



Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Up 6 Percent from 2004 All Orange Production Unchanged from April

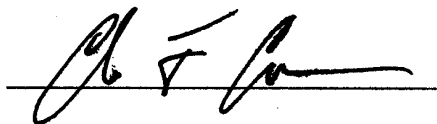
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.59 billion bushels, up 6 percent from 2004. Based on May 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 45.4 bushels per acre, 1.9 bushels more than last year. Grain area totals 35.1 million acres, up 2 percent from last season.

Hard Red production is up 18 percent from a year ago to 1.01 billion bushels. Soft Red is down 21 percent and totals 302 million bushels. White production totals 283 million bushels, up 7 percent from a year ago. Of the White production total, 31.2 million bushels are Hard White and 251 million bushels are Soft White. This is the first year that production levels for Hard White and Soft White are available; therefore, there are no previous year comparisons.

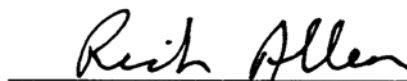
The U.S. all orange May 1 forecast for the 2004-05 season is 9.19 million tons, unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 29 percent below last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast, at 151 million boxes (6.80 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 38 percent below the previous season. The early and midseason forecast in Florida is 79.2 million boxes (3.56 million tons), unchanged from last month but 37 percent below the previous season. Harvest of the early and midseason varieties is complete, making this the smallest early-mid-navels crop since the 1989-90 season. Florida's Valencia forecast is 72.0 million boxes (3.24 million tons), unchanged from the April forecast but 38 percent below last season's final utilization. In most seasons, harvest is beyond the halfway point by May 1, however, the row count survey conducted April 27-28 indicated only 45 percent of the Valencia rows have been harvested. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried over from April 1.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 2004-05 season is increased from 1.58 to 1.60 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix. The early-midseason portion is final at 1.53 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is raised from 1.66 to 1.71 gallons per box. All projections of yield assume that the processing relationship this year will be similar to those of the past several years.

This report was approved on May 12, 2005.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Charles F. Conner



Agricultural Statistics Board
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Contents

	Page
Grains & Hay	
Hay Stocks	6
Wheat, By Class	5
Wheat, Durum	5
Wheat, Winter	4
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops	
Cotton	16
Cumulative Boll Counts	19
Harvest Loss per Acre	18
Cottonseed	18
Tobacco	9
Tobacco by Class and Type	10
Tobacco by Farm Marketings	14
Noncitrus Fruits & Tree Nuts	
Almonds	8
Bananas	15
Guavas	15
Papayas	15
Peaches	8
Taro	15
Citrus Fruits	
Grapefruit	7
Lemons	7
Oranges	7
Tangelos	7
Tangerines	7
Temples	7
Potatoes & Miscellaneous Crops	
Potatoes	8
Crop Comments	30
Crop Summary	20
Information Contacts	37
Reliability of Production Data in this Report	35
Weather Maps	26
Weather Summary	28

**Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted May 1, 2005 ¹**

State	Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AR	620	185	53.0	48.0	28,500	32,860	8,880
CA	320	265	85.0	76.0	25,010	27,200	20,140
CO	1,700	2,450	27.0	35.0	77,000	45,900	85,750
DE	47	47	58.0	58.0	1,927	2,726	2,726
GA	190	230	45.0	55.0	10,580	8,550	12,650
ID	700	730	90.0	90.0	57,600	63,000	65,700
IL	900	600	59.0	59.0	52,650	53,100	35,400
IN	440	340	62.0	65.0	29,670	27,280	22,100
KS	8,500	9,600	37.0	44.0	480,000	314,500	422,400
KY	380	300	54.0	57.0	21,700	20,520	17,100
MD	145	140	59.0	64.0	5,365	8,555	8,960
MI	640	640	64.0	70.0	44,880	40,960	44,800
MS	135	90	53.0	49.0	6,125	7,155	4,410
MO	930	600	52.0	52.0	53,070	48,360	31,200
MT	1,630	2,050	41.0	41.0	67,340	66,830	84,050
NE	1,650	1,700	37.0	45.0	83,720	61,050	76,500
NY	100	115	53.0	52.0	6,360	5,300	5,980
NC	460	430	50.0	45.0	14,760	23,000	19,350
OH	890	810	62.0	66.0	68,000	55,180	53,460
OK	4,700	4,300	35.0	34.0	179,400	164,500	146,200
OR	780	840	61.0	55.0	47,940	47,580	46,200
PA	135	170	49.0	53.0	7,095	6,615	9,010
SC	180	165	44.0	45.0	7,215	7,920	7,425
SD	1,250	1,400	45.0	45.0	61,490	56,250	63,000
TN	280	170	49.0	48.0	13,500	13,720	8,160
TX	3,500	3,500	31.0	30.0	96,600	108,500	105,000
VA	180	170	55.0	56.0	7,360	9,900	9,520
WA	1,750	1,850	67.0	68.0	117,000	117,250	125,800
WI	225	175	56.0	52.0	12,075	12,600	9,100
Oth Sts ²	1,105	1,007	38.5	39.6	32,789	42,573	39,891
US	34,462	35,069	43.5	45.4	1,716,721	1,499,434	1,590,862

¹ Beginning in 2005 WI is published individually during the forecast season and WY is included in the Other States total. Other States totals have been computed to reflect this change.

² Other States include AL, AZ, FL, IA, LA, MN, NV, NJ, NM, ND, UT, WV, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2005 Summary."

**Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted May 1, 2005 ¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AZ	99	80	97.0	100.0	11,500	9,603	8,000
CA	100	82	90.0	105.0	11,500	9,000	8,610
MT	545		33.0		14,490	17,985	
ND	1,600		33.0		58,410	52,800	
Oth Sts ²	19		26.6		737	505	
US	2,363		38.0		96,637	89,893	

¹ Area harvested for the U.S. and remaining States will be published in "Acreage" released June 30, 2005. Yield and production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 12, 2005.

² For 2003 and 2004, Other States include MN and SD. For 2005, Other States include ID and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2005 Summary."

**Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2003-2004
and Forecasted May 1, 2005 ^{1 2}**

Year	Winter					Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	Hard White ³	Soft White ³	All White	
	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	
2003	1,070,996	380,435			265,290	
2004	856,211	380,305			262,918	
2005	1,006,083	302,276	31,174	251,329	282,503	
	Spring					Total
	Hard Red	Hard White ³	Soft White ³	All White	Durum	
	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
2003	499,674			31,728	96,637	2,344,760
2004	525,467			43,451	89,893	2,158,245
2005						

¹ Wheat class estimates are based on the latest available data including both survey and administrative data. The previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season, except for States where updated information is available.

² Spring wheat production by class and total production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 12, 2005.

³ Individual Hard White and Soft White estimates not available prior to 2005.

**Hay: Stocks on Farms by State and United States,
December 1 and May 1, 2002-2005**

State	Dec 1			May 1		
	2002	2003	2004	2003	2004	2005
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AL	1,750	1,764	1,965	254	487	356
AZ	203	280	250	45	55	35
AR	2,755	2,700	3,200	588	600	660
CA	1,840	2,086	1,724	200	306	215
CO	1,548	1,841	2,527	360	610	470
CT	73	83	73	14	14	21
DE	9	12	25	4	4	5
FL	475	434	410	80	52	26
GA	1,295	1,494	1,345	230	342	292
ID	2,824	2,772	2,782	635	445	535
IL	1,370	1,797	1,613	285	408	460
IN	1,037	1,561	1,704	96	253	345
IA	3,900	3,695	4,368	1,100	605	1,250
KS	4,800	5,600	6,304	1,150	1,400	1,735
KY	3,975	5,035	4,742	513	1,466	1,186
LA	662	937	910	173	115	128
ME	161	164	189	39	33	39
MD	274	377	348	55	60	86
MA	77	72	95	21	15	17
MI	2,024	1,872	1,893	462	250	500
MN	4,183	3,567	4,127	815	575	884
MS	1,631	1,125	1,159	249	244	199
MO	6,897	7,148	8,101	1,083	1,462	2,166
MT	4,086	3,986	4,427	953	790	860
NE	3,278	5,244	4,175	870	1,596	1,375
NV	882	857	741	167	121	80
NH	55	60	53	9	11	12
NJ	61	96	161	11	40	36
NM	550	525	545	98	115	164
NY	2,169	2,430	1,895	520	552	440
NC	934	1,625	1,545	50	405	350
ND	4,300	4,690	3,923	940	828	917
OH	1,666	2,504	2,250	215	556	420
OK	5,357	4,244	5,186	1,190	1,275	1,400
OR	2,550	2,357	2,366	340	371	362
PA	2,138	2,440	2,700	380	570	650
RI	10	10	12	1	2	2
SC	413	601	557	65	186	120
SD	5,825	7,210	6,939	1,154	1,515	2,100
TN	3,318	3,830	4,199	504	1,182	1,025
TX	10,460	9,910	10,451	3,888	2,849	2,779
UT	1,210	1,495	1,383	175	279	300
VT	240	332	276	80	86	71
VA	2,329	2,515	2,716	272	758	791
WA	1,600	1,620	1,560	285	470	322
WV	934	957	1,030	95	191	212
WI	3,600	3,110	3,532	1,100	920	927
WY	1,250	1,963	1,818	200	478	383
US	102,978	111,027	114,294	22,013	25,947	27,708

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
2002-2003, 2003-2004 and Forecasted May 1, 2005 ¹**

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 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early, Mid & Navel ³						
AZ ⁴	200	300	240	8	12	9
CA ⁴	42,000	38,000	43,000	1,575	1,426	1,613
FL	112,000	126,000	79,200	5,040	5,670	3,564
TX ⁴	1,350	1,420	1,750	57	60	74
US	155,550	165,720	124,190	6,680	7,168	5,260
Valencia						
AZ ⁴	270	170	190	10	6	7
CA ⁴	20,000	14,000	18,000	751	526	675
FL	91,000	116,000	72,000	4,095	5,220	3,240
TX ⁴	220	230	230	9	10	10
US	111,490	130,400	90,420	4,865	5,762	3,932
All						
AZ ⁴	470	470	430	18	18	16
CA ⁴	62,000	52,000	61,000	2,326	1,952	2,288
FL	203,000	242,000	151,200	9,135	10,890	6,804
TX ⁴	1,570	1,650	1,980	66	70	84
US	267,040	296,120	214,610	11,545	12,930	9,192
Temples						
FL	1,300	1,400	650	59	63	29
Grapefruit						
White Seedless ⁵						
FL	16,200	15,900	3,500	689	675	149
Colored Seedless						
FL	22,500	25,000	9,500	957	1,063	404
All						
AZ ⁴	130	140	160	4	5	5
CA ⁴	5,600	5,400	5,400	187	181	181
FL	38,700	40,900	13,000	1,646	1,738	553
TX ⁴	5,650	5,700	6,500	226	228	260
US	50,080	52,140	25,060	2,063	2,152	999
Tangerines						
AZ ^{4 6}	430	690	400	16	25	15
CA ^{4 6}	2,800	2,700	3,000	105	101	113
FL	5,500	6,500	4,450	261	309	211
US	8,730	9,890	7,850	382	435	339
Lemons ⁴						
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	1,550	105	45	70

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.

