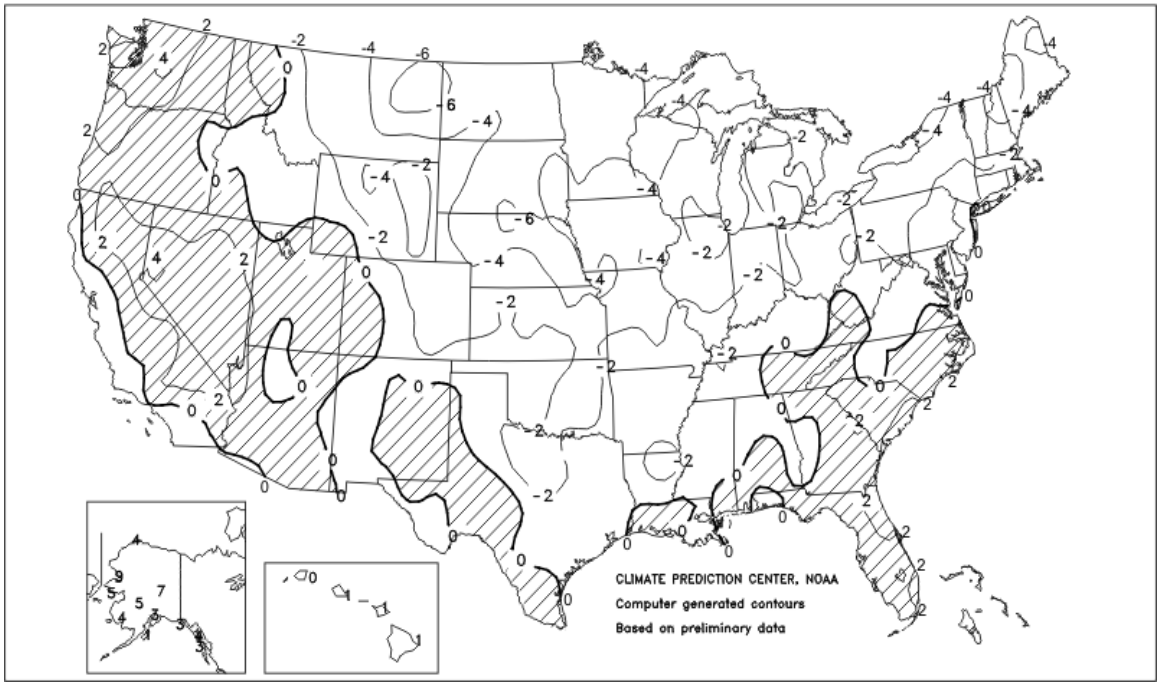
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

June 2004



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

June 2004



June Weather Summary

The frontal boundary that helped to spark May downpours across the Midwest shifted southward in June. As a result, cooler, favorably drier air overspread the Midwest, although below-normal temperatures and lingering wetness across the northern Corn Belt hampered final soybean planting and summer crop emergence and growth. Meanwhile, the South became the new focus for heavy rainfall, especially during the second half of June. Rain eased or eliminated the effects of spring dryness in the Southeast, but left standing water in some fields, caused lowland flooding, and increased concerns about crop quality from southern and eastern Texas to the Delta. Rainfall also increased in coverage and intensity across the southern half of the Plains, slowing final winter wheat harvesting but providing much-needed moisture for the High Plains' pastures and dryland summer crops. Farther north, however, long-term drought remained deeply entrenched from western Nebraska into southeastern Montana, despite occasional showers. Elsewhere on the northern Plains, cool weather slowed the development of winter wheat and spring-sown small grains. Farther west, scattered showers boosted topsoil moisture but provided little relief from a multi-year drought across the central Rockies and Intermountain West. Drought-reduced water supplies also remained a concern elsewhere in the West, although a lack of extreme heat helped to limit demands on irrigation reserves.

Monthly temperatures averaged within 3 degrees F of normal at most locations in the West, ranging from slightly below normal in the central Rockies to somewhat above normal in the Great Basin and Pacific Northwest. East of the Rockies, unusual warmth was confined to the southern Atlantic States, where readings averaged as much as 3 degrees F above normal. In contrast, most locations across the northern half of the Plains and the upper Midwest reported June temperatures ranging from 3 to 6 degrees F below normal.

June Crop Summary

Below-normal temperatures prevailed across the Corn Belt and Great Plains. In the Corn Belt, moderate to heavy precipitation through mid-month limited fieldwork and flooded some fields, but mostly dry conditions in the final week encouraged winter wheat harvest. Rainfall totals were above normal in the central and southern Great Plains, improving crop conditions. After moderate precipitation early in the month, the northern Great Plains remained mostly dry. Heavy rainfall in the Delta flooded fields and severely limited fieldwork. Abundant precipitation in the Southeast eased soil moisture shortages. Precipitation was moderate across the middle Atlantic Coast States, but light in the Northeast. Warm, dry conditions dominated across the Rocky Mountains, Pacific Northwest, and Southwest, though brief periods of scattered showers brought some relief.

