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

Crop Production

Released August 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.

Corn Production Up 8 Percent from 2003
Soybean Production Up 19 Percent from Last Year
Cotton Production Up 11 Percent from 2003
All Wheat Production Up 3 Percent from July

Corn production is forecast at 10.9 billion bushels, up 8 percent from last year and 22 percent above 2002. Based on conditions as of August 1, yields are expected to average 148.9 bushels per acre, up 6.7 bushels from last year. If realized, both production and yield would be the largest on record. The previous record for both was set last year when production was estimated at 10.1 billion bushels and yield was 142.2 bushels per acre. Yields are higher in most of the Corn Belt and Great Plains States as weather conditions have been favorable during much of the growing season. Farmers expect to harvest 73.4 million acres of corn for grain, virtually unchanged from June but up 3 percent from 2003.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.88 billion bushels, up 19 percent from 2003 and 4 percent from 2002. If realized, this would be the second largest U.S. soybean production on record. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 39.1 bushels per acre, up 5.7 bushels from 2003. Yields are higher than 2003 throughout the Grain Plains and across the Corn Belt, but lower than the record high yields of 2003 in the Southeast. Area for harvest, at 73.7 million acres, is unchanged from June but up 2 percent from 2003 acreage.

All cotton production is forecast at 20.2 million 480-pound bales, up 11 percent from last year's 18.3 million bales. The yield is expected to average 727 pounds per harvested acre, down 3 pounds from 2003. Upland cotton production is forecast at 19.5 million 480-pound bales, 9 percent above 2003. American-Pima production is forecast at 703,000 bales, up 63 percent from last year's output. Producers expect to harvest 13.3 million acres of all cotton, 11 percent above last year. Upland cotton harvested area, at 13.1 million acres, is 1.24 million acres more than a year ago. American-Pima harvested area is expected to total 250,000 acres, 41 percent more than 2003. Arizona and Texas increased American-Pima planted area by 1,000 and 4,000 acres, respectively, resulting in a total U.S. American-Pima planted estimate of 252,000 acres.

All wheat production is placed at 2.12 billion bushels, up 3 percent from the July forecast but down 9 percent from 2003. Based on August 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 42.0 bushels per acre, up 1.4 bushels from last month.

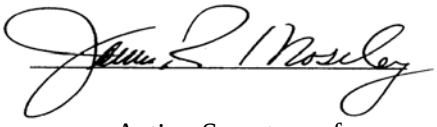
The final **Winter wheat** production forecast is 1.49 billion bushels. This is up 1 percent from last month but 13 percent below 2003. The U.S. yield is forecast at 42.8 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month.

Hard Red Winter, at 853 million bushels, is up 2 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter is down 1 percent from the last forecast, at 380 million bushels. White Winter is up 3 percent from last month and totals 256 million bushels.

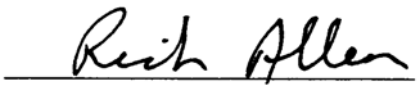
Durum wheat production is forecast at 89.0 million bushels, up less than 1 percent from last month but down 8 percent from 2003. The U.S. yield is forecast at 35.3 bushels per acre, 2.1 bushels more than last month. Planted area is estimated at 2.59 million acres, 150,000 acres less than last month and 11 percent below the 2003 total. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 2.52 million acres, also down 150,000 acres from last month and 12 percent less than last year. Planted area and acres harvested for grain in North Dakota were both reduced by 150,000 acres as farmers were not able to plant all originally intended Durum acres due to persistent wet weather through the middle of June.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 545 million bushels, up 9 percent from last month and 2 percent above 2003. Acreage intended for harvest is unchanged from last month. The U.S. yield is forecast at 41.2 bushels per acre, 3.3 bushels more than on July 1. Of the production total, 502 million is Hard Red Spring wheat, up 9 percent from last month.

This report was approved on August 12, 2004.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
James R. Moseley



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

Contents

Selected Crops: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004

State	Durum Wheat	Amer-Pima Cotton	Upland Cotton	Sugarbeets	Dry Edible Beans
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL			550.0		
AZ	105	*3.0	*230.0		
AR			950.0		
CA	120	220.0	560.0	49.5	*67.0
CO				*35.7	*75.0
CT					
DE					
FL			105.0		
GA			1,330.0		
ID				194.0	80.0
IL					
IN					
IA					
KS			120.0		6.0
KY					
LA			500.0		
ME					
MD					
MA					
MI				165.0	*185.0
MN	2			*485.0	125.0
MS			1,100.0		
MO			400.0		
MT	600			53.4	18.0
NE				*49.8	*115.0
NV					
NH					
NJ					
NM		8.0	60.0		7.0
NY					*24.0
NC			*730.0		
ND	*1,750			262.0	*550.0
OH				1.8	
OK			*210.0		
OR				*12.8	5.0
PA					
RI					
SC			*220.0		
SD	15				10.0
TN			570.0		
TX		*21.0	*5,900.0		*25.5
UT					*5.3
VT					
VA			*82.0		
WA				3.8	*29.0
WV					
WI					5.6
WY				37.0	28.0
US	*2,592	*252.0	*13,617.0	*1,349.8	*1,360.4

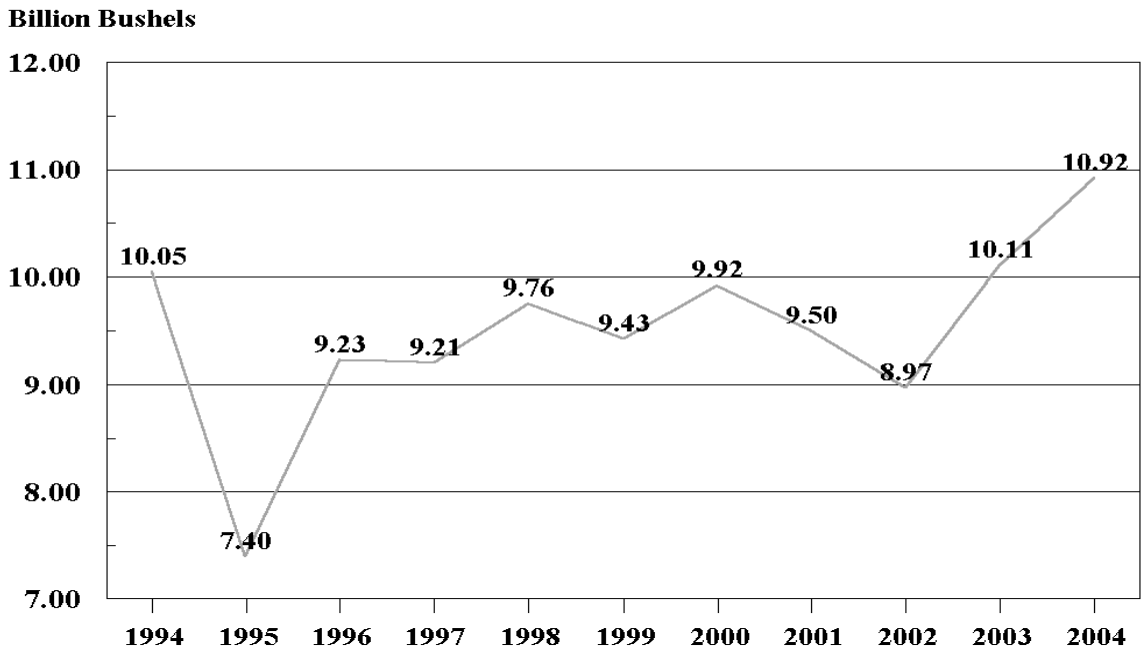
* Updated from the June 2004 "Acreage" report.

Corn for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 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*
AL	190	240	122.0	120.0	15,840	23,180	28,800
AR	350	300	140.0	140.0	34,170	49,000	42,000
CA	170	190	160.0	160.0	25,500	27,200	30,400
CO	890	930	135.0	126.0	108,000	120,150	117,180
DE	162	155	123.0	126.0	14,028	19,926	19,530
GA	285	280	129.0	125.0	31,900	36,765	35,000
IL	11,050	11,550	164.0	168.0	1,471,500	1,812,200	1,940,400
IN	5,390	5,300	146.0	156.0	631,620	786,940	826,800
IA	12,000	12,200	157.0	162.0	1,931,550	1,884,000	1,976,400
KS	2,500	2,900	120.0	145.0	301,600	300,000	420,500
KY	1,080	1,140	137.0	142.0	111,280	147,960	161,880
LA	500	445	134.0	125.0	65,340	67,000	55,625
MD	410	440	123.0	141.0	31,450	50,430	62,040
MI	2,090	1,950	126.0	124.0	234,000	263,340	241,800
MN	6,650	7,100	146.0	151.0	1,051,900	970,900	1,072,100
MS	530	450	135.0	140.0	63,600	71,550	63,000
MO	2,800	2,900	108.0	144.0	283,500	302,400	417,600
NE	7,700	7,900	146.0	155.0	940,800	1,124,200	1,224,500
NJ	61	72	113.0	120.0	4,270	6,893	8,640
NM	48	49	180.0	180.0	8,575	8,640	8,820
NY	440	450	121.0	116.0	44,620	53,240	52,200
NC	680	760	106.0	110.0	56,440	72,080	83,600
ND	1,170	1,600	112.0	110.0	113,430	131,040	176,000
OH	3,070	3,000	156.0	154.0	264,330	478,920	462,000
OK	190	175	125.0	150.0	24,700	23,750	26,250
PA	890	900	115.0	123.0	57,120	102,350	110,700
SC	215	265	105.0	94.0	12,220	22,575	24,910
SD	3,850	3,950	111.0	118.0	308,750	427,350	466,100
TN	630	630	131.0	138.0	65,270	82,530	86,940
TX	1,650	1,600	118.0	130.0	202,270	194,700	208,000
VA	330	330	115.0	137.0	22,100	37,950	45,210
WA	70	100	195.0	195.0	13,300	13,650	19,500
WI	2,850	2,850	129.0	130.0	391,500	367,650	370,500
Oth Sts [1]	248	276	134.8	138.3	30,314	33,428	38,174
US	71,139	73,377	142.2	148.9	8,966,787	10,113,887	10,923,099

[1] Other States include AZ, FL, ID, MT, OR, UT, WV, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2004 Summary".

U.S. Corn Production



Sorghum for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 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*
AR	210	90	82.0	80.0	17,710	17,220	7,200
CO	160	200	27.0	40.0	1,800	4,320	8,000
IL	105	95	82.0	93.0	6,308	8,610	8,835
KS	2,900	2,800	45.0	72.0	135,000	130,500	201,600
LA	165	95	85.0	70.0	13,365	14,025	6,650
MO	210	150	77.0	100.0	16,150	16,170	15,000
NE	500	420	62.0	85.0	16,000	31,000	35,700
NM	62	90	27.0	35.0	2,450	1,674	3,150
OK	250	270	37.0	46.0	13,500	9,250	12,420
SD	150	160	45.0	56.0	3,060	6,750	8,960
TX	2,850	2,400	54.0	61.0	122,400	153,900	146,400
Oth Sts [1]	236	146	75.5	74.4	12,970	17,818	10,867
US	7,798	6,916	52.7	67.2	360,713	411,237	464,782

[1] Other States include AL, AZ, CA, DE, GA, KY, MD, MS, NC, PA, SC, TN, and VA. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2004 Summary".

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
CA	35	30	80.0	75.0	80.0	2,800	2,400
ID	25	20	65.0	73.0	76.0	1,625	1,520
IL	50	35	89.0	79.0	79.0	4,450	2,765
IA	130	130	83.0	80.0	77.0	10,790	10,010
KS	70	60	65.0	48.0	43.0	4,550	2,580
MI	75	60	70.0	64.0	67.0	5,250	4,020
MN	265	200	71.0	61.0	71.0	18,815	14,200
MT	45	45	44.0	48.0	51.0	1,980	2,295
NE	90	50	73.0	73.0	77.0	6,570	3,850
NY	70	55	63.0	72.0	68.0	4,410	3,740
ND	360	280	59.0	53.0	63.0	21,240	17,640
OH	60	45	66.0	68.0	70.0	3,960	3,150
OR	20	30	75.0	85.0	90.0	1,500	2,700
PA	110	115	59.0	65.0	59.0	6,490	6,785
SD	230	200	68.0	72.0	80.0	15,640	16,000
TX	140	150	45.0	49.0	46.0	6,300	6,900
WI	230	230	67.0	60.0	64.0	15,410	14,720
Oth Sts [1]	219	203	58.8	63.2	62.4	12,869	12,675
US	2,224	1,938	65.0	62.9	66.0	144,649	127,950

[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, 2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	30	30	118.0	120.0	120.0	3,540	3,600
CA	58	80	64.0	63.0	63.0	3,712	5,040
CO	82	76	109.0	115.0	110.0	8,938	8,360
DE	21	24	59.0	81.0	84.0	1,239	2,016
ID	720	740	66.0	78.0	84.0	47,520	62,160
MD	38	34	57.0	75.0	75.0	2,166	2,550
MN	170	90	75.0	58.0	65.0	12,750	5,850
MT	810	780	39.0	51.0	51.0	31,590	39,780
ND	1,980	1,580	60.0	57.0	60.0	118,800	94,800
OR	60	62	64.0	74.0	74.0	3,840	4,588
PA	65	60	61.0	60.0	60.0	3,965	3,600
SD	55	50	53.0	59.0	61.0	2,915	3,050
UT	35	40	80.0	78.0	78.0	2,800	3,120
VA	45	40	62.0	70.0	70.0	2,790	2,800
WA	310	280	47.0	65.0	65.0	14,570	18,200
WY	75	70	95.0	93.0	89.0	7,125	6,230
Oth Sts [1]	134	116	58.4	61.0	61.0	7,827	7,080
US	4,688	4,152	58.9	63.5	65.7	276,087	272,824

[1] Other States include KS, KY, ME, MI, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, and WI. Individual State level 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 August 1, 2004