**Spring Potatoes: Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production
by State and United States, 2003-2005**

State	Area				Yield		Production		
	Planted		Harvested		2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	2004	2005	2004	2005					
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
AZ	6.2	4.3	6.2	4.3	285	275	2,090	1,767	1,183
CA	17.5	13.8	17.5	13.8	475	410	8,360	8,313	5,658
FL	24.8	23.6	24.5	23.2	313	282	8,008	7,678	6,550
Hastings	18.2	17.3	18.0	17.0	320	285	5,684	5,760	4,845
Other FL	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.2	295	275	2,324	1,918	1,705
NC	17.0	14.5	13.5	14.0	200	190	2,975	2,700	2,660
TX	11.0	9.5	10.5	9.1	210	225	3,000	2,205	2,048
Total	76.5	65.7	72.2	64.4	314	281	24,433	22,663	18,099

**Peaches: Total Production by Crop, California,
2003-2004 and Forecasted May 1, 2005**

State	Total Production		
	2003	2004	2005
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Freestone	413,000	410,000	410,000
Clingstone ¹	536,000	539,000	510,000
Total	949,000	949,000	920,000

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

**Almonds (shelled basis): Utilized Production,
California, 2003-2004 and Forecasted May 1, 2005**

State	Utilized Production		
	2003	2004 ¹	2005
	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
CA	1,040,000	1,010,000	850,000

¹ Revised.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value
by State and United States, 2003-2004 ¹**

State	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>
CT	2,180	2,370	1,321	1,556	2,880	3,687
FL	4,400	4,000	2,500	2,450	11,000	9,800
GA	27,000	23,000	2,200	2,030	59,400	46,690
IN	4,200	4,200	1,950	2,050	8,190	8,610
KY	111,650	114,950	2,016	2,044	225,042	235,003
MD	1,100	1,100	1,450	1,700	1,595	1,870
MA	1,250	1,220	1,392	1,598	1,740	1,949
MO	1,400	1,450	2,020	2,300	2,828	3,335
NC	159,700	156,100	1,878	2,246	299,995	350,560
OH	5,300	5,600	1,650	1,960	8,745	10,976
PA	3,700	4,000	2,130	2,025	7,880	8,100
SC	30,000	27,000	2,100	2,250	63,000	60,750
TN	31,140	30,260	2,108	2,161	65,632	65,381
VA	25,110	29,680	1,546	2,267	38,818	67,285
WV	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,560	1,690
WI	1,820	1,810	2,338	1,956	4,255	3,541
US	411,150	408,040	1,952	2,155	802,560	879,227
	Price per Pound			Value of Production		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
CT ²	3.500	5.250	6,860	12,049		
FL	1.851	1.849	20,361	18,120		
GA	1.855	1.835	110,187	85,676		
IN	1.949	1.982	15,962	17,065		
KY	2.027	2.050	456,077	481,708		
MD	1.730	1.430	2,759	2,674		
MA ²	3.700	5.400	5,276	7,949		
MO	1.940	1.980	5,486	6,603		
NC	1.856	1.854	556,919	650,104		
OH	1.954	1.990	17,088	21,842		
PA	1.367	1.352	10,772	10,953		
SC	1.830	1.802	115,290	109,472		
TN	2.107	2.138	138,290	139,762		
VA	1.868	1.865	72,508	125,517		
WV	1.978	1.970	3,086	3,329		
WI	1.746	1.750	7,431	6,197		
CT& MA ³	26.000		32,084			
US ⁴	1.964	1.988	1,576,436	1,747,614		

¹ 2003 and 2004 revised.

² Price and value includes type 51 only. Shade type 61 is not included in State totals to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

³ Includes type 61 only. CT and MA combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Price and value not available for 2004.

⁴ Includes estimated 2004 value of production for CT and MA type 61. Used 2003 CT and MA type 61 price to compute the 2004 value of production.

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

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	2,350	70,800	101,050
VA	18,000	23,000	1,690	2,505	30,420	57,615
US	58,000	66,000	1,745	2,404	101,220	158,665
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	2,250	63,000	60,750
US	50,000	46,400	2,026	2,229	101,300	103,430
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,400	4,000	2,500	2,450	11,000	9,800
GA	27,000	23,000	2,200	2,030	59,400	46,690
US	31,400	27,000	2,242	2,092	70,400	56,490
Total 11-14	233,400	228,400	1,957	2,272	456,690	518,835
Class 2, Fire-cured						
Type 21, VA Belt						
VA	550	710	1,525	1,895	839	1,345
Type 22, Eastern District						
KY	2,600	2,700	3,080	3,100	8,008	8,370
TN	5,200	5,300	2,980	3,100	15,496	16,430
US	7,800	8,000	3,013	3,100	23,504	24,800
Type 23, Western District						
KY	2,500	2,600	3,530	3,700	8,825	9,620
TN	400	420	3,350	3,300	1,340	1,386
US	2,900	3,020	3,505	3,644	10,165	11,006
Total 21-23	11,250	11,730	3,067	3,167	34,508	37,151
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3A, Light Air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
IN	4,200	4,200	1,950	2,050	8,190	8,610
KY	103,000	106,000	1,925	1,950	198,275	206,700
MO	1,400	1,450	2,020	2,300	2,828	3,335
NC	5,700	4,700	1,250	1,400	7,125	6,580
OH	5,300	5,600	1,650	1,960	8,745	10,976
TN	25,000	24,000	1,900	1,920	47,500	46,080
VA	6,500	5,900	1,150	1,390	7,475	8,201
WV	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,560	1,690
US	152,300	153,150	1,850	1,908	281,698	292,172
Type 32, Southern MD Belt						
MD	1,100	1,100	1,450	1,700	1,595	1,870
PA	1,300	2,200	2,000	1,800	2,600	3,960
US	2,400	3,300	1,748	1,767	4,195	5,830
Total 31-32	154,700	156,450	1,848	1,905	285,893	298,002

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Tobacco: Price and Value by Class, Type,
State, and United States, 2003-2004¹ (continued)**

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
Class 1, Flue-cured				
Type 11, Old Belts				
NC	1.857	1.858	131,476	187,751
VA	1.849	1.852	56,247	106,703
US	1.855	1.856	187,723	294,454
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt				
NC	1.856	1.855	341,077	371,464
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt				
NC	1.840	1.830	70,472	78,104
SC	1.830	1.802	115,290	109,472
US	1.834	1.814	185,762	187,576
Type 14, GA-FL Belt				
FL	1.851	1.849	20,361	18,120
GA	1.855	1.835	110,187	85,676
US	1.854	1.837	130,548	103,796
Total 11-14	1.851	1.845	845,110	957,290
Class 2, Fire-cured				
Type 21, VA Belt				
VA	1.641	1.798	1,377	2,418
Type 22, Eastern District				
KY	2.480	2.548	19,860	21,327
TN	2.492	2.550	38,616	41,897
US	2.488	2.549	58,476	63,224
Type 23, Western District				
KY	2.450	2.520	21,621	24,242
TN	2.424	2.510	3,248	3,479
US	2.447	2.519	24,869	27,721
Total 21-23	2.455	2.513	84,722	93,363
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3A, Light Air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
IN	1.949	1.982	15,962	17,065
KY	1.982	2.000	392,981	413,400
MO	1.940	1.980	5,486	6,603
NC	1.950	1.943	13,894	12,785
OH	1.954	1.990	17,088	21,842
TN	1.975	1.980	93,813	91,238
VA	1.972	1.977	14,741	16,213
WV	1.978	1.970	3,086	3,329
US	1.977	1.994	557,051	582,475
Type 32, Southern MD Belt				
MD	1.730	1.430	2,759	2,674
PA	1.300	1.250	3,380	4,950
US	1.463	1.308	6,139	7,624
Total 31-32	1.970	1.980	563,190	590,099

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2003-2004¹ (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	2,350	2,830	2,950	6,509	6,933
TN	540	540	2,400	2,750	1,296	1,485
US	2,840	2,890	2,748	2,913	7,805	8,418
Type 36, Green River						
Belt						
KY	1,250	1,300	2,740	2,600	3,425	3,380
Type 37, VA Sun-cured						
Belt						
VA	60	70	1,400	1,770	84	124
Total 35-37	4,150	4,260	2,726	2,799	11,314	11,922
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	1,500	1,400	1,530	1,960	2,295
MA	970	920	1,470	1,600	1,426	1,472
US	2,370	2,420	1,429	1,557	3,386	3,767
Class 5B, WI Binder						
Type 54, Southern WI						
WI	1,400	1,400	2,480	1,960	3,472	2,744
Type 55, Northern WI						
WI	420	410	1,865	1,945	783	797
Total 54-55	1,820	1,810	2,338	1,956	4,255	3,541
Total 51-55	4,190	4,230	1,824	1,728	7,641	7,308
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
Type 61, CT Valley						
Shade-grown						
CT	780	870	1,180	1,600	920	1,392
MA	280	300	1,120	1,590	314	477
US	1,060	1,170	1,164	1,597	1,234	1,869
All Cigar Types						
Total 41-61	7,650	7,200	1,850	1,850	14,155	13,317
All Tobacco	411,150	408,040	1,952	2,155	802,560	879,227

