



Crop Production

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**Orange Production Down 20 Percent from Last Season
Corn Production Up 6 Percent from September Forecast
Soybean Production Up 10 Percent
Cotton Production Up 3 Percent**

Corn production is forecast at 11.6 billion bushels, up 6 percent from last month and 15 percent above 2003. Based on conditions as of October 1, the yield is expected to average 158.4 bushels per acre, up 9.0 bushels from September and 16.2 bushels above 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 forecast at record high levels in all Corn Belt States, except Minnesota and Wisconsin, as weather conditions have been mostly favorable throughout the growing season. Based on administrative information, acreage updates were made in several States and farmers now expect to harvest 73.3 million acres of corn for grain, down 66,000 acres from September but up 3 percent from 2003.

Soybean production is forecast at 3.11 billion bushels, up 10 percent from the September forecast and 27 percent above 2003. If realized, this would be the largest U.S. soybean crop on record. Based on conditions as of October 1, yield is expected to average a record high 42.0 bushels per acre, up 3.5 bushels from September. Below-normal temperatures and adequate moisture during August and early September across most of the Corn Belt, Great Plains, and Delta were beneficial to the crop during the final stages of development. Above-normal temperatures followed, during the rest of September, just in time for the beginning of the harvest season. Based on administrative data, acreage updates were made in several States. Area planted is now estimated at 75.1 million acres, up 256,000 acres from the August estimate. Area for harvest is forecast at 74.0 million acres, up 335,000 from September.

Revised 2003 soybean acreage, yield, and production were published in the September 30, 2004 *Grain Stocks* report.

All cotton production is forecast at 21.5 million 480-pound bales, up 3 percent from last month and 18 percent above last year's 18.3 million bales. Yield is expected to average 782 pounds per acre, up 24 pounds from last month and 52 pounds from 2003. If realized, both production and yield would be the largest on record. Thirteen of the 15 published States are expecting production to remain the same or increase from a month ago. Harvested area, at 13.2 million acres, is the same as September but up 10 percent from 2003.

The U.S. all orange initial forecast for the 2004-05 season is 10.3 million tons, down 20 percent from last season's utilization. This forecast is as of October 1, and takes into account fruit loss caused by the four hurricanes that affected citrus producing areas in Florida during the months of August and September. Florida's all orange forecast is 176 million boxes (7.92 million tons), 27 percent less than last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 92.0 million boxes (4.14 million tons), 27 percent below last season's final utilization. The Valencia oranges are forecast at 84.0 million boxes (3.78 million tons), 28 percent below last season's final utilization.

California's all orange production for the 2004-05 season is forecast at 62.0 million boxes, (2.33 million tons), 19 percent more than the previous season. The Navel orange forecast is carried forward from September at 46.0 million boxes (1.73 million tons) and is 21 percent higher than the 2003-04 season. Fruit size is smaller than last season for the 2004-05 Navel crop. Although the fruit matured quickly as a result of higher than average temperatures during summer, fruit growth slowed and the average September size increase was about 10 percent less than last season. Growers expect fruit sizing will accelerate given sufficient October rainfall. The fruit quality is poorer than last season. Consequently, it is expected that a relatively high percentage will be diverted to processing. The initial California Valencia forecast for the 2004-05 crop is 16.0 million boxes (600,000 tons), 14 percent above last season's utilization. California's Valencia crop is developing normally with a significantly heavier fruit set than the 2003-04 season.

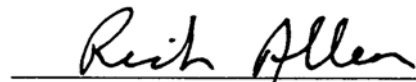
The Texas initial forecast for the 2004-05 all orange crop is 1.90 million boxes (81,000 tons), up 16 percent from last season's final utilization. Arizona's 2004-05 all orange crop is 440,000 boxes, down 6 percent from the 2003-04 final utilization.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 2004-05 season is forecast at 1.56 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix. This is the same as the 2003-04 season's yield of 1.56 gallons per box as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. Projected yield for the 2004-05 early-midseason and Valencia varieties will be published in the January *Crop Production* Report.

This report was approved on October 12, 2004.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
James R. Moseley



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

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

State	Corn		Sorghum		Soybeans	
	Planted ¹	Harvested	Planted ¹	Harvested	Planted ¹	Harvested
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	240	210	10	7	210	195
AZ	55	27	13	4		
AR	320	300	62	58	3,200	3,150
CA	580	190	23	12		
CO	1,200	1,000	280	200		
CT	31					
DE	160	155	1	1	210	207
FL	70	35			18	16
GA	330	280	45	25	280	260
ID	215	70				
IL	11,700	11,550	100	95	9,900	9,850
IN	5,700	5,500			5,500	5,430
IA	12,700	12,300			10,200	10,150
KS	3,100	2,750	3,200	2,900	2,800	2,700
KY	1,210	1,110	17	15	1,310	1,290
LA	420	405	85	80	1,100	1,070
ME	28					
MD	490	420	5	3	500	490
MA	19					
MI	2,200	1,950			2,000	1,990
MN	7,500	6,900			7,300	7,200
MS	460	440	25	24	1,670	1,630
MO	2,950	2,850	150	145	5,000	4,940
MT	70	19				
NE	8,300	7,900	550	420	4,800	4,750
NV	4					
NH	15					
NJ	88	72			103	101
NM	130	49	130	90		
NY	980	450			175	173
NC	830	760	15	11	1,520	1,470
ND	1,800	1,500			3,750	3,670
OH	3,350	3,100			4,450	4,420
OK	250	205	270	230	320	290
OR	55	28				
PA	1,400	900	15	5	400	395
RI	2					
SC	310	285	7	5	540	520
SD	4,650	4,100	250	160	4,150	4,090
TN	680	610	20	17	1,210	1,180
TX	1,800	1,600	2,250	2,050	290	275
UT	53	13				
VT	90					
VA	480	340	5	2	540	520
WA	160	100				
WV	48	28			19	18
WI	3,650	2,750			1,600	1,550
WY	95	60				
US	80,968	73,311	7,528	6,559	75,065	73,990

¹ Updated from the June 2004 "Acreage" report.

**Selected Crops: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004¹**

State	Canola		Sunflower					
	Planted	Harvested	Oil		Non Oil		All	
			Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CO			90	80	45	43	135	123
KS			150	140	20	18	170	158
MN	35	32	30	28	30	28	60	56
NE			36	33	21	19	57	52
ND	780	750	720	700	160	155	880	855
SD			400	390	25	24	425	414
TX			18	17	27	26	45	43
Oth Sts ²	53	50	76	68	16	11	92	79
US	868	832	1,520	1,456	344	324	1,864	1,780

¹ Updated from the June 2004 "Acreage" report.

² Other States for canola include AL, AZ, CA, GA, ID, IN, KS, MI, MT, NY, OR, PA, SC, SD, and WA.

Other States for Sunflower include CA, GA, IL, LA, MI, MO, MT, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, UT, WA, WI, and WY.

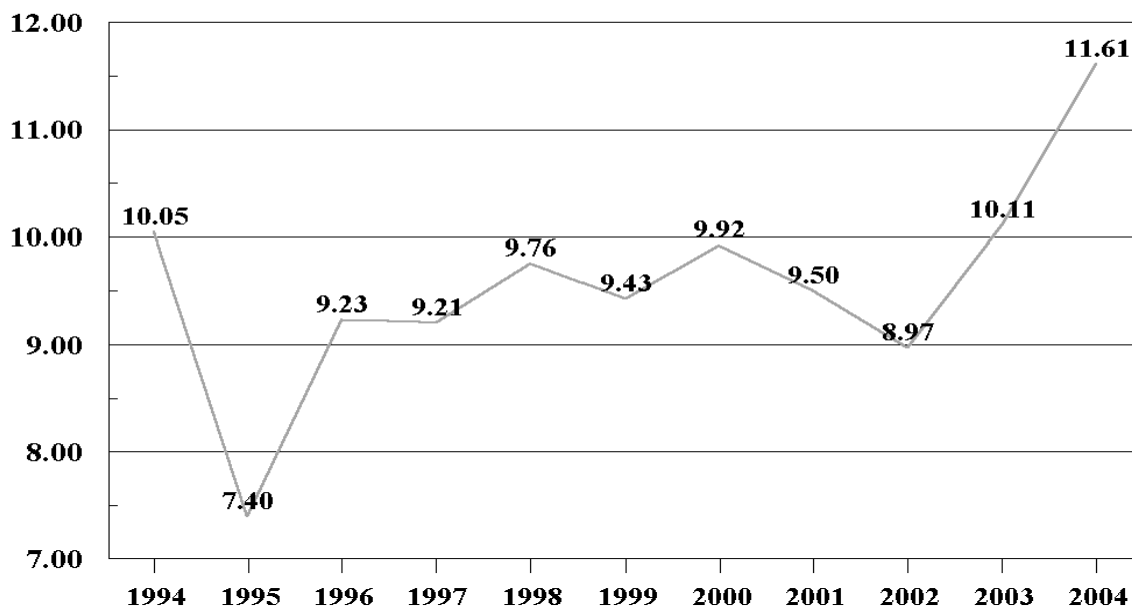
**Corn for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2003 and Forecasted October 1, 2004**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				Sep 1	Oct 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AL	190	210	122.0	120.0	120.0	23,180	25,200
AR	350	300	140.0	140.0	140.0	49,000	42,000
CA	170	190	160.0	160.0	165.0	27,200	31,350
CO	890	1,000	135.0	132.0	132.0	120,150	132,000
DE	162	155	123.0	128.0	144.0	19,926	22,320
GA	285	280	129.0	130.0	130.0	36,765	36,400
IL	11,050	11,550	164.0	170.0	180.0	1,812,200	2,079,000
IN	5,390	5,500	146.0	157.0	167.0	786,940	918,500
IA	12,000	12,300	157.0	163.0	180.0	1,884,000	2,214,000
KS	2,500	2,750	120.0	145.0	148.0	300,000	407,000
KY	1,080	1,110	137.0	142.0	150.0	147,960	166,500
LA	500	405	134.0	135.0	135.0	67,000	54,675
MD	410	420	123.0	143.0	152.0	50,430	63,840
MI	2,090	1,950	126.0	122.0	127.0	263,340	247,650
MN	6,650	6,900	146.0	147.0	155.0	970,900	1,069,500
MS	530	440	135.0	136.0	136.0	71,550	59,840
MO	2,800	2,850	108.0	144.0	156.0	302,400	444,600
NE	7,700	7,900	146.0	157.0	168.0	1,124,200	1,327,200
NJ	61	72	113.0	120.0	128.0	6,893	9,216
NM	48	49	180.0	180.0	180.0	8,640	8,820
NY	440	450	121.0	116.0	121.0	53,240	54,450
NC	680	760	106.0	115.0	115.0	72,080	87,400
ND	1,170	1,500	112.0	105.0	110.0	131,040	165,000
OH	3,070	3,100	156.0	156.0	160.0	478,920	496,000
OK	190	205	125.0	150.0	140.0	23,750	28,700
PA	890	900	115.0	129.0	134.0	102,350	120,600
SC	215	285	105.0	95.0	97.0	22,575	27,645
SD	3,850	4,100	111.0	118.0	120.0	427,350	492,000
TN	630	610	131.0	140.0	140.0	82,530	85,400
TX	1,650	1,600	118.0	130.0	133.0	194,700	212,800
VA	330	340	115.0	143.0	145.0	37,950	49,300
WA	70	100	195.0	195.0	200.0	13,650	20,000
WI	2,850	2,750	129.0	127.0	136.0	367,650	374,000
Oth Sts ¹	248	280	134.8	140.3	144.0	33,428	40,320
US	71,139	73,311	142.2	149.4	158.4	10,113,887	11,613,226

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

Billion Bushels



Sorghum for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2003 and Forecasted October 1, 2004

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				Sep 1	Oct 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AR	210	58	82.0	80.0	84.0	17,220	4,872
CO	160	200	27.0	38.0	35.0	4,320	7,000
IL	105	95	82.0	98.0	107.0	8,610	10,165
KS	2,900	2,900	45.0	75.0	75.0	130,500	217,500
LA	165	80	85.0	65.0	70.0	14,025	5,600
MO	210	145	77.0	100.0	103.0	16,170	14,935
NE	500	420	62.0	85.0	82.0	31,000	34,440
NM	62	90	27.0	35.0	50.0	1,674	4,500
OK	250	230	37.0	50.0	53.0	9,250	12,190
SD	150	160	45.0	46.0	46.0	6,750	7,360
TX	2,850	2,050	54.0	61.0	65.0	153,900	133,250
Oth Sts ¹	236	131	75.5	74.5	76.7	17,818	10,045
US	7,798	6,559	52.7	68.3	70.4	411,237	461,857

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".

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				Sep 1	Oct 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
AR	1,455	1,560	6,590	6,650	6,800	95,860	106,080
CA	507	600	7,620	7,900	8,100	38,624	48,600
LA	450	530	5,870	5,300	5,300	26,397	28,090
MS	234	233	6,800	6,900	6,900	15,912	16,077
MO	171	194	6,130	6,350	6,350	10,484	12,319
TX	180	217	6,600	6,500	6,600	11,880	14,322
US	2,997	3,334	6,645	6,651	6,763	199,157	225,488

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

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

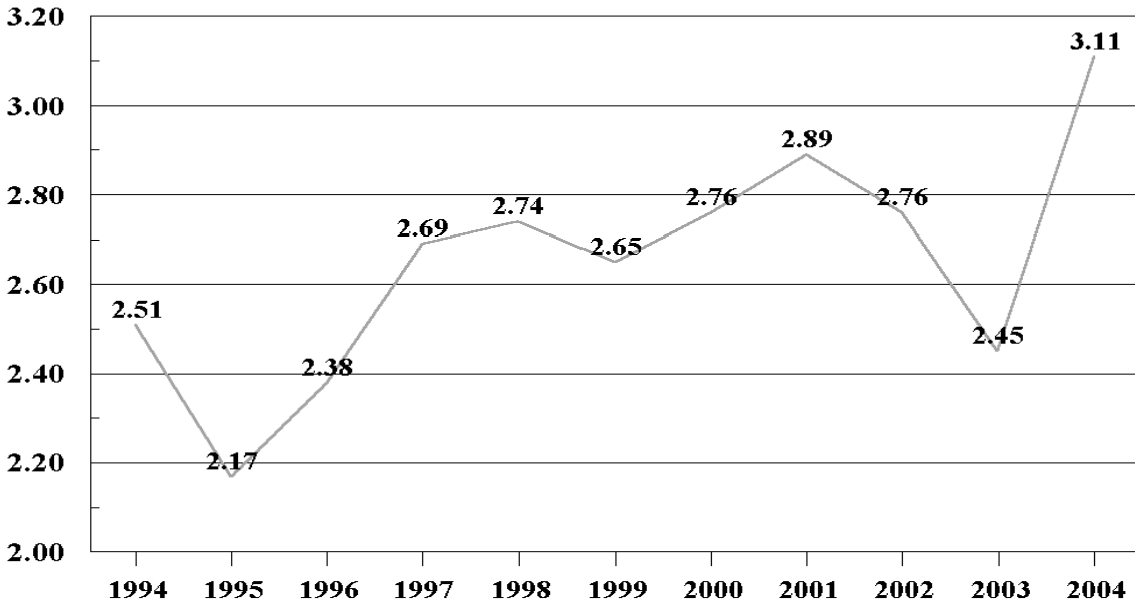
Year	Long Grain	Medium Grain	Short Grain ¹	All
	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
2002	157,243	52,201	1,516	210,960
2003	149,011	47,440	2,706	199,157
2004 ²	165,287	56,843	3,358	225,488

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.