The Nation's corn crop was 95 percent emerged by June 6, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of normal. By month's end, 9 percent of the crop had reached the silking stage, 5 points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Silking was most advanced in North Carolina and Tennessee, where 79 and 71 percent of the crop had reached this stage, respectively. In the northern Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains, silking had not begun.

Winter wheat heading continued to progress well, reaching 95 percent complete by mid-month, 3 points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. By the end of the month, harvest had reached 51 percent complete, compared with 39 percent last year and the normal pace of 41 percent. Arkansas and Oklahoma growers neared completion, with 95 and 96 percent of their winter wheat acres harvested, respectively. In the northern-most areas and the eastern Corn Belt, harvest had not begun. Harvest progressed rapidly during the final week of the month further west in the Corn Belt, where Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri producers harvested over one-third of their acreage.

By mid-month, the cotton crop was 95 percent planted, 3 points ahead of last year but the same as the 5-year average. At that time, growers had completed planting in most States and were nearing completion in all other States, except Texas where 89 percent of the crop was in the ground. By June 27, fifty-four percent of the acreage was at or beyond the squaring stage, 12 points ahead of last year but equal to the normal pace. Squaring was most advanced in Arkansas and California, at 85 percent complete. Virginia's crop was just slightly less advanced at 83 percent but was 47 points ahead of the normal pace. Progress was ahead of normal in most States, lagging behind only in Arizona, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas. Meanwhile, 11 percent of the acreage had set bolls, 2 points ahead of last year but 1 point behind normal.

The soybean crop continued to progress ahead of the normal planting and emergence pace. By June 20, ninety-five percent of the crop was planted, 2 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was complete, ahead of the normal pace, in Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, and North Dakota. However, planting lagged well behind normal in Michigan and Wisconsin. By month's end, 95 percent of the crop had emerged, compared with 91 percent last year and 94 percent for the average. Blooming had begun in most States by June 27 and was 7 percent complete, 5 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal.

Ninety-three percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was planted by month's end, 3 points ahead of last year but the same as the 5-year average. Planting was complete in Louisiana and Nebraska and over 90 percent complete in all States, except New Mexico. The most rapid progress during the month was in South Dakota, where planting advanced 56 points between May 30 and June 27. Kansas growers, with 93 percent of their crop planted, were 2 points behind their normal pace, while Texas producers had planted 91 percent of their acreage and were 2 points ahead of normal. Meanwhile, heading was 17 percent complete by month's end, the same as last year but 1 point behind normal. Heading was most advanced in the Delta and Texas, but progressed behind normal in Louisiana and Texas.

The rice crop was 96 percent emerged on June 6, six points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of normal. Emergence was complete in Missouri and at or ahead of the normal pace in all States, except Louisiana. However, heading lagged behind the normal pace as cool, wet weather slowed development in the Delta and along the Gulf Coast. By month's end, 7 percent of the crop had headed, compared with 8 percent last year and 9 percent for the 5-year average. California was the only State where progress was ahead of the normal pace, while in Louisiana and Texas, the crop trailed their normal heading pace by 21 and 15 points, respectively.

Despite rapid planting and emergence, heading of the spring wheat crop lagged behind the normal pace as below-normal temperatures prevailed across the northern Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. At month's end, 26 percent of the crop had headed, 14 points behind last year and 6 points behind normal. Only South Dakota and Washington were ahead of the normal heading pace, at 83 and 89 percent complete, respectively.

Similarly, barley development slowed in June after rapid planting and emergence. By June 27, twenty-five percent of the Nation's barley acreage was headed, compared with 36 percent last year and 29 percent for the 5-year average. Washington's crop advanced 35 points during the final week to finish the month at 85 percent headed, 14 points ahead of normal, while all other States were behind normal.

At month's end, 53 percent of the oat crop was headed, 5 points behind last year and 2 points behind normal. Heading had progressed ahead of the normal pace during most of the month but slowed as cool weather prevailed in the major-producing areas during the final week. In Minnesota, heading ranged from 2 points ahead of normal on June 6 to 21 points behind normal on June 27.

Sunflower planting remained behind the normal pace throughout the month. By June 27, ninety-five percent of the crop was planted, 3 points behind last year and the 5-year average. Despite staying ahead of the normal pace through most of the month, Colorado growers slipped to 3 points behind normal by month's end. In Kansas and the Dakotas, the planting pace was behind normal during the entire month.

The Nation's peanut crop was 96 percent planted on June 6, two points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. However, pegging of the crop advanced behind the normal pace. At month's end, 26 percent of the crop had reached the pegging stage, 4 points ahead of last year but 1 point behind normal. Although most States were ahead of the normal pace, Alabama, Georgia, and Texas, which account for three-fourths of the acreage, were all behind normal.

Oats: Production is forecast at 122 million bushels, 16 percent below last year's 145 million bushels. The forecasted yield is 62.9 bushels per acre, down 2.1 bushels from 2003. Expected area for harvest is 1.94 million acres, down 13 percent from last year.