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	570	620	50.0	52.0	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	27.0	27.0	77,000	47,250
DE	47	44	41.0	61.0	58.0	1,927	2,552
GA	230	200	46.0	46.0	46.0	10,580	9,200
ID	720	680	80.0	85.0	87.0	57,600	59,160
IL	810	970	65.0	58.0	59.0	52,650	57,230
IN	430	440	69.0	65.0	62.0	29,670	27,280
KS	10,000	8,700	48.0	36.0	36.0	480,000	313,200
KY	330	370	62.0	55.0	55.0	20,460	20,350
MD	145	145	37.0	61.0	59.0	5,365	8,555
MI	660	610	68.0	64.0	64.0	44,880	39,040
MS	125	155	49.0	53.0	53.0	6,125	8,215
MO	870	940	61.0	50.0	50.0	53,070	47,000
MT	1,720	1,550	37.0	38.0	40.0	63,640	62,000
NE	1,820	1,800	46.0	32.0	32.0	83,720	57,600
NY	120	95	53.0	52.0	52.0	6,360	4,940
NC	410	440	36.0	48.0	48.0	14,760	21,120
OH	1,000	880	68.0	64.0	62.0	68,000	54,560
OK	4,600	4,600	39.0	36.0	36.0	179,400	165,600
OR	940	850	51.0	59.0	61.0	47,940	51,850
PA	165	135	43.0	50.0	50.0	7,095	6,750
SC	185	180	39.0	47.0	47.0	7,215	8,460
SD	1,380	1,250	43.0	35.0	42.0	59,340	52,500
TN	270	280	50.0	48.0	48.0	13,500	13,440
TX	3,450	3,700	28.0	31.0	31.0	96,600	114,700
VA	160	190	46.0	61.0	60.0	7,360	11,400
WA	1,800	1,700	65.0	66.0	69.0	117,000	117,300
WY	145	135	27.0	22.0	26.0	3,915	3,510
Oth Sts [1]	869	1,116	47.0	43.1	44.7	40,827	49,906
US	36,541	34,825	46.7	42.2	42.8	1,707,069	1,489,408

[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 August 1, 2004

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	115	105	100.0	105.0	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	29.0	14,490	17,110
ND	1,980	1,700	29.5	28.0	30.0	58,410	51,000
Oth Sts [1]	29	16	25.4	29.1	29.1	737	466
US	2,869	2,521	33.7	33.2	35.3	96,637	88,951

[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, 2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
ID	450	470	66.0	75.0	77.0	29,700	36,190
MN	1,800	1,570	58.0	47.0	51.0	104,400	80,070
MT	2,700	2,700	22.0	27.0	29.0	59,400	78,300
ND	6,400	6,200	39.5	36.0	40.0	252,800	248,000
OR	140	175	40.0	50.0	52.0	5,600	9,100
SD	1,340	1,500	42.0	38.0	42.0	56,280	63,000
WA	545	555	41.0	50.0	50.0	22,345	27,750
Oth Sts [1]	54	40	42.5	53.1	53.1	2,295	2,125
US	13,429	13,210	39.7	37.9	41.2	532,820	544,535

[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 August 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	853,081	380,231	256,096	502,490	42,045	88,951	2,122,894

[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	32.1
	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	51.0
	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	41.4
	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	51.8
	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	40.4
	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	43.2
	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	52.1
	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	40.5
	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	31.7
	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	36.7
	Final	40.1	36.8	37.8	36.6	

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

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production [1]		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
AR	1,455	1,530	6,590	6,650	96,752	95,860	101,745
CA	507	613	7,620	7,900	42,989	38,624	48,427
LA	450	545	5,870	5,600	29,400	26,397	30,520
MS	234	233	6,800	6,700	16,192	15,912	15,611
MO	171	185	6,130	6,250	11,011	10,484	11,563
TX	180	212	6,600	6,500	14,616	11,880	13,780
US	2,997	3,318	6,645	6,680	210,960	199,157	221,646

[1] Sweet rice production included in 2003 and 2004 but not in previous years.

Rice: Production by Class, United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004

Year	Long Grain	Medium Grain	Short Grain [1]	All
	1,000 Cwt	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
2002	157,243	52,201	1,516	210,960
2003 [2]	149,011	47,440	2,706	199,157
2004 [2]	160,898	57,911	2,837	221,646

[1] Sweet rice production included with short grain in 2003 and 2004 but not in previous years.
[2] The 2004 rice production by class estimates are based on class harvested acreage estimates and the 5-year average class yield compared to the all rice yield.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AZ	235	240	8.50	8.00	1,863	1,998	1,920
CA	1,090	1,050	7.00	7.20	8,004	7,630	7,560
CO	800	730	3.20	3.50	2,262	2,560	2,555
ID	1,200	1,180	3.70	3.70	4,680	4,440	4,366
IL	425	400	4.10	4.20	1,620	1,743	1,680
IN	350	350	3.80	3.80	990	1,330	1,330
IA	1,330	1,300	3.70	4.20	4,875	4,921	5,460
KS	1,000	900	3.40	4.60	3,515	3,400	4,140
KY	250	260	3.50	4.40	928	875	1,144
MI	850	850	3.20	3.90	3,045	2,720	3,315
MN	1,375	1,325	3.00	3.70	4,620	4,125	4,903
MO	450	420	2.95	3.40	1,200	1,328	1,428
MT	1,600	1,600	2.10	2.00	3,000	3,360	3,200
NE	1,450	1,250	3.60	3.80	4,050	5,220	4,750
NV	265	275	4.40	4.50	1,183	1,166	1,238
NM	230	240	4.90	5.30	1,272	1,127	1,272
NY	600	500	2.80	2.90	1,525	1,680	1,450
ND	1,600	1,300	1.65	1.50	1,885	2,640	1,950
OH	580	500	3.40	3.20	1,860	1,972	1,600
OK	310	340	3.20	3.80	1,225	992	1,292
OR	490	450	4.60	4.40	2,129	2,254	1,980
PA	550	520	3.00	2.60	1,768	1,650	1,352
SD	2,700	2,600	1.90	2.10	3,375	5,130	5,460
TX	140	150	4.70	5.10	690	658	765
UT	545	550	4.00	3.90	2,034	2,180	2,145
VA	130	120	3.50	3.50	350	455	420
WA	510	480	5.30	5.30	2,499	2,703	2,544
WI	1,600	1,600	2.30	2.60	4,620	3,680	4,160
WY	650	490	2.40	2.30	1,150	1,560	1,127
Oth Sts [1]	273	256	2.97	2.96	797	810	758
US	23,578	22,226	3.24	3.48	73,014	76,307	77,264

[1] Other States include AR, CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NC, RI, TN, VT, and WV. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2004 Summary".

All Other Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AL	780	850	2.60	2.60	1,815	2,028	2,210
AR	1,320	1,460	2.20	2.20	3,243	2,904	3,212
CA	480	490	3.50	3.20	1,770	1,680	1,568
CO	700	730	1.50	1.90	715	1,050	1,387
GA	600	580	3.00	2.60	1,560	1,800	1,508
ID	300	300	1.70	1.80	608	510	540
IL	350	350	2.80	2.50	683	980	875
IN	300	290	2.60	2.80	630	780	812
IA	270	300	2.20	2.50	770	594	750
KS	2,250	2,200	1.60	1.90	3,450	3,600	4,180
KY	2,200	2,000	2.50	2.60	4,200	5,500	5,200
LA	380	360	2.90	2.30	1,050	1,102	828
MI	200	250	2.00	2.20	506	400	550
MN	700	650	1.60	1.80	1,190	1,120	1,170
MS	750	720	2.50	2.60	1,875	1,875	1,872
MO	3,800	3,900	1.80	2.20	7,123	6,840	8,580
MT	850	950	1.50	1.60	1,540	1,275	1,520
NE	1,700	1,550	1.40	1.50	1,700	2,380	2,325
NY	1,250	1,150	1.60	1.50	2,090	2,000	1,725
NC	760	700	2.60	2.20	1,314	1,976	1,540
ND	1,350	1,300	1.45	1.40	2,035	1,958	1,820
OH	770	720	2.60	2.20	1,540	2,002	1,584
OK	2,500	2,500	1.60	1.90	4,760	4,000	4,750
OR	625	655	2.20	2.50	1,364	1,375	1,638
PA	1,100	1,200	2.20	2.30	1,680	2,420	2,760
SD	1,600	1,500	1.30	1.20	1,440	2,080	1,800
TN	2,000	1,950	2.30	2.50	4,095	4,600	4,875
TX	5,100	4,800	2.30	2.50	12,720	11,730	12,000
VA	1,150	1,250	2.60	2.60	2,125	2,990	3,250
WA	300	310	3.00	3.00	837	900	930
WV	500	520	1.90	1.90	936	950	988
WI	500	500	1.40	1.60	720	700	800
WY	550	500	1.40	1.50	450	770	750
Oth Sts [1]	1,779	1,878	2.22	2.24	3,919	3,947	4,202
US	39,764	39,363	2.03	2.15	76,453	80,816	84,499

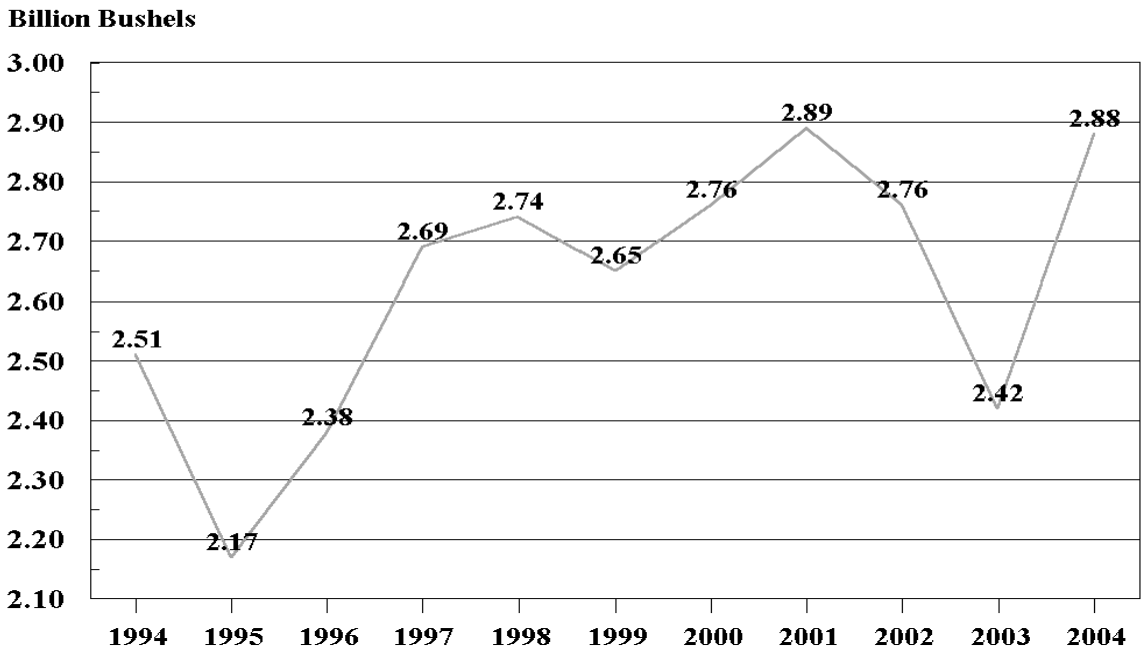
[1] Other States include AZ, CT, DE, FL, ME, MD, MA, NV, NH, NJ, NM, RI, SC, UT, and VT. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2004 Summary".

Soybeans for Beans: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 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*
AL	160	195	36.0	33.0	3,720	5,760	6,435
AR	2,890	3,050	38.0	36.0	96,480	109,820	109,800
DE	178	207	36.0	38.0	4,625	6,408	7,866
GA	180	240	33.0	29.0	3,220	5,940	6,960
IL	10,250	9,850	36.5	44.0	453,650	374,125	433,400
IN	5,350	5,430	38.0	45.0	239,455	203,300	244,350
IA	10,550	10,350	32.0	42.0	499,200	337,600	434,700
KS	2,480	2,550	23.0	34.0	58,420	57,040	86,700
KY	1,240	1,270	43.0	41.0	42,570	53,320	52,070
LA	740	950	34.0	30.0	21,120	25,160	28,500
MD	430	490	37.0	38.0	10,810	15,910	18,620
MI	1,990	1,990	27.0	33.0	78,540	53,730	65,670
MN	7,400	7,300	31.0	40.0	308,850	229,400	292,000
MS	1,430	1,630	39.0	34.0	43,840	55,770	55,420
MO	4,940	4,940	29.0	36.0	170,000	143,260	177,840
NE	4,490	4,700	40.0	46.0	176,330	179,600	216,200
NJ	88	96	34.0	36.0	2,328	2,992	3,456
NY	138	168	35.0	36.0	4,608	4,830	6,048
NC	1,400	1,400	30.0	30.0	30,960	42,000	42,000
ND	3,030	3,630	29.0	31.0	86,790	87,870	112,530
OH	4,280	4,420	38.0	40.0	151,040	162,640	176,800
OK	245	290	26.0	27.0	6,760	6,370	7,830
PA	375	395	41.0	42.0	10,140	15,375	16,590
SC	420	450	28.0	25.0	7,055	11,760	11,250
SD	4,190	4,140	27.0	33.0	126,790	113,130	136,620
TN	1,120	1,140	41.0	37.0	34,720	45,920	42,180
TX	180	225	28.0	31.0	5,740	5,040	6,975
VA	480	490	34.0	36.0	10,580	16,320	17,640
WI	1,650	1,640	28.0	36.0	66,880	46,200	59,040
Oth Sts [1]	27	29	36.1	39.2	926	975	1,137
US	72,321	73,655	33.4	39.1	2,756,147	2,417,565	2,876,627

[1] Other States include FL and WV. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2004 Summary".