U.S. Soybean Production

Billion Bushels



**Soybeans for Beans: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2003 and Forecasted October 1, 2004**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				Sep 1	Oct 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AL	160	195	36.0	35.0	37.0	5,760	7,215
AR	2,890	3,150	38.5	39.0	40.0	111,265	126,000
DE	178	207	36.0	41.0	42.0	6,408	8,694
GA	180	260	33.0	30.0	30.0	5,940	7,800
IL	10,260	9,850	37.0	44.0	49.0	379,620	482,650
IN	5,370	5,430	38.0	45.0	51.0	204,060	276,930
IA	10,550	10,150	32.5	40.0	47.0	342,875	477,050
KS	2,480	2,700	23.0	37.0	41.0	57,040	110,700
KY	1,240	1,290	43.5	41.0	42.0	53,940	54,180
LA	740	1,070	34.0	31.0	31.0	25,160	33,170
MD	430	490	37.0	38.0	41.0	15,910	20,090
MI	1,990	1,990	27.5	31.0	35.0	54,725	69,650
MN	7,450	7,200	32.0	36.0	36.0	238,400	259,200
MS	1,430	1,630	39.0	37.0	39.0	55,770	63,570
MO	4,950	4,940	29.5	38.0	44.0	146,025	217,360
NE	4,500	4,750	40.5	45.0	47.0	182,250	223,250
NJ	88	101	34.0	40.0	42.0	2,992	4,242
NY	138	173	35.0	33.0	36.0	4,830	6,228
NC	1,400	1,470	30.0	32.0	32.0	42,000	47,040
ND	3,050	3,670	29.0	26.0	27.0	88,450	99,090
OH	4,280	4,420	38.5	40.0	46.0	164,780	203,320
OK	245	290	26.0	32.0	30.0	6,370	8,700
PA	375	395	41.0	43.0	45.0	15,375	17,775
SC	420	520	28.0	26.0	26.0	11,760	13,520
SD	4,200	4,090	27.5	33.0	34.0	115,500	139,060
TN	1,120	1,180	42.0	39.0	40.0	47,040	47,200
TX	185	275	29.0	31.0	31.0	5,365	8,525
VA	480	520	34.0	36.0	37.0	16,320	19,240
WI	1,670	1,550	28.0	33.0	35.0	46,760	54,250
Oth Sts ¹	27	34	36.1	38.7	34.2	975	1,162
US	72,476	73,990	33.9	38.5	42.0	2,453,665	3,106,861

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

**Sunflower: Area Planted by Varietal Type,
State and United States, 2003¹**

State	Varietal Type		
	Oil	Non-Oil	All
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CO	95	35	130
KS	170	23	193
MN	55	35	90
NE	51	15	66
ND	1,060	150	1,210
SD	475	30	505
TX	17	42	59
Oth Sts ²	75	16	91
US	1,998	346	2,344

¹ Revised.

² Other States include CA, GA, IL, LA, MI, MO, MT, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, UT, WA, WI, and WY.

**Sunflower: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type, State,
and United States, 2002-2003¹ and Forecasted October 1, 2004**

Varietal Type & State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2003	2004	2003	2004 ²	2002	2003	2004 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Oil							
CO	85	80	1,000		34,020	85,000	
KS	155	140	1,160		139,500	179,800	
MN	54	28	1,650		51,800	89,100	
NE	48	33	900		18,000	43,200	
ND	1,020	700	1,300		1,447,550	1,326,000	
SD	430	390	1,000		318,750	430,000	
TX	16	17	1,400		9,000	22,400	
Oth Sts ³	66	68	1,275		47,279	84,166	
US	1,874	1,456	1,206		2,065,899	2,259,666	
Non-Oil							
CO	33	43	1,010		15,840	33,330	
KS	21	18	1,200		12,610	25,200	
MN	34	28	1,550		31,050	52,700	
NE	14	19	1,050		7,700	14,700	
ND	145	155	1,330		252,000	192,850	
SD	25	24	1,100		41,250	27,500	
TX	40	26	1,200		16,000	48,000	
Oth Sts ³	11	11	1,025		8,898	11,280	
US	323	324	1,256		385,348	405,560	
All							
CO	118	123	1,003	1,040	49,860	118,330	127,920
KS	176	158	1,165	1,530	152,110	205,000	241,740
MN	88	56	1,611	1,350	82,850	141,800	75,600
NE	62	52	934	1,070	25,700	57,900	55,640
ND	1,165	855	1,304	1,300	1,699,550	1,518,850	1,111,500
SD	455	414	1,005	1,500	360,000	457,500	621,000
TX	56	43	1,257	1,500	25,000	70,400	64,500
Oth Sts ³	77	79	1,240	1,232	56,177	95,446	97,299
US	2,197	1,780	1,213	1,346	2,451,247	2,665,226	2,395,199

¹ 2003 Revised.

² 2004 yield and production estimates for oil and non-oil varieties will be published in the "Crop Production 2004 Summary".

³ Other States include CA, GA, IL, LA, MI, MO, MT, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, UT, WA, WI, and WY.

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

State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	2002	2003 ¹	2004	2002	2003 ¹	2004
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	185.0	190.0	200.0	180.0	185.0	195.0
FL	96.0	125.0	145.0	86.0	115.0	130.0
GA	510.0	545.0	620.0	505.0	540.0	610.0
NM	18.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	16.0
NC	101.0	101.0	105.0	100.0	100.0	105.0
OK	60.0	37.0	34.0	57.0	35.0	32.0
SC	10.0	19.0	35.0	8.7	17.0	33.0
TX	315.0	275.0	240.0	280.0	270.0	235.0
VA	58.0	34.0	33.0	57.0	33.0	32.0
US	1,353.0	1,344.0	1,429.0	1,291.7	1,312.0	1,388.0

State	Yield				Production		
	2002	2003 ¹	2004		2002	2003 ¹	2004
			Sep 1	Oct 1			
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
AL	2,110	2,750	2,800	2,700	379,800	508,750	526,500
FL	2,300	3,000	3,100	2,300	197,800	345,000	299,000
GA	2,600	3,450	3,300	3,000	1,313,000	1,863,000	1,830,000
NM	3,000	2,700	3,000	3,000	54,000	45,900	48,000
NC	2,100	3,200	3,200	3,200	210,000	320,000	336,000
OK	2,800	2,800	3,200	3,300	159,600	98,000	105,600
SC	2,200	3,400	3,100	3,200	19,140	57,800	105,600
TX	3,100	3,000	3,300	3,300	868,000	810,000	775,500
VA	2,100	2,900	3,100	3,100	119,700	95,700	99,200
US	2,571	3,159	3,188	2,972	3,321,040	4,144,150	4,125,400

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
MN	56	32	1,820	1,350	44,500	101,920	43,200
ND	960	750	1,410	1,530	1,403,600	1,353,600	1,147,500
Oth Sts ¹	52	50	1,091	1,422	85,320	56,730	71,120
US	1,068	832	1,416	1,517	1,533,420	1,512,250	1,261,820

¹ Other States include AL, AZ, CA, GA, ID, IN, KS, MI, MT, NY, OR, PA, SC, SD, and WA.

**Cotton: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type, State,
and United States, 2003 and Forecasted October 1, 2004**

Type and State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production ¹	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				Sep 1	Oct 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Bales²</i>	<i>1,000 Bales²</i>
Upland							
AL	510.0	535.0	772	749	673	820.0	750.0
AZ	213.0	236.0	1,239	1,322	1,322	550.0	650.0
AR	945.0	920.0	916	903	976	1,804.0	1,870.0
CA	545.0	557.0	1,317	1,465	1,508	1,495.0	1,750.0
GA	1,290.0	1,260.0	785	762	667	2,110.0	1,750.0
LA	510.0	490.0	967	637	764	1,027.0	780.0
MS	1,090.0	1,090.0	934	800	925	2,120.0	2,100.0
MO	390.0	385.0	862	823	860	700.0	690.0
NM	38.0	64.0	884	938	938	70.0	125.0
NC	770.0	725.0	646	742	781	1,037.0	1,180.0
OK	170.0	195.0	616	645	645	218.0	262.0
SC	218.0	218.0	718	731	731	326.0	332.0
TN	530.0	540.0	806	827	827	890.0	930.0
TX	4,350.0	5,500.0	478	611	637	4,330.0	7,300.0
VA	85.0	81.0	674	836	836	119.4	141.0
Oth Sts ³	172.0	174.0	576	648	607	206.5	220.0
US	11,826.0	12,970.0	723	747	771	17,822.9	20,830.0
Amer-Pima							
AZ	2.4	3.0	920	960	960	4.6	6.0
CA	149.0	219.0	1,194	1,403	1,414	370.5	645.0
NM	6.0	11.0	1,056	916	916	13.2	21.0
TX	20.0	20.0	1,056	1,032	1,032	44.0	43.0
US	177.4	253.0	1,170	1,347	1,357	432.3	715.0
All							
AL	510.0	535.0	772	749	673	820.0	750.0
AZ	215.4	239.0	1,236	1,317	1,317	554.6	656.0
AR	945.0	920.0	916	903	976	1,804.0	1,870.0
CA	694.0	776.0	1,290	1,447	1,481	1,865.5	2,395.0
GA	1,290.0	1,260.0	785	762	667	2,110.0	1,750.0
LA	510.0	490.0	967	637	764	1,027.0	780.0
MS	1,090.0	1,090.0	934	800	925	2,120.0	2,100.0
MO	390.0	385.0	862	823	860	700.0	690.0
NM	44.0	75.0	908	934	934	83.2	146.0
NC	770.0	725.0	646	742	781	1,037.0	1,180.0
OK	170.0	195.0	616	645	645	218.0	262.0
SC	218.0	218.0	718	731	731	326.0	332.0
TN	530.0	540.0	806	827	827	890.0	930.0
TX	4,370.0	5,520.0	480	612	639	4,374.0	7,343.0
VA	85.0	81.0	674	836	836	119.4	141.0
Oth Sts ³	172.0	174.0	576	648	607	206.5	220.0
US	12,003.4	13,223.0	730	758	782	18,255.2	21,545.0

¹ Production ginned and to be ginned.

² 480-Lb. net weight bales.

³ Other States include FL and KS. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2004 Summary".

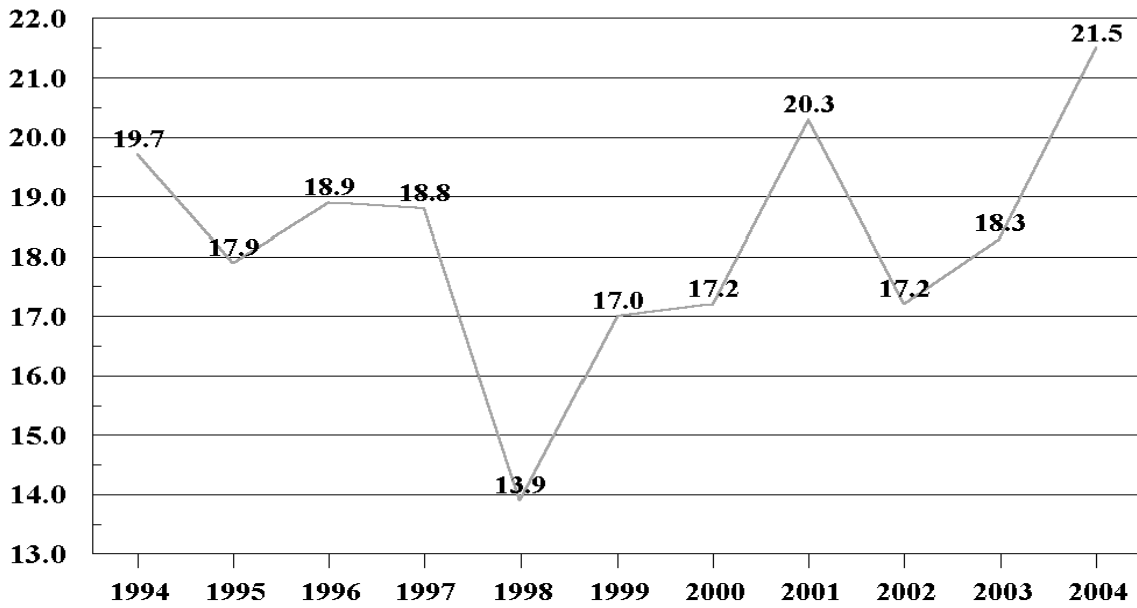
**Cottonseed: Production, United States,
2002-2003 and Forecasted October 1, 2004**

State	Production		
	2002	2003	2004 ¹
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
US	6,183.9	6,664.6	7,879.0

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

U.S. Cotton Production

Million Bales



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

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AZ	235	240	8.50	8.40	1,863	1,998	2,016
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	3.60	4,680	4,440	4,248
IL	425	400	4.10	4.60	1,620	1,743	1,840
IN	350	350	3.80	4.10	990	1,330	1,435
IA	1,330	1,300	3.70	4.30	4,875	4,921	5,590
KS	1,000	900	3.40	4.60	3,515	3,400	4,140
KY	250	260	3.50	3.70	928	875	962
MI	850	850	3.20	3.40	3,045	2,720	2,890
MN	1,375	1,325	3.00	3.60	4,620	4,125	4,770
MO	450	420	2.95	3.70	1,200	1,328	1,554
MT	1,600	1,600	2.10	2.30	3,000	3,360	3,680
NE	1,450	1,250	3.60	3.60	4,050	5,220	4,500
NV	265	275	4.40	4.50	1,183	1,166	1,238
NM	230	240	4.90	4.90	1,272	1,127	1,176
NY	600	500	2.80	3.00	1,525	1,680	1,500
ND	1,600	1,300	1.65	1.60	1,885	2,640	2,080
OH	580	500	3.40	3.40	1,860	1,972	1,700
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	3.00	1,768	1,650	1,560
SD	2,700	2,600	1.90	2.10	3,375	5,130	5,460
TX	140	150	4.70	4.70	690	658	705
UT	545	550	4.00	3.90	2,034	2,180	2,145
VA	130	120	3.50	3.90	350	455	468
WA	510	480	5.30	5.10	2,499	2,703	2,448
WI	1,600	1,600	2.30	2.50	4,620	3,680	4,000
WY	650	490	2.40	2.30	1,150	1,560	1,127
Oth Sts ¹	273	256	2.97	2.94	797	810	752
US	23,578	22,226	3.24	3.48	73,014	76,307	77,371

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 October 1, 2004**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AL	780	850	2.60	2.70	1,815	2,028	2,295
AR	1,320	1,460	2.20	2.20	3,243	2,904	3,212
CA	480	490	3.50	3.40	1,770	1,680	1,666
CO	700	730	1.50	1.90	715	1,050	1,387
GA	600	580	3.00	3.00	1,560	1,800	1,740
ID	300	300	1.70	1.80	608	510	540
IL	350	350	2.80	2.60	683	980	910
IN	300	290	2.60	3.00	630	780	870
IA	270	300	2.20	2.60	770	594	780
KS	2,250	2,200	1.60	2.20	3,450	3,600	4,840
KY	2,200	2,000	2.50	2.50	4,200	5,500	5,000
LA	380	360	2.90	2.60	1,050	1,102	936
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	2.90	1,875	1,875	2,088
MO	3,800	3,900	1.80	2.30	7,123	6,840	8,970
MT	850	950	1.50	1.70	1,540	1,275	1,615
NE	1,700	1,550	1.40	1.50	1,700	2,380	2,325
NY	1,250	1,150	1.60	2.00	2,090	2,000	2,300
NC	760	700	2.60	2.50	1,314	1,976	1,750
ND	1,350	1,300	1.45	1.45	2,035	1,958	1,885
OH	770	720	2.60	2.70	1,540	2,002	1,944
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	1.30	1,440	2,080	1,950
TN	2,000	1,950	2.30	2.50	4,095	4,600	4,875
TX	5,100	4,800	2.30	2.70	12,720	11,730	12,960
VA	1,150	1,250	2.60	2.60	2,125	2,990	3,250
WA	300	310	3.00	3.20	837	900	992
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	1.40	450	770	700
Oth Sts ¹	1,779	1,878	2.22	2.19	3,919	3,947	4,113
US	39,764	39,363	2.03	2.25	76,453	80,816	88,549

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".