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Tobacco: Price and Value by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2003-2004 ¹ (continued)**

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3B, Dark				
Air-cured				
Type 35, One Sucker				
Belt				
KY	2.223	2.255	14,470	15,634
TN	2.016	2.120	2,613	3,148
US	2.189	2.231	17,083	18,782
Type 36, Green River				
Belt				
KY	2.086	2.102	7,145	7,105
Type 37, VA Sun-cured				
Belt				
VA	1.707	1.476	143	183
Total 35-37	2.154	2.187	24,371	26,070
Class 4, Cigar Filler				
Type 41, PA Seedleaf				
PA	1.400	1.450	7,392	6,003
Class 5, Cigar Binder				
Class 5A, CT Valley				
Binder				
Type 51, CT Valley				
Broadleaf				
CT	3.500	5.250	6,860	12,049
MA	3.700	5.400	5,276	7,949
US	3.584	5.309	12,136	19,998
Class 5B, WI Binder				
Type 54, Southern WI				
WI	1.750	1.750	6,076	4,802
Type 55, Northern WI				
WI	1.730	1.750	1,355	1,395
Total 54-55	1.746	1.750	7,431	6,197
Total 51-55	2.561	3.584	19,567	26,195
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper				
Type 61, CT Valley				
Shade-grown				
CT ²				
MA ²				
US ²	26.000		32,084	
All Cigar Types				
Total 41-61 ³	4.171	2.813	59,043	32,198
All Tobacco ⁴	1.964	1.988	1,576,436	1,747,614

¹ 2003 and 2004 revised.

² CT and MA type 61 price and value for 2003 combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Price and value not available for 2004.

³ The 2004 price and value exclude type 61.

⁴ Includes estimated 2004 value of production for CT and MA type 61. Used 2003 CT and MA type 61 price to compute the 2004 value of production.

**Tobacco: Farm Marketings, Percent of Sales by Class,
Month, and State, 2004 Marketing Year**

Class and State	2004						2005				
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Flue-cured											
FL	3	53	43	1							100
GA	1	58	38	3							100
NC		35	49	16							100
SC		45	45	10							100
VA		28	49	22	1						100
Fire-cured											
VA					19	76	5				100
KY							81	19			100
TN							56	44			100
Air-cured											
IN					38	28	24	10			100
KY					36	35	24	5			100
MD									100		100
MO ¹											100
NC					45	31	24				100
OH					33	32	26	9			100
PA ¹											100
TN					37	40	20	3			100
VA					41	40	19				100
WV ¹											100

¹ Sales by month are not available.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 2004-2005

Month	Area				Fresh Production ¹	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2004	2005
	2004	2005	2004	2005		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Mar	2,110	2,490	1,160	1,435	2,815	2,310
Apr	2,110	2,505	1,160	1,440	2,630	2,500

¹ Utilized fresh production.

Bananas, Guavas, Papayas, and Taro: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, Hawaii, 2003-2004

Crop	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Bananas ^{1 2}	1,350		16.7		22,500	
Guavas ¹	530	500	12.6	16.2	6,700	8,100
Papayas ^{1 3}	1,565	1,235	27.2	29.0	42,600	35,800
Taro ⁴	420	370			5,000	5,200

¹ Only utilized production is estimated.

² Missing data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

³ 2004 revised.

⁴ Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres. Yield is not estimated.

**Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested and Yield
by Type, State, and United States, 2003-2004**

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Upland						
AL	525.0	550.0	510.0	540.0	772	724
AZ	215.0	240.0	213.0	238.0	1,239	1,458
AR	980.0	910.0	945.0	900.0	916	1,114
CA	550.0	560.0	545.0	557.0	1,317	1,543
FL	94.0	89.0	92.0	87.0	610	601
GA	1,300.0	1,290.0	1,290.0	1,280.0	785	674
KS	90.0	85.0	80.0	80.0	537	424
LA	525.0	500.0	510.0	490.0	967	867
MS	1,110.0	1,110.0	1,090.0	1,100.0	934	1,024
MO	400.0	380.0	390.0	378.0	862	1,054
NM	53.0	68.0	38.0	64.0	884	848
NC	810.0	730.0	770.0	725.0	646	900
OK	180.0	220.0	170.0	200.0	616	727
SC	220.0	215.0	218.0	214.0	718	875
TN	560.0	530.0	530.0	525.0	806	900
TX	5,600.0	5,850.0	4,350.0	5,350.0	478	694
VA	89.0	82.0	85.0	81.0	674	956
US	13,301.0	13,409.0	11,826.0	12,809.0	723	843
Amer-Pima						
AZ	2.5	3.0	2.4	3.0	920	896
CA	150.0	215.0	149.0	214.0	1,194	1,532
NM	6.1	10.6	6.0	10.5	1,056	869
TX	20.0	21.0	20.0	20.5	1,056	890
US	178.6	249.6	177.4	248.0	1,170	1,443
All						
AL	525.0	550.0	510.0	540.0	772	724
AZ	217.5	243.0	215.4	241.0	1,236	1,451
AR	980.0	910.0	945.0	900.0	916	1,114
CA	700.0	775.0	694.0	771.0	1,290	1,540
FL	94.0	89.0	92.0	87.0	610	601
GA	1,300.0	1,290.0	1,290.0	1,280.0	785	674
KS	90.0	85.0	80.0	80.0	537	424
LA	525.0	500.0	510.0	490.0	967	867
MS	1,110.0	1,110.0	1,090.0	1,100.0	934	1,024
MO	400.0	380.0	390.0	378.0	862	1,054
NM	59.1	78.6	44.0	74.5	908	850
NC	810.0	730.0	770.0	725.0	646	900
OK	180.0	220.0	170.0	200.0	616	727
SC	220.0	215.0	218.0	214.0	718	875
TN	560.0	530.0	530.0	525.0	806	900
TX	5,620.0	5,871.0	4,370.0	5,370.5	480	695
VA	89.0	82.0	85.0	81.0	674	956
US	13,479.6	13,658.6	12,003.4	13,057.0	730	855

¹ Revised.

**Cotton: Production and Bales Ginned by Type,
State, and United States, 2003-2004**

Type and State	Production in 480-lb Net Weight Bales ¹		Lint-seed Ratio ²		Bales Ginned in 480-lb Net Weight Bales ³	
	2003	2004 ⁴	2003	2004	2003	2004 ⁴
	<i>1,000 Bales</i>	<i>1,000 Bales</i>			<i>Bales</i>	<i>Bales</i>
Upland						
AL	820.0	814.0			828,450	826,750
AZ	550.0	723.0			525,400	692,800
AR	1,804.0	2,089.0			1,784,050	2,069,450
CA	1,495.0	1,790.0			1,516,000	1,819,850
FL	117.0	109.0			125,900	95,800
GA	2,110.0	1,797.0			2,106,050	1,803,000
KS	89.5	70.7			91,950	68,050
LA	1,027.0	885.0			1,055,500	912,300
MS	2,120.0	2,346.0			2,115,700	2,334,400
MO	700.0	830.0			693,400	826,200
NM	70.0	113.0			44,800	50,950
NC	1,037.0	1,360.0			1,047,950	1,379,600
OK	218.0	303.0			209,850	295,750
SC	326.0	390.0			322,350	381,800
TN	890.0	984.0			878,800	985,300
TX	4,330.0	7,740.0			4,355,700	7,806,150
VA	119.4	161.4			109,450	146,950
US	17,822.9	22,505.1			17,811,300	22,495,100
Amer-Pima						
AZ	4.6	5.6			4,600	5,500
CA	370.5	683.0			370,500	682,700
NM	13.2	19.0			12,650	17,850
TX	44.0	38.0			44,400	38,750
US	432.3	745.6			432,150	744,800
All						
AL	820.0	814.0			828,450	826,750
AZ	554.6	728.6			530,000	698,300
AR	1,804.0	2,089.0	0.386	0.406	1,784,050	2,069,450
CA	1,865.5	2,473.0	0.402	0.397	1,886,500	2,502,550
FL	117.0	109.0			125,900	95,800
GA	2,110.0	1,797.0	0.410	0.435	2,106,050	1,803,000
KS	89.5	70.7			91,950	68,050
LA	1,027.0	885.0	0.398	0.419	1,055,500	912,300
MS	2,120.0	2,346.0	0.398	0.412	2,115,700	2,334,400
MO	700.0	830.0			693,400	826,200
NM	83.2	132.0			57,450	68,800
NC	1,037.0	1,360.0	0.417	0.422	1,047,950	1,379,600
OK	218.0	303.0			209,850	295,750
SC	326.0	390.0			322,350	381,800
TN	890.0	984.0			878,800	985,300
TX	4,374.0	7,778.0	0.389	0.392	4,397,450	7,844,900
VA	119.4	161.4			109,450	146,950
US	18,255.2	23,250.7			18,240,800	23,239,900

¹ Production ginned and to be ginned.

² Estimates available only for the 7 States shown. Three-year average.

³ Equivalent 480-lb net weight bales ginned, not adjusted for cross-State movement.

⁴ Revised.