Crop development lagged behind normal across most of the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. By the end of June, slightly more than one-half of the acreage was headed, 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The crop was most advanced in Iowa and Nebraska, where over 90 percent of the acreage was headed.

Lower yields are forecast in many Corn Belt and Great Plains States. Excessive moisture and lower than normal temperatures in June slowed crop development and adversely affected crop conditions in many areas. Yields are expected to be higher in the Pacific Northwest and most Rocky Mountain States, where adequate moisture and near average temperatures have provided favorable growing conditions.

Barley: Production for 2004 is forecast at 264 million bushels, 5 percent below 2003. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield is forecast at 63.5 bushels per acre, up 4.6 bushels from last year. Area for harvest, at 4.15 million acres, is down 11 percent from 2003.

The largest production declines compared to last year are expected in Minnesota and North Dakota as a result of fewer harvested acres and lower yields. Minnesota and North Dakota yields are down 17 and 3 bushels per acre from last year, respectively. However, yield is expected to increase in most of the Pacific Northwest and Rocky Mountain States, where weather conditions have been mostly favorable. Washington's forecasted yield of 65 bushels per acre is 18 bushels higher than 2003, while Idaho's forecast, at 78 bushels per acre, is up 12 bushels.

Warm, dry conditions early in the season allowed planting to progress well ahead of the normal pace in most States and pushed emergence ahead of normal. However, below-normal temperatures from mid-May through June slowed crop development. As of June 27, the Nation's barley crop was 25 percent headed, 4 percentage points behind normal. Seventy-one percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 79 percent last year.

Winter Wheat: Acres harvested for grain are forecast at 34.8 million, down 5 percent from 2003. Harvest progress, in the 18 major producing States, was 51 percent complete by June 27. This was 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Yield decreases from last month are forecast in many of the major Hard Red Winter producing States. Wet weather in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas temporarily slowed harvest progress. Dry weather in Colorado allowed the crop to develop at a close to average pace, while cool, wet conditions in Montana have hindered crop development.

Yield prospects are mixed this month across the Soft Red Winter States. Yields in the Delta, Southeast, and Atlantic Coast States are above last month's forecast. In the Corn Belt, however, yields are steady to lower than previous projections. Harvest is well underway in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

White Wheat yield forecasts are equal to or higher than those of a month ago. Timely rains have increased yield expectations for the non-irrigated crop in Idaho. Topsoil moisture conditions in Washington remained mostly adequate throughout the month of June.

Durum Wheat: Area for 2004 grain harvest is expected to total 2.67 million acres, down 7 percent from last year. Harvest is nearly complete in California. Top Durum producing counties in Montana have received above normal amounts of precipitation this growing season. Crop development is running slightly behind last year's pace. In North Dakota, as of June 27, only 48 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, well below last year's ratings. Crop development is also behind normal in North Dakota, where only 44 percent of the crop was jointed or beyond.

Other Spring Wheat: Harvested grain area is forecast at 13.2 million acres, down 2 percent from last year. Below normal temperatures have hampered crop development in the northern Great Plains. As of June 27, only 17 percent of the North Dakota crop was headed or beyond, well behind both last year and the 5-year average. In Minnesota and Montana, only 23 and 9 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, respectively. Weather conditions in the Pacific Northwest have been favorable for spring seeded wheat and yield forecasts are up dramatically from last year.

Lentils: Planted acreage of lentils in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Washington is estimated at 300,000 acres, up 22 percent from last year and 33 percent above 2002. Harvested acreage is forecast at 293,000, up 24 percent from last year. Washington growers planted 100,000 acres of lentils, up 8 percent from 2003 and 25 percent above two years ago. This is the highest planted acreage level since 1994. Planting in eastern Washington was completed by mid-May, two weeks ahead of last year. Producers have

experienced a warm and dry growing season. Precipitation to date is 91 percent of normal in the northern production region and 81 percent of normal in the southern production region. Rainfall in late May was well received. Growers plan to harvest all 100,000 acres, up 10 percent from a year ago. Growers in Idaho planted 72,000 acres of lentils, 6 percent above both the 2003 and 2002 seasons. Idaho's lentil crop continues to develop under generally favorable conditions. Stands are mostly full with many reaching the bloom stage. Very few problems have been reported. Idaho growers plan to harvest 70,000 acres, up 6 percent from 2003. Planted acreage in North Dakota is estimated at 90,000 acres, up 64 percent from last year and 70 percent above 2002. This is a record high planted acreage for North Dakota. The majority of the lentil crop in the Northwest region of the State was planted before the excessive snow and rainfall in mid-May. Some farmers were able to finish planting lentils once weather conditions improved. Minimal abandonment was reported with most of the crop in good to excellent condition. North Dakota growers are expected to harvest 88,000 acres, up 63 percent from a year ago. Montana growers planted 38,000 acres this year, up 27 percent from 2003 and 52 percent above two years ago. Montana experienced 80 degree temperatures in April through mid-May with very limited moisture. From mid-May cooler temperatures and precipitation were received throughout the State. Area harvested is forecast at 35,000 acres, up 35 percent from 2003.