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield,
and Production by State and United States, 2003-2004¹**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2003	2004 ²	2003	2004
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CA	77.0	67.0	75.0	65.0
CO	80.0	75.0	73.0	67.0
ID	75.0	80.0	73.0	78.0
KS	12.0	9.0	11.0	8.5
MI	170.0	190.0	165.0	180.0
MN	115.0	115.0	110.0	100.0
MT ³	13.0	18.0	12.8	17.0
NE	155.0	120.0	148.0	112.0
NM ³	10.0	7.0	10.0	7.0
NY	25.0	24.0	24.0	23.5
ND	540.0	560.0	520.0	490.0
OR ³	7.0	5.0	6.0	4.0
SD	8.0	10.0	7.5	10.0
TX	50.0	25.5	44.0	24.4
UT ³	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2
WA	27.5	29.0	27.5	29.0
WI ³	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.5
WY	30.0	28.0	29.0	24.0
US	1,406.1	1,373.4	1,346.9	1,250.1
	Yield ⁴		Production ⁴	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
CA	1,870	2,000	1,403	1,300
CO	1,600	1,900	1,168	1,273
ID	2,050	2,100	1,497	1,638
KS	2,100	1,800	231	153
MI	1,500	1,650	2,475	2,970
MN	1,700	1,300	1,870	1,300
MT ³	1,820	2,000	233	340
NE	2,130	1,850	3,151	2,072
NM ³	1,860	2,000	186	140
NY	1,860	1,500	446	353
ND	1,500	1,100	7,800	5,390
OR ³	1,650	1,700	99	68
SD	1,770	1,800	133	180
TX	1,170	1,000	513	244
UT ³	310	500	16	26
WA	1,910	2,100	525	609
WI ³	2,100	2,200	124	121
WY	2,220	2,150	645	516
US	1,672	1,495	22,515	18,693

¹ Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

² Updated from the August "Crop Production" report.

³ Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.

⁴ Cleaned basis.

**Winter Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield,
and Production by State and United States, 2003-2004¹**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CA	8.5	13.0	8.5	13.0
FL	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.5
US	14.6	18.7	14.3	18.5
	Yield		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
CA	310	250	2,635	3,250
FL	240	285	1,392	1,568
US	282	260	4,027	4,818

¹ 2004 revised.

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
CT	2,180	2,300	1,361	1,740	3,315	2,966	4,001
FL	4,400	4,000	2,500	2,500	11,960	11,000	10,000
GA	27,000	24,000	2,200	1,950	53,000	59,400	46,800
IN	4,200	4,300	1,950	2,050	7,800	8,190	8,815
KY	111,650	113,800	2,016	2,094	222,991	225,042	238,245
MD	1,100	1,100	1,450	1,600	1,800	1,595	1,760
MA	1,250	1,250	1,398	1,714	1,859	1,748	2,143
MO ¹	1,400	1,400	2,020	2,600	3,122	2,828	3,640
NC	159,700	156,700	1,878	2,230	347,920	299,995	349,515
OH	5,300	5,800	1,650	1,900	9,625	8,745	11,020
PA	3,700	4,000	2,130	2,025	6,815	7,880	8,100
SC	30,000	27,000	2,100	2,200	59,475	63,000	59,400
TN	31,140	31,380	2,108	2,118	71,331	65,632	66,472
VA	25,110	29,780	1,546	2,274	64,407	38,818	67,722
WV ¹	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,885	1,560	1,950
WI	1,820	1,500	2,338	2,390	3,817	4,255	3,585
US	411,150	409,610	1,952	2,156	871,122	802,654	883,168

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

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

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Class 1, Flue-cured						
Type 11, Old Belts						
NC	40,000	43,000	1,770	2,300	70,800	98,900
VA	18,000	23,000	1,690	2,400	30,420	55,200
US	58,000	66,000	1,745	2,335	101,220	154,100
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	94,000	89,000	1,955	2,250	183,770	200,250
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	20,000	19,400	1,915	2,200	38,300	42,680
SC	30,000	27,000	2,100	2,200	63,000	59,400
US	50,000	46,400	2,026	2,200	101,300	102,080
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,400	4,000	2,500	2,500	11,000	10,000
GA	27,000	24,000	2,200	1,950	59,400	46,800
US	31,400	28,000	2,242	2,029	70,400	56,800
Total 11-14	233,400	229,400	1,957	2,237	456,690	513,230
Class 2, Fire-cured						
Type 21, VA Belt						
VA	550	720	1,525	1,850	839	1,332
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	11,740	3,067	3,118	34,508	36,600
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3A, Light Air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
IN	4,200	4,300	1,950	2,050	8,190	8,815
KY	103,000	105,000	1,925	2,000	198,275	210,000
MO ¹	1,400	1,400	2,020	2,600	2,828	3,640
NC	5,700	5,300	1,250	1,450	7,125	7,685
OH	5,300	5,800	1,650	1,900	8,745	11,020
TN	25,000	25,000	1,900	1,900	47,500	47,500
VA	6,500	6,000	1,150	1,850	7,475	11,100
WV ¹	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,560	1,950
US	152,300	154,100	1,850	1,958	281,698	301,710
Type 32, Southern MD Belt						
MD	1,100	1,100	1,450	1,600	1,595	1,760
PA	1,300	2,200	2,000	1,800	2,600	3,960
US	2,400	3,300	1,748	1,733	4,195	5,720
Total 31-32	154,700	157,400	1,848	1,953	285,893	307,430

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
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	2,850	3,425	3,705
Type 37, VA Sun-cured						
Belt						
VA	60	60	1,400	1,500	84	90
Total 35-37	4,150	4,220	2,726	2,853	11,314	12,039
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	950	1,470	1,750	1,426	1,663
US	2,370	2,400	1,429	1,811	3,386	4,346
Class 5B, WI Binder						
Type 54, Southern WI						
WI	1,400	1,100	2,480	2,550	3,472	2,805
Type 55, Northern WI						
WI	420	400	1,865	1,950	783	780
Total 54-55	1,820	1,500	2,338	2,390	4,255	3,585
Total 51-55	4,190	3,900	1,824	2,034	7,641	7,931
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	1,600	322	480
US	1,060	1,150	1,253	1,563	1,328	1,798
All Cigar Types						
Total 41-61	7,650	6,850	1,863	2,025	14,249	13,869
All Tobacco	411,150	409,610	1,952	2,156	802,654	883,168

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

**Sugarbeets: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2003 and Forecasted October 1, 2004¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				Sep 1	Oct 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
CA	50.2	49.0	36.5	37.3	38.0	1,832	1,862
CO	27.4	33.4	23.5	22.7	22.7	644	758
ID	207.0	192.0	29.2	27.1	27.1	6,044	5,203
MI	178.0	163.0	19.1	18.5	19.0	3,400	3,097
MN	487.0	479.0	20.6	19.6	19.9	10,032	9,532
MT	51.5	52.2	25.4	21.0	21.0	1,308	1,096
NE	42.4	47.6	20.3	20.0	20.0	861	952
ND	255.0	256.0	20.4	19.5	19.5	5,202	4,992
OH	1.9	1.6	24.2	21.5	21.5	46	34
OR	9.8	12.5	30.7	29.0	29.0	301	363
WA	4.0	3.8	40.3	37.6	37.6	161	143
WY	33.7	35.9	22.3	21.8	22.5	752	808
US	1,347.9	1,326.0	22.7	21.5	21.7	30,583	28,840

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
and United States, 2003 and Forecasted October 1, 2004**

State	Area Harvested		Yield ¹			Production ¹	
	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
				Sep 1	Oct 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
FL	438.0	420.0	39.3	37.0	36.0	17,231	15,120
HI	21.3	24.1	97.7	94.0	94.0	2,082	2,265
LA	490.0	475.0	26.2	26.0	24.0	12,838	11,400
TX	45.1	42.5	37.8	36.0	36.0	1,706	1,530
US	994.4	961.6	34.0	33.0	31.5	33,857	30,315

¹ Net tons.

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
2002-2003, 2003-2004 and Forecasted October 1, 2004¹**

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel ³						
AZ	200	300	270	8	12	10
CA ⁴	42,000	38,000	46,000	1,575	1,426	1,725
FL	112,000	126,000	92,000	5,040	5,670	4,140
TX	1,350	1,420	1,650	57	60	70
US	155,550	165,720	139,920	6,680	7,168	5,945
Valencia						
AZ	270	170	170	10	6	6
CA	20,000	14,000	16,000	751	526	600
FL	91,000	116,000	84,000	4,095	5,220	3,780
TX	220	230	250	9	10	11
US	111,490	130,400	100,420	4,865	5,762	4,397
All						
AZ	470	470	440	18	18	16
CA	62,000	52,000	62,000	2,326	1,952	2,325
FL	203,000	242,000	176,000	9,135	10,890	7,920
TX	1,570	1,650	1,900	66	70	81
US	267,040	296,120	240,340	11,545	12,930	10,342
Temples						
FL	1,300	1,400	800	59	63	36
Grapefruit						
White Seedless ⁵						
FL	16,200	15,900	4,000	689	675	170
Colored Seedless						
FL	22,500	25,000	11,000	957	1,063	468
All						
AZ	130	140	200	4	5	7
CA	5,600	5,400	5,200	187	181	174
FL	38,700	40,900	15,000	1,646	1,738	638
TX	5,650	5,700	5,900	226	228	236
US	50,080	52,140	26,300	2,063	2,152	1,055
Tangerines						
AZ ⁶	430	690	500	16	25	19
CA ⁶	2,800	2,700	2,900	105	101	109
FL	5,500	6,500	4,700	261	309	223
US	8,730	9,890	8,100	382	435	351
Lemons						
AZ	3,000	3,000	2,400	114	114	91
CA	24,000	18,000	19,500	912	684	741
US	27,000	21,000	21,900	1,026	798	832
Tangelos						
FL	2,350	1,000	1,400	105	45	63

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

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

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

⁴ Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.

⁵ Includes seedy.

⁶ Includes tangelos and tangors.

**Apples, Commercial: Total Production by State and United States,
2002-2003 and Forecasted October 1, 2004¹**

State	Total Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
AZ ²	26.2	7.0	30.0
AR ²	3.3	2.6	2.8
CA ²	470.0	450.0	440.0
CO ²	21.0	22.0	24.0
CT ²	12.0	21.5	20.0
GA ²	10.0	13.0	14.0
ID ²	80.0	70.0	100.0
IL ²	43.0	52.5	56.0
IN ²	40.0	51.0	50.0
IA ²	8.5	6.0	11.0
KS ²	2.5	3.4	4.8
KY ²	5.6	7.5	8.0
ME ²	48.5	44.0	45.0
MD ²	32.0	40.0	34.0
MA ²	33.0	42.5	41.0
MI	520.0	840.0	690.0
MN ²	25.0	27.0	26.0
MO ²	38.0	40.0	36.0
NH ²	26.5	26.0	28.0
NJ ²	35.0	40.0	40.0
NM ³	2.0	2.0	
NY	680.0	990.0	1,070.0
NC	160.0	135.0	125.0
OH ²	70.0	90.0	89.0
OR ²	202.0	133.0	170.0
PA	370.0	442.0	416.0
RI ²	2.6	2.3	2.3
SC ²	9.0	6.0	6.0
TN ²	7.2	12.0	10.0
UT ²	7.0	28.0	27.0
VT ²	31.0	42.0	36.0
VA	250.0	270.0	260.0
WA	5,100.0	4,500.0	5,400.0
WV	95.0	87.0	85.0
WI ²	58.0	68.0	62.0
US	8,523.9	8,613.3	9,458.9

¹ In orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees.

² Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.

³ No forecast made. Only end of year estimates made.

**Pecans: Utilized Production by Variety, State, and United States,
2002-2003 and Forecasted October 1, 2004**

Crop and State	Utilized Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Improved Varieties ¹			
AL	4,000	7,000	950
AZ	16,000	22,500	13,000
AR	1,200	1,400	1,300
CA	3,800	3,700	3,400
FL	500	500	200
GA	42,000	60,000	35,000
LA	2,000	4,000	2,000
MS	2,100	4,800	700
NM	36,000	55,000	37,000
NC	1,500	2,200	600
OK	1,500	1,500	4,000
SC	120	3,300	1,500
TX	20,000	37,000	30,000
US	130,720	202,900	129,650
Native & Seedling			
AL	1,000	1,000	50
AR	500	2,400	900
FL	900	1,600	300
GA	3,000	15,000	5,000
KS	2,900	2,000	2,500
LA	4,000	16,000	6,000
MS	900	2,200	300
NC	400	300	100
OK	8,500	4,500	24,000
SC	80	1,200	500
TX	20,000	33,000	20,000
US	42,180	79,200	59,650
All Pecans			
AL	5,000	8,000	1,000
AZ	16,000	22,500	13,000
AR	1,700	3,800	2,200
CA	3,800	3,700	3,400
FL	1,400	2,100	500
GA	45,000	75,000	40,000
KS	2,900	2,000	2,500
LA	6,000	20,000	8,000
MS	3,000	7,000	1,000
NM	36,000	55,000	37,000
NC	1,900	2,500	700
OK	10,000	6,000	28,000
SC	200	4,500	2,000
TX	40,000	70,000	50,000
US	172,900	282,100	189,300

¹ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

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

State	Total Production		
	2002	2003	2004
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
AZ ¹	8,400	8,000	4,000
AR ¹	4,800	2,600	3,300
CA			
All Types	6,696,000	5,790,000	5,500,000
Wine	3,149,000	2,909,000	2,700,000
Table ²	743,000	732,000	750,000
Raisin ^{2,3}	2,804,000	2,149,000	2,050,000
GA ¹	2,800	3,100	2,800
MI	42,700	94,500	54,600
MO ¹	3,300	3,030	3,300
NY	156,000	198,000	145,000
NC ¹	2,300	2,800	3,100
OH ¹	5,800	8,100	7,100
OR ¹	22,000	24,000	26,000
PA	53,200	85,000	65,000
TX ¹	4,700	6,000	8,700
VA ¹	4,900	3,600	5,100
WA			
All Types	332,000	344,000	245,000
Wine	115,000	112,000	105,000
Juice	217,000	232,000	140,000
US	7,338,900	6,572,730	6,073,000

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

² Fresh basis.

³ The Raisin Industry Diversion Program (RID) was not implemented in 2004 or 2003, but was implemented on the 2002 bearing acres. No production was realized from these acres. Acres enrolled are 27,000 for 2002.

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

Month	Area				Fresh Production ¹	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2003	2004
	2003	2004	2003	2004		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Aug	2,370	2,185	1,565	1,385	3,240	2,680
Sep	2,370	1,990	1,565	1,050	3,025	2,715

¹ Utilized fresh production.