U.S. Soybean Production



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

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
AL	185	195	2,750	2,900	379,800	508,750	565,500
FL	115	120	3,000	3,100	197,800	345,000	372,000
GA	540	575	3,450	3,300	1,313,000	1,863,000	1,897,500
NM	17	16	2,700	3,000	54,000	45,900	48,000
NC	100	105	3,200	3,200	210,000	320,000	336,000
OK	35	28	2,800	3,000	159,600	98,000	84,000
SC	17	28	3,400	3,100	19,140	57,800	86,800
TX	270	250	3,000	3,300	868,000	810,000	825,000
VA	33	34	2,900	3,100	119,700	95,700	105,400
US	1,312	1,351	3,159	3,198	3,321,040	4,144,150	4,320,200

Cotton: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type, State, and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004

Type and State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production [1]		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Bales [2]*	*1,000 Bales [2]*	*1,000 Bales [2]*
Upland							
AL	510.0	545.0	772	749	570.0	820.0	850.0
AZ	213.0	228.0	1,239	1,284	613.0	550.0	610.0
AR	945.0	930.0	916	877	1,669.0	1,804.0	1,700.0
CA	545.0	557.0	1,317	1,422	1,460.0	1,495.0	1,650.0
FL	92.0	103.0	610	597	96.0	117.0	128.0
GA	1,290.0	1,300.0	785	738	1,578.0	2,110.0	2,000.0
KS	80.0	100.0	537	768	76.3	89.5	160.0
LA	510.0	490.0	967	637	739.0	1,027.0	650.0
MS	1,090.0	1,080.0	934	800	1,935.0	2,120.0	1,800.0
MO	390.0	390.0	862	849	610.0	700.0	690.0
NM	38.0	60.0	884	960	85.0	70.0	120.0
NC	770.0	725.0	646	728	806.0	1,037.0	1,100.0
OK	170.0	195.0	616	645	209.0	218.0	262.0
SC	218.0	218.0	718	731	131.0	326.0	332.0
TN	530.0	565.0	806	833	818.0	890.0	980.0
TX	4,350.0	5,500.0	478	550	5,040.0	4,330.0	6,300.0
VA	85.0	81.0	674	877	95.0	119.4	148.0
US	11,826.0	13,067.0	723	716	16,530.3	17,822.9	19,480.0
Amer-Pima							
AZ	2.4	3.0	920	960	17.3	4.6	6.0
CA	149.0	219.0	1,194	1,403	603.3	370.5	640.0
NM	6.0	8.0	1,056	840	15.4	13.2	14.0
TX	20.0	20.0	1,056	1,032	42.3	44.0	43.0
US	177.4	250.0	1,170	1,350	678.3	432.3	703.0
All							
AL	510.0	545.0	772	749	570.0	820.0	850.0
AZ	215.4	231.0	1,236	1,280	630.3	554.6	616.0
AR	945.0	930.0	916	877	1,669.0	1,804.0	1,700.0
CA	694.0	776.0	1,290	1,416	2,063.3	1,865.5	2,290.0
FL	92.0	103.0	610	597	96.0	117.0	128.0
GA	1,290.0	1,300.0	785	738	1,578.0	2,110.0	2,000.0
KS	80.0	100.0	537	768	76.3	89.5	160.0
LA	510.0	490.0	967	637	739.0	1,027.0	650.0
MS	1,090.0	1,080.0	934	800	1,935.0	2,120.0	1,800.0
MO	390.0	390.0	862	849	610.0	700.0	690.0
NM	44.0	68.0	908	946	100.4	83.2	134.0
NC	770.0	725.0	646	728	806.0	1,037.0	1,100.0
OK	170.0	195.0	616	645	209.0	218.0	262.0
SC	218.0	218.0	718	731	131.0	326.0	332.0
TN	530.0	565.0	806	833	818.0	890.0	980.0
TX	4,370.0	5,520.0	480	552	5,082.3	4,374.0	6,343.0
VA	85.0	81.0	674	877	95.0	119.4	148.0
US	12,003.4	13,317.0	730	727	17,208.6	18,255.2	20,183.0

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] 480-lb net weight bales.

Cottonseed: Production, United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004

State	Production		
	2002	2003	2004 [1]
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
US	6,183.9	6,664.6	7,360.0

[1] Based on a 3-year average lint-seed ratio.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield [2]		Production [2]		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
CA	75.0	65.0	1,870	2,000	1,762	1,403	1,300
CO	73.0	67.0	1,600	1,750	1,519	1,168	1,173
ID	73.0	78.0	2,050	2,150	1,907	1,497	1,677
KS	11.0	5.5	2,100	1,900	280	231	105
MI	165.0	175.0	1,500	1,700	4,903	2,475	2,975
MN	110.0	120.0	1,700	1,600	2,666	1,870	1,920
MT	12.8	17.0	1,820	2,000	367	233	340
NE	148.0	110.0	2,130	1,750	3,465	3,151	1,925
NM	10.0	7.0	1,860	2,000	153	186	140
NY	24.0	23.5	1,860	1,500	333	446	353
ND	520.0	530.0	1,500	1,450	10,626	7,800	7,685
OR	6.0	4.0	1,650	1,700	146	99	68
SD	7.5	10.0	1,770	1,800	261	133	180
TX	44.0	22.4	1,170	850	315	513	190
UT	5.2	5.2	310	500	5	16	26
WA	27.5	29.0	1,910	1,900	830	525	551
WI	5.9	5.5	2,100	2,200	150	124	121
WY	29.0	27.0	2,220	2,200	624	645	594
US	1,346.9	1,301.1	1,672	1,639	30,312	22,515	21,323

[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.
[2] Clean Basis.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by Commercial Class, State, and United States, 2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004 [1]

Class and State	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
Large Lima - CA	19.6	15.2
Baby Lima - CA	14.5	13.6
Navy		
ID	3.1	4.4
MI	40.0	53.5
MN	36.0	44.0
NE	1.0	2.0
ND	75.0	85.0
OR	0.5	0.7
SD	1.6	1.9
WY	1.0	0.5
Total	158.2	192.0
Great Northern		
ID	3.5	2.5
MI	8.0	1.0
MN	1.3	0.4
NE	84.2	44.0
ND	8.0	2.5
WA	0.9	
WY	3.5	1.0
Total	109.4	51.4
Small White		
ID	1.9	2.1
OR	0.5	
WA	0.3	0.5
Total	2.7	2.6
Pinto		
CA	0.5	0.2
CO	68.0	67.0
ID	29.0	26.5
KS	12.0	5.5
MI	11.0	6.5
MN	21.0	19.5
MT	9.7	15.0
NE	50.0	55.0
NM	10.0	7.0
ND	410.0	400.0
OR	1.7	0.5
SD	1.9	2.3
TX	1.0	0.5
UT	5.6	5.3
WA	7.0	6.5
WY	24.5	25.5
Total	662.9	642.8
Light Red Kidney		
CA	5.0	4.7
CO	8.0	5.0
ID	1.0	1.8
MI	16.0	15.0
MN	10.0	8.0
NE	14.0	9.0
NY	14.1	12.3
WA		
Total	68.1	55.8
Dark Red Kidney		
CA	0.9	1.3
ID	0.9	1.6
MI	9.0	6.5
MN	27.0	32.0
NY	1.1	1.7
ND	5.0	5.0
WI	6.0	5.6
Total	49.9	53.7
Pink		
CA	0.9	0.5
ID	10.6	10.7
MN	8.5	6.5
ND	8.5	7.0
WA	4.3	5.0
Total	32.8	29.7
Small Red		
ID	9.0	8.0
MI	19.0	16.0
MN	1.5	1.6
WA	3.7	3.5
Total	33.2	29.1
Cranberry		
CA	1.5	2.2
ID	1.9	1.9
MI	12.0	9.0
Total	15.4	13.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by Commercial Class, State, and United States, 2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004 [1] (continued)

Class and State	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
Black		
CA	0.4	1.0
ID	1.3	3.1
MI	45.0	73.0
MN	4.9	8.0
NE	1.0	2.6
NY	8.2	9.0
ND	22.0	41.0
WA	1.5	3.0
Total	84.3	140.7
Blackeye		
CA	16.5	10.3
TX	34.0	15.7
Total	50.5	26.0
Small Chickpeas (Garbanzo, Smaller than 20/64 in.)		
CA		
ID	1.6	3.0
MT	2.1	0.6
NE		
ND	1.0	1.0
OR		
SD	1.0	1.8
WA	0.3	0.2
Total	6.0	6.6
Large Chickpeas (Garbanzo, Larger than 20/64 in.)		
CA	9.7	7.0
ID	9.4	12.0
MT	1.1	2.0
NE	2.2	0.8
ND	4.0	2.5
OR	2.4	1.1
SD	0.8	1.8
WA	7.9	7.8
Total	37.5	35.0
Chickpeas, All (Garbanzo)		
CA	9.7	7.0
ID	11.0	15.0
MT	3.2	2.6
NE	2.2	0.8
ND	5.0	3.5
OR	2.4	1.1
SD	1.8	3.6
WA	8.2	8.0
Total	43.5	41.6
Other		
CA	7.5	11.0
CO	4.0	3.0
ID	1.8	2.4
KS		0.5
MI	10.0	4.5
MN	4.8	5.0
MT	0.1	0.4
NE	2.6	1.6
NY	1.6	1.0
ND	6.5	6.0
OR	1.9	2.7
SD	2.7	2.2
TX	15.0	9.3
WA	1.6	2.5
WY	1.0	1.0
Total	61.1	53.1
US	1,406.1	1,360.4

[1] Missing data are included in the "Other" class to avoid disclosure of individual operations or no data were reported.

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
CT	2,180	2,300	1,361	1,740	3,315	2,966	4,001
FL	4,400	4,000	2,500	2,650	11,960	11,000	10,600
GA	27,000	24,000	2,200	2,000	53,000	59,400	48,000
IN	4,200	4,300	1,950	1,950	7,800	8,190	8,385
KY	111,650	113,800	2,016	2,048	222,991	225,042	233,060
MD	1,100	1,100	1,450	1,450	1,800	1,595	1,595
MA	1,250	1,200	1,398	1,725	1,859	1,748	2,070
MO	1,400	1,400	2,020	2,600	3,122	2,828	3,640
NC	159,700	159,000	1,878	2,215	347,920	299,995	352,150
OH	5,300	5,800	1,650	1,850	9,625	8,745	10,730
PA	3,700	4,000	2,130	2,300	6,815	7,880	9,200
SC	30,000	27,000	2,100	2,300	59,475	63,000	62,100
TN	31,140	31,380	2,108	2,039	71,331	65,632	63,972
VA	25,110	31,270	1,546	2,217	64,407	38,818	69,325
WV	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,885	1,560	1,950
WI	1,820	1,700	2,338	2,409	3,817	4,255	4,095
US	411,150	413,550	1,952	2,140	871,122	802,654	884,873

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2003 and Forecasted August 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	2,200	70,800	88,000
VA	18,000	23,000	1,690	2,350	30,420	54,050
US	58,000	63,000	1,745	2,255	101,220	142,050
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	2,300	63,000	62,100
US	50,000	47,000	2,026	2,279	101,300	107,100
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	2,000	59,400	48,000
US	31,400	28,000	2,242	2,093	70,400	58,600
Total 11-14	233,400	231,000	1,957	2,238	456,690	517,000
Class 2, Fire-cured						
Type 21, VA Belt						
VA	550	700	1,525	1,850	839	1,295
Type 22, Eastern District						
KY	2,600	2,700	3,080	3,200	8,008	8,640
TN	5,200	5,400	2,980	3,000	15,496	16,200
US	7,800	8,100	3,013	3,067	23,504	24,840
Type 23, Western District						
KY	2,500	2,500	3,530	3,600	8,825	9,000
TN	400	420	3,350	3,400	1,340	1,428
US	2,900	2,920	3,505	3,571	10,165	10,428
Total 21-23	11,250	11,720	3,067	3,120	34,508	36,563
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3A, Light Air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
IN	4,200	4,300	1,950	1,950	8,190	8,385
KY	103,000	105,000	1,925	1,950	198,275	204,750
MO	1,400	1,400	2,020	2,600	2,828	3,640
NC	5,700	6,000	1,250	1,650	7,125	9,900
OH	5,300	5,800	1,650	1,850	8,745	10,730
TN	25,000	25,000	1,900	1,800	47,500	45,000
VA	6,500	7,500	1,150	1,850	7,475	13,875
WV	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,560	1,950
US	152,300	156,300	1,850	1,908	281,698	298,230
Type 32, Southern MD Belt						
MD	1,100	1,100	1,450	1,450	1,595	1,595
PA	1,300	2,200	2,000	2,300	2,600	5,060
US	2,400	3,300	1,748	2,017	4,195	6,655
Total 31-32	154,700	159,600	1,848	1,910	285,893	304,885

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004 (continued)

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3B, Dark Air-cured						
Type 35, One Sucker Belt						
KY	2,300	2,300	2,830	3,000	6,509	6,900
TN	540	560	2,400	2,400	1,296	1,344
US	2,840	2,860	2,748	2,883	7,805	8,244
Type 36, Green River Belt						
KY	1,250	1,300	2,740	2,900	3,425	3,770
Type 37, VA Sun-cured Belt						
VA	60	70	1,400	1,500	84	105
Total 35-37	4,150	4,230	2,726	2,865	11,314	12,119
Class 4, Cigar Filler						
Type 41, PA Seedleaf						
PA	2,400	1,800	2,200	2,300	5,280	4,140
Class 5, Cigar Binder						
Class 5A, CT Valley Binder						
Type 51, CT Valley Broadleaf						
CT	1,400	1,450	1,400	1,850	1,960	2,683
MA	970	900	1,470	1,800	1,426	1,620
US	2,370	2,350	1,429	1,831	3,386	4,303
Class 5B, WI Binder						
Type 54, Southern WI						
WI	1,400	1,300	2,480	2,550	3,472	3,315
Type 55, Northern WI						
WI	420	400	1,865	1,950	783	780
Total 54-55	1,820	1,700	2,338	2,409	4,255	4,095
Total 51-55	4,190	4,050	1,824	2,074	7,641	8,398
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
Type 61, CT Valley Shade-grown						
CT	780	850	1,290	1,550	1,006	1,318
MA	280	300	1,150	1,500	322	450
US	1,060	1,150	1,253	1,537	1,328	1,768
All Cigar Types						
Total 41-61	7,650	7,000	1,863	2,044	14,249	14,306
All Tobacco	411,150	413,550	1,952	2,140	802,654	884,873

Sugarbeets: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
CA	50.2	49.0	36.5	37.3	1,960	1,832	1,828
CO	27.4	33.4	23.5	23.1	794	644	772
ID	207.0	192.0	29.2	26.6	5,103	6,044	5,107
MI	178.0	163.0	19.1	18.0	3,204	3,400	2,934
MN	487.0	479.0	20.6	19.6	8,854	10,032	9,388
MT	51.5	53.0	25.4	21.0	1,096	1,308	1,113
NE	42.4	47.5	20.3	20.2	760	861	960
ND	255.0	256.0	20.4	19.5	4,799	5,202	4,992
OH	1.9	1.6	24.2	21.5	37	46	34
OR	9.8	12.5	30.7	28.9	301	301	361
WA	4.0	3.8	40.3	37.6	140	161	143
WY	33.7	35.5	22.3	21.0	659	752	746
US	1,347.9	1,326.3	22.7	21.4	27,707	30,583	28,378

[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.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004

State	Area Harvested		Yield [1]		Production [1]		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
FL	438.0	420.0	39.3	37.0	17,653	17,231	15,540
HI	21.3	24.1	97.7	94.0	2,159	2,082	2,265
LA	490.0	485.0	26.2	27.0	14,009	12,838	13,095
TX	45.1	42.5	37.8	36.0	1,732	1,706	1,530
US	994.4	971.6	34.0	33.4	35,553	33,857	32,430

[1] Net tons.