Dry Edible Peas: Planted acreage of dry edible peas for 2004 is estimated at 480,000 acres, up 42 percent from last year and 55 percent above 2002. Harvested area is forecast at 454,000 acres, up 38 percent from last year. Area planted in North Dakota, at 280,000 acres, is 75 percent above a year ago. This is a record high for the State. North Dakota growers are expected to harvest 265,000 acres, up 71 percent from last season. The dry edible pea crop in the Northwest region of the State was planted before excessive snow and rainfall in mid-May. However, there was minimal abandonment in the Northwest region. Intended dry pea acres not seeded before the snowfall were not planted because it was too late in the season. The majority of the crop is reported to be in good to excellent condition. Idaho dry edible pea growers planted 57,000 acres in 2004, up 4 percent from last year. Idaho growers plan to harvest 56,000 acres, up 4 percent from the previous season. The dry pea crop continues to develop under generally favorable conditions. Stands are mostly full with many reaching the bloom stage. Oregon growers devoted 3,000 acres to dry edible peas, a decrease of 54 percent from the previous year.

Washington farmers planted dry edible peas on 90,000 acres, up 8 percent from 2003 and their largest acreage since 1999. Dry pea planting was completed in the eastern part of the State by mid-May, two weeks ahead of last year. Washington's dry pea crop has experienced a warm and dry growing season. Season precipitation to date is 91 percent of normal in the northern production region and 81 percent of normal in the southern production region. Rainfall in late May was well received. Growers plan to harvest all 90,000 acres, up 10 percent from last year. Montana dry edible pea growers planted 50,000 acres, up 52 percent from a year ago and 56 percent above 2002. Montana experienced 80 degree temperatures in April through mid-May with very limited moisture. From mid-May cooler temperatures and rain have been received throughout the State.

Austrian Winter Peas: Planted area of Austrian winter peas in Idaho, Montana, and Oregon is estimated at 25,500 acres, up 21 percent from 2003 and 10 percent above the 2002 season. Harvested area is forecast at 16,600 acres, up 6 percent from last year and 28 percent above two years ago. Montana growers planted 10,000 acres, up 5 percent from 2003. They plan to harvest 5,000 acres, down 29 percent from last season. More acreage is expected to be grazed this year than last. Planted area in Idaho totaled 14,000 acres, up 40 percent from 2003. Harvested area is forecast at 11,000 acres, up 38 percent from the 2003 season. Idaho's pea crop continues to develop under generally favorable conditions. Stands are mostly full with many reaching the bloom stage. Austrian winter pea planted acreage in Oregon is estimated at 1,500, down 6 percent from a year ago. Harvested area is forecast at 600 acres, unchanged from the previous year.

Tobacco: U.S. all flue-cured production is forecast at 518 million pounds, up 14 percent from the 2003 crop and 1 percent above 2002. Yield per acre for flue-cured is forecast at 2,244 pounds, up 287 pounds from 2003 and 150 pounds above the 2002 yield. Forecasted yields for all flue-cured tobacco in Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia increased from last year, while yields are expected to decline in Georgia.

North Carolina's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 346 million pounds, up 18 percent from the 2003 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,263 pounds, up 361 pounds from 2003. Most growers in North Carolina had no difficulty getting their crop in the ground. However, most areas needed additional rainfall

after planting. Conditions varied even within counties, depending upon localized rainfall. As of June 27, the crop was rated 78 percent good to excellent.

Flue-cured tobacco production in South Carolina is forecast at 59.4 million pounds, down 6 percent from the 2003 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,200 pounds, up 100 pounds from last year. Growth and development of the crop were nearly on schedule with topping slightly ahead of its normal rate.

Flue-cured tobacco production in Virginia is forecast at 52.9 million pounds, up 74 percent from the 2003 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,300 pounds, up 610 pounds from last year. Transplanting conditions were very good for flue-cured tobacco producers, progressing ahead of schedule despite some localized rain delays. Timely rains and above-normal temperatures allowed the crop to progress up to three weeks ahead of schedule. Topping is in full swing, also ahead of schedule. Harvest should begin in early July.

Georgia's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 49.2 million pounds, down 17 percent from the 2003 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,050 pounds, down 150 pounds from last season. Some areas received too much rain, slowing crop growth and development, limiting fieldwork, and disrupting spraying programs. Other areas reported a crop equal to or better than last year's crop.

Florida's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 10.6 million pounds, down 4 percent from last year's crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,650 pounds, up 150 pounds from the 2003 crop. Harvest began by late June. Wet conditions reduced the effectiveness of pesticides in some areas.