**Cottonseed: Production and Farm Disposition
by State and United States, 2003-2004**

State	Production		Farm Disposition				Seed for Planting ²	
			Sales to Oil Mills		Other ¹			
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003 ³	2004
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
AL	327.0	282.0	49.0	16.0	278.0	266.0	6.3	6.4
AZ	216.8	301.6	4.1	3.3	212.7	298.3	2.2	2.1
AR	689.0	734.0	462.0	529.0	227.0	205.0	8.6	9.3
CA	680.0	902.0	93.5	116.0	586.5	786.0	6.6	6.1
FL	37.0	35.0	21.7	25.0	15.3	10.0	1.0	0.9
GA	732.0	560.0	405.0	343.0	327.0	217.0	15.0	14.0
KS	34.2	26.0	4.2	7.0	30.0	19.0	0.9	0.8
LA	365.0	295.0	191.0	138.0	174.0	157.0	4.5	5.6
MS	773.0	804.0	604.0	675.0	169.0	129.0	11.0	13.0
MO	274.0	268.0	200.0	186.0	74.0	82.0	4.0	4.3
NM	31.6	52.5	3.8	11.7	27.8	40.8	0.8	0.8
NC	349.0	447.0	52.0	79.0	297.0	368.0	6.6	6.8
OK	79.0	113.0	64.0	91.0	15.0	22.0	2.4	2.5
SC	109.0	94.0	58.0	54.0	51.0	40.0	1.5	1.6
TN	311.0	336.0	232.0	262.0	79.0	74.0	5.7	6.0
TX	1,616.0	2,939.0	939.3	2,010.0	676.7	929.0	53.2	51.5
VA	41.0	53.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	53.0	0.7	0.8
US	6,664.6	8,242.1	3,383.6	4,546.0	3,281.0	3,696.1	131.0	132.5

¹ Includes planting seed, feed, exports, inter-farm sales, shrinkage, losses, and other uses.

² Included in "other" farm disposition. Seed for planting is produced in crop year shown, but used in the following year.

³ Revised.

Cotton: Objective Yield Data

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

Cotton: Harvest Loss per Acre, by State, 2000-2004

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
AR	59	80	102	105	83
CA	91	123	177	130	125
GA	108	115	153	136	128
LA	60	74	82	108	84
MS	95	121	158	95	77
NC	179	180	185	165	165
TX	43	46	60	58	49

Cotton: Cumulative Boll Counts, 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	753
	Dec	755	756	772	744	754
	Final	755	756	772	744	754
CA	Sep	760	939	945	973	954
	Oct	790	902	1,041	945	952
	Nov	801	921	1,009	893	945
	Dec	800	918	1,011	893	948
	Final	800	918	1,011	893	948
GA	Sep	597	590	569	559	646
	Oct	631	677	604	646	690
	Nov	621	651	591	643	686
	Dec	629	664	600	665	687
	Final	629	664	608	664	687
LA	Sep	722	625	663	681	635
	Oct	692	592	756	778	707
	Nov	674	582	749	775	691
	Dec	674	588	742	775	691
	Final	674	588	742	775	691
MS	Sep	657	754	802	837	808
	Oct	665	696	783	824	789
	Nov	652	680	768	811	780
	Dec	650	679	767	808	780
	Final	650	679	767	808	780
NC	Sep	670	719	636	628	758
	Oct	724	722	629	630	719
	Nov	743	696	560	632	732
	Dec	747	705	567	632	733
	Final	747	705	564	632	733
TX	Sep	408	441	536	465	639
	Oct	388	435	511	431	672
	Nov	397	439	520	429	593
	Dec	404	445	497	435	624
	Final	448	445	497	433	624

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.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2004-2005
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	4,527.0	3,974.0	4,021.0	
Corn for Grain ²	80,930.0	81,413.0	73,632.0	
Corn for Silage			6,103.0	
Hay, All			61,916.0	62,940.0
Alfalfa			21,707.0	
All Other			40,209.0	
Oats	4,085.0	4,267.0	1,792.0	
Proso Millet	710.0		595.0	
Rice	3,347.0	3,358.0	3,325.0	
Rye	1,380.0		320.0	
Sorghum for Grain ²	7,486.0	7,400.0	6,517.0	
Sorghum for Silage			352.0	
Wheat, All	59,674.0	58,592.0	49,999.0	
Winter	43,350.0	41,613.0	34,462.0	35,069.0
Durum	2,561.0	2,608.0	2,363.0	
Other Spring	13,763.0	14,371.0	13,174.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	865.0	1,047.0	828.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	523.0	919.0	516.0	
Mustard Seed	73.0		68.7	
Peanuts	1,430.0	1,597.0	1,394.0	
Rapeseed	8.7		7.8	
Safflower	175.0		159.0	
Soybeans for Beans	75,208.0	73,910.0	73,958.0	
Sunflower	1,873.0	2,750.0	1,711.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	13,658.6	13,815.0	13,057.0	
Upland	13,409.0	13,540.0	12,809.0	
Amer-Pima	249.6	275.0	248.0	
Sugarbeets	1,346.0	1,299.0	1,306.7	
Sugarcane			952.1	
Tobacco			408.0	319.9
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	30.5		21.5	
Dry Edible Beans	1,354.3	1,663.5	1,219.3	
Dry Edible Peas	530.0		507.8	
Lentils	345.0		329.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			5.8	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.2	
Hops			27.7	
Peppermint Oil			77.7	
Potatoes, All	1,193.4		1,167.5	
Winter	18.7	20.0	18.5	19.8
Spring	76.5	65.7	72.2	64.4
Summer	58.5		54.0	
Fall	1,039.7		1,022.8	
Spearmint Oil			15.1	
Sweet Potatoes	97.4	94.9	93.3	
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 2005 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, 2004-2005
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2004	2005	2004	2005
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	69.4		279,253	
Corn for Grain	"	160.4		11,807,217	
Corn for Silage	Ton	17.6		107,336	
Hay, All	"	2.55		157,774	
Alfalfa	"	3.47		75,383	
All Other	"	2.05		82,391	
Oats	Bu	64.7		115,935	
Proso Millet	"	25.3		15,065	
Rice ²	Cwt	6,942		230,818	
Rye	Bu	26.9		8,615	
Sorghum for Grain	"	69.8		454,899	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	13.5		4,763	
Wheat, All	Bu	43.2		2,158,245	
Winter	"	43.5	45.4	1,499,434	1,590,862
Durum	"	38.0		89,893	
Other Spring	"	43.2		568,918	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,618		1,339,530	
Cottonseed ³	Ton			8,242.1	
Flaxseed	Bu	20.3		10,471	
Mustard Seed	Lb	819		56,290	
Peanuts	"	3,057		4,261,700	
Rapeseed	"	1,394		10,875	
Safflower	"	1,105		175,765	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	42.5		3,140,996	
Sunflower	Lb	1,197		2,047,863	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All ²	Bale	855		23,250.7	
Upland ²	"	843		22,505.1	
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,443		745.6	
Sugarbeets	Ton	22.9		29,932	
Sugarcane	"	30.8		29,295	
Tobacco	Lb	2,155		879,227	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,228		264	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,460		17,799	
Dry Edible Peas ²	"	2,249		11,419	
Lentils ²	"	1,271		4,182	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³	"			899	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,220		7,100	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	40,000		6,000	
Hops	"	1,990		55,203.9	
Peppermint Oil	"	92		7,146	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	391		455,933	
Winter	"	260	256	4,818	5,066
Spring	"	314	281	22,663	18,099
Summer	"	341		18,429	
Fall	"	401		410,023	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	116		1,746	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	176		16,399	
Taro (HI) ³	Lb			5,200	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year.

² Yield in pounds.

³ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2003-2005
(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	999
Lemons	“	1,026	798	832
Oranges	“	11,545	12,930	9,192
Tangelos (FL)	“	105	45	70
Tangerines	“	382	435	339
Temples (FL)	“	59	63	29
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	8,713.1	10,078.3	
Apricots	Ton	97.6	100.7	
Bananas (HI) ³	Ton	22,500.0		
Grapes	Ton	6,552.5	5,972.5	
Olives (CA)	“	118.0	104.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	42,600.0	35,800.0	
Peaches	Ton	1,259.5	1,279.1	
Pears	Ton	928.1	893.3	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	“	181.0	49.0	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	“	16.3	24.9	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	1,040,000	1,010,000	850,000
Hazelnuts (OR)	Ton	37.9	37.0	
Pecans	Lb	282,100	181,000	
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 2005 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2004-05 season.

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

³ 2004 not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2004-2005
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,832,030	1,608,240	1,627,260	
Corn for Grain ²	32,751,560	32,947,030	29,798,130	
Corn for Silage			2,469,820	
Hay, All ³			25,056,790	25,471,190
Alfalfa			8,784,610	
All Other			16,272,180	
Oats	1,653,160	1,726,810	725,200	
Proso Millet	287,330		240,790	
Rice	1,354,500	1,358,950	1,345,590	
Rye	558,470		129,500	
Sorghum for Grain ²	3,029,510	2,994,710	2,637,360	
Sorghum for Silage			142,450	
Wheat, All ³	24,149,470	23,711,600	20,234,100	14,192,070
Winter	17,543,310	16,840,360	13,946,430	
Durum	1,036,410	1,055,430	956,280	
Other Spring	5,569,750	5,815,800	5,331,390	
Oilseeds				
Canola	350,060	423,710	335,080	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	211,650	371,910	208,820	
Mustard Seed	29,540		27,800	
Peanuts	578,710	646,290	564,140	
Rapeseed	3,520		3,160	
Safflower	70,820		64,350	
Soybeans for Beans	30,435,930	29,910,640	29,930,060	
Sunflower	757,980	1,112,900	692,420	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	5,527,500	5,590,790	5,284,040	
Upland	5,426,490	5,479,500	5,183,670	
Amer-Pima	101,010	111,290	100,360	
Sugarbeets	544,710	525,690	528,810	
Sugarcane			385,310	
Tobacco			165,130	129,440
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	12,340		8,700	
Dry Edible Beans	548,070	673,200	493,440	
Dry Edible Peas	214,490		205,500	
Lentils	139,620		133,140	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,350	
Ginger Root (HI)			60	
Hops			11,230	
Peppermint Oil			31,440	
Potatoes, All ³	482,960		472,480	
Winter	7,570	8,090	7,490	8,010
Spring	30,960	26,590	29,220	26,060
Summer	23,670		21,850	
Fall	420,760		413,920	
Spearmint Oil			6,110	
Sweet Potatoes	39,420	38,410	37,760	
Taro (HI) ⁴			150	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 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, 2004-2005
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.74		6,080,020	
Corn for Grain	10.06		299,917,130	
Corn for Silage	39.43		97,373,580	
Hay, All ²	5.71		143,130,170	
Alfalfa	7.78		68,386,310	
All Other	4.59		74,743,860	
Oats	2.32		1,682,790	
Proso Millet	1.42		341,670	
Rice	7.78		10,469,730	
Rye	1.69		218,830	
Sorghum for Grain	4.38		11,554,970	
Sorghum for Silage	30.33		4,320,920	
Wheat, All ²	2.90		58,737,800	
Winter	2.93	3.05	40,807,910	43,296,170
Durum	2.56		2,446,490	
Other Spring	2.90		15,483,410	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.81		607,600	
Cottonseed ³			7,477,110	
Flaxseed	1.27		265,980	
Mustard Seed	0.92		25,530	
Peanuts	3.43		1,933,070	
Rapeseed	1.56		4,930	
Safflower	1.24		79,730	
Soybeans for Beans	2.86		85,483,900	
Sunflower	1.34		928,900	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.96		5,062,240	
Upland	0.95		4,899,910	
Amer-Pima	1.62		162,340	
Sugarbeets	51.35		27,153,850	
Sugarcane	68.97		26,575,980	
Tobacco	2.42		398,810	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.38		11,970	
Dry Edible Beans	1.64		807,350	
Dry Edible Peas	2.52		517,960	
Lentils	1.42		189,690	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³			40,780	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.37		3,220	
Ginger Root (HI)	44.83		2,720	
Hops	2.23		25,040	
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,240	
Potatoes, All ²	43.77		20,680,770	
Winter	29.19	28.68	218,540	229,790
Spring	35.18	31.50	1,027,980	820,960
Summer	38.25		835,930	
Fall	44.93		18,598,330	
Spearmint Oil	0.13		790	
Sweet Potatoes	19.70		743,850	
Taro (HI) ³			2,360	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year.