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

State	Total Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
AL [1]	22.5	9.0	31.0
AR [1]	6.1	8.9	10.0
CA			
Freestone [1]	796.0	826.0	780.0
CO [1]	19.0	21.0	22.0
CT [1]	1.3	1.5	1.3
GA [1]	90.0	110.0	110.0
ID [1]	13.0	13.0	14.0
IL [1]	17.2	20.5	22.0
IN [1]	3.1	3.4	2.4
KY [1]	1.2	1.8	1.6
LA [1]	1.5	1.6	1.1
MD [1]	7.0	8.5	8.8
MA [1]	2.3	3.0	1.8
MI	14.0	47.0	41.0
MO [1]	8.0	10.0	11.0
NJ	62.0	70.0	65.0
NY [1]	10.0	13.0	11.0
NC [1]	10.0	6.0	9.0
OH [1]	9.4	11.3	7.4
OK [1]	4.0	3.0	3.3
OR [1]	7.9	4.5	7.7
PA	60.0	73.0	52.0
SC	160.0	100.0	140.0
TN [1]	4.0	3.5	3.5
TX [1]	12.0	7.0	25.0
UT [1]	6.5	9.0	9.5
VA [1]	7.0	10.0	10.0
WA	46.0	39.0	35.0
WV [1]	10.0	12.5	12.0
Total Above	1,411.0	1,447.0	1,448.4
CA			
Clingstone [1]	1,124.0	1,072.0	1,150.0
US	2,535.0	2,519.0	2,598.4

[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.

Prunes and Plums: Total Production by State and 4-State Total, 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004

State	Total Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
ID	2,000	2,500	3,000
MI	250	3,600	2,500
OR	8,000	5,500	14,000
WA	5,400	4,700	5,000
4-State Total	15,650	16,300	24,500

Apples, Commercial: Total Production by State and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004

State	Total Production [1]		
	2002	2003	2004
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
AZ	26.2	7.0	30.0
AR	3.3	2.6	2.8
CA	470.0	450.0	440.0
CO	21.0	22.0	24.0
CT	12.0	21.5	20.0
GA	10.0	13.0	14.0
ID	80.0	70.0	100.0
IL	43.0	52.5	56.0
IN	40.0	51.0	50.0
IA	8.5	6.0	11.0
KS	2.5	3.4	4.8
KY	5.6	7.5	8.0
ME	48.5	44.0	45.0
MD	32.0	40.0	34.0
MA	33.0	42.5	41.0
MI	520.0	840.0	760.0
MN	25.0	27.0	26.0
MO	38.0	40.0	36.0
NH	26.5	26.0	28.0
NJ	35.0	40.0	40.0
NM [2]	2.0	2.0	
NY	680.0	990.0	1,050.0
NC	160.0	135.0	170.0
OH	70.0	90.0	89.0
OR	202.0	133.0	170.0
PA	370.0	442.0	428.0
RI	2.6	2.3	2.3
SC	9.0	6.0	6.0
TN	7.2	12.0	10.0
UT	7.0	28.0	27.0
VT	31.0	42.0	36.0
VA	250.0	270.0	260.0
WA	5,100.0	4,500.0	5,200.0
WV	95.0	87.0	85.0
WI	58.0	68.0	62.0
US	8,523.9	8,613.3	9,365.9

[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees.
[2] End of season estimate only.

Pears: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004

Crop and State	Total Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Bartlett			
CA	232,000	217,000	230,000
OR	58,000	54,000	57,000
WA	158,000	185,000	170,000
Total	448,000	456,000	457,000
Other			
CA	51,600	55,000	48,000
OR	141,000	150,000	151,000
WA	231,000	237,000	225,000
Total	423,600	442,000	424,000
All			
CA	283,600	272,000	278,000
CO	2,400	2,800	2,300
CT	500	1,300	1,000
MI	1,400	4,800	4,100
NY	10,000	15,500	15,500
OR	199,000	204,000	208,000
PA	3,800	5,200	3,800
UT	320	450	340
WA	389,000	422,000	395,000
US	890,020	928,050	908,040

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*
Jun	2,170	2,000	1,575	1,055	3,030	2,745
Jul	2,175	1,995	1,565	1,060	3,425	2,810

[1] Utilized fresh production.

Coffee: Production, Hawaii, 2001-2003

State	Production [1]		
	2001-02	2002-2003	2003-04
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
HI	8,000	7,500	8,300

[1] Parchment basis.

Ginger Root: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, Hawaii, 2002-2004

State	Area Harvested			Yield			Production		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
HI	320	160	150	45,000	37,500	40,000	14,400	6,000	6,000

Grapes: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004

State	Total Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
AZ	8,400	8,000	4,000
AR	4,800	2,600	3,300
CA			
All Types	6,696,000	5,790,000	5,700,000
Wine	3,149,000	2,909,000	2,900,000
Table [1]	743,000	732,000	750,000
Raisin [1] [2]	2,804,000	2,149,000	2,050,000
GA	2,800	3,100	2,800
MI	42,700	94,500	70,000
MO	3,300	3,030	3,300
NY	156,000	198,000	149,000
NC	2,300	2,800	3,100
OH	5,800	8,100	7,100
OR	22,000	24,000	26,000
PA	53,200	85,000	69,000
TX	4,700	6,000	8,700
VA	4,900	3,600	5,100
WA			
All Types	332,000	344,000	310,000
Wine	115,000	112,000	110,000
Juice	217,000	232,000	200,000
US	7,338,900	6,572,730	6,361,400

[1] Fresh basis.
[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 27,000 for 2002.

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
ID	3,429	3,505	1,536	1,630	5,519.6	5,266.3	5,713.2
OR	5,748	5,107	1,626	1,700	9,438.0	9,347.6	8,681.9
WA	19,492	19,407	2,050	2,120	43,379.0	39,951.2	41,142.8
US	28,669	28,019	1,903	1,982	58,336.6	54,565.1	55,537.9

Olives: Variety and Total Production, California 2002-2003 and Forecasted August 1, 2004

Variety	Total Production [1]		
	2002	2003	2004
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Manzanillo	68,000	102,000	70,000
Sevillano	23,500	13,000	13,000
All Other [2]	11,500	3,000	2,000
Total	103,000	118,000	85,000

[1] Ascolano and Mission varieties are included in All Other.
[2] Includes production for varieties that were or will be used for canned, oil, and other specialty products.

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	73,377.0
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	59,719.0	52,839.0	50,556.0
Winter	44,945.0	43,450.0	36,541.0	34,825.0
Durum	2,915.0	2,592.0	2,869.0	2,521.0
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	13,869.0	12,003.4	13,317.0
Upland	13,301.0	13,617.0	11,826.0	13,067.0
Amer-Pima	178.6	252.0	177.4	250.0
Sugarbeets	1,365.4	1,349.8	1,347.9	1,326.3
Sugarcane			994.4	971.6
Tobacco			411.2	413.6
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	21.1	25.5	15.6	16.6
Dry Edible Beans	1,406.1	1,360.4	1,346.9	1,301.1
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	0.2
Hops			28.7	28.0
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	65.7	276,087	272,824
Corn for Grain	"	142.2	148.9	10,113,887	10,923,099
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.2		105,864	
Hay, All	"	2.48	2.63	157,123	161,763
Alfalfa	"	3.24	3.48	76,307	77,264
All Other	"	2.03	2.15	80,816	84,499
Oats	Bu	65.0	66.0	144,649	127,950
Proso Millet	"	18.5		11,450	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,645	6,680	199,157	221,646
Rye	Bu	27.3		9,254	
Sorghum for Grain	"	52.7	67.2	411,237	464,782
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	10.4		3,552	
Wheat, All	Bu	44.2	42.0	2,336,526	2,122,894
Winter	"	46.7	42.8	1,707,069	1,489,408
Durum	"	33.7	35.3	96,637	88,951
Other Spring	"	39.7	41.2	532,820	544,535
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,416		1,512,250	
Cottonseed [3]	Ton			6,664.6	7,360.0
Flaxseed	Bu	17.9		10,426	
Mustard Seed	Lb	723		77,372	
Peanuts	"	3,159	3,198	4,144,150	4,320,200
Rapeseed	"	949		1,139	
Safflower	"	1,286		272,555	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	33.4	39.1	2,417,565	2,876,627
Sunflower	Lb	1,213		2,665,226	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bale	730	727	18,255.2	20,183.0
Upland [2]	"	723	716	17,822.9	19,480.0
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,170	1,350	432.3	703.0
Sugarbeets	Ton	22.7	21.4	30,583	28,378
Sugarcane	"	34.0	33.4	33,857	32,430
Tobacco	Lb	1,952	2,140	802,654	884,873
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,115		174	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,672	1,639	22,515	21,323
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,584		5,202	
Lentils [2]	"	1,030		2,442	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			673	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,407		8,300	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	37,500	40,000	6,000	6,000
Hops	"	1,903	1,982	54,565.1	55,537.9
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	9,365.9
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	6,361.4
Olives (CA)	"	103.0	118.0	85.0
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	45,900.0	42,600.0	
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,535.0	2,519.0	2,598.4
Pears	Ton	890.0	928.1	908.0
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	172.0	181.0	70.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	15.7	16.3	24.5
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	29,694,940
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	24,167,680	21,383,410	20,459,510
Winter	18,188,790	17,583,780	14,787,780	14,093,330
Durum	1,179,670	1,048,960	1,161,060	1,020,220
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	5,612,650	4,857,660	5,389,260
Upland	5,382,780	5,510,660	4,785,860	5,288,080
Amer-Pima	72,280	101,980	71,790	101,170
Sugarbeets	552,560	546,250	545,480	536,740
Sugarcane			402,420	393,200
Tobacco			166,390	167,360
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	8,540	10,320	6,310	6,720
Dry Edible Beans	569,030	550,540	545,080	526,540
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	60
Hops			11,600	11,340
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]

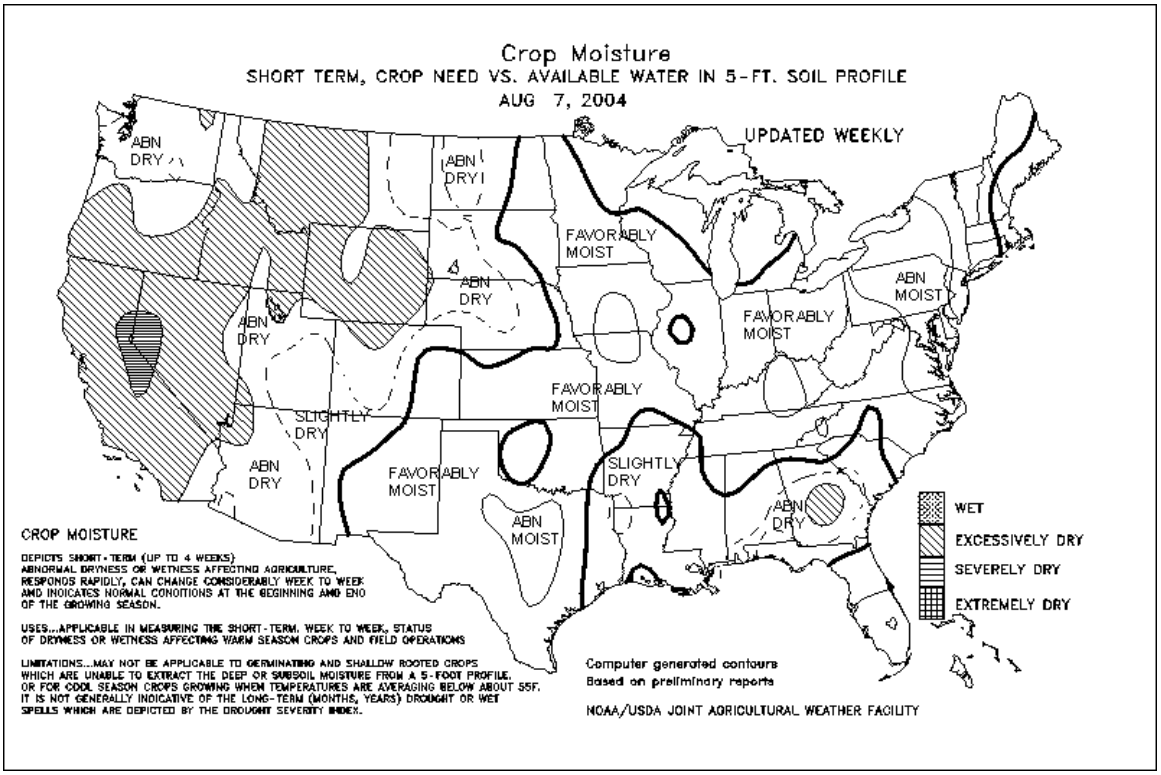
Crop	Yield		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.17	3.54	6,011,080	5,940,040
Corn for Grain	8.92	9.34	256,904,560	277,459,490
Corn for Silage	36.35		96,038,210	
Hay, All [2]	5.56	5.89	142,539,590	146,748,930
Alfalfa	7.25	7.79	69,224,550	70,092,720
All Other	4.56	4.81	73,315,040	76,656,200
Oats	2.33	2.37	2,099,570	1,857,190
Proso Millet	1.03		259,680	
Rice	7.45	7.49	9,033,610	10,053,690
Rye	1.71		235,060	
Sorghum for Grain	3.31	4.22	10,445,900	11,806,010
Sorghum for Silage	23.21		3,222,320	
Wheat, All [2]	2.97	2.82	63,589,820	57,775,710
Winter	3.14	2.88	46,458,800	40,535,040
Durum	2.27	2.37	2,630,030	2,420,850
Other Spring	2.67	2.77	14,500,980	14,819,810
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.59		685,950	
Cottonseed [3]			6,046,020	6,676,880
Flaxseed	1.12		264,830	
Mustard Seed	0.81		35,100	
Peanuts	3.54	3.58	1,879,750	1,959,610
Rapeseed	1.06		520	
Safflower	1.44		123,630	
Soybeans for Beans	2.25	2.63	65,795,340	78,288,960
Sunflower	1.36		1,208,930	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.82	0.82	3,974,600	4,394,330
Upland	0.81	0.80	3,880,480	4,241,270
Amer-Pima	1.31	1.51	94,120	153,060
Sugarbeets	50.86	47.96	27,744,430	25,744,090
Sugarcane	76.32	74.82	30,714,550	29,420,000
Tobacco	2.19	2.40	364,080	401,370
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.25		7,890	
Dry Edible Beans	1.87	1.84	1,021,260	967,200
Dry Edible Peas	1.77		235,960	
Lentils	1.15		110,770	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			30,530	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.58		3,760	
Ginger Root (HI)	42.03	44.83	2,720	2,720
Hops	2.13	2.22	24,750	25,190
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	