All Potatoes: Potato growers across the United States have planted an estimated 1.18 million acres of potatoes in all four seasons this year, down 7 percent from last year. Area for harvest, forecasted at 1.17 million acres, is also down 7 percent from a year ago. Fall potato planted acreage is down 6 percent from the 2003 crop year.

The summer potato production forecast is down 2 percent from last season. Winter and spring production forecasts, which are being carried forward, are down 13 percent and 22 percent, respectively, from last year.

Fall Potatoes: Area planted to fall potatoes for 2004 is estimated at 1.04 million acres, down 6 percent from last year and 8 percent below 2002. Harvested acres are forecast at 1.02 million, down 6 percent from 2003 and 7 percent below two years ago. This reduction is due in part to low prices and changes in dietary trends.

Western States potato acreage is estimated at 644,100 acres planted this year, down 3 percent from last year and 7 percent below 2002. Weather conditions in the Western States have been generally favorable for potatoes. Idaho growers dropped their acreage 3 percent and Washington producers pulled back 2 percent from a year ago. Colorado growers voluntarily reduced acreage 2 percent this year due to expected shortages in irrigation water supplies. Planted acres in Oregon were dropped 7 percent. This reduction is due in part to the impending closure of a processing plant in the Columbia Basin. Also, lower demand for fresh market potatoes has contributed to reduced plantings in the Klamath Basin. California's fall potato acres are down 8 percent and Nevada's acres decreased 19 percent. Planted acres for Montana and New Mexico are unchanged from 2003.

Central States planted an estimated 295,100 acres of fall potatoes this year, down 12 percent from last year and 13 percent below two years ago. Reduced chipstock contract volumes, due to surpluses in the 2003 crop, have contributed to the reduced acres in the Central States. North Dakota's planted acreage decreased 19 percent and is the lowest planted acres since 1955. Planted acres dropped 18 percent in Ohio, 12 percent in Minnesota, and 11 percent in Indiana from a year ago. Michigan and Wisconsin both decreased 7 percent and Nebraska dropped 6 percent. Wet spring weather slowed planting and early development in most of the Central States. In Minnesota some fields were not planted in the Red River Valley due to wet conditions.

Growers in Eastern States have planted an estimated 98,600 acres of fall potatoes this year, down 7 percent from last year and 5 percent below the 2002 acreage. Maine's planted area is estimated at 63,500 acres, down 4 percent from last year. Planted potato acreage in New York is down 10 percent and Pennsylvania is down 17 percent. Massachusetts and Rhode Island dropped 13 and 17 percent, respectively. Cool wet spring weather delayed planting and has slowed crop progress but crop quality is expected to be good.

Summer Potatoes: Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 18.7 million cwt, a 2 percent decrease from a year ago. Harvest is expected from 57,100 acres, down 3 percent from last year, with an average yield of 327 cwt per acre, up 5 cwt from 2003. Eight of the 12 summer potato States expect smaller crops than they had last year but the potato crops in four States are larger.

Production in Illinois is expected to be down 23 percent from last year, followed by New Jersey and New Mexico, with a decrease of 15 percent each. Virginia's summer potato crop forecast is down 11 percent, while Colorado expects an 8 percent drop from 2003. California and Delaware are each looking for production decreases of 4 percent. Expectations in Missouri are down 3 percent despite an increase in yield of 50 cwt per acre to 315 cwt. If realized, this would be the second highest yield on record. However, harvested acres are down 18 percent, more than offsetting the yield increase. A larger potato crop is expected in Alabama, with a 43 percent increase. Kansas and Maryland growers anticipate 9 percent and 8 percent increases, respectively.

Planting and crop development in most summer potato States progressed normally due to favorable weather conditions. Harvest is underway in most areas. Texas growers anticipate a high quality crop with good yields. Planting of California's Central Valley summer potato crop proceeded normally with the crop in good condition. Colorado summer potatoes continue to develop on schedule and are in mostly good to excellent condition. No water shortages are expected for the remainder of the growing season. Missouri farmers are making normal progress with harvesting in the southeastern counties, while harvest in the northwest is a few weeks away. Virginia's potato crop got off to a good start, with ideal growing conditions. Rainfall has been timely.

Peaches: The July 2004 forecast of U.S. peach production is 2.61 billion pounds, up 4 percent from 2003 and 3 percent above two years ago. Fourteen States forecast increases in production from last year, while 11 States expect declines and 4 States remain unchanged.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 1.15 billion pounds, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 7 percent above 2003. California experienced an adequate number of chilling hours benefitting the Clingstone crop. Overall, bloom is reported to be good on all varieties. Picking began in the Kingsburg area on June 9, ten days earlier than last year's starting date. Harvest gained momentum throughout June in Stanislaus, Yuba, and Sutter counties with Ceres Carson and Loadel the major varieties picked. Quality is reported to be very good.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 780 million pounds, down 2 percent from the June 1 forecast and 6 percent below 2003. The Freestone bloom was late but, with a warm dry spring, the crop matured rapidly. Some middle to late season varieties had problems with incomplete pollination causing the fruit to stop growing too soon. Harvest was approximately 40 percent complete by July 1. Flavor is reported to be excellent.