² Production may not add due to rounding.

³ Yield is not estimated.

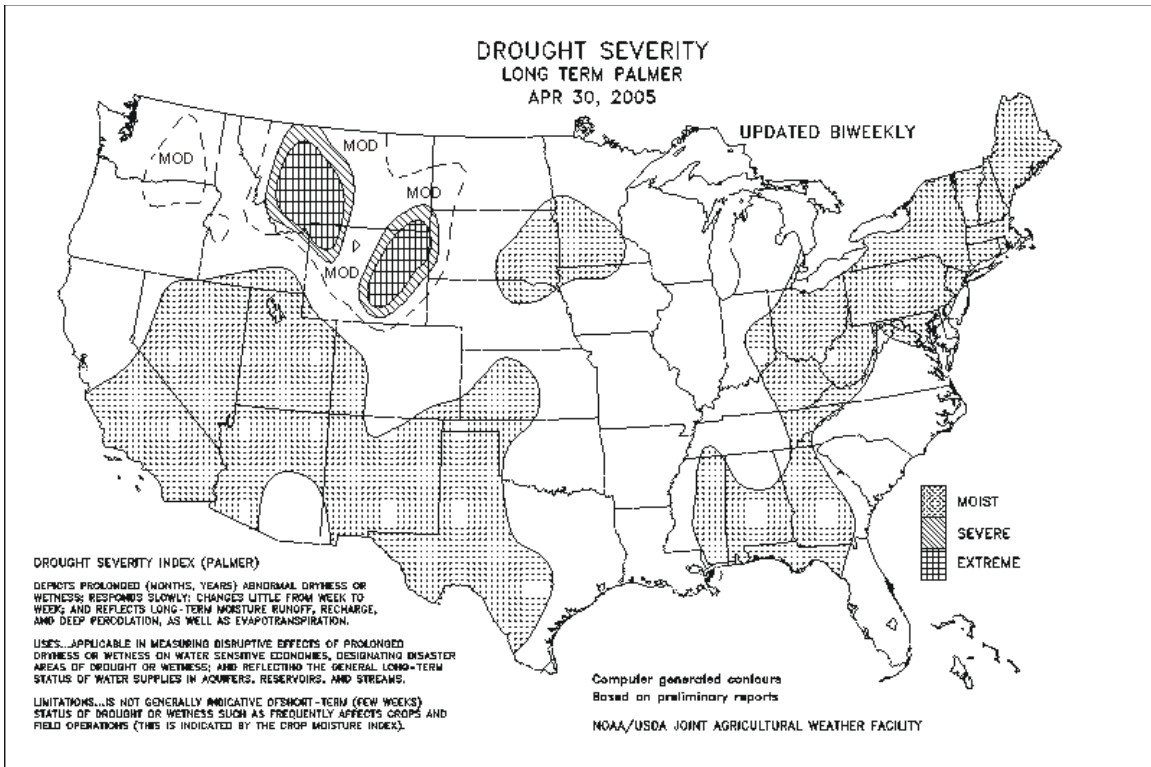
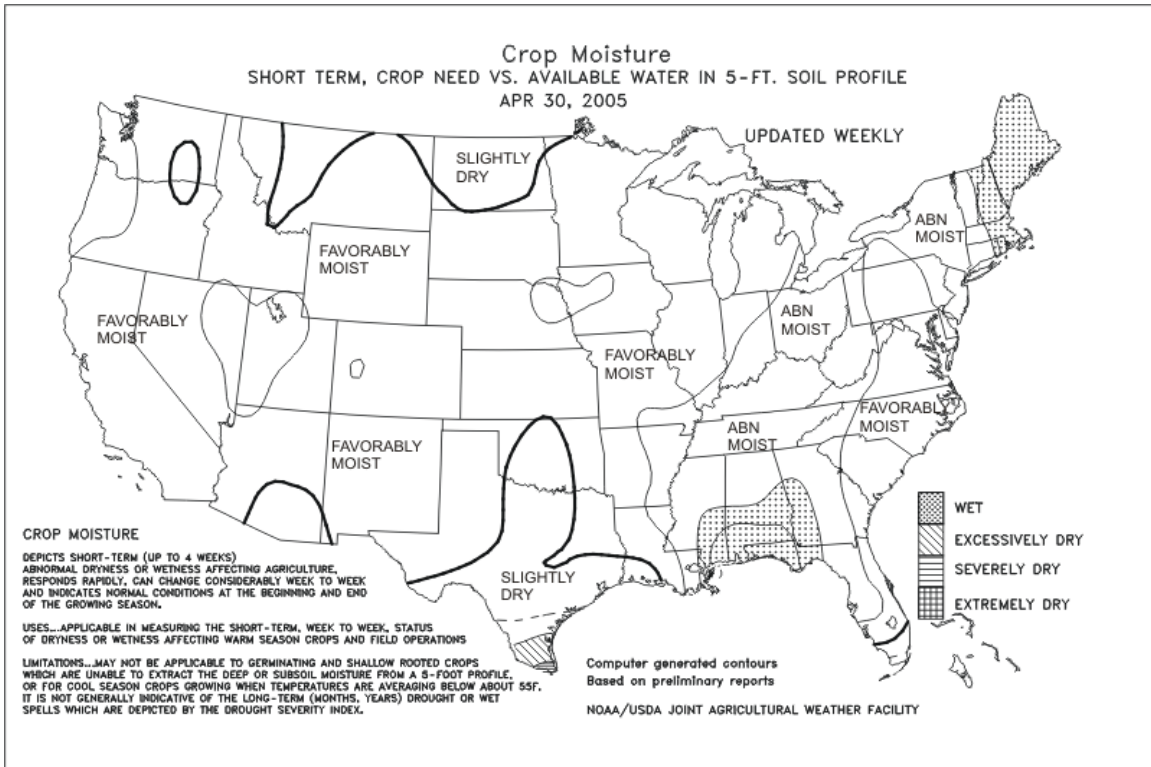
Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2003-2005
(Metric Units) ¹

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	906,280
Lemons	930,770	723,930	754,780
Oranges	10,473,450	11,729,900	8,338,840
Tangelos (FL)	95,250	40,820	63,500
Tangerines	346,540	394,630	307,540
Temples (FL)	53,520	57,150	26,310
Noncitrus			
Apples	3,952,200	4,571,440	
Apricots	88,520	91,380	
Bananas (HI) ³	10,210		
Grapes	5,944,360	5,418,160	
Olives (CA)	107,050	94,350	
Papayas (HI)	19,320	16,240	
Peaches	1,142,600	1,160,390	
Pears	841,910	810,350	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	164,200	44,450	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	14,790	22,590	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	471,740	458,130	385,550
Hazelnuts (OR)	34,380	33,570	
Pecans	127,960	82,100	
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 2005 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2004-05 season.

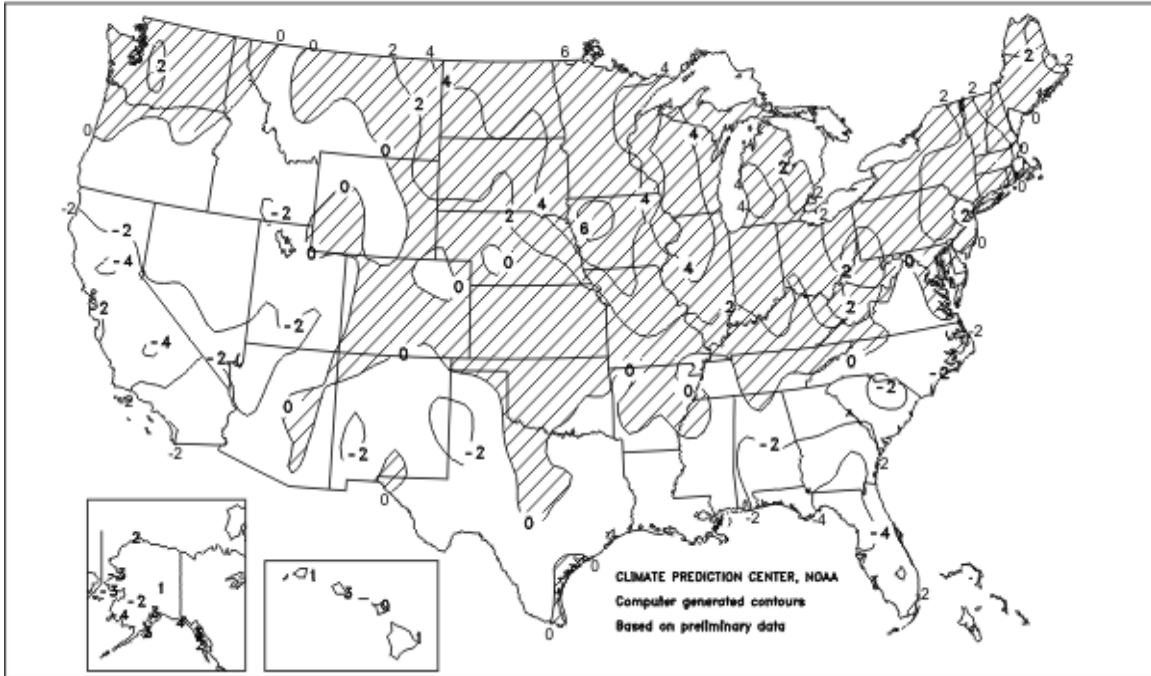
² Production years are 2002-03, 2003-04, and 2004-05.