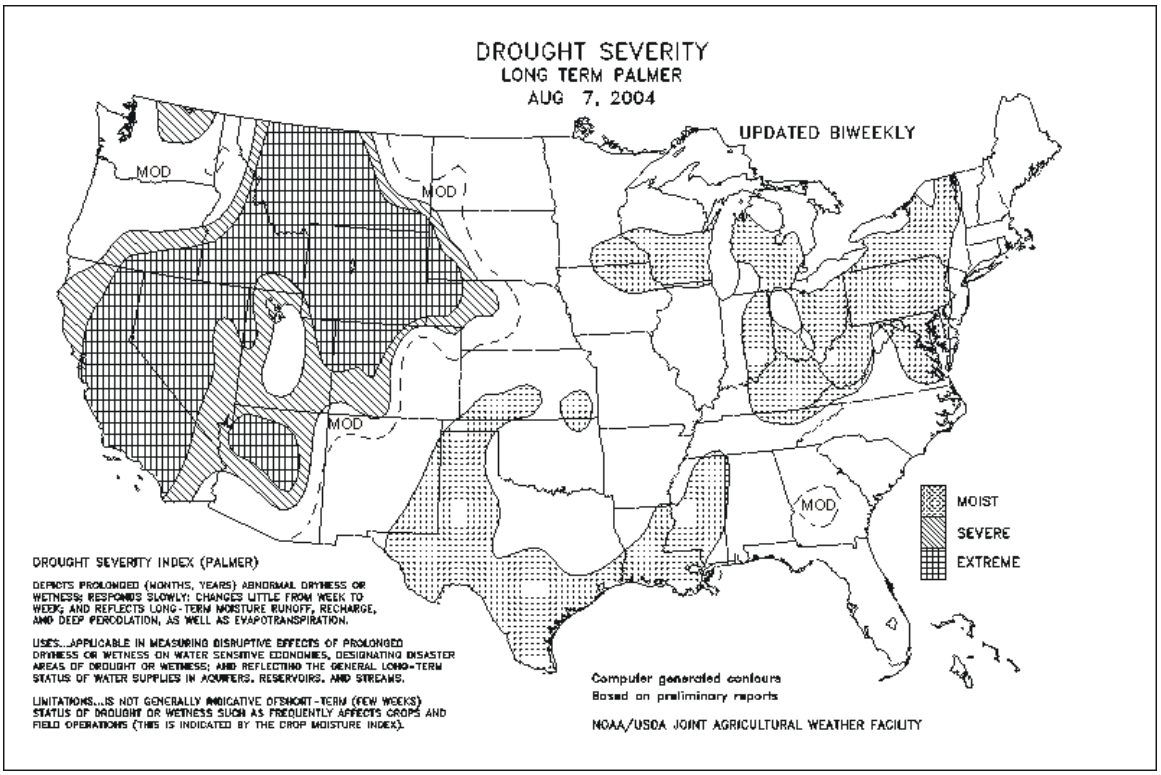
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2004 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

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	4,248,300
Apricots	81,680	88,520	86,680
Bananas (HI)	9,070	10,210	
Grapes	6,657,740	5,962,680	5,770,970
Olives (CA)	93,440	107,050	77,110
Papayas (HI)	20,820	19,320	
Peaches	1,149,860	1,142,600	1,178,610
Pears	807,410	841,910	823,760
Prunes, Dried (CA)	156,040	164,200	63,500
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	14,200	14,790	22,230
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

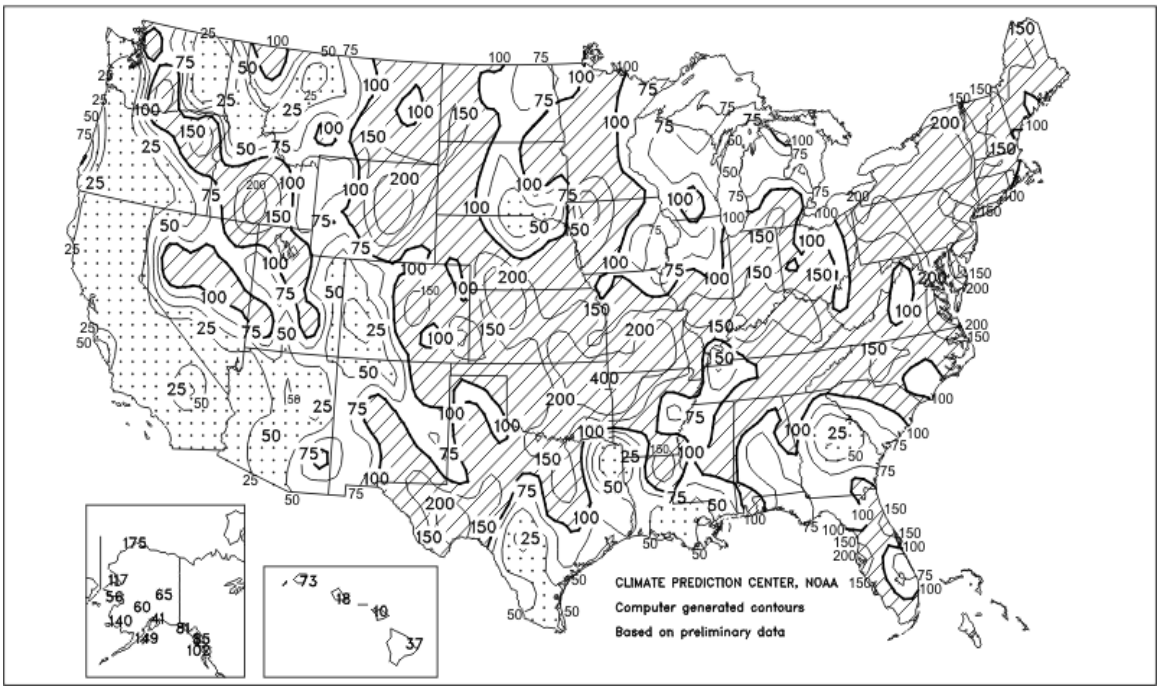
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports.
[2] Production years are 2001-02, 2002-03, and 2003-04.
[3] Estimates discontinued as of the 2002-03 crop.


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
AUG 7, 2004
UPDATED WEEKLY
ABN DRY
ABN DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN DRY
ABN MOIST
ABN DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN MOIST
ABN DRY
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
AUG 7, 2004
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MOD
MOD
MOD
MOD
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 OF SHORT-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

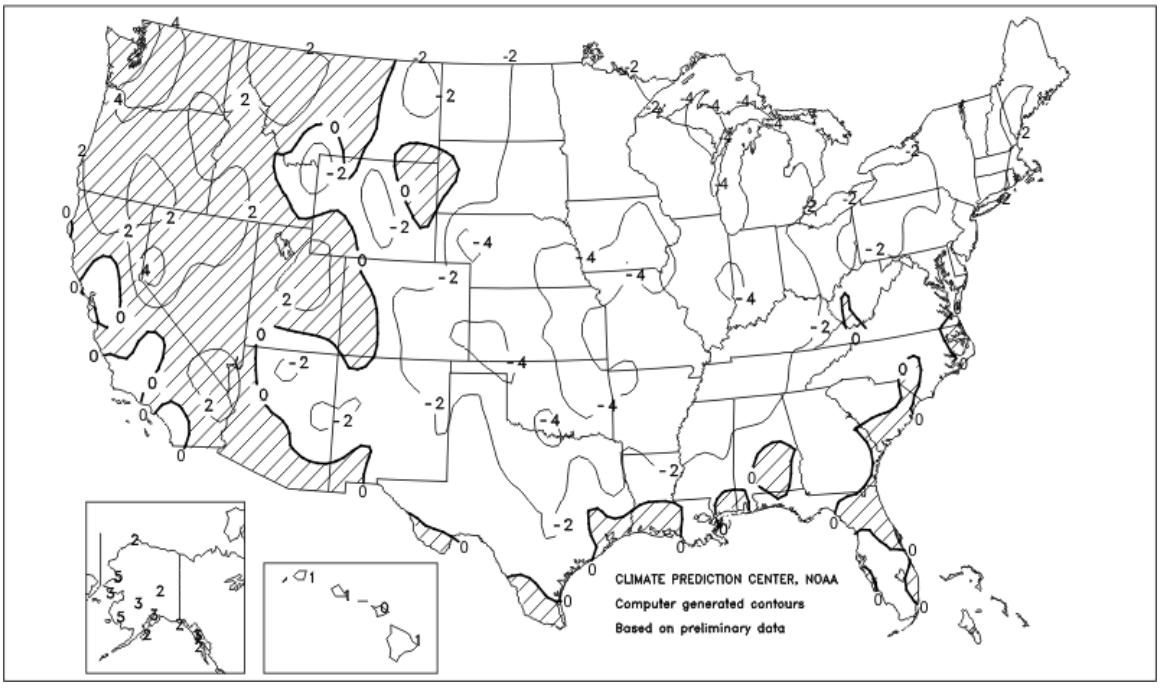
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

July 2004



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

July 2004



July Weather Summary

Favorably drier weather returned to the western and central Gulf Coast States in July, although there were lingering crop-quality concerns related to late-spring and early-summer downpours. Meanwhile, pockets of dryness redeveloped in the Southeast, particularly across central Georgia. Farther north, excessive rainfall in the northern Mid-Atlantic States caused local flooding, slowed fieldwork, and increased crop disease concerns. Much more favorable conditions prevailed in the Corn Belt, where occasional showers benefited blooming to pod-setting soybeans and pollinating to filling corn. Frequent showers and thunderstorms peppered the central and southern Plains, maintaining abundant soil moisture reserves for pastures and summer crops, but causing local wind, hail, and flash flood damage. Meanwhile on the northern High Plains, scattered showers locally improved topsoil moisture but provided only limited relief from long-term drought. Similar conditions existed across the Southwest and Intermountain West, where showers associated with the monsoon (summer rainy season) aided rangelands and eased irrigation requirements, but barely dented multi-year precipitation deficits. Farther west, hot, mostly dry weather prevailed in the Pacific Coast States, promoting fieldwork and small grain maturation but maintaining heavy irrigation demands and stressing pastures and rangelands.

Despite cool July weather, crop development remained ahead of the normal pace across much of the Midwest, in part due to a rapid planting pace prior to May 10. In the northwestern Corn Belt, however, where persistently cool weather arrived in May, crop developmental delays became more pronounced, especially with respect to late-planted corn and soybeans. On the northern Plains, cool weather slowed small grain development, including winter wheat maturation. Monthly temperatures generally ranged from 3 to 5 degrees F below normal across the central Plains and western Corn Belt. In fact, near-normal temperatures east of the Rockies were confined to the northern High Plains, the Southeast, and areas along and near the Gulf Coast. In contrast, hot weather prevailed in most areas west of the Rockies. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5 degrees F above normal at several locations in the Northwest.

July Crop Summary

In the Corn Belt, temperatures were below normal through most of the month, with near normal precipitation. Crop development fell behind the normal pace in the northern parts of the region. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt, progress remained ahead of normal, mostly due to early planting and rapid development in previous months. Below-normal temperatures also prevailed across the Great Plains. Moderate to heavy precipitation caused some flooding in the central and southern Plains, while the Dakotas remained mostly dry. Crops developed slowly, falling behind the normal pace in the northern and central areas of the region. Early in the month, heavy rainfall hampered fieldwork and flooded fields in the Mississippi Delta, but drier weather through month's end helped to alleviate wet conditions. Temperatures were below normal for the month, holding crop progress behind the normal pace. Temperatures were slightly above normal along the southern Atlantic Coast, but below normal elsewhere in the Southeast. Precipitation was near normal in the Southeast, with the heaviest rainfall in the first and last weeks of the month. Crops developed steadily and remained ahead of normal. In the northern and central Atlantic Coast States, temperatures were near to below normal, while periods of locally heavy rainfall soaked fields and pastures and delayed fieldwork in the Northeast. The Rocky Mountains were mostly dry, though scattered showers brought relief to some areas. Temperatures were below normal in the eastern and southern parts of the region but above normal elsewhere. Further west, along the Pacific Coast, conditions were hot and dry, causing increased demands on irrigation supplies.

Corn silking began the month of July ahead of the normal pace, but fell behind normal during the month as cool weather slowed crop development, particularly in the northern Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. By August 1, eighty-four percent of the crop was at the silking stage or beyond, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind normal. The corn crops in North Dakota and Wisconsin were 35 and 28 points behind their respective 5-year averages. Doughing, at 28 percent complete by month's end, was 12 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. Progress was ahead of normal in the Corn Belt, except in Minnesota and Wisconsin. At this same time, 7 percent of the crop had reached the dent stage, compared with 4 percent last year and 5 percent for the 5-year average.

Winter wheat harvest fell slightly behind the normal pace during July, as rainfall in the Great Plains and Corn Belt hindered fieldwork. On August 1, growers had harvested 88 percent of their acreage, 3 points behind last year and 1 point behind normal. Harvest was complete in most States at that time, but was well behind normal in Montana, where just 11 percent of the crop had been harvested, compared with the 5-year average

pace of 43 percent. Michigan growers harvested nearly two-thirds of their acreage during the last 2 weeks of the month but remained 5 points behind normal.

The cotton crop advanced through the squaring stage at or ahead of the normal pace through most of July, reaching 96 percent complete by month's end, 3 points ahead of last year but even with the 5-year average. Squaring was complete in most States and nearing completion everywhere except the southern Great Plains. Boll setting also progressed ahead of the normal pace through most of the month but finished the month at the normal pace. Virginia's crop was 52 points ahead of the average at mid-month, while North Carolina's crop was 35 points ahead. In Texas, the crop began the month setting bolls at the normal pace, but fell to slightly behind normal by month's end.

As of August 1, soybean blooming was 84 percent complete, 6 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Blooming progressed steadily early in the month in the central Corn Belt, advancing more than 45 points in Illinois and Iowa during the first 2 weeks. Progress was ahead of the normal pace at month's end in the central Corn Belt, Delta, and Southeast, but behind normal in the northern Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains, where below normal temperatures hindered crop development. Forty-nine percent of the acreage had set pods by month's end, 14 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. As with the blooming stage, pod setting was ahead of normal in the central Corn Belt, but behind the normal pace in the northern Great Plains and northern Corn Belt. With 36 percent of the crop setting pods on August 1, North Dakota's crop was 26 points behind the average.