The South Carolina peach crop is forecast at 140 million pounds, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but up 40 percent from last year. Weather conditions have been favorable for fruit development. Moisture was short in the spring but adequate for bloom. Precipitation was well above normal for the month of June, slowing harvest. North Carolina's peach crop, forecast at 9.00 million pounds, is up 50 percent from last year but 10 percent below two years ago. Growing conditions have been more favorable than last year's conditions when spring frost damage reduced the crop.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 110 million pounds, up 10 percent from the June 1 forecast but unchanged from 2003. Rainfall during June was beneficial in helping improve fruit size. Rainfall totals during the past 30 days ranged mostly from 4 to 6 inches in the major production areas. Soil moisture on June 27, was 65 percent adequate and 28 percent surplus. Rain, along with cloudy and humid conditions, hindered spraying schedules which caused concern about diseases. Harvest progressed slowly during June due to wet conditions. By the end of June, 40 percent of the expected production had been harvested, a few days behind last year's harvest.

In New Jersey, production is forecast at 70.0 million pounds, unchanged from 2003 but 13 percent above 2002. Crop conditions are rated good to excellent. Fruit development is a week ahead of schedule. Production in Pennsylvania is forecast at 54.0 million pounds, down 26 percent from last year and 10 percent

below 2002. Pennsylvania peach producers anticipate harvesting a high quality peach crop. Most growers report having to thin due to a very heavy fruit set. Weather conditions were ideal for pollination. Ample rain since pollination has helped fruit size. Production in New York is forecast at 11.0 million pounds, down 15 percent from 2003 but 10 percent above two years ago. Many growers in the Lake Ontario region reported damage due to cold temperatures in late December and early January. A hard freeze Statewide on January 16 caused tree damage, therefore, decreasing fruit potential. In the spring, hail storms were reported across the Hudson Valley Fruit Region. Production in Connecticut is forecast at 1.30 million pounds, a 13 percent decrease from last year. Cold winter temperatures in January damaged peach trees in some areas. Average date of full bloom was April 30, two days earlier than last year's May 2 date. Production in Massachusetts is forecast at 1.80 million pounds, down 40 percent from 2003. Cold winter conditions and low temperatures stressed trees and caused a light bloom in many areas. Many producers reported zero production for 2004. Average date of full bloom in the State was May 2, three days earlier than last year's May 5 date. Michigan's peach crop is forecast at 43.0 million pounds, down 9 percent from 2003 but three times the size of the weather devastated 2002 crop. Warm temperatures during early spring put development 7 to 9 days ahead of schedule. Rainfall helped soil moisture and kept insect populations to a minimum. Strong winds and isolated hail storms damaged some orchards; however, the impact was sporadic. Frost damage was reported in the southeast, heavily reducing some grower's crops. Peach production in Indiana and Ohio is down 29 percent and 35 percent, respectively, from last year. Production is up 10 percent in Missouri. Peach production in Kentucky is forecast at 1.60 million pounds, down 11 percent from last year. Illinois' production, at 22.0 million pounds, is up 7 percent from 2003.

Production in West Virginia is down 4 percent from 2003, however, production is up 4 percent in Maryland. Both Alabama and Texas more than tripled their production from the previous season. Production is up in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Tennessee and Virginia remain unchanged from last year.

The Washington peach crop is forecast at 40.0 million pounds, up 3 percent from last year but down 13 percent from 2002. Mild spring conditions were favorable, but some growers report reduced output due to winter freeze damage to trees. Production is also up from 2003 in Oregon, Idaho, and Utah. In Colorado, production is forecast at 22.0 million pounds, up 5 percent from the 2003 crop. Water availability and weather conditions have been favorable for the peach crop this season.

California Grapes: California's all grape production is forecast at 5.70 million tons, down 2 percent from last year. Wine type grapes account for 51 percent of California's total production and raisin types account for 36 percent, while the remaining 13 percent are table type grapes.

Wine type grape production is forecast at 2.90 million tons, down less than 1 percent from the 2003 crop. Warm spring temperatures aided early crop development. However, reduced bunch counts are limiting the production outlook.

California's raisin type grape production is forecast at 2.05 million tons, down 5 percent from last year. Spring temperatures were generally favorable for crop development. However, bunch counts are reported to be lower when compared to last year. Thompson Seedless harvest for fresh use was active through early July in the Coachella Valley.

Table type grape production is expected to be 750,000 tons, up 2 percent from last year. Picking was active through early July in the Coachella Valley, with Perlette, Flame Seedless, and Black Beauty Seedless the primary varieties harvested.