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

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	5,348.0	4,527.0	4,727.0	4,031.0
Corn for Grain ²	78,736.0	80,968.0	71,139.0	73,311.0
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	4,597.0	4,085.0	2,220.0	1,807.0
Proso Millet	730.0	720.0	620.0	
Rice	3,022.0	3,364.0	2,997.0	3,334.0
Rye	1,348.0	1,380.0	319.0	320.0
Sorghum for Grain ²	9,420.0	7,528.0	7,798.0	6,559.0
Sorghum for Silage			343.0	
Wheat, All	62,141.0	59,674.0	53,063.0	50,204.0
Winter	45,384.0	43,350.0	36,753.0	34,462.0
Durum	2,915.0	2,561.0	2,869.0	2,448.0
Other Spring	13,842.0	13,763.0	13,441.0	13,294.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,082.0	868.0	1,068.0	832.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	595.0	629.0	583.0	608.0
Mustard Seed	110.0	68.5	107.0	65.9
Peanuts	1,344.0	1,429.0	1,312.0	1,388.0
Rapeseed	1.3	11.8	1.2	11.4
Safflower	221.0	142.0	212.0	133.0
Soybeans for Beans	73,404.0	75,065.0	72,476.0	73,990.0
Sunflower	2,344.0	1,864.0	2,197.0	1,780.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	13,479.6	13,763.0	12,003.4	13,223.0
Upland	13,301.0	13,508.0	11,826.0	12,970.0
Amer-Pima	178.6	255.0	177.4	253.0
Sugarbeets	1,365.4	1,349.8	1,347.9	1,326.0
Sugarcane			994.4	961.6
Tobacco			411.2	409.6
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	21.1	25.5	15.6	16.6
Dry Edible Beans	1,406.1	1,373.4	1,346.9	1,250.1
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	1,272.6	1,188.8	1,248.6	1,168.1
Winter	14.6	18.7	14.3	18.5
Spring	88.6	73.5	84.7	71.7
Summer	63.4	58.8	58.7	55.1
Fall	1,106.0	1,037.8	1,090.9	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
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	58.9	69.5	278,283	280,103
Corn for Grain	"	142.2	158.4	10,113,887	11,613,226
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.2		105,864	
Hay, All	"	2.48	2.69	157,123	165,920
Alfalfa	"	3.24	3.48	76,307	77,371
All Other	"	2.03	2.25	80,816	88,549
Oats	Bu	65.0	64.5	144,383	116,505
Proso Millet	"	18.5		11,450	
Rice ²	Cwt	6,645	6,763	199,157	225,488
Rye	Bu	27.1	26.9	8,634	8,615
Sorghum for Grain	"	52.7	70.4	411,237	461,857
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	10.4		3,552	
Wheat, All	Bu	44.2	43.1	2,344,760	2,163,520
Winter	"	46.7	43.5	1,716,721	1,499,434
Durum	"	33.7	37.0	96,637	90,468
Other Spring	"	39.5	43.1	531,402	573,618
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,416	1,517	1,512,250	1,261,820
Cottonseed ³	Ton			6,664.6	7,879.0
Flaxseed	Bu	17.9		10,426	
Mustard Seed	Lb	723		77,372	
Peanuts	"	3,159	2,972	4,144,150	4,125,400
Rapeseed	"	949		1,139	
Safflower	"	1,286		272,555	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	33.9	42.0	2,453,665	3,106,861
Sunflower	Lb	1,213	1,346	2,665,226	2,395,199
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All ²	Bale	730	782	18,255.2	21,545.0
Upland ²	"	723	771	17,822.9	20,830.0
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,170	1,357	432.3	715.0
Sugarbeets	Ton	22.7	21.7	30,583	28,840
Sugarcane	"	34.0	31.5	33,857	30,315
Tobacco	Lb	1,952	2,156	802,654	883,168
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,115		174	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,672	1,495	22,515	18,693
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		457,814	
Winter	"	282	260	4,027	4,818
Spring	"	288	266	24,433	19,077
Summer	"	320	336	18,766	18,487
Fall	"	376		410,588	
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		
		2003	2004	2005
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Citrus ²				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,063	2,152	1,055
Lemons	"	1,026	798	832
Oranges	"	11,545	12,930	10,342
Tangelos (FL)	"	105	45	63
Tangerines	"	382	435	351
Temple (FL)	"	59	63	36
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	8,613.3	9,458.9	
Apricots	Ton	97.6	95.6	
Bananas (HI)	Lb	22,500.0		
Grapes	Ton	6,572.7	6,073.0	
Olives (CA)	"	118.0	85.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	42,600.0		
Peaches	1,000 Lbs	2,519.0	2,598.4	
Pears	Ton	928.1	908.0	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	181.0	70.0	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	16.3	24.5	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	1,040,000	1,080,000	
Hazelnuts (OR)	Ton	37.9	44.0	
Pecans	Lb	282,100	189,300	
Pistachios (CA) ³	"	119,000		
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	326.0	325.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	1,260	1,507	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2004 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2004-05 season.

² Production years are 2002-03, 2003-2004, and 2004-2005.

³ September 1 forecast discontinued in 2004. Preliminary production estimate will be published in the "Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts 2004 Preliminary Summary" to be released in January 2005.

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

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,164,280	1,832,030	1,912,970	1,631,310
Corn for Grain ²	31,863,670	32,766,940	28,789,240	29,668,230
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	1,860,360	1,653,160	898,410	731,270
Proso Millet	295,420	291,380	250,910	
Rice	1,222,970	1,361,380	1,212,860	1,349,240
Rye	545,520	558,470	129,100	129,500
Sorghum for Grain ²	3,812,180	3,046,510	3,155,770	2,654,360
Sorghum for Silage			138,810	
Wheat, All ³	25,147,840	24,149,470	21,474,070	20,317,060
Winter	18,366,450	17,543,310	14,873,570	13,946,430
Durum	1,179,670	1,036,410	1,161,060	990,680
Other Spring	5,601,720	5,569,750	5,439,440	5,379,950
Oilseeds				
Canola	437,870	351,270	432,210	336,700
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	240,790	254,550	235,930	246,050
Mustard Seed	44,520	27,720	43,300	26,670
Peanuts	543,900	578,300	530,950	561,710
Rapeseed	530	4,780	490	4,610
Safflower	89,440	57,470	85,790	53,820
Soybeans for Beans	29,705,860	30,378,050	29,330,310	29,943,010
Sunflower	948,590	754,340	889,100	720,350
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	5,455,060	5,569,750	4,857,660	5,351,220
Upland	5,382,780	5,466,550	4,785,860	5,248,830
Amer-Pima	72,280	103,200	71,790	102,390
Sugarbeets	552,560	546,250	545,480	536,620
Sugarcane			402,420	389,150
Tobacco			166,390	165,770
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	8,540	10,320	6,310	6,720
Dry Edible Beans	569,030	555,800	545,080	505,900
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	515,010	481,100	505,300	472,720
Winter	5,910	7,570	5,790	7,490
Spring	35,860	29,740	34,280	29,020
Summer	25,660	23,800	23,760	22,300
Fall	447,590	419,990	441,480	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
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.17	3.74	6,058,900	6,098,520
Corn for Grain	8.92	9.94	256,904,560	294,989,530
Corn for Silage	36.35		96,038,210	
Hay, All ²	5.56	6.04	142,539,590	150,520,090
Alfalfa	7.25	7.80	69,224,550	70,189,790
All Other	4.56	5.04	73,315,040	80,330,300
Oats	2.33	2.31	2,095,710	1,691,070
Proso Millet	1.03		259,680	
Rice	7.45	7.58	9,033,610	10,227,960
Rye	1.70	1.69	219,310	218,830
Sorghum for Grain	3.31	4.42	10,445,900	11,731,710
Sorghum for Silage	23.21		3,222,320	
Wheat, All ²	2.97	2.90	63,813,910	58,881,370
Winter	3.14	2.93	46,721,490	40,807,910
Durum	2.27	2.49	2,630,030	2,462,140
Other Spring	2.66	2.90	14,462,390	15,611,320
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.59	1.70	685,950	572,350
Cottonseed ³			6,046,020	7,147,710
Flaxseed	1.12		264,830	
Mustard Seed	0.81		35,100	
Peanuts	3.54	3.33	1,879,750	1,871,250
Rapeseed	1.06		520	
Safflower	1.44		123,630	
Soybeans for Beans	2.28	2.82	66,777,820	84,554,900
Sunflower	1.36	1.51	1,208,930	1,086,440
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.82	0.88	3,974,600	4,690,870
Upland	0.81	0.86	3,880,480	4,535,200
Amer-Pima	1.31	1.52	94,120	155,670
Sugarbeets	50.86	48.76	27,744,430	26,163,210
Sugarcane	76.32	70.67	30,714,550	27,501,310
Tobacco	2.19	2.42	364,080	400,600
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.25		7,890	
Dry Edible Beans	1.87	1.68	1,021,260	847,900
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	41.10		20,766,100	
Winter	31.56	29.19	182,660	218,540
Spring	32.33	29.82	1,108,260	865,320
Summer	35.83	37.61	851,210	838,560
Fall	42.19		18,623,960	
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, 2003-2005
(Metric Units)¹

Crop	Production		
	2003	2004	2005
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus ²			
Grapefruit	1,871,520	1,952,260	957,080
Lemons	930,770	723,930	754,780
Oranges	10,473,450	11,729,900	9,382,100
Tangelos (FL)	95,250	40,820	57,150
Tangerines	346,540	394,630	318,420
Temples (FL)	53,520	57,150	32,660
Noncitrus			
Apples	3,906,930	4,290,490	
Apricots	88,520	86,680	
Bananas (HI)	10,210		
Grapes	5,962,680	5,509,330	
Olives (CA)	107,050	77,110	
Papayas (HI)	19,320		
Peaches	1,142,600	1,178,610	
Pears	841,910	823,760	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	164,200	63,500	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	14,790	22,230	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	471,740	489,880	
Hazelnuts (OR)	34,380	39,920	
Pecans	127,960	85,870	
Pistachios (CA) ³	53,980		
Walnuts (CA)	295,740	294,840	
Maple Syrup	6,300	7,530	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2004 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2004-05 season.

² Production years are 2002-03, 2003-04, and 2004-05.

³ September 1 forecast discontinued in 2004. Preliminary production estimate will be published in the "Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts 2004 Preliminary Summary" to be released in January 2005.

Corn for Grain: Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 corn producing States during 2004. Randomly selected plots in corn for grain fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in these tables are rounded actual field counts from this survey.

**Corn for Grain: Number of Ears per Acre,
Selected States, 2000-2004**

State	Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
IL	Sep	25,500	25,650	25,050	26,700	27,350
	Oct	25,450	25,550	25,050	26,700	27,400
	Nov	25,450	25,550	25,000	26,650	
	Final	25,450	25,550	25,000	26,650	
IN	Sep	24,500	25,500	23,900	25,350	26,200
	Oct	24,550	25,350	23,650	25,400	25,950
	Nov	24,650	25,400	23,650	25,350	
	Final	24,650	25,400	23,650	25,350	
IA	Sep	26,000	25,450	25,950	26,700	27,350
	Oct	25,600	25,350	25,800	26,550	27,550
	Nov	25,650	25,250	25,800	26,600	
	Final	25,650	25,250	25,800	26,600	
KS ¹	Sep					25,350
	Oct					25,400
	Nov					
	Final					
MN	Sep	27,350	27,500	26,550	28,300	29,000
	Oct	27,350	26,750	26,150	28,650	29,250
	Nov	27,250	26,700	26,100	28,600	
	Final	27,250	26,700	26,100	28,600	
MO ²	Sep					24,400
	Oct					24,250
	Nov					
	Final					
NE All	Sep	22,800	22,200	21,650	22,950	23,650
	Oct	22,750	21,950	21,250	22,650	24,000
	Nov	22,700	22,050	21,200	22,600	
	Final	22,750	22,050	21,200	22,600	
NE Irrigated	Sep	26,500	25,550	25,800	26,550	26,550
	Oct	26,350	25,350	25,700	26,350	26,700
	Nov	26,350	25,350	25,650	26,300	
	Final	26,350	25,350	25,650	26,300	
NE Non-Irrigated	Sep	17,550	18,050	16,700	18,300	19,100
	Oct	17,500	17,800	15,950	17,850	19,800
	Nov	17,500	18,000	15,950	17,800	
	Final	17,500	18,000	15,950	17,800	
OH	Sep	24,450	25,550	23,700	25,500	25,950
	Oct	24,250	25,250	22,400	25,700	26,000
	Nov	23,950	25,150	22,350	25,750	
	Final	24,100	25,100	22,350	25,750	
SD ²	Sep					21,950
	Oct					22,700
	Nov					
	Final					
WI	Sep	26,100	26,100	25,950	26,150	25,600
	Oct	25,500	26,100	25,050	26,300	27,150
	Nov	25,550	26,100	25,250	26,250	
	Final	25,550	26,100	25,250	26,250	

¹ Field counts began in 2004.

² Field counts began in 2004 after being discontinued in 1996.

Soybeans: Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 11 soybean producing States during 2004. Randomly selected plots in soybean fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey.

**Soybeans: Pods with Beans per 18 Square Feet,
Selected States, 2000-2004**

State	Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
AR ^{1 2}	Sep					
	Oct	2,678	2,260			2,446
	Nov	1,859	1,867			
	Final	1,835	1,817			
IL	Sep	2,162	2,041	1,952	1,800	2,070
	Oct	1,996	1,932	1,785	1,606	1,923
	Nov	2,020	1,932	1,795	1,634	
	Final	2,021	1,932	1,802	1,634	
IN	Sep	1,917	2,003	1,773	1,786	1,909
	Oct	1,786	1,882	1,677	1,692	1,866
	Nov	1,784	1,880	1,680	1,582	
	Final	1,784	1,869	1,680	1,582	
IA	Sep	1,830	1,809	1,988	1,749	1,772
	Oct	1,674	1,778	1,828	1,629	1,731
	Nov	1,660	1,787	1,867	1,647	
	Final	1,660	1,796	1,867	1,647	
KS ³	Sep					1,482
	Oct					1,588
	Nov					
	Final					
MN	Sep	1,607	1,492	1,688	1,582	1,487
	Oct	1,509	1,433	1,785	1,417	1,406
	Nov	1,507	1,475	1,739	1,440	
	Final	1,507	1,475	1,715	1,440	
MO	Sep	1,974	1,424	1,427	1,144	1,798
	Oct	1,769	1,732	1,609	1,455	1,943
	Nov	1,782	1,874	1,681	1,547	
	Final	1,793	1,921	1,705	1,523	
NE	Sep	1,795	1,961	1,548	1,727	1,835
	Oct	1,617	1,932	1,517	1,642	1,836
	Nov	1,619	2,003	1,587	1,636	
	Final	1,619	2,048	1,592	1,636	
ND ³	Sep					1,114
	Oct					1,148
	Nov					
	Final					
OH	Sep	1,893	1,801	1,593	1,791	1,808
	Oct	1,625	1,834	1,495	1,898	1,873
	Nov	1,685	1,785	1,499	1,764	
	Final	1,697	1,785	1,492	1,752	
SD ³	Sep					1,248
	Oct					1,332
	Nov					
	Final					

¹ September data not available due to plant immaturity.

² Field counts began in 2004 after being discontinued in 2002.

³ Field counts began in 2004.