The Nation's sorghum crop was 95 percent planted on July 5, slightly behind the 5-year average. Heading progressed behind the normal pace, ending the month at 53 percent complete, 1 point behind normal. At that time, heading was nearly complete in the Delta and was ahead of normal in most States, particularly Illinois where 81 percent of the acreage was headed, 23 points ahead of the average. However, progress lagged behind normal in the central Great Plains, by 5 points in Kansas and 10 points in Nebraska. Coloring also trailed the average pace, reaching 22 percent complete by August 1, three points behind normal. By month's end, turning color had begun in all States, except Nebraska and New Mexico. Both Kansas and Texas were 3 points behind the normal pace.

On July 11, eighteen percent of the rice crop was headed, 1 point ahead of last year but the same as the 5-year average. At that time, heading had begun in all States, and was 19 points ahead of normal in California, where warm, dry conditions prevailed throughout the month, but 13 points behind normal in Texas. Progress slipped behind the average for 2 weeks, but had advanced ahead of the normal pace by month's end. As of August 1, heading was 56 percent complete, 3 points ahead of normal. Heading was most advanced in Louisiana and Texas, at 85 and 80 percent, respectively, but both States were behind their average pace. Arkansas's crop remained behind normal throughout the month but, with one-fourth of the acreage heading in the final week, pulled to within 1 point of the 5-year average. Meanwhile, heading was over 20 points ahead of normal in California and Missouri.

After trailing the 5-year average throughout most of July, spring wheat heading reached 98 percent complete by month's end, 1 point behind last year but the same as normal. Heading was complete in Idaho, South Dakota, and Washington and nearly complete elsewhere. At that time, 5 percent of the crop had been harvested in the 6 major-producing States, 6 points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Growers had begun harvesting in all States, except Montana. Harvest progress was 13 points ahead of normal in Washington, where warm, dry weather prevailed, and 1 point ahead in Idaho but behind the average pace elsewhere.

Barley heading was 48 percent complete on July 5, ten points behind last year and 1 point behind normal, but remained ahead of the normal pace thereafter. By July 26, ninety-seven percent of the acreage was headed, the same as last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was complete in Washington and nearly complete elsewhere. By month's end, producers had harvested 5 percent of the crop, 6 points behind last year and 2 points behind normal. Harvest had begun in all States but was behind the average in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota.

By July 26, ninety-eight percent of the oat crop was headed, the same as last year and the 5-year average. Heading was complete in most States, but trailed slightly behind the normal pace in Minnesota and Pennsylvania. Harvest was 5 percent complete on July 19, four points behind normal, and slipped further behind through the end of the month. On August 1, growers had reaped 29 percent of their acreage, 7 points

behind last year and 8 points behind normal. Harvest had begun in all States, but was behind the normal pace. Producers were 17 points behind the average in Ohio and South Dakota, but just 2 points behind in Nebraska and North Dakota.

Peanut pegging was ahead of normal through most of July. By month's end, 96 percent of the crop was at or beyond the pegging stage, compared with 91 percent for last year and the 5-year average. At that time, pegging was ahead of normal in all States. The peanut crops in Alabama and Virginia were 12 and 13 points ahead of normal, respectively, while all other States were ahead by 5 points or less.

Corn for Grain: U.S. farmers expect to harvest 73.4 million acres of corn for grain, virtually unchanged from June but up 3 percent from 2003. Planted area, at 81.0 million acres, is unchanged from June.

As of August 1, seventy-six percent of the crop was rated good to excellent, up 5 percentage points from last month and 9 points above a year ago. In the Corn Belt, temperatures were below normal through most of July with above normal precipitation. Below normal temperatures also prevailed across the Great Plains as moderate to heavy precipitation caused some flooding in the central and southern parts of the region, while the Dakotas remained mostly dry. Yields are higher in most of the Corn Belt and Great Plains States as weather conditions have been favorable during much of the growing season.

The August 1 corn objective yield data indicate the highest stalk and ear counts on record for the combined 10 Objective Yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin). (In a program expansion, Objective Yield data are now being collected for Kansas, Missouri, and South Dakota). Of the 23 non-Objective Yield States, 11 States are expecting higher yields than 2003. The largest increases are expected in Maryland, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia.

Corn silking began the month ahead of the normal pace, but fell behind normal during the month as cool weather slowed crop development, particularly in the northern Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. By August 1, eighty-four percent of the crop was at the silking stage or beyond, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind normal. North Dakota's and Wisconsin's crops were 35 and 28 points behind their respective 5-year averages. Doughing, at 28 percent complete by month's end, was 12 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal but lagged behind the average in several States. At this same time, 7 percent of the crop had reached the dent stage, compared with 4 percent last year and 5 percent for the 5-year average.

Sorghum: Production is forecast at 465 million bushels, up 13 percent from 2003. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 6.92 million acres, unchanged from June but down 11 percent from last year. Based on August 1 conditions, the yield is forecast at 67.2 bushels per acre, up 14.5 bushels from last year. Yield increases are expected in 9 of the top 11 producing States. Kansas, the leading sorghum producer, is expecting a yield of 72 bushels per acre, up 27 bushels from last year. Texas, the second leading producer, expects a yield of 61 bushels per acre, up 7 bushels from 2003. Yields are expected to decrease in the Delta region, where excessive moisture has adversely affected the crop.

Sorghum progressed near normal, with 53 percent headed on August 1, but well ahead of last year's pace of 44 percent. Above normal precipitation throughout most of the Great Plains has aided development and improved crop conditions considerably compared to last year. On August 1, seventy-two percent of the sorghum crop was rated good to excellent, compared to 30 percent at this time last year.

Oats: Production is forecast at 128 million bushels, 5 percent above the July 1 forecast, but 12 percent below last year's 145 million bushels. Area for harvest is forecast at 1.94 million acres, unchanged from July but down 13 percent from last year. The forecasted yield is 66.0 bushels per acre, 3.1 bushels above last month and up 1.0 bushel from 2003. If realized, this would be a record high yield.

Crop development during July continued to lag behind normal across most of the Northern Great Plains and Corn Belt region. In the northern Great Plains, moderate temperatures and adequate moisture provided favorable growing conditions. In North Dakota, yield increased 10 bushels from last month, while in South Dakota, yield increased 8 bushels. On August 1, twenty-nine percent of the acreage was harvested, compared to 37 percent for the 5-year average, and 36 percent last year. The crop was most advanced in Iowa and Nebraska, where 78 percent and 85 percent of the acreage was harvested, respectively. In North Dakota, the

largest producer of oats, 4 percent of the acreage was harvested, compared with 8 percent in 2003. Nationally, crop conditions were 65 percent good to excellent on August 1, identical to last year.

Barley: Production for 2004 is forecast at 273 million bushels, up 4 percent from the July forecast but 1 percent below 2003. Based on August 1 conditions, producers expect to harvest an average of 65.7 bushels per acre, up 2.2 bushels from July and up 6.8 bushels from last year. If realized this would be a record high yield. Area harvested, at 4.15 million acres, is unchanged from the July estimate but down 11 percent from 2003. Increases in yield and production from last month were concentrated in the Dakotas, Idaho, Minnesota, and Delaware. Yield in Idaho is at a record high 84 bushels per acre with condition rated 90 percent good to excellent. As of August 1, sixty-five percent of North Dakota's crop was turning color or beyond, behind last year's 79 percent but near the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of North Dakota's crop was rated in good to excellent condition. Only Colorado and Wyoming posted declines in yield since July.

Winter Wheat: Acres harvested for grain are forecast at 34.8 million, unchanged from last month but down 5 percent from last year. Harvest progress in the 18 major producing States had reached 88 percent complete by August 1. This is 3 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Hard Red Winter (HRW) harvest was nearly complete in the central and southern Great Plains. Harvest was virtually complete in most Soft Red Winter (SRW) States.

Forecasted HRW yields in the northern Great Plains are well above last month. Producers indicate better than expected yields, due to favorable weather during the grain filling period. Slight yield changes are forecasted this month in several States across the central portion of the SRW growing area. Yields in all other SRW States are equal to a month ago. White Wheat yield forecasts are higher than a month ago in all 3 Pacific Northwest States. In Idaho, excellent irrigated winter wheat yields, combined with good dryland yields, are expected to result in the second highest winter wheat yield on record.

Durum Wheat: Planted area is estimated at 2.59 million acres, 150,000 acres less than last month and 11 percent below the 2003 total. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 2.52 million acres, also down 150,000 acres from last month and 12 percent less than last year. Planted area and acres harvested for grain in North Dakota were both reduced by 150,000 acres as farmers were not able to plant originally intended Durum acres due to persistent wet weather through the middle of June. As of August 1, fifty-five percent of the Durum crop in North Dakota (which accounts for two-thirds of the U.S. harvested acreage), was rated good to excellent. This is slightly below both last month and last year. Yield prospects in Montana are better than last month, due to favorable July weather.

Other Spring Wheat: Area harvested for grain is forecast at 13.2 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 2 percent from last year. Acreage was 5 percent harvested as of August 1 in the 6 major producing States, 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest had begun in all 6 States, except Montana.

Crop development in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota (which account for 79 percent of the harvested acreage) was slowed by cool, wet weather during the early part of July. Despite more favorable weather near the end of the month, crop development remains behind normal. Topsoil moisture in the northwest portion of Minnesota, where most of their spring wheat is grown, has been adequate to surplus throughout the growing season. Harvest is underway in the southern counties of North Dakota. The South Dakota forecasted yield is equal to last year's record high. Although the Montana crop developed rapidly during the latter half of July, it is still well behind normal.

Peanuts: Production is forecast at 4.32 billion pounds, up 4 percent from last year's crop and up 30 percent from 2002. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.35 million acres, unchanged from June but up 3 percent from 2003. Yields are expected to average a record high 3,198 pounds per acre, 39 pounds per acre above last year. Planted acres, at 1.39 million, are unchanged from the June estimate but 3 percent above 2003.

Production in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) is expected to total 2.92 billion pounds, up 5 percent from last year's level. Yields in the 4-State area are expected to average 3,183 pounds per acres, 55 pounds below 2003. Expected area for harvest, at 918,000 acres, is unchanged from June but up 7 percent from the previous year. Planted acres, at 940,000, are also unchanged from June but up 7 percent from 2003. As of August 1, peanuts pegging in Alabama, at 96 percent, exceeded the 5-year average by 12 percentage points. Florida peanuts pegging, at 95 percent, were ahead of average by

5 percentage points. Georgia peanuts pegging, at 99 percent, exceeded the 5-year average by 4 percentage points.

Virginia-North Carolina production is forecast at 441 million pounds, up 6 percent from 2003. Yield is forecast at 3,176 pounds per acre, up 50 pounds per acre from last year. Area for harvest is expected to total 139,000 acres, unchanged from June but up 5 percent from the previous year. Planted acres, at 140,000, are also unchanged from June but up 4 percent from 2003. As of August 1, the North Carolina peanut crop had reached 100 percent pegging, 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Virginia peanuts pegging, at 94 percent, exceeded the 5-year average by 13 percentage points.

The Southwest peanut production (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 957 million pounds, up less than 1 percent from 2003. Yields are expected to average 3,255 pounds per acre for the region, 293 pounds above the 2003 level. A record yield is forecast for Oklahoma. The region's area for harvest, at 294,000 acres, is unchanged from June but 9 percent below the 2003 level. Acres planted to peanuts in the region, at 306,000, are also unchanged from June but 7 percent below 2003. Peanuts pegging in Oklahoma, at 96 percent complete on August 1, were 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Texas peanuts pegging, at 88 percent complete, exceeded the 5-year average by 2 percentage points.

Rice: Production is forecast at 222 million cwt, up 11 percent from last year and up 5 percent from 2002. Area for harvest is expected to total 3.32 million acres, unchanged from June but up 11 percent from last year. Rice plantings, at 3.35 million acres, were also unchanged from the June estimate. Yields are forecast at a record high 6,680 pounds per acre, up 35 pounds from 2003.

Arkansas and Missouri are forecast to set record high yields, at 6,650 pounds per acre and 6,250 pounds per acre, respectively. As of August 1, the percent of the crop heading in California and Missouri was 21 and 23 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, respectively. The percent of rice heading in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi was within 2 percentage points of the 5-year average, and Texas lagged the 5-year average by 14 percentage points. Rice harvest is underway in Louisiana and Texas. Crop condition was rated 68 percent good to excellent across the rice producing States.

Soybeans: Area planted, at 74.8 million acres, is unchanged from June but up 2 percent from 2003. U.S. farmers expect to harvest 73.7 million acres, unchanged from June but up 2 percent from 2003 acreage. In Indiana, area for harvest is down 20,000 acres due to flooding, which was offset by slight increases in harvested acres for Arkansas and Georgia.

As of August 1, seventy percent of the U.S. soybean crop was rated good to excellent, 7 percentage points more than the same week in 2003. During July, adequate moisture supplies and below normal temperatures helped maintain good crop conditions. Development continued ahead to near-normal in most areas, but lagged behind in the Great Lake States and the Dakotas. Yields are above last year's level in all areas outside the Delta and most of the Southeast, where yields are down from the record levels of 2003. The largest yield increases are expected in Kansas and Iowa.

In the 7 major soybean producing States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio), the average planting date was 6 days ahead of last year and 8 days ahead of 2002. By August 1, eighty-four percent of the crop was blooming, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and one point ahead of the average. Forty-nine percent of the acreage was setting pods, compared to last year's 35 percent and the 5-year average of 46 percent.

Cotton: Upland cotton growers planted 13.6 million acres, down 78,000 from the June estimate, but up 2 percent from a year ago. Growers expect to harvest 13.1 million acres, 10 percent more than the previous year. American-Pima cotton producers planted 252,000 acres, up 73,400 acres from last year. Expected harvested area, at 250,000 acres, is up 41 percent from last year.

Cotton farmers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) rated the condition of the cotton as mostly fair to good. Development has been ahead of average, especially in North Carolina and Virginia. Ideal weather conditions allowed growers to plant earlier than normal.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) planted the crop on time despite scattered showers disrupting fieldwork activities. In Louisiana, excessive weed problems arose due to the abundance of precipitation. The crop made good progress in late July under ideal growing conditions, although development varied widely as a result of earlier weather conditions.

Upland cotton producers in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and New Mexico were able to plant their cotton at or ahead of the 5-year average. Planting in the Rio Grande Valley began in late February and by late March planting was complete. By late April, planting was underway in the Texas Panhandle and Oklahoma. By the end of June, planting in Oklahoma, Kansas, and central Texas was virtually complete. Timely rains aided germination. Dryland acreage on the High Plains also received some timely rains, allowing planting to proceed. During late June, high winds and hail damaged some High Plains cotton. Despite cooler, wetter conditions the crop was rated good to excellent.