Apricots: The final forecast for the 2004 apricot crop is 95,550 tons, down 2 percent from last season's production but 6 percent above 2002. California's 2004 apricot production is forecast at 90,000 tons, equal to the June forecast but 3 percent below last year's production. California's production represents 94 percent of the 2004 U.S. apricot crop. Weather during bloom was excellent with warm temperatures throughout the apricot producing areas of the State. Cool temperatures during harvest contributed to good fruit size. Harvest will be finished by mid-July. Washington's production, at 5,200 tons, is up 6 percent from both last year and 2002. Mild spring weather was favorable to the State's apricot crop. The 2004 Utah crop, at 350 tons, is up 94 percent from 2003 and more than double the production from 2002. Favorable growing conditions in northern Utah contributed to the upturn in this year's production.

Almonds: The 2004 California almond crop is forecast at 1.08 billion pounds, shelled basis, down 2 percent from the previous forecast but up 4 percent from the 2003 crop. The current forecast is based on the objective measurement survey conducted in California almond orchards. 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 2.75 million pounds for June, up 13 percent from last month but 9 percent lower than a year ago. Area in crop totaled 2,000 acres, down 5 percent from last month and 8 percent less than a year ago. Harvested area totaled 1,055 acres, 9 percent less than last month and 33 percent below June 2003. Weather conditions over the major producing areas were favorable during June with mostly sunny skies and periods of light trade wind showers providing good growing conditions.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2003-04 U.S. grapefruit crop is 2.15 million tons, up 1 percent from the previous forecast and 4 percent above last season. Florida's grapefruit forecast, at 40.8 million boxes (1.73 million tons), is unchanged from the previous month but 5 percent above last season's final utilization. The white grapefruit forecast, at 15.9 million boxes (676,000 tons), is unchanged from last month but 2 percent below last season. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 24.9 million boxes (1.06 million tons), is unchanged from last month but 11 percent above last season's final utilization. Florida's grapefruit harvest was complete near July 1 as most of the fresh fruit packinghouses were closing.

The California grapefruit forecast, at 5.40 million boxes (181,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 4 percent less than the previous season's final utilization. Marsh Ruby grapefruit harvest continues in the desert area, while Star Ruby variety grapefruit was harvested in the southern coastal counties. Overall fruit quality and color are good. The July 1 grapefruit forecast for Texas is 5.70 million boxes (228,000 tons), up 6 percent from the April 1 forecast and 1 percent above last season. Arizona's July 1 forecast, at 140,000 boxes (5,000 tons), is up 40 percent from the previous forecast and 8 percent above last season's utilized production.

Tangerines: The 2003-04 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 425,000 tons, up 1 percent from the June 1 forecast and 15 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's tangerine forecast is 690,000 boxes (26,000 tons), up 15 percent from the previous forecast and 60 percent above last season. California's forecast, at 2.40 million boxes (90,000 tons), is unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 4 percent below last season.

Lemons: The 2003-04 U.S. lemon crop is 798,000 tons, down 19 percent from the previous forecast and 22 percent below last season's final utilization. California production is forecast at 18.0 million boxes (684,000 tons), down 22 percent from the previous forecast and 25 percent below the 2002-03 season. A heat wave in April lowered earlier production expectations. Harvest continues in the South Coastal area. Prices are higher in response to strong demand for all sizes. Arizona's 2003-04 lemon forecast, at 3.00 million boxes (114,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast and 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.

Tangelos: Florida's 2003-04 tangelo production forecast is final at 1.00 million boxes (45,000 tons), unchanged from June but 57 percent less than last season's utilized production.

Florida Citrus: Rainfall during June was variable with some areas receiving adequate amounts but others receiving very little. The rains were spread throughout the month with the lower west coast and interior areas receiving most of the precipitation, while the lower interior areas received varying amounts. Many growers and caretakers continue to use irrigation to supplement surface moisture. Temperatures reached into the 90's followed by afternoon storms on many days. Most of the trees in well cared for groves are in good condition.

The summer flush of new growth has appeared on younger trees and in some older groves. New crop fruit is progressing well with good sizes reported. Harvest of Valencia oranges declined through most of June with all but two processing plants closed by the end of the month. Grapefruit harvest was finished by July 1 as most of the fresh fruit packinghouses were closing. Honey Tangerine harvest was over for the year by the beginning of June. Caretakers were active during June mowing, chopping, and disking cover crops that grew vigorously because of the rains. Hedging and topping slowed during the month. Summer fertilizer treatments are currently being applied. Dead trees are being pushed out and burned. New resets are being planted in larger groves with permanent irrigation. Summer herbicides are being applied to control weed growth. Growers are cutting vines out of their trees.

Texas Citrus: Abundant water supply in the Rio Grande Valley led to good fruit size for both oranges and grapefruit. Some problems were reported with Rust Mite and Blackfly.