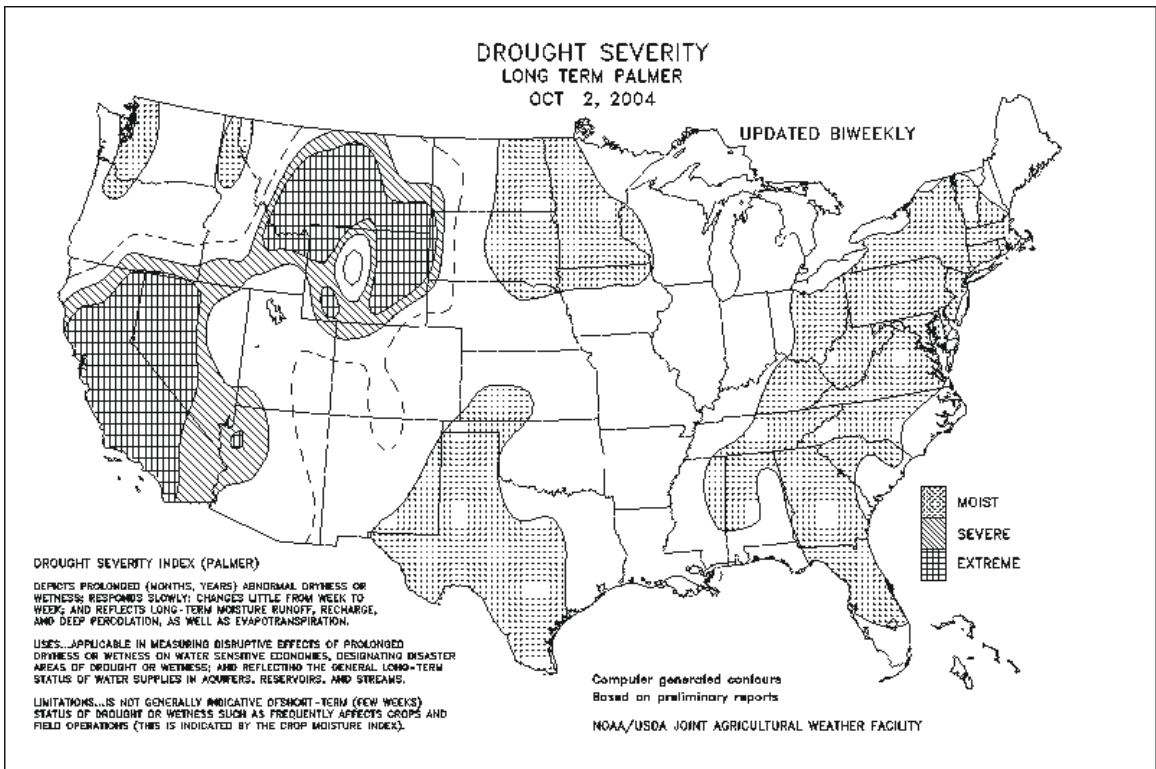
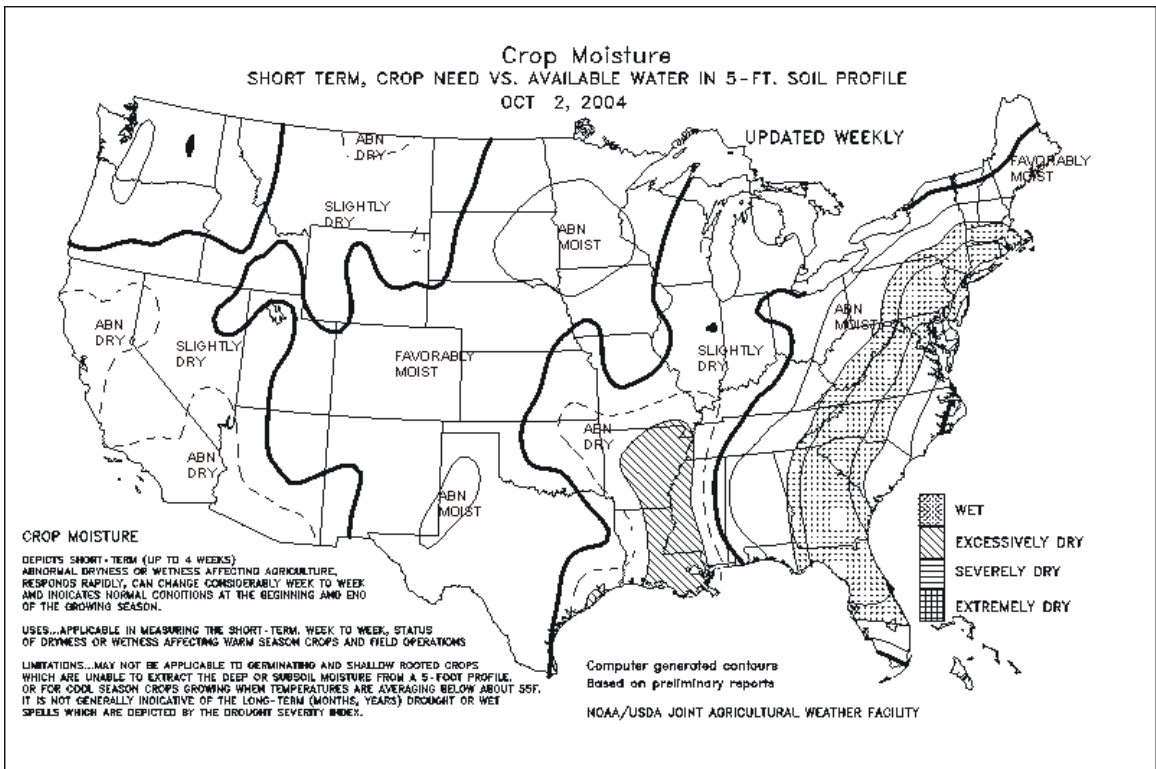
Cotton: Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted objective yield surveys in 7 cotton producing States during 2004. Randomly selected plots in cotton fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey.

Cotton: Cumulative Boll Counts, and Selected States, 2000-2004 ¹

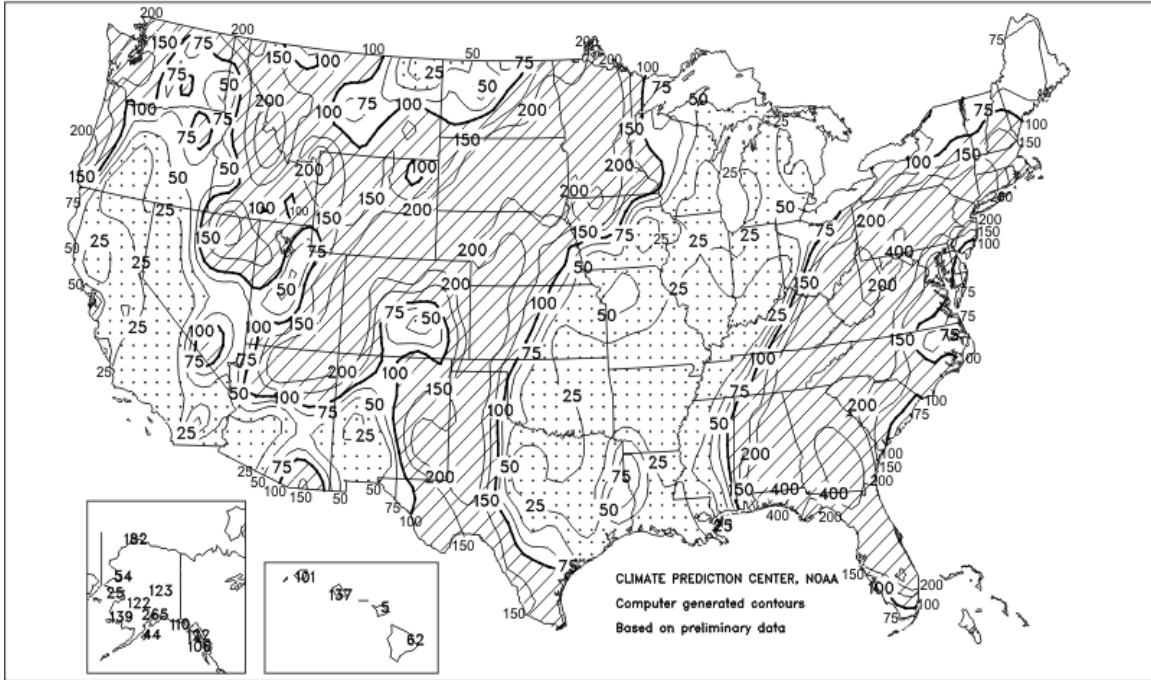
State	Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
AR	Sep	874	747	840	798	864
	Oct	767	780	763	755	771
	Nov	755	816	784	744	
	Dec	755	756	772	744	
	Final	755	756	772	744	
CA	Sep	760	939	945	973	954
	Oct	790	902	1,041	945	952
	Nov	801	921	1,009	893	
	Dec	800	918	1,011	893	
	Final	800	918	1,011	893	
GA	Sep	597	590	569	559	646
	Oct	631	677	604	646	690
	Nov	621	651	591	643	
	Dec	629	664	600	665	
	Final	629	664	608	664	
LA	Sep	722	625	663	681	635
	Oct	692	592	756	778	707
	Nov	674	582	749	775	
	Dec	674	588	742	775	
	Final	674	588	742	775	
MS	Sep	657	754	802	837	808
	Oct	665	696	783	824	789
	Nov	652	680	768	811	
	Dec	650	679	767	808	
	Final	650	679	767	808	
NC	Sep	670	719	636	628	758
	Oct	724	722	629	630	719
	Nov	743	696	560	632	
	Dec	747	705	567	632	
	Final	747	705	564	632	
TX	Sep	408	441	536	465	639
	Oct	388	435	511	431	672
	Nov	397	439	520	429	
	Dec	404	445	497	435	
	Final	448	445	497	433	

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



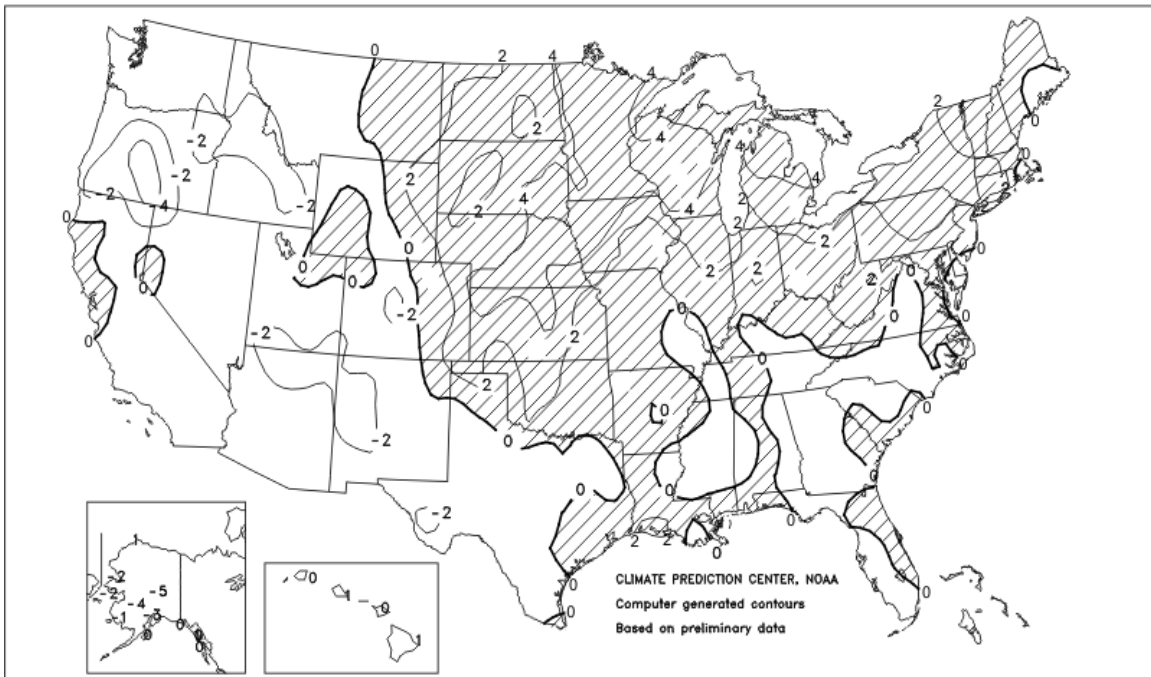
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

September 2004



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

September 2004



September Weather Summary

The Atlantic Basin remained a breeding ground for hurricane activity from late August through mid-September, spawning Hurricanes Frances, Ivan, Jeanne, and Karl. The first three of those hurricanes struck the eastern United States, and Frances and Jeanne made landfall in the same location along Florida's east coast just 3 weeks apart. Direct hurricane strikes on Florida by Charley (August 13), Frances (September 4-5), and Jeanne (September 25-26) marked the first triple hurricane blow to one state in a single season since 1964, when Florida endured landfalls from Hurricanes Cleo, Dora, and Isbell in a 7-week span. In addition, Ivan made landfall on September 16 near Gulf Shores, AL, blasting southern Alabama and western Florida with high winds, heavy rain, and a large storm surge. The remnants of Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne all moved northward across the East, resulting in monthly rainfall totals in excess of 2 feet at some locations in the southern Appalachians and causing widespread flooding as far north as the northern Mid-Atlantic States. In parts of Alabama and Georgia, the storms battered open-boll cotton and hampered fieldwork, including peanut harvesting.

Farther west, a band of September dryness prevailed from the western and central Gulf Coast States northeastward across the middle Mississippi Valley and into the Great Lakes region. The dry conditions promoted crop maturation and harvesting, but stressed pastures and late-developing summer crops. Meanwhile, a second band of wet weather stretched from the southern Rockies and southern High Plains northeastward into the upper Midwest. Although September rain in the nation's mid-section was generally beneficial for maturing summer crops and newly planted winter wheat, excessively wet conditions developed toward month's end on the southern High Plains. In western Texas, late-September downpours halted fieldwork and increased concerns about the quality of open-boll cotton. Farther west, the remnants of eastern Pacific Hurricane Javier contributed to wetter-than-normal weather in the Four Corners region. Southwestern showers boosted topsoil moisture and aided pastures, but provided only limited relief from long-term drought. Meanwhile in the Northwest, scattered showers and near-normal temperatures maintained generally favorable conditions for emerging winter grains. In contrast, sub-soil moisture shortages on the northern High Plains remained a concern with respect to winter wheat establishment and pasture conditions.

September Crop Summary

Three hurricanes hit the Southeast during September. On September 5, Frances made landfall along Florida's east coast, with sustained winds of over 100 miles per hour. Citrus crops, already damaged by Hurricane Charley in August, received additional damage. Ivan hit the Alabama Gulf Coast on September 16, causing extensive wind damage to cotton and peanuts in southern Alabama and the Florida panhandle. On September 26, Jeanne made landfall in almost the same spot as Frances 3 weeks earlier, dealing yet another blow to Florida's citrus groves. The three systems, as they moved further inland and weakened to tropical storms, followed similar tracks between the Appalachians and the east coast, dumping heavy rainfall from Florida to Pennsylvania. Open boll cotton in the southern Atlantic Coast States was particularly vulnerable to the excessive rainfall, with crop conditions in Georgia and South Carolina declining significantly. Further west, conditions were warm and dry across the lower and middle Mississippi Valley, favoring maturation and harvest of summer crops. In the northern Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains, where a cool summer had greatly delayed corn and soybean development, above normal temperatures prevailed during September but hopes for a timely harvest dwindled as progress remained well behind normal. Cool, dry weather prevailed across the southern Great Plains early in the month, favoring winter wheat planting. However, conditions were warmer and wetter after mid-month, aiding winter wheat emergence but slowing harvest of summer crops. In the Rocky Mountains, temperatures were mostly below normal, often dropping below freezing, while heavy precipitation, including some snow, around mid-month helped to replenish soil moisture. Dry conditions prevailed along the west coast through most of the month, encouraging fieldwork and harvest activity.