³ 2004 not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.



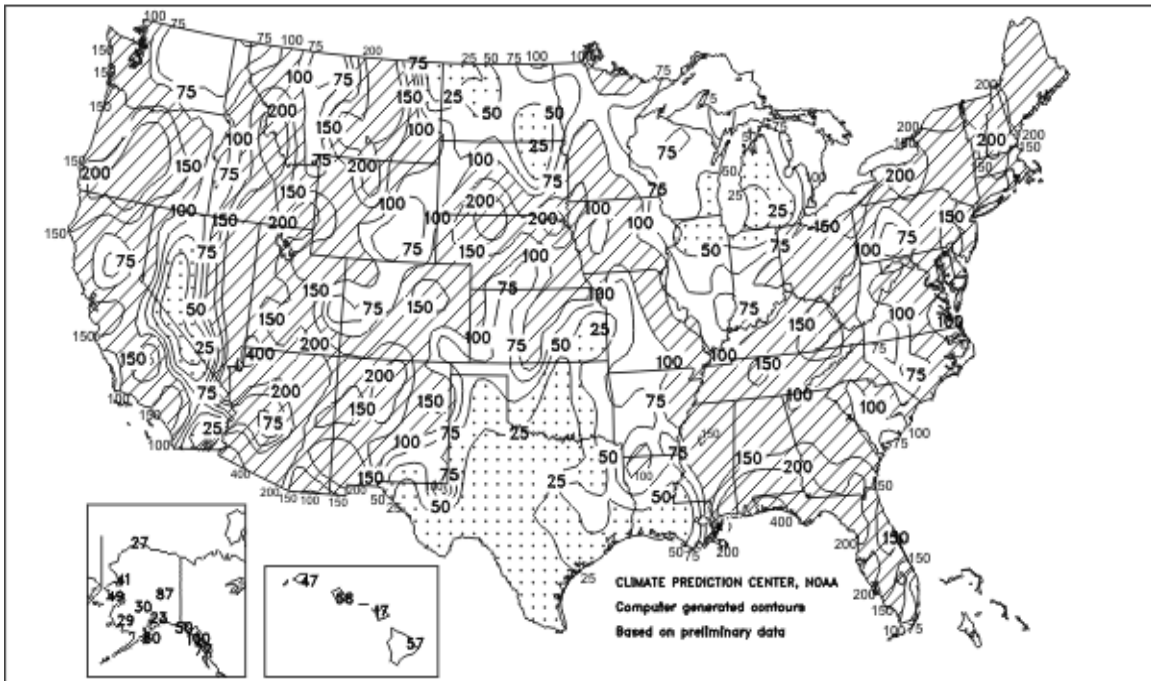
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

April 2005



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

April 2005



April Weather Summary

April dryness reduced topsoil moisture reserves on the southern Plains, increasing stress on winter wheat and emerging summer crops. Dryness also intensified in parts of the north-central United States, including North Dakota, though spring wheat was just beginning to emerge and corn planting was just getting underway. In contrast, occasional rain and snow showers on the northern High Plains maintained generally favorable conditions for winter wheat and spring-sown small grains, although many pastures and ranges continued to reflect the effects of long-term drought. Northwestern small grains also benefited from a short-term wet spell, which began in mid-March, in spite of dismal water-supply prospects for the remainder of the growing season. Farther south, cool weather and sporadic showers in California slowed summer crop planting and emergence (of rice and cotton, for example). Elsewhere west of the Rockies, much of the Southwest continued to experience drought relief or eradication, but braced for potential spring snow-melt flooding. Meanwhile, drier-than-normal weather in much of the Midwest favored spring fieldwork, including corn and initial soybean planting. Short-term dryness was a concern, however, across the northern Corn Belt in areas east of the Mississippi River. The East experienced variable conditions, ranging from slightly drier than normal in parts of the Mid-Atlantic region to excessively wet in the eastern Gulf Coast region and northern New England.

For the first 3 weeks of April, warm weather across the Plains and Midwest promoted winter wheat growth and--in southern areas--summer crop emergence and establishment. Toward month's end, however, markedly cooler air overspread the nation's mid-section, slowing or halting crop development. In addition, late-April and early-May freezes struck jointing- to heading-stage winter wheat from South Dakota southward into extreme northern and western Oklahoma, leaving producers to evaluate possible damage to the more advanced portion of the crop. In the Midwest, freezes threatened the small portion of the corn crop that had emerged as far south as Iowa and northern portions of Illinois and Indiana. Monthly temperatures generally ranged from 1 to 7 degrees F above normal across the northern and central Plains and the Midwest, but averaged as much as 5 degrees F below normal in California and the southern Atlantic region.

April Crop Summary

Temperatures averaged above normal through most of the month, but turned cooler in the final week. Freezing temperatures in the northern and central Great Plains and Corn Belt toward month's end caused only minimal damage to jointing and heading winter wheat and emerging corn. Conditions were mostly dry in the Great Plains and Corn Belt, allowing rapid planting progress. Brief periods of heavy precipitation did not seriously hamper planting. However, lack of soil moisture had become a problem in some areas of the northern and southern Great Plains. In contrast, heavy rainfall severely delayed cotton planting in the Southeast. Though rainfall caused some fieldwork delays in the Mississippi Delta, growers quickly recovered to finish the month ahead of their normal planting pace for most crops. After an extremely dry winter in the Pacific Northwest, frequent storms during April helped to restore soil moisture to adequate levels but hindered planting. Heavy rainfall in California kept many fields saturated and hampered fieldwork through mid-month. Planting accelerated toward month's end as drier conditions prevailed but remained well behind normal.

By mid-month, corn planting had begun in all States, with the exception of the northern Great Plains and northern Corn Belt. Encouraged by mostly dry conditions in the Corn Belt and Great Plains, growers planted rapidly through month's end, reaching 52 percent complete by May 1, seven percentage points behind last year but 7 points ahead of normal. Seeding was most advanced in Illinois and North Carolina, at 82 percent, while Colorado, North Dakota, and South Dakota producers had planted less than one-fourth of their acreage. Planting progress was ahead of normal across most of the Corn Belt and Ohio Valley, exceeding the normal pace by 1 week in Illinois and Ohio.

On April 3, sorghum planting had begun only in the Mississippi Delta and southern Great Plains. Growers in the Delta advanced rapidly through the month, but progress was much slower elsewhere. On May 1, eighteen percent of the acreage had been planted nationwide, 1 point behind last year and the 5-year average. By month's end, planting had begun in all States, except Nebraska and New Mexico, and had progressed the most in the Arkansas, at 61 percent, and Louisiana, at 58 percent. In the 2 largest producing States, Kansas producers had planted 3 percent of their acreage, 2 points behind normal, and Texas growers were 48 percent complete, even with their 5-year average.

The Nation's oat growers were planting their crop at a faster-than-normal pace during April. On April 10, forty-three percent of the acreage had been planted, the same as last year but 6 points ahead of normal. By month's end, planting had advanced to 79 percent complete, 10 points ahead of normal but slightly behind last year's pace. Planting was nearly complete in Iowa and over 85 percent complete in most other States, with the exception of the northernmost States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. Texas's crop is planted in the fall and was therefore 100 percent planted by the time progress estimates were first released. The crop also emerged ahead of the normal pace, reaching 51 percent emergence by May 1, five points ahead of normal. At that time, only Minnesota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania trailed their normal pace for emergence.

Barley seeding was 11 percent complete on April 10, ten points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Planting steadily advanced through the remainder of the month, reaching 52 percent complete on May 1, still 10 points behind last year but 8 points ahead of normal. North Dakota growers, encouraged by warm, dry conditions, had planted 44 percent of their acreage by month's end, over 1 week ahead of their normal pace. Meanwhile, Minnesota producers were delayed by low soil temperatures and trailed their normal planting pace throughout the month.

Winter wheat heading progressed at a near-normal pace during April. By month's end, 30 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 6 points behind last year and 1 point behind normal. At that time, heading was nearly complete in California and 80 percent or more complete in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Only in the northern half of the Great Plains, the northern Rocky Mountains, and the Ohio Valley had heading not begun. Toward month's end, freezing temperatures threatened jointing and heading winter wheat in the northern and central Great Plains, but reports of freeze damage were minimal. Nevertheless, crop condition declined toward the end of the month as soil moisture shortages in the northern and southern Great Plains began to take their toll.

Spring wheat seeding began ahead of normal and progressed rapidly during April. By month's end, growers had sown 61 percent of their acreage, 5 points behind last year but 14 points ahead of normal. On May 1, planting progress was ahead of normal in all States and exceeded the normal pace by over 1 week in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington. Even in Minnesota, where producers delayed planting due to cold soils, progress accelerated toward month's end and finished the month slightly ahead of normal.

Rice planting started slowly due to wet conditions across most growing areas. On April 3, just 5 percent of the acreage had been planted, 9 points behind last year and 7 points behind normal. By mid-month, progress was behind normal in all States and 12 points behind normal nationwide. However, by month's end, dry conditions prevailed in most areas allowing planting to accelerate. On May 1, the crop was 65 percent planted, 4 points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Though California and Louisiana growers were 1 week behind their normal planting pace, progress was over 1 week ahead of normal in Mississippi and slightly ahead of normal in Arkansas and Texas. Meanwhile, emergence had begun in all States, except California, but trailed the normal pace everywhere but in Mississippi.