California Citrus: Citrus groves were irrigated due to the dry weather and warm conditions. Fertilization and weed control treatments continued. The Navel orange season was nearly complete by early June. Picking of Valencia oranges was slow with puff affecting packouts of the larger fruit. Star Ruby grapefruit harvesting was winding down. Lemon harvesting continued in the southern coastal areas.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Fruit growers conducted summer cultural activities that included weed control, fungicide application, cultivation, and irrigation in orchards. Thinning of late season stone fruit varieties continued, as well as summer pruning in a number of harvested orchards. Picking of many fruit crops was active throughout the month. Rich Lady, Brittney Lane, and Country Sweet peaches, Black Amber and Santa Rosa plums, Zee Grand and Honey Blaze nectarines, and Flavorosa pluots were picked and packed. Picking of Clingstone peaches began in the Kingsburg area on June 9, ten days earlier than last year's starting date. Apricot harvesting was complete in Fresno and Tulare counties by the end of June but was still underway in other locations. Sweet cherry harvest was complete in most areas by the second week of June. Fruit development advanced steadily in wine, raisin, and table grape vineyards. Irrigation, cultivation, foliar feeding, cane cutting, and some fungicide treatments were the cultural operations underway in vineyards. Table grapes were harvested in the Coachella Valley. Flame Seedless, Perlette, Black Beauty Seedless, and Thompson Seedless were the primary varieties harvested for the fresh market. Excellent fruit color and good maturity were noted. Fruit were maturing steadily in apple, persimmon, and pomegranate orchards. Thinning of persimmons and pomegranates continued. The Central Valley's strawberry harvest was mostly complete by month's end but a few late season fields continued to produce fruit. Strawberries were harvested in the central coast region. Blackberry, raspberry, blueberry, and boysenberry harvest was ongoing. Olive growers treated their orchards to control the olive fruit fly. Irrigation, cultivation, and weed and pest control treatments were ongoing in many nut orchards. Walnut, pistachio, and almond trees were heavy with nuts. Early codling moth controls were applied in walnut orchards. Nut development continued at a steady pace.

Reliability of July 1 Crop Production Forecast

Wheat Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 26 and July 6 to gather information on expected yield as of July 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 would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and personal interviewers. Approximately 9,500 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange Survey Procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the July 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 75 percent of the U.S. production. In July and August 2003, the number of bearing trees and the number of fruit per tree were determined. In subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted to develop the current forecast of production. Arizona, California, and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis, in October, January, April, and July. California conducts an objective measurement survey in September for navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

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

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

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 1.8 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final

estimate by more than 1.8 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.1 percent. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 23 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 65 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 orange production forecast is 1.1 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 1.1 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.0 percent. Differences between the July 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 94,000 tons, ranging from 1,000 tons to 370,000 tons. The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times. The difference does not imply that the July 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity specialists in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information.

Joe Prusacki, Chief	(202) 720-2127
Field Crops Section	
Greg Thessen, Head	(202) 720-2127
Lance Honig - Wheat, Rye	(202) 720-8068
Darin Jantzi - Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed	(202) 720-9526
Troy Joshua - Cotton, Cotton Ginnings	(202) 720-5944
Dennis Koong - Hay, Oats, Sorghum	(202) 690-3234
Jason Lamprecht - Soybeans, Minor Oilseeds	(202) 720-7369
Mark R. Miller - Peanuts, Rice	(202) 720-7688
Brian Young - Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops	(202) 720-7621
Fruit, Vegetable & Special Crops Section	
Jim Smith, Head	(202) 720-2127
Cathy Scherrer - Dry Beans, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes	(202) 720-4285
Jorge Garcia-Pratts - Citrus, Tropical Fruits	(202) 720-5412
Debbie Flippin - Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mint, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas	(202) 720-3250
Jim Smith - Berries, Grapes, Maple Syrup, Tobacco	(202) 720-2127
Terry O'Connor - Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Plums, Prunes	(202) 720-4288
Kim Ritchie - Hops	(360) 902-1940
Rich Holcomb - Floriculture, Nursery, Nuts	(202)720-4215
Biz Wallingsford - Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries	(202) 720-2157

ACCESS TO REPORTS!!

For your convenience, there are several ways to obtain NASS reports, data products, and services:

INTERNET ACCESS

All NASS reports are available free of charge on the worldwide Internet. For access, connect to the Internet and go to the NASS Home Page at: **www.usda.gov/nass/**. Select "Today's Reports" or Publications and then Reports Calendar or Publications and then Search, by Title or Subject.

E-MAIL SUBSCRIPTION

All NASS reports are available by subscription free of charge direct to your e-mail address. Starting with the NASS Home Page at **www.usda.gov/nass/**, click on **Publications**, then click on the **Subscribe by E-mail** button which takes you to the page describing e-mail delivery of reports. Finally, click on **Go to the Subscription Page** and follow the instructions.

- -

PRINTED REPORTS OR DATA PRODUCTS

CALL OUR TOLL-FREE ORDER DESK: 800-999-6779 (U.S. and Canada)
Other areas, please call 703-605-6220 FAX: 703-605-6900
(Visa, MasterCard, check, or money order acceptable for payment.)

- -

ASSISTANCE

For **assistance** with general agricultural statistics or further information about NASS or its products or services, contact the **Agricultural Statistics Hotline** at **800-727-9540**, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: **nass@nass.usda.gov.**