Ninety-five percent of the Nation's corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage on September 12, two percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Doughing was at or near completion in most areas but was well behind normal across the upper Midwest, from the Dakotas to Wisconsin. Progress had fallen behind during the summer, when below-normal temperatures prevailed in this area, and failed to gain ground during September despite warm weather. By October 3, denting had reached 97 percent complete, compared with 99 percent for last year and the 5-year average. Again, the crop was well behind average in the northern Great Plains and northern Corn Belt, trailing the normal pace by over 2 weeks in Minnesota and Wisconsin and by over 3 weeks in North Dakota. At that time, 74 percent of the crop was mature, 13 points behind last year and 15 points behind normal. Only 17 percent of North Dakota's crop was mature, 73 points behind the 5-year average of 90 percent. Maturation was 56 points behind normal in Minnesota, 42 points behind in Wisconsin, and 35 points behind in South Dakota. Harvest was 23 percent complete at month's end, 1 point behind last year and 5 points behind normal. Growers in the central and southern Great Plains were over 1 week behind normal, mostly due to wet field conditions hampering fieldwork.

The sorghum crop turned color 1 week behind the normal pace throughout September, ending the month with 92 percent of the acreage at or beyond the coloring stage compared with 95 percent for the 5-year average. At

month's end, 63 percent of the crop was mature, 1 point behind last year and 15 points behind normal. Maturation was over 1 week behind the normal pace throughout the Great Plains. As of October 3, thirty-eight percent of the acreage had been harvested, over 2 weeks behind the average. Texas growers were over 4 weeks behind their normal harvest pace, while growers in Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota were over 2 weeks behind. Only in Illinois and Louisiana was harvest progress ahead of normal.

The Nation's oat crop was 96 percent harvested on September 19, four points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Though harvest was complete in most States, progress lagged well behind the normal pace in Minnesota and North Dakota due to below-normal summer temperatures and the resulting developmental delays.

Barley harvest had reached 96 percent complete by September 26, compared with 100 percent last year and 98 percent for the 5-year average. Development was delayed in the easternmost part of the major growing area due to the mild summer temperatures. Harvest progress was 3 weeks behind in Minnesota and 1 week behind in North Dakota.

Winter wheat planting had begun across the Nation by September 26. A week later, 58 percent of the acreage had been planted, 1 point behind last year but 4 points ahead of normal. Planting was most advanced in Colorado, at 91 percent complete, followed by Montana and Nebraska, at 86 and 85 percent complete, respectively. Meanwhile, emergence also progressed ahead of the normal pace, reaching 29 percent on October 3, one point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Over half of the crop had emerged in Colorado and Nebraska. Though emergence was at or near normal in most States, Montana's crop, at 43 percent, was 20 points ahead of normal.

The spring wheat crop also developed slowly during the summer, delaying harvest. At month's end, harvest was just 94 percent complete, 2 weeks behind normal. Again, the harvest delay was mostly due to developmental delays in Minnesota and North Dakota, where growers were over 2 weeks behind the average harvest pace.

Over two-thirds of the rice crop was harvested in the 5 weeks between August 30 and October 3. At the end of this period, 85 percent of the crop had been harvested, 9 points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of normal. Encouraged by warm, dry weather in all growing areas, harvest advanced rapidly. Although Arkansas producers began the month 6 points behind their normal harvest pace, 3 consecutive weeks of 20-point advances put them 2 points ahead of normal by month's end.

The soybean crop progressed steadily through the leaf dropping stage, advancing from 6 percent complete on August 29 to 86 percent complete on October 3, which was the same as last year but 2 points behind normal. Progress was farthest behind in the northern Corn Belt, trailing the normal pace by 22 points in Michigan and Wisconsin, due to planting delays and slow development during the mild summer. Harvest had begun in all States by month's end, reaching 36 percent complete nationwide, 5 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress varied widely, from as much as 30 points ahead of normal in Mississippi to 1 week behind normal in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

At month's end, 3 percent of the sunflower crop had been harvested, compared with 15 percent last year and 11 percent for the 5-year average. Of the 4 major producing States, harvest had begun in Colorado, Kansas, and South Dakota, but North Dakota growers had no significant progress reported. Only in Colorado was progress ahead of the normal pace, while Kansas and South Dakota growers were 16 points behind normal.

The peanut harvest had begun in all States by September 19. However, harvest progress was delayed by heavy rainfall from the 3 hurricanes that hit the Southeast during September. On October 3, thirty percent of the acreage had been harvested, 3 points behind last year and 5 points behind normal. Harvest progress was most delayed in Georgia, where growers had harvested just 27 percent of their acreage, 13 points behind normal. Alabama producers had fallen 14 points behind their normal pace in the wake of Ivan but progressed rapidly in the final week of September, finishing the month with 44 percent of their acreage harvested, 3 points behind normal.

Bolls opened behind the normal pace for the Nation's cotton crop. In early September, the biggest delays were in the Delta, where below-normal temperatures in August slowed development. However, by month's end, progress was back to near-normal levels in the Delta, while Texas's crop had slipped to over 2 weeks behind, again due to cool weather. Meanwhile, harvest advanced to 20 percent complete nationwide, 1 point ahead of last year but 5 points behind normal. Growers in Louisiana, Missouri, and Tennessee were 1 week behind their normal pace, while Texas producers were 2 weeks behind. Condition of the crop declined along the Atlantic Coast and eastern Gulf Coast as heavy precipitation from 3 hurricanes soaked fields with vulnerable open bolls.

The sugarbeet harvest was underway in the 4 major producing States by September 26. A week later, 19 percent of the acreage had been harvested, 12 points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Progress was behind normal in all States, with the biggest delay in Michigan, where growers had harvested just 2 percent of their crop, 23 points behind normal, due to warm weather preventing piling.

Corn for Grain: Based on administrative data, updates to planted acreage were made in several States. However, total planted acreage remains unchanged at the National level. Acreage harvested and to be harvested for grain was also revised in a number of States and is now forecast at 73.3 million acres, down 66,000 acres from September but up 3 percent from 2003.

The October 1 corn objective yield data indicate the highest stalk count on record for the combined ten 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. The October 1 objective yield forecasted ears per acre are also at a record high, 3 percent above the previous record high set last year.

As of October 3, seventy-three percent of the crop was rated good to excellent, up 6 percentage points from last month and 23 points above a year ago. Douching was at or near completion in most areas but was well behind normal across the upper Midwest, from the Dakotas to Wisconsin. Progress had fallen behind during the summer, when below-normal temperatures prevailed in this area, and failed to gain ground during September despite warm weather. By October 3, denting had reached 97 percent complete, compared with 99 percent for last year and the 5-year average. Again, the crop was well behind average in the northern Great Plains and northern Corn Belt, trailing the normal pace by over 2 weeks in Minnesota and Wisconsin and by over 3 weeks in North Dakota.

At the beginning of October, 74 percent of the crop was mature, 13 points behind last year and 15 points behind normal. Only 17 percent of North Dakota's crop was mature, 73 points behind the 5-year average of 90 percent. Maturation was 56 points behind normal in Minnesota, 42 points behind in Wisconsin, and 35 points behind in South Dakota. Harvest was 23 percent complete at month's end, 1 point behind last year and 5 points behind normal. Growers in the central and southern Great Plains were over 1 week behind normal, mostly due to wet field conditions hampering fieldwork.

Sorghum: Production is forecast at 462 million bushels, down 2 percent from last month but up 12 percent from last year. Based on October 1 conditions, the sorghum yield forecast is 70.4 bushels per acre, up 2.1 bushels from September and up 17.7 bushels from last year. Area for harvest as grain is forecast at 6.56 million acres, down 5 percent from last month and 16 percent below last year. Based on administrative information, acreage updates were made in several States. Planted area was updated to 7.53 million acres, down 7 percent from the June acreage estimate and down 20 percent from 2003. Yield increases from last month are expected in 7 of the top 11 producing States. Kansas, the largest producer, expects a yield of 75 bushels per acre, unchanged from last month. Texas, the second leading producer, expects a yield of 65.0 bushels, 4.0 bushels above last month.

As of October 3, harvest had begun in all of the top 11 States, except New Mexico. In these States, the crop was 63 percent mature, slightly behind last year, and well below the 5-year average of 78 percent. In September, cool temperatures and moderate to heavy rainfall throughout much of the Great Plains caused slow development and harvest progress to lag behind normal. Nationwide, harvest progressed to 38 percent complete, behind last year's pace of 40 percent and the 5-year average of 53 percent. Crop condition as of October 3 was rated 61 percent good to excellent compared to 23 percent last year.

Rice: Production is forecast at 225 million cwt, up 2 percent from September and up 13 percent from 2003. Harvested area, at 3.33 million acres, is unchanged from last month but is 11 percent above 2003. As of October 1, the U.S. all rice yield is forecast at a record high 6,763 pounds per acre. This yield is up 112 pounds from the September forecast and up 118 pounds from the record high yield established in 2003.

As of October 3, the pace of rice harvest exceeded the 5-year average in all 6 estimating States. Harvest in Texas is complete and harvest in Louisiana, at 99 percent, is nearly complete. Mississippi harvest, at 94 percent complete, exceeded the 5-year average by 14 percentage points. Arkansas harvest, at 85 percent complete, is 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Missouri, harvest was 73 percent complete while California's harvest was 65 percent complete, exceeding their 5-year averages by 8 and 22 percentage points, respectively.

Soybeans: Updates to planted acreage were made in several States based on administrative data. Area planted is up slightly from the August estimate to 75.1 million acres and up 2 percent from 2003. Growers expect to harvest 74.0 million acres of soybeans, up fractionally from September and up 2 percent from 2003. The October objective yield pod counts are forecasted up 3 percent from last month and up 12 percent from 2003. If realized, pod counts from the October Objective Yield survey will be the highest on record in Arkansas, Missouri, and Ohio. Only Minnesota has a lower pod count this year than in 2003.

As of October 3, eighty-six percent of the soybean crop had dropped leaves, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind normal. Crop maturity was most advanced in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, and South Dakota, where 93 percent or more of the crop had already dropped leaves. Soybean harvest was progressing ahead of normal as of October 3, with 36 percent harvested compared to an average of the 32 percent, lead by the

Corn Belt and Delta States. However, harvest progress was significantly behind in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota due to cool summer temperatures slowing maturity. Sixty-six percent of the soybean crop was rated good to excellent, 2 points higher than the August 29 rating and 18 percentage points above the rating of the same week a year ago.

Sunflower: The first sunflower production forecast for 2004 is 2.40 billion pounds, down 10 percent from 2003 and 2 percent below 2002. Area planted, at 1.86 million acres, is down 1 percent from the June estimate and down 20 percent from last year. Sunflower farmers expect to harvest 1.78 million acres, down 1 percent from June and down 19 percent from the 2003 acreage. The October yield forecast, at 1,346 pounds, is 133 pounds more than the 2003 yield.

As of October 1, higher yields are expected in 5 of the 7 major sunflower-producing States (Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Texas). Due to excellent growing conditions, record yields are expected in both Kansas and Texas. In North Dakota, the yield is forecast at 1,300 pounds per acre, down slightly from last year's 1,304 pound yield. As of October 3, harvest progress in Kansas and the Dakotas was lagging behind 2003 and the 5-year average, while Colorado harvest was just ahead of normal.

Peanuts: Production is forecast at 4.13 billion pounds, down 7 percent from last month and down fractionally from 2003. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.39 million acres, down fractionally from September but up 6 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 2,972 pounds per acre, down 216 pounds from September and down 187 pounds from 2003.

Production in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) is expected to total 2.76 billion pounds, down 10 percent from September and down fractionally from last year. Expected area for harvest, at 968,000 acres, is down 1 percent from September but up 13 percent from 2003. Yields in the 4-State region are expected to average 2,852 pounds per acre, 313 pounds below September and 386 pounds below last year. As of October 3, peanut harvest in Alabama, at 44 percent complete, lagged the 5-year average by 3 percentage points. Florida's harvest, at 50 percent complete, lagged the 5-year average by 6 percentage points and Georgia, at 27 percent complete, lagged the average by 13 percentage points.

Virginia-North Carolina production is forecast at 435 million pounds, unchanged from September but up 5 percent from 2003. Area for harvest is expected to total 137,000 acres, unchanged from September but up 3 percent from last year. Yield is forecast at 3,177 pounds per acre, unchanged from September but up 51 pounds per acre from last year. As of October 3, peanut harvest was 28 percent complete in North Carolina and Virginia harvest was 41 percent complete, exceeding the 5-year averages by 15 and 5 percentage points, respectively.

Southwest peanut production (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 929 million pounds, up fractionally from September but down 3 percent from 2003. The region's area for harvest, at 283,000 acres, is unchanged from last month but down 12 percent from 2003. Yields are expected to average 3,283 pounds per acre across the region, up 11 pounds per acre from September and up 321 pounds per acre from 2003. As of October 3, peanut harvest in Oklahoma, at 15 percent complete, lagged the 5-year average by 3 percentage points; whereas Texas harvest, at 19 percent complete, exceeded the 5-year average by 3 percentage points.

Canola: The first canola production forecast for 2004 is 1.26 billion pounds, down 17 percent from 2003. Area planted, at 868,000 acres, is down 8 percent from the June estimate and down 20 percent from last year. Canola farmers expect to harvest 832,000 acres, down 9 percent from June and down 22 percent from 2003. The October yield forecast, at 1,517 pounds per acre, is 101 pounds above last year and 69 pounds above the record yield of 1992. North Dakota's yield, at 1,530 pounds per acre, is up 120 pounds from 2003 and, if realized, would be the best yield since estimates began in 1992. The canola yield in Minnesota is forecast at 1,350 pounds per acre, down 470 pounds from the record high yield of last year.

Cotton: Upland cotton harvested area, at 13.0 million acres, is the same as last month but 10 percent above 2003. Based on additional survey and administrative data, Alabama expects to harvest 10,000 acres less than September, while Mississippi harvested area increased by 10,000 acres. American-Pima harvested area, at 253,000 acres, is the same as last month but up 43 percent from last year.

During the month of September, three Hurricanes (Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne) crossed over the Southeast. Damage reported included plants that were blown over and twisted and cotton that was knocked out of the bolls. Producers were concerned that the bolls may become hard locked if they received more rain. Alabama, Florida, and Georgia producers expanded defoliation with the return of drier weather conditions at the end of September.

Harvesting in the Delta region was limited to extreme southern areas at the beginning of the month. Defoliation was delayed until after dissipation of adverse weather associated with Hurricane Ivan. Ideal growing conditions benefitted the crop during the middle of the month in the northern portion of the region. Toward the end of the

month, harvest expanded throughout the Delta but remained behind normal in most States due to below normal temperatures during the growing season.

In Texas, harvest was winding down in southern areas of the State by mid-September and was nearly complete in central locations by the end of the month. The cotton crop in the Plains area was two weeks behind normal, because heat units were below normal throughout most of the growing season. Producers were defoliating and harvesting between rain showers. Cooler than normal temperatures slowed the development of Oklahoma's and Kansas' cotton crops which had previously been ahead of average maturity.