Soybean growers had planted 8 percent of their acreage by May 1, three points behind last year and 1 point behind normal. Planting had begun in all States, except North Dakota, but was most advanced in Mississippi, at 63 percent, Louisiana, at 37 percent, and Arkansas, at 25 percent. Outside of the Delta, only Indiana and Ohio growers had planted more than 8 percent of their acreage. Though favorable planting conditions prevailed across the Corn Belt, producers focused on planting their corn crop.

Peanut planting began behind the normal pace, hampered by soggy conditions in the Southeast. On May 1, growers in all States had begun seeding their crop, but trailed the normal pace everywhere except the southern Great Plains. Planting had progressed the most in Oklahoma, reaching 16 percent complete, but was limited to 8 percent or less elsewhere.

Planting of the Nation's cotton crop was slightly behind the normal pace. By month's end, 27 percent of the crop had been planted, 3 points behind last year and 1 point behind normal. Persistent rainfall in the Southeast severely hindered fieldwork, holding progress 1 week behind normal in Georgia. However, in the Delta and in Texas, where drier conditions prevailed, planting progress exceeded the normal pace. Oklahoma producers were waiting for rainfall to moisten the soil enough for planting and fell 2 weeks behind their normal pace. In California, rainy weather early in the month hampered planting and, though dry weather prevailed in the latter half of April, progress remained 1 week behind normal throughout the month.

Sugarbeet growers began slightly behind their normal planting pace but rapidly accelerated after mid-month to finish over 1 week ahead of normal. Planting progressed rapidly in Idaho and Michigan early in the month, while Red River Valley growers were hindered by low soil temperatures. After mid-month, however, planting accelerated in Minnesota and North Dakota and surged well ahead of normal as soils warmed and dry conditions favored fieldwork. By month's end, planting was at least 1 week ahead of the normal pace in all States, except North Dakota.

Winter Wheat: Production is forecast at 1.59 billion bushels, up 6 percent from 2004. Based on May 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 45.4 bushels per acre, 1.9 bushels more than last year. Grain area totals 35.1 million acres, up 2 percent from last season. The portion of the winter wheat crop rated good to excellent on May 1, at 63 percent, was 15 percentage points higher than last year.

The Texas crop condition has improved in the Panhandle since March. In Oklahoma, fall conditions were very wet but spring precipitation levels have been below normal. As of May 1, wheat jointing progress in Kansas was ahead of normal; however, heading progress was behind the 5-year average. In Colorado, growing conditions have been favorable this spring resulting in good to excellent stands in most growing areas. Crop condition in Nebraska was rated well above last year. In Montana, much needed moisture was received in April allowing the crop to get off to a good start.

Excessively wet conditions last fall resulted in dramatically reduced acreage across much of the Soft Red growing region. Wet weather continued through the winter in Arkansas, southern Missouri, and southern Illinois, hampering the crop. Producers in the eastern Corn Belt are expecting improved yields from last year, with no major problems reported. Conditions in Georgia are greatly improved over last year and growers there expect record high yields.

Idaho growers are anticipating very good yields, where the majority of the crop is rated in good to excellent condition. In Oregon, most of the winter wheat growing areas have been extremely dry. Despite recent showers, soil moisture levels remain a major concern in Washington.

Durum Wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 16.6 million bushels. This is down 11 percent from their 2004 total of 18.6 million. Lower acreage more than offset higher expected yields in both States. Very few disease or insect problems have been reported.

Hay Stocks on Farms: All hay stored on farms May 1, 2005 totaled 27.7 million tons, up 7 percent from the previous year. Disappearance of hay from December 1, 2004 - May 1, 2005, totaled 86.6 million tons, 2 percent greater than the disappearance of 85.1 million tons for the same period a year earlier.

Twenty-six of the 48 reporting States had higher hay stocks than a year ago. Many of the States reporting an increase in stocks were located in the northern Great Plains and the central Corn Belt. The increase in hay stocks from May 2004 in some areas can be attributed to higher hay production during 2004, mild winter conditions, and sufficient early season pasture growth, reducing the need for supplemental feeding.

Stocks declined in the western and southeastern States. In Washington, lack of winter precipitation and minimal spring pasture growth depleted hay stocks. In California, a decrease in 2004 hay production, combined with strong consumption by dairies, reduced hay stocks by 30 percent from the previous year. In the Southeast, hay stocks are down due to lower 2004 hay production in most areas with some areas reporting poor quality as a result of wet weather during harvest.

Almonds: The 2005 California almond crop is forecast at 850 million pounds, shelled basis, down 16 percent from the revised 2004 crop. Bearing acreage, at 550,000, is unchanged from the previous crop year. The average yield is forecast at 1,550 pounds per acre, down 290 pounds from last year's revised yield. Widespread rain during the almond bloom is reported to have caused many orchards to display early petal fall as well as inhibited bee pollination activity. The Nonpareil variety is reported to have had a particularly weak bloom this year. Cooler than average temperatures so far this growing season have delayed kernel hardening but sizes are reported to be good. There are some reports of *Phytophthora* root rot.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 2.50 million pounds for April, 8 percent higher than last month but 5 percent less than a year ago. Area in crop totaled 2,505 acres, up 1 percent from last month

and 19 percent higher than a year ago. Harvested area totaled 1,440 acres, virtually unchanged from last month but 24 percent higher than April 2004. The weather conditions were mostly favorable during April with a mix of light rainfall and sunny periods.

Hawaii's revised 2004 total papaya utilization is estimated at 35.8 million pounds, 16 percent below the final 2003 utilized production. This is the lowest papaya utilization since 1973. Harvested acres decreased 21 percent from the previous season. Weather conditions were drier than normal early in the growing season followed by a very wet March, adversely affecting flowering and lowering production in September. March's wet conditions increased the incidence of papaya crop disease for much of the growing season. The unfavorable weather conditions, combined with fewer harvested acres, contributed to lower production in 2004.

California Peaches: The California 2005 peach crop is forecast at 920,000 tons, down 3 percent from both last year and the 2003 crop.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 410,000 tons, unchanged from the previous year but 1 percent below 2003. California orchards experienced an adequate number of chilling hours, which benefitted the Freestone peach crop. Bloom was delayed slightly due to cool weather, but these temperatures allowed the fruit to size better than last year's crop. Harvest began in the Arvin area around the middle of April for the Early Treat variety. It is expected that the early variety harvest dates will remain consistent with last year and the middle and late season variety harvest will be slightly delayed due to April's cool temperatures. Quality is reported to be very good.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 510,000 tons, down 5 percent from both last year and the 2003 crop. The State experienced ideal weather conditions during the bloom period. Full bloom was about a week ahead of last season, but harvest is expected to be a little behind schedule from the 2004 crop due to cooler than average temperatures during April. Set is expected to be lighter than a year ago, but better sizes are anticipated as a result of the lighter set.

Guavas: Guava utilized production in Hawaii for 2004 is estimated at 8.10 million pounds, up 21 percent from 2003. Harvested area totaled 500 acres compared to 530 acres a year ago. Yield (based on utilized production) averaged 16,200 pounds per acre, up 3,600 pounds from the previous year. Weather was mixed, with sunny and dry days early in the year, followed by a wet summer.

Taro: Hawaii taro production for crop year 2004 is estimated at 5.20 million pounds, up 4 percent from 2003's record low of 5.00 million pounds. Area harvested, at 370 acres, is down 50 acres from 2003. Adverse weather affected taro production during the 2004 crop year. Heavy rainfall caused occasional flooding and contributed to wet conditions responsible for an increase in the incidence of fungal diseases such as Phytophthora Leaf Blight and Taro Pocket Rot. However, losses from these diseases varied by location and appeared not to be as widespread as in previous years. Apple snails (*Pomacea canaliculata*) continued to plague taro in varying degrees.

Grapefruit: The U.S. grapefruit forecast is 999,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but 54 percent below last season's final utilization. Florida's grapefruit forecast, at 13.0 million boxes (553,000 tons), is unchanged from April but 68 percent below last season's final utilization. If realized, this will be the lowest grapefruit utilization since the 1935-36 season. The white grapefruit forecast is 3.50 million boxes (149,000 tons), unchanged from April but 78 percent below last season. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 9.50 million boxes (404,000 tons), is unchanged from April 1 but 62 percent below last season's final utilization. Results of the row count survey conducted on April 27-28, in conjunction with utilization through that time, are the primary indicators for the May grapefruit forecast. The row count survey indicates 90 percent of all grapefruit rows have been harvested. Arizona, California, and Texas forecasts are carried forward from April.

Tangerines: The 2004-05 U.S. tangerine crop forecast is 339,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but 22 percent below last season's final utilization of 435,000 tons. Florida's tangerine crop, at 4.45 million boxes (211,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 32 percent below last season's utilization of 6.50 million boxes. Harvest of the early Fallglo and Sunburst varieties is complete. The row

count survey indicates 79 percent of the Honey tangerine rows are harvested. Arizona and California tangerine forecasts are carried forward from April.

Tangelos: Florida's 2004-05 tangelo forecast is final at 1.55 million boxes (70,000 tons), unchanged from April but 55 percent more than last season's utilized production. Tangelos harvest is virtually complete with row count indicating 90 percent of the rows harvested, 15 percentage points more than last season for the same time period.

Temples: Florida's Temple forecast is 650,000 boxes (29,000 tons) for the 2004-05 season, unchanged from last month but 54 percent below last season's final utilization of 1.40 million boxes. Temple harvest is complete. The row count survey indicates 78 percent of the rows have been harvested, 12 percentage points less than last season for the same time period. If attained, this year's crop will be the smallest since the 1953-54 season, when Temple estimates began.

Florida Citrus: Florida's weather in the citrus areas during April, was mostly warm and dry with some windy days during the third week. Daytime highs reached the mid 80s in all areas. Rain was limited and sporadic. Citrus trees in all areas, where growers have been consistent in irrigating and fertilizing, are showing new growth. New foliage is beginning to harden in well kept groves. Some of the new pea size fruit is dropping as the trees are adjusting to the fruit set they can carry for the next crop year.