Upland cotton planting conditions in California were warmer than normal early in the planting season. Despite the early warm weather, most growers delayed planting for more traditional planting dates due to erratic spring weather in the prior years. The continued warm weather conditions in June and July promoted crop development ahead of the 5-year average. Excellent weather conditions allowed the crop to develop ahead of average in Arizona, where producers rated their crop good to excellent.

American-Pima production is forecast at 703,000 bales, up 63 percent from last year's output. The U.S. Pima yield is forecast at 1,350 pounds per harvested acre, 180 pounds above the previous year. If realized, this will be a record high U.S. yield. California growers expect yields to average 1,403 pounds per acre, up 209 pounds from last year and up 17 pounds from their previous record high established in 2002. The weather conditions in California were unseasonably warm the first few weeks of March. Most fields were planted by the first week in May. Weather conditions remained favorable, promoting rapid growth and development. Unlike 2003, there has been no major insect pressure.

Ginnings totaled 48,350 running bales prior to August 1, compared with 28,500 running bales ginned prior to the same date last year and 55,600 running bales in 2002.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry edible bean production is forecast at 21.3 million cwt in 2004, down 5 percent from last year and 30 percent below two years ago.

Acreage adjustments since the June Acreage Report lowered planted acreage estimates 4 percent and reduced harvested expectations by 2 percent. Planted area is now estimated at 1.36 million acres, 3 percent below last year and down 30 percent from two years ago. Harvested acreage is forecast at 1.30 million acres, down 3 percent from last year and 25 percent below 2002. The average U.S. yield is forecast at 1,639 pounds per acre, a loss of 33 pounds from last year and 104 pounds less than two years ago.

Production is expected to be below last year in 10 of the 18 producing States. These decreases are mostly the result of lower acreage. North Dakota growers expect to decrease production 1 percent from 2003. Nebraska's production forecast is down 39 percent from 2003, while California's prospects are 7 percent below last year. Wyoming growers expect an 8 percent drop in production, while New York and Texas are declining 21 percent and 63 percent, respectively. The production forecast in New Mexico has dropped 25 percent, Wisconsin's is down 2 percent, and growers in Kansas and Oregon expect decreases of 55 percent and 31 percent, respectively. Michigan's growers expect to increase production 20 percent from last year and Minnesota's production is 3 percent above 2003. Producers in Idaho expect a 12 percent increase, while in Washington and Montana they expect a 5 percent and 46 percent increase, respectively. Production in South Dakota is expected to increase 35 percent, Utah 63 percent, and less than 1 percent in Colorado. A cool, wet spring and summer have delayed the crop in the northern mid west States. In North Dakota, as of August 1, only 17 percent of the crop was podding, behind the 5-year average of 53 percent. Despite the late start, the crop is rated as good to fair in most areas and yields are expected to be average. In New York, a wet spring that continued through June and July resulted in dry bean planting being cut short. In Wyoming, dry bean progress is about 10 days behind the 5-year average with 95 percent of the crop rated fair to good. In Idaho, July temperatures were above normal but not as hot as the past 2 years. This should result in a better pod set. California growers have observed steady growth and development.

U.S. planted area's of black and navy beans are up 67 percent and 21 percent from last year, respectively. Great Northern acreage decreased 53 percent, blackeyes are down 49 percent, and cranberry beans are down 15 percent. Small reds, pinks, small whites, and pintos are down 12 percent, 9 percent, 4 percent, and 3 percent, respectively. Lima beans are down 22 percent for large and 6 percent for baby. Kidney beans are down 18 percent for light but up 8 percent for dark. Chickpea (garbanzo) acreage has increased 10 percent for smalls (smaller than 20/64 in.) but fallen 7 percent for large (larger than 20/64 in.). Pinto beans make up 47 percent of planted dry bean acreage this year; navies account for 14 percent; blacks have 10 percent; kidney beans combine for 8 percent; great northern take 4 percent; and all chickpeas account for 3 percent. The remaining 14 percent are distributed among the other classes.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures: Production is forecast at 77.3 million tons, up 1 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 3.48 tons per acre, 0.24 ton above last year. Harvested area is 22.2 million acres, down 6 percent from 2003.

Yields throughout the Great Plains and Corn Belt increased from last year. Adequate rainfall and moderate temperatures through July promoted early season hay growth and provided ideal growing conditions in many areas. In much of the Rocky Mountains, yields are expected to decrease from last year. Extreme weather, ranging from hot and dry conditions to monsoonal rains, have adversely impacted yields.

Other Hay: Production is forecast at 84.5 million tons, up 5 percent from 2003. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 2.15 tons per acre. If realized, this would be a record high yield, breaking last year's previous record of 2.03 tons. Harvested area is 39.4 million acres, unchanged from the June forecast but down 1 percent from last year.

Mild temperatures and adequate rainfall throughout July resulted in record yields in several Great Plains States. Texas, the leading producer, expects a yield of 2.50 tons per acre, up 0.20 ton from 2003, while Missouri, the second largest producer, expects a yield of 2.20 tons per acre, up 0.40 ton from last year. Yields are expected to be down from last year in North Dakota and South Dakota, as wet and dry weather extremes have had adverse effects.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco production for 2004 is forecast at 885 million pounds, up 10 percent from 2003 and 2 percent above 2002. Area for harvest is forecast at 413,550 acres, 1 percent above 2003. Yields for 2004 are expected to average 2,140 pounds per acre, 188 pounds higher than a year ago. Yields in North Carolina, the leading tobacco producing State, are expected to be higher than last year by 337 pounds. Kentucky, the second leading State, expects yields to average 32 pounds above last year.

Flue-cured tobacco production is expected to total 517 million pounds, virtually unchanged from the previous forecast but 13 percent higher than the 2003 crop. Growers plan to harvest 231,000 acres in 2004, down 1 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 2,238 pounds per acre, down 6 pounds from the July 1 forecast but 281 pounds higher than the previous year. Good weather in most of the flue-cured producing areas has caused an increase in yield potential compared to last year. Most growers rate their crop good to excellent.

Burley production is expected to total 298 million pounds, 6 percent above a year ago. Yields are expected to average 1,908 pounds per acre, up 58 pounds from 2003. Burley growers plan to harvest 156,300 acres, 3 percent above a year ago. Kentucky's acreage, at 105,000, is 2 percent above last year. Persistent wet weather has adversely affected the State's crop but yield prospects are still higher than last year. Blue mold is active in the State but insect pressure appears to be minimal.

Fire-cured tobacco production is expected to total 36.6 million pounds, up 6 percent from 2003. Growers plan to harvest 11,720 acres, 4 percent above a year ago. The expected average yield is 3,120 pounds per acre, 53 pounds higher than the previous year.

Southern Maryland Belt tobacco production is expected to total 6.66 million pounds, up 59 percent from 2003. Average yields are expected to increase 269 pounds from last year. A total of 3,300 acres is expected to be harvested, up 38 percent from 2003.

Dark air-cured production is expected to total 12.1 million pounds, up 7 percent from 2003. Growers plan to harvest 4,230 acres, 2 percent more than last year. Yields are expected to average 2,865 pounds per acre, up 139 pounds from last year.

All Cigar types production is expected to total 14.3 million pounds, up less than 1 percent from last year. Overall yield is expected to average 2,044 pounds per acre, up 181 pounds from 2003. Growers of Cigar type tobacco plan to harvest 7,000 acres, 8 percent less than a year ago.

Sugarbeets: Production for 2004 is forecast at 28.4 million tons. If realized, this would be 7 percent below last year's production. Growers in the 12 sugarbeet-producing States expect to harvest 1.33 million acres, up 1 percent from the June estimate but 2 percent below last year. The yield is forecast at 21.4 tons per acre, 1.3 tons below 2003. Only California's yield is forecast higher than 2003. The condition of the sugarbeet crop in both Minnesota and North Dakota was rated below this time last year. Idaho's crop is progressing well, especially since the availability of water in the eastern part of the State has improved during July.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2004 is forecast at 32.4 million tons, 4 percent below last year. Sugarcane growers intend to harvest 971,600 acres for sugar and seed during the 2004 crop year, 2 percent less than last year's final harvested acres. Yield is forecast at 33.4 tons per acre, 0.6 ton below the yield for 2003. Recent rainfall in Florida boosted crop growth. Louisiana's August 1 crop condition was rated 76 percent good to excellent.

Prunes and Plums: Production in Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 24,500 tons, up 50 percent from last year and 57 percent above 2002. The Oregon forecast, at 14,000 tons, is more than double the weather reduced crop in 2003 and 75 percent above 2002. An early, warm spring, combined with excellent weather conditions during bloom, contributed to the large crop. Growing conditions have been excellent throughout the Willamette Valley. If realized, this would be Oregon's largest crop since 1994. Washington's forecast, at 5,000 tons, is up 6 percent from 2003 but 7 percent below 2002. Mild spring conditions in the Yakima Valley were favorable for prune production. Warm weather pushed bloom ahead of normal and provided good conditions for pollination. The Idaho forecast is 3,000 tons, 20 percent larger than last year and 50 percent greater than 2002. Weather has been generally favorable for the crop. Michigan's production is forecast at 2,500 tons, 31 percent below 2003 but 10 times larger than the frost devastated crop of 2002. A hard freeze during early May in the southwestern portion of the State has reduced the crop's potential for 2004.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 2.81 million pounds for July, up 2 percent from last month but 18 percent lower than a year ago. Area in crop totaled 1,995 acres, down less than 1 percent from last month and 8 percent less than a year ago. Harvested area totaled 1,060 acres, virtually unchanged from last month but 32 percent below July 2003. Weather over the major producing areas was variable during July with mostly sunny skies and periods of light showers providing good growing conditions.

Hops: Hop production in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 55.5 million pounds for 2004, up 2 percent from last year but 5 percent less than the 2002 crop. Area strung for harvest, at 28,019 acres, is 2 percent below 2003 and 4 percent below the acreage strung for harvest two years ago. Yield is estimated at 1,982 pounds per acre for the Pacific Northwest, 79 pounds more than 2003 but 8 pounds less than 2002.

Washington's yield is forecast at 2,120 pounds per acre for the 2004 crop, 70 pounds more than last year. Oregon's yield is forecast at 1,700 pounds per acre, up 74 pounds from 2003. In Idaho, yields are expected to average 1,630 pounds per acre, 94 pounds higher than a year ago. Only Oregon is forecasting a decrease in total production from the 2003 crop.

Throughout the Pacific Northwest, conditions have been extremely hot and dry this summer. This is good for most super alpha varieties, but not as favorable for the Nuggets and aroma type varieties. However, water availability has not been an issue and powdery mildew has been minimal to nonexistent. Harvest should begin for some Oregon growers around mid-August, with the majority of other Pacific Northwest growers starting closer to August 25.

Olives: The 2004 California olive crop is forecast at 85,000 tons, 28 percent below the previous year's crop of 118,000 tons. The decrease reflects the low year of an alternate bearing cycle. Also, hot weather during

bloom resulted in a poor fruit set, primarily in the Sevillano variety. The Manzanillo variety, however, has a heavy fruit set with good quality. Many of the olives are in the tops of the trees, making their harvest difficult. Manzanillo and Sevillano varieties are expected to account for 82 percent and 15 percent of total production, respectively. "All Other" varieties account for the remainder.

Peaches: The U.S. peach production forecast is 2.60 billion pounds, 1 percent below the July forecast but 3 percent above 2003. Michigan's crop expectations were lowered from 43.0 million pounds to 41.0 million pounds. New Jersey's forecast, at 65.0 million pounds, is 5.00 million pounds less than the July forecast. Pennsylvania's forecast decreased from 54.0 million to 52.0 million pounds. Washington's forecast decreased from 40.0 million to 35.0 million pounds, while South Carolina, at 140 million pounds, remains unchanged from July.

In Michigan, peaches are being harvested throughout the State. X disease has been reported in many blocks. Also, split pits, common in early varieties due to excess moisture, are continuing to show up. Overall, fruit color and quality are very good. Producers in New Jersey began peach harvest earlier than usual. Fruit quality and size were generally good. Frequent rainfall and scattered thunderstorms after mid-July not only interrupted the harvest schedule but also caused fruit to crack.

Pennsylvania peach growers anticipate harvesting fewer peaches than reported in July. Consistent rainfall, coupled with hail and high winds, caused reduction in both quantity and quality. Disease pressure has been high due to the wet conditions. Brown rot has been common. The periodical cicada caused some damage, especially in young orchards. Approximately 40 percent of the State's 2004 peach crop was harvested as of August 1. In South Carolina, weather conditions have been favorable for fruit development. Moisture was short in the spring, but adequate for bloom. Precipitation was well above normal during June and July. In Washington, springtime conditions were relatively mild across the State. Many areas received tree damage from a hard freeze in October 2003 and sub-zero temperatures in January 2004. As harvest progressed during July, early season expectations did not materialize as yields in many areas were lower than forecasted previously.

The U.S. Freestone crop is forecast at 1.45 billion pounds, down 1 percent from the July forecast but virtually unchanged from 2003. The California Freestone crop is 780 million pounds, down 6 percent from last year and 2 percent below 2002.

California's Clingstone crop is 1.15 billion pounds, 7 percent above last year and 2 percent greater than the 2002 season.

Apples: The first production forecast for the 2004 crop year is 9.37 billion pounds, up 9 percent from last year and 10 percent above 2002. Compared to 2003, production increases in the Eastern and Western States more than offset a projected decrease in the Central States.

The Western States (AZ, CA, CO, ID, OR, UT, WA) production is forecast at 5.99 billion pounds, up 15 percent from last year and 1 percent above 2002. Washington, which makes up 56 percent of the U.S. production, is forecasting 5.20 billion pounds of apples. Washington is up 16 percent from last year and 2 percent above 2002. The major apple producing areas in the State experienced a mild spring and excellent weather conditions during bloom. This resulted in a good fruit set. Most growers initiated aggressive fruit thinning this season. Wind and hail damage during May impacted only a small percentage of the crop. A warm spring with few weather related problems contributed to a promising California crop, forecast at 440 million pounds, 2 percent below last season. The spring heat wave, however, contributed to smaller sized fruit. Harvest began eight days earlier than normal for the Gala variety. Color and overall quality are excellent. Oregon's production is forecast at 170 million pounds, 26 percent above 2003. A warm spring and excellent weather during pollination combined to increase expected production from last year. Crop development is also ahead of schedule, with harvest likely to begin earlier than normal.