California upland cotton producers experienced extremely cooperative weather, promoting rapid growth and steady development. The crop continues to mature ahead of the 5-year average. All of California's cotton continued to be rated good to excellent at the end of September. Whitefly population was more prevalent this month but remained under control. Harvest was underway in the San Joaquin Valley. Objective yield survey data indicate California's boll counts are higher than the previous ten years.

American-Pima production is forecast at 715,000 bales, up slightly from September and up 65 percent from 2003. The U.S. yield is forecast at 1,357 pounds per harvested acre, up 10 pounds from the September forecast. If realized, this would be 15 pounds above the record high yield established in 2002.

Ginnings totaled 2,221,600 running bales prior to October 1, compared with 2,001,150 running bales ginned prior to the same date last year and 1,656,350 running bales in 2002.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures: Production is forecast at 77.4 million tons, virtually unchanged from the August forecast but up 1 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 3.48 tons per acre, unchanged from August but 0.24 ton above last year. Harvested area is 22.2 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 6 percent from 2003.

Yields are at or above last year's level in all but 7 States. Across most of the Great Plains and Corn Belt, weather conditions throughout the growing season have been favorable. Sufficient moisture in the spring favored early season development, while frequent precipitation during the summer months aided growth. In California, the central and northern parts of the State experienced ideal weather conditions, but yield increases were limited by a shortage of irrigation water supplies.

Other Hay: Production is forecast at 88.5 million tons, up 5 percent from August and up 10 percent from 2003. Based on October 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 2.25 tons, up 0.10 ton from August and 0.22 ton above last year. If realized, both yield and production would be the highest on record. Harvested area is 39.4 million acres, unchanged from the August forecast but down 1 percent from the previous year.

Yields are at or above last year's level in all but 4 States. Record high yields were set in Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington. In the Ohio Valley and Great Plains States, mild summer temperatures and adequate rainfall throughout the growing season allowed for ideal growing conditions. In Texas, some areas received moderate to heavy precipitation during September, which allowed for additional cuttings in these areas.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry edible bean production is forecast at 18.7 million cwt for 2004, down 12 percent from the August forecast and 17 percent below last year. Harvested acreage is forecast at 1.25 million acres, 4 percent below the August forecast and down 7 percent from last year. The average U.S. yield is forecast at 1,495 pounds per acre, a decrease of 144 pounds from the August forecast and 177 pounds below last year. Planted acres are estimated at 1.37 million acres, an increase of 1 percent from earlier forecasts but a 2 percent decrease from 2003.

Since August, production forecasts have decreased 32 percent in Minnesota, 30 percent in North Dakota, and 13 percent and 2 percent in Wyoming and Idaho, respectively. Michigan's production forecast is virtually unchanged. The decreases in Minnesota and North Dakota are due mainly to early frosts in mid-August that severely damaged the crop. In North Dakota, only 35 percent of the crop was fully podded when the frost occurred. Some fields were unable to be harvested because of the damage. North Dakota and Minnesota producers expect to abandon 70,000 acres and 15,000 acres, respectively, mostly due to the early frost. Heavy rains have also added to the reduced production in these 2 States.

Production is expected to be lower than last year in 11 of the 18 producing States. All 11 States with lower production are harvesting less acres than last year, while 7 of the 11 also have lower yields than in 2003. Texas production is down 52 percent and Nebraska and Kansas are both down 34 percent. North Dakota and Oregon producers expect a reduction of 31 percent and Minnesota producers expect a 30 percent decrease. New Mexico production is down 25 percent, New York 21 percent, Wyoming 20 percent, California 7 percent, and Wisconsin a 2 percent decline. In Michigan, optimal growing conditions in September overcame the summer's below normal growing degree days. Harvest was ahead of normal by the end of September. In Nebraska harvest is moving

slowly with yields below average. Growers in California have begun harvesting blackeyes and the crop is in good condition. Harvest in Wyoming is behind the 5 year average and the quality of the crop is below last year. Overall weather conditions in Texas have been good for dry beans but some losses were reported due to hail damage. Production in Idaho increased 9 percent from last year due mainly to a summer with less severe heat than last year. In Colorado, the weather was generally favorable with adequate water throughout the growing season, resulting in a 9 percent increase in production. Production in Washington is up 16 percent from last year due to an increase in acres and yield.

Winter Potatoes: Production for 2004 is revised to 4.82 million cwt, up 38 percent from the April forecast and 20 percent above 2003. Harvested area of 18,500 acres in the 2 winter potato States (California and Florida) is 32 percent above the April 1 forecast and 29 percent more than last year. The average yield of 260 cwt per acre is up 10 cwt from the April forecast but 22 cwt below 2003. California's production, at 3.25 million cwt, is 23 percent above last season. Florida's production, at 1.57 million cwt, is up 13 percent from a year ago.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco production is forecast at 883 million pounds, virtually unchanged from the September forecast but up 10 percent from 2003. Area for harvest is forecast at 409,610 acres, 1 percent below September and down less than 1 percent from 2003. Yields for 2004 are expected to average 2,156 pounds per acre, 22 pounds higher than last month's forecast and 204 pounds above a year ago. Yields in North Carolina, the leading tobacco producing State, are expected to average 2,230 pounds per acre, 15 pounds more than September and 352 pounds more than a year ago. An increase in Flue-cured yields since last month in North Carolina more than offset a decrease in Burley yields. In Kentucky, the second leading State, growers expect to have yields averaging 2,094 pounds per acre, 46 pounds more than last month and 78 pounds more than 2003. Growers in Florida, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin expect lower yields than a month ago, while Georgia and Virginia producers expect higher yields. All other States remain unchanged since September.

Flue-cured production is expected to total 513 million pounds, up less than 1 percent since last month and up 12 percent since last year. Growers plan to harvest 229,400 acres in 2004, down 1 percent from September and 2 percent below 2003. Yields are expected to average 2,237 pounds per acre, 22 pounds higher than last month and 280 pounds above a year ago. Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia growers reported increases in Flue-cured yields from last month.

Burley production is expected to total 302 million pounds, virtually unchanged since September but up 7 percent since 2003. Growers plan to harvest 154,100 acres, down 1 percent since last month but up 1 percent since last year. Yields are expected to average 1,958 pounds per acre, up 29 pounds since last month and 108 pounds more than a year ago. Growers in Kentucky, the leading Burley producing State, forecast production at 210 million pounds, up 3 percent since last month and 6 percent above 2003. However, production in Virginia is forecast at 11.1 million pounds, down 20 percent from August. Heavy rains from hurricanes have caused problems with the Burley crop in the southwest regions of Virginia. This decrease in production in Virginia offsets the increase in production in Kentucky.

Fire-cured tobacco production is expected to total 36.6 million pounds, virtually unchanged since September but up 6 percent since last year. Growers plan to harvest 11,740 acres, up less than 1 percent since last month and 4 percent above a year ago. The expected average yield is 3,118 pounds per acre, 2 pounds less than last month but 51 pounds more than a year ago.

Southern Maryland Belt tobacco production is expected to total 5.72 million pounds, 10 percent lower than September but 36 percent higher than 2003. A total of 3,300 acres is expected to be harvested this year, unchanged since last month but up 38 percent from a year ago. Yields are expected to average 1,733 pounds per acre, 200 pounds less than last month and 15 pounds less than last year.

Dark air-cured production is expected to total 12.0 million pounds, down 1 percent since September but up 6 percent since 2003. Growers plan to harvest 4,220 acres, down less than 1 percent since last month but up 2 percent since last year. Yields are expected to average 2,853 pounds per acre, down 24 pounds since last month but up 127 pounds since last year.

All Cigar production is expected to total 13.9 million pounds, down 3 percent from both September and the previous year. Growers of cigar type tobacco plan to harvest 6,850 acres, 2 percent less than last month and 10 percent less than a year ago. Overall yield is expected to average 2,025 pounds per acre, down 19 pounds from last month but up 162 pounds from last year.

Sugarbeets: Production for 2004 is forecast at 28.8 million tons, 1 percent above the September forecast but 6 percent below last year's production. The yield is forecast at 21.7 tons per acre, up 0.2 ton from September but 1.0 ton below 2003. Growers in the 12 sugarbeet-producing States expect to harvest 1.33 million acres, virtually unchanged from last month but 2 percent below last year.

As harvest began across the Nation, yield expectations improved by 0.3 ton in Minnesota, 0.5 ton in Michigan, and 0.7 ton in California and Wyoming but remained unchanged elsewhere. As of October 3, harvest progress in the 4 major producing States was behind the 5-year average. North Dakota growers had advanced the most, harvesting 26 percent of their acreage. In Michigan, where just 2 percent of the crop was harvested, progress was 23 points behind normal.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2004 is forecast at 30.3 million tons, 4 percent below the September forecast and 10 percent below 2003. Sugarcane growers intend to harvest 961,600 acres for sugar and seed during the 2004 crop year, unchanged from September but 3 percent less than last year's final harvested area. Yield is forecast at 31.5 tons per acre, 1.5 tons below the previous forecast and 2.5 tons below the 2003 yield.

Florida's yield forecast, at 36.0 tons per acre, is down 1.0 ton from September due to damage caused by three hurricanes during September. However, wind damage was mostly limited to the edges of fields and harvested acreage was not expected to change. Harvest was delayed in Florida due to soggy fields and loss of power at processing plants.

Louisiana's yield forecast declined 2.0 tons due to continued dry weather. At 24.0 tons per acre, this is the lowest yield since 1993. Harvest was 3 percent complete on October 3, compared with 9 percent for last year and the 5-year average.

Grapefruit: The initial forecast for the 2004-05 U.S. grapefruit crop is 1.06 million tons, down 51 percent from the previous season. Florida's grapefruit forecast is 15.0 million boxes (638,000 tons), 63 percent lower than last season. This forecast is greatly reduced from previous seasons because of the effects of four hurricanes that hit the State's growing areas in August and September. Only the southern area was not directly affected by high winds, with Hendry, Collier, and Lee counties receiving primarily heavy rainfall amounts on several occasions. The Indian River growing area was greatly affected by Hurricane Frances on September 5 and Hurricane Jeanne on September 29. Both storms brought high winds and heavy rain which blew fruit off the trees, broke limbs, and split trees. Standing water in groves has caused softening of fruit and continued fruit droppage. The all white grapefruit forecast is 4.00 million boxes (170,000 tons), 75 percent less than last season. Average fruit per tree is 109, down 78 percent from last season and fruit drop is above average due to the hurricanes. Fruit size is estimated to be above average but final sizes may change further as a result of continuing rainfall and standing water in groves. The colored seedless utilization is forecast at 11.0 million boxes (468,000 tons), down 56 percent from 2003-04. Six percent fewer colored seedless bearing trees are available for harvest this season. Average fruit per tree is greatly reduced because of the hurricanes and, at 210 pieces per tree, is 58 percent less than last season. Fruit drop is above average from last season. Average fruit size is larger than last season.

California's grapefruit production is forecast at 5.20 million boxes (174,000 tons), down 4 percent from last season's utilization. Grapefruit for the 2004-05 season continued to develop normally as picking of the 2003-04 crop winds down. Harvesting of the new crop is expected to begin later this month. Warm late summer temperatures prompted many citrus growers to irrigate their groves, but so far there have been no reports of significant adverse effects from heat on the grapefruit crop. Market conditions for the new crop are expected to be very strong as a result of the extensive losses in Florida. Arizona's grapefruit forecast is 200,000 boxes (7,000 tons), an increase of 43 percent from last season, with grapefruit size anticipated to be the same or slightly larger than last season. Grapefruit production in Texas is forecast at 5.90 million boxes (236,000 tons), up 4 percent from the 2003-04 season. Harvest has not yet begun.

Lemons: The initial forecast for the 2004-05 U.S. lemon crop is 832,000 tons, up 4 percent from last season. California production is forecast at 19.5 million boxes (741,000 tons), 8 percent above the 2003-04 season. District I (Central Valley) harvest will begin late October or early November. Harvest of new crop District II (South Coastal Area) lemons will not begin until late December or early January. Harvest of 2003-2004 crop lemons continued. The new crop harvest is in full swing in District III (Desert region). Overall fruit quality is very good.

The 2004-05 Arizona lemon forecast is 2.40 million boxes (91,000 tons), 20 percent below the previous season. In Yuma County, approximately 7 to 10 percent of the lemon crop has been harvested at this time. According to several packers, lemon harvest is behind schedule this year. This is due to a mild, wet February producing strong blooms, but 100 degree temperatures the last two weeks of March severely hurt the lemon crop.

Tangelos: Florida's initial tangelo forecast is 1.40 million boxes (63,000 tons), 40 percent more than last season's utilized production. Average fruit per tree is 80 percent above last season in spite of the hurricanes; however, bearing trees are 21 percent below last season. Droppage at harvest is expected to be above average but weather conditions in the next several months may alter the drop rate. Fruit sizes are projected to be smaller than average when compared to previous seasons.

Temples: Florida's Temples are initially forecast at 800,000 boxes (36,000 tons) for the 2004-05 season, 43 percent below last season's final utilization of 1.40 million boxes. If realized, this will be the lowest amount since the 1954-55 season. Bearing trees continue to decline and are 12 percent lower than last season. Temple trees were uprooted and split as consequence of the hurricanes that affected the east coast and interior growing areas. Fruit per tree is down 43 percent from last season due to these recent hurricanes. Average fruit size and drop rate are expected to be above average but also may be altered by future weather conditions.

Tangerines: The 2004-05 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 351,000 tons, down 19 percent from last season's utilization of 435,000 tons. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 4.70 million boxes (223,000 tons), 28 percent lower than last season's utilization. Early variety tree numbers and average fruit per tree are down from last season due to damage from the recent hurricanes. Many early variety trees were reported broken. Fruit size is above average and the droppage rate is expected to be near average. Late Honey variety production is expected to be the smallest since the 2000-01 season and average fruit per tree is slightly higher than the 10-season average. A large portion of these trees are located in the Southern area of Florida and were not affected by the hurricanes. Fruit size is expected to be slightly larger than last season with droppage rates near normal. The 2004-05 Florida tangerine forecast only includes the Fallglo, Sunburst, and Honey tangerines.

California's tangerine forecast is 2.90 million boxes (109,000 tons), 7 percent higher than last season's crop. This season's tangerine crop is progressing well. Early season Satsuma variety harvest will begin in late October in the Central Valley. Arizona's tangerine forecast is 500,000 boxes (19,000 tons), down 28 percent from last season.

Florida Citrus: The month of September was punctuated by the passage of two hurricanes through the center of the citrus areas of the State. Another storm, the remnants of Hurricane Ivan, circled around after entering the Florida panhandle, and crossed the State from east to west (West Palm Beach to Ft. Meyers) bringing heavy rainfall. Precipitation from that storm was heavy in the lower interior counties. Hurricane Frances entered the State near Stuart early on the 5th and exited north of Tampa. It was a slow moving storm with heavy rainfall. The east coast citrus counties received the heaviest wind with destructive results to citrus fruit and trees in the two major grapefruit producing counties of the State: St. Lucie and Indian River. Then on September 26th, exactly three weeks later, Hurricane Jeanne made landfall at the same location and moved northwest following nearly the same path as Hurricane Frances. As the storm moved ashore, winds around the hurricane's eye were even higher than Hurricane Frances. Again, fruit and trees were affected by high winds and heavy rainfall. As both storms moved through the center of the state, wind speeds dropped but heavy rainfall continued. Groves and low areas reported standing water; however, growers quickly tried to move water away from trees. Hurricane Jeanne was so large it affected all but three citrus producing counties in the State.