Early-midseason orange harvest is over, while Valencia orange harvest is close to the halfway point. Between five and six million boxes of Valencia oranges per week are being utilized for fresh and processed use. Grapefruit harvest peaked during the first week of the month. The majority of the white variety grapefruit is going to processing, while almost equal amounts of colored grapefruit are going to fresh and processing. Temple and tangelo harvest is complete for the season. Honey tangerine harvest is slowing with the majority being picked primarily for the fresh market.

California Citrus: Citrus groves were sprayed for worms and pre-emergent herbicides were applied for weed control. Growers also topped and hedged their groves. Harvest of navel and Valencia oranges, tangelos, and lemons continued with good yields and quality reported. Pummelo, MeloGold, and OroBlanco variety grapefruit were picked and packed. Rio Red variety grapefruit harvest was active in the Coachella Valley.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Grape, tree fruit, and nut growers began their seasonal cycle of irrigation and cultivation during April. Fruit thinning and weed control activities were underway in most tree fruit orchards. Growers continued to apply fungicides for mildew and fungus control in vineyards. Small berry clusters were developing in grape vineyards. Wet spring weather has slowed the maturity of early variety apricots and nectarines. The prune crop in northern areas of the State was reported to be spotty but appeared better than the previous year. Also, hail damage occurred to prunes in some northern California orchards. Harvest of early variety cherries began. Rain damage to the cherry crop was reported in Tulare and San Joaquin counties. Strawberry harvesting was underway in the San Joaquin Valley. Some growers reported damage to their strawberry crop as a result of the wet weather. Pistachio pollination got underway at the beginning of April and was complete in most areas by month's end. Blight control spray continued to be applied to walnut orchards. Almond orchards were sprayed with herbicides, and center strips were mowed. Avocado and olive trees were blooming.

Spring Potatoes: Spring production in 2005 is forecast at 18.1 million cwt, up 1 percent from the April forecast but 20 percent below last year. Area for harvest is estimated at 64,400 acres, up 2 percent from the April estimate but 11 percent below last year. The average yield is forecast at 281 cwt per acre, down 3 cwt from last month and 33 cwt below a year ago.

Florida production is forecast at 6.55 million cwt, down 7 percent from the April 1 forecast and 15 percent below the 2003 production. Rains in Florida during early April delayed some digging but mild conditions during the rest of the month allowed harvesting to stay on schedule. North Carolina's potato crop, forecasted at 2.66 million cwt, is up 8 percent from the April 1 forecast but 1 percent below last year. Planting was completed behind the 5-year average but the crop is in good condition.

California spring production is forecast at 5.66 million cwt, 5 percent above last month's forecast but down 32 percent from a year ago. Market pressure prompted significant cutbacks in this year's planted acreage. Spring potato harvest is underway with the crop in good condition. Production in Texas is forecast at 2.05 million cwt, up 7 percent from the April forecast but 7 percent below 2004. Producers in Texas have had good growing condition with near perfect weather. Arizona growers expect production to be 1.18 million cwt, up 6 percent from the April forecast but down 33 percent from 2004.

Tobacco: U.S. tobacco production for 2004 is revised down less than 1 percent from the January preliminary estimate. Harvested acreage is down less than 1 percent, while the average yield decreased 4 pounds per acre. Total production, at 879 million pounds, is up 10 percent from 2003. Growers harvested 408,040 acres in 2004, down 1 percent from the previous year and the lowest since 1874.

Flue-cured production, at 519 million pounds, is revised up less than 1 percent from the January preliminary estimate. This is 14 percent greater than 2003 when 457 million pounds were produced. Growers harvested 228,400 acres, down 2 percent from the previous year. Flue-cured yields averaged 2,272 pounds per acre, up 315 pounds from 2003. North Carolina, the leading producer of flue-cured tobacco, produced 344 million pounds, almost two-thirds of all flue-cured production.

Burley production, which accounted for 98 percent of all light air-cured tobacco, is revised down 2 percent from the January preliminary estimate to 292 million pounds. This is 4 percent above 2003 when 282 million pounds were produced. Producers of burley tobacco harvested 153,150 acres in 2004, up 1 percent from the previous year. Yields averaged 1,908 pounds per acre, 58 pounds greater than 2003. Kentucky, the leading producer of burley tobacco, produced 207 million pounds, 71 percent of all burley grown in the United States.

Total fire-cured production is revised up 1 percent from the January preliminary estimate. Production totaled 37.2 million pounds, up 8 percent from the previous year. Growers harvested a total of 11,730 acres, 4 percent above 2003. Fire-cured yields averaged 3,167 pounds per acre up 100 pounds from the previous year.

Dark air-cured production is revised up 2 percent from the January preliminary estimate. Production totaled 11.9 million pounds, 5 percent above the previous year. Growers harvested 4,260 acres in 2004, up 3 percent from 2003. Yields averaged 2,799 pounds per acre, up 73 pounds from the previous year. Kentucky, the leading producer of dark air-cured tobacco, produced 10.3 million pounds in 2004, accounting for 87 percent of the dark air-cured tobacco grown in the United States.

Production of cigar tobacco, which includes filler, binder, and wrapper, is revised down 2 percent from the January preliminary estimate to a total of 13.3 million pounds for 2004. This is 6 percent below the 2003 production. Growers harvested 7,200 acres in 2004, down 6 percent from the previous year. Average yields were 1,850 pounds per acre, unchanged from 2003.

Cotton: All cotton production is estimated at 23.3 million 480-pound bales, 27 percent above the 2003 production level. The U.S. all cotton yield averaged 855 pounds per harvested acre, up 125 pounds per acre from a year ago. The 2004 yield and production are both record highs. Upland cotton production is estimated at 22.5 million 480-pound bales, 26 percent more than last year's production. This is the largest production in history, surpassing the 2001 record of 19.6 million 480-pound bales. The U.S. yield for upland cotton is a record high 843 pounds per acre, up 120 pounds more than 2003. American-Pima production totaled 745,600 bales, up 72 percent from 2003 due to a 40 percent increase in harvested area and a 273 pound higher yield per acre. American-Pima yield and production are both record highs.

The area planted to all cotton totaled 13.7 million acres, up 1 percent from 2003. Harvested area increased 9 percent from the previous year to 13.1 million acres. Data from the 7 Objective Yield States showed above average boll counts, higher weights than any of the previous six seasons, and above average harvest loss.

Alabama and Georgia experienced drought conditions early in the 2004 growing season. However, by mid-June, all of the Southeastern States were ahead of their normal planting pace. Consequently, crop development was ahead of normal pace through July. During the months of August and September, six Hurricanes (Alex, Charley, Frances, Gaston, Ivan, and Jeanne) crossed over different regions of the Southeast. No major damage was reported in the northeastern areas, while the other regions encountered plants that were

blown over and twisted and cotton that was knocked out of the bolls. The damage to the crop was not as severe as originally forecast. Late September and early October temperatures were above normal allowing the crop to mature and growers to make significant harvest progress. Objective yield data for Georgia showed the highest average boll counts in the 7-year data series and above average boll weights. North Carolina boll counts remained above average, while the average boll weights were higher than the previous 6 years.

Producers in the majority of the Delta States planted their crop on time despite scattered showers disrupting fieldwork activities. Louisiana overcame persistent rainfall during the peak planting season. Below normal temperatures delayed development during the growing season. Harvest was behind the normal pace due to a late growing season compounded by showers saturating fields. Objective yield boll counts and average boll weights in Mississippi were above average. Louisiana's boll counts and weight per boll were slightly above average. Boll counts in Arkansas were slightly above the 15-year average but boll weights were higher than any of the previous 15 years.

Texas growers began the planting season at an above average pace. Rains during the end of June benefitted dryland cotton in the Panhandle and the moisture allowed producers to proceed with planting. Late-planted acres received beneficial rainfall during the month of August. Showers and below normal temperatures switched from being beneficial early in the growing season to delaying progress and maturation later in the season. Growers were concerned that the delayed cotton crop would be unable to finish boll setting, while muddy conditions hindered equipment from entering fields. During the month of December, fields dried allowing growers to make significant progress harvesting their crop. Harvest was near completion by the end of January. Objective yield measurements showed the Texas boll counts and average boll weights as the highest in the 15-year data series.

Some Arizona and California upland cotton growers began planting during early-spring, due to above normal temperatures. Despite the favorable weather, some growers delayed planting and waited for more traditional planting dates due to erratic spring weather in the prior years. This resulted in variable cotton growth and development. The continued warm weather conditions in June and July promoted crop development ahead of the 5-year average. In the San Joaquin Valley, harvest started the last week of September. However, rain arrived in mid-October and delayed harvest for many growers. By the end of December, harvest was virtually complete except in Arizona where it was delayed by frequent scattered showers. Data from objective yield measurements showed California boll counts were the second highest in the last 15 years, surpassed only by 2002. Boll weights were below the 15-year average, but the highest since 1998.

California began planting American-Pima cotton earlier than normal due to unusually warm weather during the first two weeks of March. Weather conditions remained favorable throughout most of the growing season, promoting rapid growth and development. However, rain delayed harvest in mid-October. By the end of December, harvest was virtually complete.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 2004 totaled a record high 8.24 million tons, up 24 percent from 2003. Sales to oil mills accounted for 55 percent of the disposition. The remaining 45 percent will be used for seed, feed, exports, and various other uses.

Reliability of May 1 Crop Production Forecast

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

The farm operator survey included a sample of approximately 14,500 producers representing all major production areas. These producers were selected from an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable winter wheat acres for harvest and yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

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

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

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

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 winter wheat production forecast is 7.0 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 7.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 12.1 percent. Differences between the May 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the

past 20 years have averaged 89 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 285 million bushels. The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times. This does not imply that the May 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 orange production forecast is 2.6 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 2.6 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 4.4 percent. Differences between the May 1 orange forecast and the final estimate, during the past 20 years have averaged 166,000 tons, ranging from 5,000 tons to 714,000 tons. The May 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 6 times and above 14 times. The difference does not imply that the May 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

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