Production in the Eastern States (CT, GA, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, VT, VA, WV) is forecast at 2.26 billion pounds, up 3 percent from last year and 26 percent above 2002. New York's crop is forecast at 1.05 billion pounds, up 6 percent from last year's crop and 54 percent above the weather reduced crop of 2002. Across New York, growers were experiencing overall good fruit quality and fruit set. May hailstorms caused damage in some orchards in the eastern part of the state. Pennsylvania's forecast, at

428 million pounds, is a decrease of 3 percent from 2003 but 16 percent above 2002. The crop has sized well due to ample rainfall and growers' use of thinning agents. A crop of 260 million pounds is forecast for Virginia, 4 percent less than last year but 4 percent above 2002. Some areas experienced losses due to late frost and cold temperatures during April and May. However, conditions were favorable during bloom with a good fruit set. Above average rainfall contributed to large fruit size but made it difficult to keep a regular spray regiment.

Production in the Central States (AR, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, OH, TN, WI) is forecast at 1.12 billion pounds, a decrease of 7 percent from 2003 but 36 percent above 2002. Michigan's production forecast is 760 million pounds, down 10 percent from last year's crop but 46 percent above the weather reduced crop of 2002. Michigan experienced severe frosts in May, and early summer hailstorms, which lowered prospective production. The harvest of summer varieties has begun. Ohio's forecast is 89.0 million pounds, 1 percent below 2003 but 27 percent above 2002. Weather conditions have been wet and cool through the spring and summer. Production in Wisconsin is forecast at 62.0 million pounds, down 9 percent from 2003 but 7 percent above 2002. Cool and wet conditions during the spring contributed to the drop in production.

Pears: U.S. pear production for 2004 is forecast at 908,040 tons, down 2 percent from last year but 2 percent above 2002. Bartlett pear production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 457,000 tons, 1 percent above the June forecast but virtually unchanged from a year ago. Other pear production in the Pacific Coast States is expected to total 424,000 tons, 4 percent below last year but virtually unchanged from 2002.

Bartlett production for California is forecast at 230,000 tons, up 7 percent from the June forecast and 6 percent above 2003. Harvesting of Bartlett pears in abundant quantities continues in the Central Valley, with the transition to the Lake-Mendocino district currently underway. Harvest began early this season as the crop matured quickly under ideal weather conditions. The favorable growing conditions also resulted in a crop with high sugar content, large fruit sizes, and good external quality. Production in Oregon is forecast at 57,000 tons, down 8 percent from the previous forecast but 6 percent above 2003. Summer harvest of the pear crop began in the lower Hood River Valley and in southern Oregon. Pears in the Willamette Valley continue to size. Weather conditions have been good to excellent except for a passing hail storm which caused some light bruising in the affected growing areas. In Washington, Bartlett production is forecast at 170,000 tons, down 3 percent from the June forecast and 8 percent below the previous season. Washington growers experienced a very early spring, with warmer than normal temperatures beginning in late February bringing fruit trees to full bloom 1 to 2 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. This fruit damage may cause more pears to be diverted to the processing market. Harvest is the early starting 1 to 2 weeks ahead of normal.

Other pear production in California is forecast at 48,000 tons, down 13 percent from 2003 and 7 percent below two years ago. Non-Bartlett pears continue to be harvested in large quantities, with Red, Bosc, and Asian pears among the varieties being picked. Overall, crop quality is reported to be very good as a result of excellent growing conditions this season. In Oregon, the other pear production is forecast at 151,000 tons, 1 percent above last year and 7 percent above 2002. Other pears continue to size Statewide. Growing conditions have been beneficial for fruit development. Production in Washington is forecast at 225,000 tons, 5 percent below a year ago and 3 percent below 2002.

The pear crop in New York is forecast at 15,500 tons, unchanged from last year but 55 percent more than two years ago. The State experienced a series of hail storms and heavy rainfall that caused only minor damage. Pennsylvania pear production is forecast at 3,800 tons, 27 percent below last year but unchanged from the 2002 crop. Growers report a poor fruit set due to poor weather during pollination. Hail has caused some additional problems. The Michigan pear crop is forecast at 4,100 tons, down 15 percent from last year but almost 3 times above the weather damaged 2002 crop. The State experienced frost damage in the southwest, while heavy rainfall during pollination disrupted crop development in the west central and northwest.

Production in Connecticut is forecast at 1,000 tons, 23 percent below the previous year's large crop. A warm start to the season was favorable for pear development with full bloom reported by mid-May. Set was reported as average with fruit size medium. In Colorado, production is forecast at 2,300 tons, 18 percent

below last year's crop and 4 percent less than the 2002 crop. A few late frosts hurt small producers without frost protection devices. Larger producers with such devices fared well this year. Adequate irrigation water is expected throughout the growing season. Conditions have been normal in the major growing areas. Pear production in Utah is forecast at 340 tons, down 24 percent from the previous season but 6 percent above the 2002 crop. Growers report insects, poor pollination, frost, and blight have caused damage to the pear crop.

Coffee: Hawaii coffee production is estimated at 8.30 million pounds (parchment basis) for the 2003-04 season, up 11 percent from the previous crop year. Harvested area is estimated at 5,900 acres, unchanged from the 2002-03 season. Increased production from the islands of Kauai, Maui, Molokai, and Oahu is expected to more than offset lower production from the island of Hawaii. Improved cultural practices and adequate irrigation are expected to boost production on these islands. Hawaii Island experienced dry weather during the flowering and maturing stages, resulting in smaller-sized coffee beans compared to the 2002/03 season.

Grapes: U.S. grape production is forecast at 6.36 million tons, down 3 percent from 2003 and 13 percent below the 2002 season. California leads the U.S. in grape production with 90 percent of the total. Washington and New York are the next largest producing States, with 5 percent and 2 percent, respectively. California's all grape forecast, at 5.70 million tons, is unchanged from the July forecast but 2 percent below 2003. Washington expects to harvest 310,000 tons, down 10 percent from 2003. New York's forecast, at 149,000 tons, is 25 percent below last year.

California's **wine type** grape production is expected to total 2.90 million tons, 51 percent of California's total grape crop. The production forecast for wine type varieties is unchanged from July and less than 1 percent below 2003. The wine grape harvest has started in some vineyards. California's **raisin type** grape production is forecast at 2.05 million tons, 36 percent of California's total grape crop. Production of raisin varieties is unchanged from the July forecast but down 5 percent from last year. Thompson Seedless variety grapes are currently being picked for fresh use in the San Joaquin Valley. Production of **table type grapes** is forecast at 750,000 tons, 13 percent of the total California crop. The table type production forecast is unchanged from the July forecast but up 2 percent from last season. Harvest of table grapes is active with many vineyards reporting they are 2-4 weeks ahead of normal. Flame Seedless, Red Globe, Black Seedless, and Princess are some of the varieties being harvested.

Washington's production is forecast at 310,000 tons, down 10 percent from 2003. Production of both juice and wine varieties is expected to decrease. Wine grape production is forecast at 110,000 tons, 2 percent less than last season. The juice type grape forecast, at 200,000 tons, is 14 percent below last year. In Benton County, a major Concord producing area, significant berry drop was reported in early July.

Grape production for New York is forecast at 149,000 tons, down 25 percent from 2003. Growers in the Finger Lakes region received sub-zero temperatures last winter that injured or killed a significant number of vines. Long Island grape production is also expected to be low. Lake Erie growers are predicting an average crop.

Michigan's grape production is forecast at 70,000 tons, down 26 percent from 2003. A cool, damp spring in the southwest and northwest regions of the State, combined with rain in the west central region and a heavy frost in early May in the southwest region have all adversely affected this year's grape crop.

Pennsylvania's grape production is forecast at 69,000 tons, down 19 percent from 2003. Disease pressure has been average to above average due to the wet weather. Consistent rains have made keeping cover sprays on the crop difficult.

Ginger Root: Hawaii ginger root production for the 2003-04 season is estimated at 6.00 million pounds, unchanged from the previous season. Harvested acreage, at 150 acres, declined 6 percent from 2003. The average yield is 40,000 pounds per harvested acre for the 2003-04 crop year, an increase of 2,500 pounds above the previous season. Farmers indicated soil-borne diseases such as bacterial wilt and nematodes continued to keep ginger root yield below expected levels.

Florida Citrus: Rainfall during July was generally below average in most citrus growing areas with some reporting stations recording only minimal amounts. Temperatures were generally at or above normal levels

with days in the mid to upper 90's and lows in the high 70's. The limited rains occurred in heavy thunderstorms with severe lightning and sometimes high winds. West coast areas received the most precipitation with some stations recording over nine inches for the month, but other areas reported only minimal amounts all month. Many growers and caretakers used irrigation equipment to provide water and maintain adequate soil moisture levels. Trees in the well cared for groves are reported in good condition despite infrequent rains. Trees of all ages show a moderate summer flush of new growth. New crop fruit is progressing well with below to average sizes reported. No abnormal disease or insect outbreaks are reported. Caretakers were very active during July mowing, chopping, and discing cover crops. Summer fertilizers were being applied along with herbicides for weed control. Growers are cutting vines out of their trees. Hedging and topping slowed during the month. Dead trees are being pushed out and burned. New resets are being planted in larger groves with permanent irrigation. Planting of grapefruit trees in east coast areas has been heavy all spring with a temporary shortage of trees reported.

California Citrus: Citrus groves were irrigated, fertilized, and treated for pests. The citrus crop was developing normally, but intense heat in late July was expected to cause sunburn and some fruit drop. The Valencia orange harvest remained slow with rind puff observed in some of the larger sized fruit. Picking of lemons was active in Ventura County. Overall quality remained very good. Marsh Ruby, Marsh White, and Star Ruby grapefruit varieties were picked in the southern coastal areas. Flavor was very good in the Marsh Ruby variety.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Fruit growers conducted summer cultural activities that included weed control, fungicide applications, and irrigation of trees and vines. Picking and packing in stone fruit orchards continued at a steady rate. Varieties picked included Elegant Lady, Summer Lady, Sweet Dream, Zee Lady and Summer Sweet peaches; Arctic Queen and Summer Fire nectarines; Friar and Fortune plums; and Flavor Grenade and Flavor Queen pluots. Picking of Clingstone peaches continued. Harvesting crews remained busy throughout the month in table grape vineyards as more varieties reached maturity. Among the grape varieties harvested were Flame Seedless, Thompson Seedless, and Princess. Wine grape harvesting commenced in some vineyards in the San Joaquin Valley as fruit maturity reached satisfactory levels. Grape harvesting for champagne began in parts of Northern California. Field work in raisin, wine, and table grape vineyards included irrigation, cultivation, and fungicide applications. Harvesting of Gala apples and Asian pears commenced in the San Joaquin Valley by the end of July. Bartlett pears were harvested, with good quality reported. Persimmons and pomegranates continued to show good progress with fruit size increasing steadily and some color showing on fruit. Blackberry and blueberry harvesting neared completion in Tulare County by the middle of July. Strawberry harvesting continued along the central coast. Figs were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley. Olive orchards were irrigated and treated to control fruit fly. The kiwifruit crop was generally normal but with small fruit sizes. Almond harvesting commenced in the San Joaquin Valley by month's end. Insecticide treatments to control ants were made in some orchards. In other locations, almond hull split continued, and growers prepared their orchards for harvest. Crop maturity progressed at a steady rate in walnut, pecan, and pistachio orchards. Walnuts were treated for codling moth, husk fly, and San Jose scale.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective Yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between July 24 and August 6 to gather information on expected yield as of August 1. The Objective Yield surveys for corn, cotton, soybeans, and wheat were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for about 75 percent of the U.S. production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected fields for the Objective Yield survey (corn, cotton, soybeans, and wheat). The counts made within each sample plot depend on the crop and the maturity of that crop. In all cases, number of plants are recorded along with other measurements that provide information to forecast the number of ears, bolls, pods, or heads and their weight. 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 fruit is harvested 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 27,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about probable yield. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

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 August 1 forecasts.

Revision Policy: The August 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the 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. Estimates of planted acres for spring planted crops are subject to revision in the August *Crop Production* report if conditions altered the planting intentions since the mid-year survey. Planted acres may also be revised for cotton, peanuts, and rice in September *Crop Production* report each year; spring wheat, Durum wheat, barley, and oats only in the *Small Grains Annual* report at the end of September; and all other spring planted crops in the October *Crop Production* report. Revisions to planted acres will only be made when either special survey data or administrative data are available. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last forecast.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the August 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error", a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the August 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. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the August 1 corn for grain production forecast is 6.0 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 6.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.4 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using corn again as an example, changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 333 million bushels, ranging from 16 million bushels to 1.09 billion bushels. The August 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 12 times and above 8 times. This does not imply that the August 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecasts

Crop	Unit	Root Mean Square Error		20-Year Record of Differences Between Forecast and Final Estimate				
		Percent	90 Percent Confidence Interval	Quantity			Years	
				Average	Smallest	Largest	Below Final	Above Final
				Million	*Million*	*Million*	*Number*	*Number*
Corn For Grain	Bu	6.0	10.4	333	16	1,085	12	8
Sorghum for Grain	Bu	9.3	16.1	43	5	108	10	10
Oats	Bu	12.4	21.5	17	1	58	3	17
Barley	Bu	6.7	11.9	19	2	69	13	7
Durum Wheat	Bu	10.4	18.1	8	0	19	8	12
Other Spring	Bu	9.2	15.9	40	3	121	10	10
Winter Wheat	Bu	1.2	2.1	15	0	34	4	15
Rice	Cwt	4.8	8.3	7	1	15	15	5
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	6.6	11.4	121	19	444	10	10
Cotton [1]	Bales	8.2	14.2	994	34	3,911	10	10
Dry Edible Beans	Cwt	7.8	13.4	2	0	4	11	9

[1] Quantity is in thousands of units.

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.**

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C., 20250-9410, or call 202-720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

USDA Data User's Meeting

October 18, 2004

Hampton Inn & Suites

Chicago, Illinois

(312) 832-0330

The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service will be organizing an open forum for Data Users. The purpose will be to provide updates on pending changes in the various statistical and information programs and seek comments and input from data users. Other USDA agencies to be represented will include the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Economic Research Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board. The Foreign Trade Division from the Census Bureau will also be included in the meeting.

For registration details or additional information for the Data Users' Meeting, see the NASS homepage at www.usda.gov/nass/ or contact Karlyn McCutcheon (NASS) at (202) 690-8141 or at karlyn_mccutcheon@nass.usda.gov.

This Data User's Meeting precedes an Industry Outlook meeting that will be held at the same location on October 19, 2004. The Outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss the outlook situation. For more information about the outlook meeting and to register contact Jim Robb (Livestock and Marketing Information Center) at (720) 544-2941 or at robb@lmic.info.