Following the storms, heavy amounts of fruit were observed on the ground with tree limb breakage prevalent. Some trees were blown over with others suffering major limb damage. Citrus crops in the only counties not affected by the storms, Hendry, Collier, and Lee, are making good progress with no major problems reported. Fresh fruit crops are being sprayed when possible to hold down insect populations. In the flat woods and coastal areas, citrus growers are also maintaining ditches and canals to move excess water out of the groves and away from tree roots.

Citrus growers and fresh packers are maturity testing grapefruit, early oranges, and tangerines with some Fallglo tangerines shipped near the end of the month.

Texas Citrus: Recent rains in the Rio Grande Valley have improved the outlook for this year's crop as September is historically the wettest month in the region. However, the excess moisture has created a few problems as rust mites are expected to be worse this season. In some cases water had to be pumped out of the groves to prevent root rot. Runoff from heavy rains in West Texas should further swell the levels of the Amistad and Falcon Reservoirs located along the upper Rio Grande river. Due to the negative impact of recent hurricanes in the Florida groves, more citrus fruit is expected to be sold as "Fresh" with higher prices expected across the board. The price spike is predicted to have a greater impact on Texas grapefruit as compared to Texas oranges. This is because a greater percentage of Florida's grapefruit is expected to be lost when compared to Florida's percentage of oranges lost. Marginal fruit which has been left in the groves in past years, is expected to be harvested due to increased demand for available fruit. Harvest is not yet underway for most citrus.

California Citrus: Insecticide, herbicide, and fertilizer applications were applied in citrus groves. Tree topping was underway in a few citrus groves. The Valencia orange harvest continued throughout the month at a slow pace. The Navel orange crop was progressing well, with large fruit sizes. There were some concerns about heat damage to the fruit. Lemons and grapefruit were harvested.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Seasonal cultural activities, including pruning, grafting, cultivating, and dormant spraying continued in orchards and vineyards. Ground preparations were underway for young trees as weather permitted. Removal of old, unproductive, or unprofitable orchards and vineyards continued. Buds on

stone fruit trees showed earlier than normal signs of swelling. Some tree fruit growers began placement of pheromone dispersal devices to disrupt the mating cycles of insect pests. Pruning, cane tying, and brush shredding continued in wine, raisin, and table grape vineyards. Foliar fertilizer and scale treatments were applied to cherry trees in the San Joaquin Valley. Strawberry plants showed new growth in many locations. New strawberry fields were planted in the Kerman district. Zutanos and Hass avocado varieties were harvested and packed as maturity advanced. Olive groves were pruned and suckered. Cold weather insured dormancy in pistachio orchards.

Apples: The final production forecast for the 2004 crop year is 9.46 billion pounds, up 1 percent from the August 1 forecast and 10 percent above 2003. Of the 7 States making October 1 production forecasts, New York and Washington increased from the August 1 forecast, Virginia and West Virginia remained unchanged, while Michigan, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania decreased from August. Growers in the Eastern and Central apple producing regions are expecting decreases in production from the August 1 forecast, while producers in the Western region are expecting an increase. Compared to 2003, production increases in the Eastern and Western States more than offset decreases in the Central States.

The Western States (AZ, CA, CO, ID, OR, UT, WA) production is forecast at 6.19 billion pounds, up 3 percent from the August 1 forecast and 19 percent above 2003. Washington, which makes up 57 percent of the U.S. forecast, is expecting 5.40 billion pounds of apples. Washington is up 4 percent from the previous forecast and 20 percent above last year. The apple harvest in Washington continues under ideal weather conditions. Despite spring storms and a hot, dry summer, overall quality is rated as good. All of the other Western States are carried forward from the August 1 forecast.

Production in the Eastern States (CT, GA, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, VT, VA, WV) is forecast at 2.22 billion pounds, down 2 percent from the August 1 forecast but 1 percent above last season. Production from the August 1 forecast increased 2 percent in New York, remained unchanged in Virginia and West Virginia, and decreased 26 percent in North Carolina and 3 percent in Pennsylvania. In New York, fruit set was heavy with some reports of damage from August hailstorms. Steady summer rains helped increase fruit size. Harvest began about a week earlier than last year. There is some tree loss reported in North Carolina from the hurricanes, with scattered reports of storm damage in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. All other Eastern States are carried forward from the August 1 forecast.

Production in the Central States (AR, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, OH, TN, WI) is forecast at 1.05 billion pounds, down 6 percent from the August 1 forecast and 13 percent below 2003. Michigan's production decreased by 9 percent from the August forecast and 18 percent from 2003. Widespread hailstorms in Michigan reduced production potential and affected quality in some areas. As a result, some apples originally intended for the fresh market will be diverted to processing. Harvest began about a week ahead of normal. All other Central States are carried forward from the August 1 forecast.

Pecans: Utilized production is forecast at 189 million pounds (in-shell basis), down 33 percent from last year's crop but 9 percent above the 2002 crop. The current crop is expected to be lower than last year's due to the alternate bearing pattern typical of pecans. In addition to being a low year in this cycle, the Southeastern States generally noted high disease pressure early in the growing season caused by excessive rainfall, followed by widespread damage to trees and nuts due to the hurricanes and tropical storms in August and September. Western growing areas reported some drought and insect concerns, but overall a good, low year crop. Improved varieties are expected to produce 130 million pounds or 68 percent of the total, while the Native and seedling varieties make up the difference.

The Texas production forecast, at 50.0 million pounds, is 29 percent below the 2003 crop, but 25 percent above the 2002 crop. Growers in Texas' coastal areas reported scab caused by excessive amounts of rain, while growing conditions in other parts of the State were generally better. The Georgia production forecast is 40.0 million pounds, 47 percent below last year and down 11 percent from the last low crop in 2002. The last year Texas produced more pecans than Georgia was 1992. New Mexico's forecast, at 37.0 million pounds, is down 33 percent from last year but up 3 percent from two years ago.

Oklahoma forecasts a 28.0 million-pound pecan crop, more than 4 times larger than last year's crop of 6.00 million pounds and more than double the 2002 crop. Ample rainfall from April to August has helped to produce an above average crop. This increased production forecast is mostly attributed to higher production expected from Native and seedling varieties. Production in Arizona is forecasted at 13.0 million pounds, 42 percent below last year and 19 percent less than two years ago. Growers reported that hot, dry weather hurt the pecan crop. The Louisiana forecast of 8.00 million pounds is down 60 percent from last year but 33 percent higher than the 2002 hurricane-damaged crop. The California production forecast, at 3.40 million pounds, is down 8 percent from last year and 11 percent below two years ago.

Grapes: U.S. grape production is expected to total 6.07 million tons, down 5 percent from the August 1 forecast and 8 percent below 2003. California leads the U.S. in grape production with 91 percent of the total. Washington and New York are the next largest producing States, with 4 percent and 2 percent, respectively. California's all grape forecast, at 5.50 million tons, is down 4 percent from August and 5 percent less than a year ago. Washington grower's expect to produce 245,000 tons, 21 percent less than August and 29 percent below last year. New York's forecast, at 145,000 tons, is down 3 percent since August and 27 percent less than last year.

California's **wine type** grape production is expected to total 2.70 million tons, 49 percent of California's total grape crop. The production forecast for wine type varieties is down 7 percent from both the August forecast and last season. Hot weather during the first half of September caused some dehydration affecting yields in some areas but overall quality is excellent. Harvesting continued in a few late season variety vineyards. California's **raisin type** grape production is forecast at 2.05 million tons, 37 percent of California's total grape crop. Production of raisin varieties is unchanged since August but down 5 percent since 2003. The quality of raisins is reported to be very good as the season's harvest nears completion. Production of **table type** grapes, at 750,000 tons, is unchanged since the last forecast but up 2 percent from a year ago. At this level of production, table type grapes make up 14 percent of the total California crop. This year's crop has produced large berries and bunch sizes with quality being reported as excellent. Harvest was active in Kern and Fresno Counties with Crimson Seedless, Red Globe, Autumn Royal, Ruby Seedless, and Christmas Rose being the primary varieties picked.

Washington's production is forecast at 245,000 tons, 21 percent below August and 29 percent less than a year ago. The **juice type** grape forecast, at 140,000 tons, is 30 percent less than August and 40 percent below last year. If realized, this is the lowest production since 1996. The cold snap in January caused bud damage and clusters of grapes to ripen at different rates, resulting in fruit loss at harvest. **Wine type** grape production is forecast at 105,000 tons, 5 percent lower than the last forecast and 6 percent below a year ago. Bunch rot was a problem for some wine varieties. Berry size is reported to be smaller this year. Wine grape harvest began about 10 days early this year with warm days and cool nights helping coloring.

Grape production for New York is forecast at 145,000 tons, down 3 percent since August and 27 percent since 2003. Growers in the Finger Lakes region are reporting low yields caused by cold temperatures in January. Rainy weather this summer adversely affected fruit quality and grapes are not ripening normally.

Michigan's grape production is forecast at 54,600 tons, 22 percent below the August forecast and 42 percent below 2003. Black rot and phomopsis resulted from wet conditions before bloom in the southwest part of the State where weakened vines were already producing less fruit. Grape berry moth also caused heavy damage in some vineyards across southern Michigan.

Pennsylvania's grape production is forecast at 65,000 tons, down 6 percent since August and down 24 percent since 2003. The yields and sugar content of Pennsylvania grapes were adversely affected by the remnants of hurricane Frances. Grape berry moth has caused damage and wet conditions have caused downy mildew, black rot, and some shelling due to phomopsis. Niagra grape harvest is complete and wine grape harvest is nearly complete, while the Concord harvest just began.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 2.72 million pounds for September, up 1 percent from last month but 10 percent lower than a year ago. Area in crop totaled 1,990 acres, down 9 percent from last month and 16 percent less than a year ago. Harvested area totaled 1,050 acres, down 24 percent from last month and 33 percent below September 2003. Wet weather in March adversely affected bloom, resulting in reduced production in September. Weather over the major producing areas was mostly dry during September with some passing light showers providing adequate soil moisture.

Reliability of October 1 Crop Production Forecast

Field Crop Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between September 24 and October 6 to gather information on expected yield as of October 1. The objective yield surveys for corn, cotton, and soybeans were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for about 75 percent of the U.S. production. Randomly selected plots were revisited to make current counts. The counts made within each sample plot depend on the crop and the maturity of that crop. In all cases, plant counts are recorded along with other measurements that provide information to forecast the number of ears, bolls, or pods 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 17,000 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.

Orange Survey Procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the October 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 79 percent of the U.S. production. In August and September 2004, the number of bearing trees and the number of fruit per tree were determined. In September and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted to develop the current forecast of production. Arizona, California, and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis, in October, January, April, and July. California conducts an objective measurement survey in September for navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

Field Crop 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 October 1 forecasts.

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

Revision Policy: The October 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. End-of-season orange estimates will be published in September's *Citrus Fruits Summary*. The orange production estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including information from marketing orders, shipments, and processor records. Allowances are made for recorded local utilization and home use.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the October 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error", a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the October 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 October 1 corn for grain production forecast is 3.5 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 3.5 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 6.0 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the October 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using corn again as an example, changes between the October 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 178 million bushels, ranging from 4 million bushels to 624 million bushels. The October 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 11 times and above 9 times. This does not imply that the October 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of October 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
				<i>Million</i>	<i>Million</i>	<i>Million</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Corn for Grain	Bu	3.5	6.0	178	4	624	11	9
Sorghum for Grain	Bu	6.1	10.5	26	1	105	10	10
Rice	Cwt	2.9	4.9	4	1	13	11	9
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	2.4	4.1	45	2	103	7	13
Cotton ¹	Bales	4.2	7.2	564	31	1,424	12	8
Dry Edible Beans	Cwt	3.6	6.3	1	0	3	15	5
Oranges ¹	Tons	8.8	15.2	599	1	2,043	7	13
Oranges ^{1 2}	Tons	5.1	9.0	436	1	887	8	7

¹ Quantity is in thousands of units.

² Excluding freeze seasons.

Florida Citrus October 1 Forecast Procedures: The following describes the current procedures used by the USDA Florida Statistical Office staff to collect information for the October forecast. It also describes additional procedural steps and actions taken by the USDA Florida Statistical office to assess damages caused to the citrus crops by Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne.

The Florida citrus estimating procedures are some of the most highly developed of any U.S. agricultural statistics program. A total citrus tree inventory (by type and age) is completed every two years. A representative number of blocks of citrus trees are visited during mid-July to mid-September to select two random trees and limbs for fruit counts. This is complemented by samples that are selected to be visited monthly for determination of droppage and fruit size. Another set of citrus fruit blocks are located and selected along a sample route to determine maturity about the first of each month.

All citrus forecasts are based on actual fruit counts and measurements. These objective count methods utilize: (1) the bearing age tree population provided from the latest aerial photography with field verifications, (2) the average fruit per tree obtained from the fruit count survey using randomly selected trees and limbs, and (3) the fruit measurement and fruit drop count surveys to determine fruit sizes and loss from fruit droppage. The latest Commercial Citrus Inventory is the base used to determine forecasted tree numbers for this season. All trees planted in 2001 and earlier are included. An attrition factor by age and area was applied to these base numbers to account for tree losses since the inventory period.

The same unbiased fruit count procedures were used as in all of the past 47 seasons. These include drawing the sample with known probabilities from the Commercial Citrus Inventory based on analyses of the variability in fruit per tree. Using random path procedures, count limbs on sample trees are preselected to improve accuracy. Fruit on these limbs is counted in the mid-July to mid-September period.

Fruit size surveys are conducted in August and September. The fruit loss surveys (drop count) began in August. These surveys, along with historical records, are used to project the fruit size at harvest and the fruit population that is expected to remain on trees for harvest.

When Charley hit on Friday, August 13th, the USDA Florida Statistical Office had completed about 50% of the limb count work in the 3 major orange producing counties which were hardest hit: Hardee, Polk, and DeSoto. Crews were diverted to other areas of the State for a couple weeks in order to allow the damage in those 3 counties to be better measured. At the time of Frances on September 5, about 85% of the limb counts had been completed in the areas most affected by that Hurricane. Again, the counters stayed out of the Frances affected area for a period of time and concentrated on the Charley affected area. The approach was to complete the limb counts if they had not been made or to revisit at least one third of the other samples to recount the fruit on the sample limbs. Some conclusions are by now well known within the industry. Many of the weak trees were uprooted, older trees had more fruit loss than younger trees, and grapefruit and early orange varieties had more losses than Valencia oranges.

The Florida Statistical Office had completed all limb count visits and revisits by September 25th, the day before Hurricane Jeanne. (Normally, limb counts would be finished by September 15th.) The procedures used will provide good information to evaluate the crop size for the October forecast. Hurricane Jeanne had higher, stronger winds and covered a wider area than the two earlier storms. However, since many weak trees had already been uprooted by the earlier storms, there seemed to be less tree loss but leaf loss is becoming a concern. Grove care crews continue working to divert standing water from around tree roots.

The Florida Statistical Office staff used the monthly Maturity Survey samples for an indication of additional loss. As the crews drove their routes to evaluate maturity, they checked each block for “green” fruit on the ground—which would have fallen due to Jeanne. Adjustment factors will be determined by location, type, and age of trees to be applied to the earlier expansions of fruit numbers from the limb count surveys. The observations for this procedure were made by seasoned, unbiased field crews.

Information Contacts

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

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USDA Data Users' 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 Users' 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.