

CROP REPORTER

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Winter Wheat Production Down 1 Percent from June Forecast
Durum Wheat Production Up 5 Percent from 2004
Other Spring Wheat Production Up 3 Percent from 2004
All Orange Production Down 2 Percent from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.53 billion bushels. This is down 1 percent from last month but 2 percent above 2004. The U.S. yield is forecast at 44.5 bushels per acre, up 0.4 bushel from last month. Area harvested for grain totals 34.3 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2005, but down 2 percent from the June 1 forecast.

Hard Red Winter, at 924 million bushels, is down 4 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 315 million bushels, is up 5 percent from the last forecast. White Winter is up 1 percent from last month and now totals 287 million bushels. Of this total, 27.0 million bushels are Hard White and 260 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 94.1 million bushels, up 5 percent from 2004. The U.S. yield is forecast at 38.4 bushels per acre, 0.4 bushel more than last year.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 589 million bushels, up 3 percent from 2004. The U.S. yield is forecast at 43.2 bushels per acre, unchanged from last year's record high. Of the total production, 552 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 5 percent from last season.



Crop Production

The U.S. all orange July 1 forecast for the 2004-05 season is 9.00 million tons, down 2 percent from the June 1 forecast and 30 percent below last season's final utilization of 12.9 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 150 million boxes (6.73 million tons), is down 1 percent from the previous forecast and 38 percent below the previous season. The early and midseason forecast in Florida is 79.1 million boxes (3.56 million tons), virtually 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 70.5 million boxes (3.17 million tons), down 2 percent from the June forecast and 39 percent below last season's final utilization. The decrease in utilized production is due to near record high amounts of rainfall during June, which delayed and hampered harvest throughout the month and led to some loss of fruit.

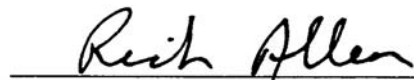
California's all orange forecast for July is 58.0 million boxes (2.18 million tons), down 5 percent from the April 1 forecast but 12 percent above last season's final utilization. Navel oranges are forecast at 43.0 million boxes (1.61 million tons), unchanged from April's forecast but 13 percent more than the previous season. Harvest of navel oranges is complete. The forecast for Valencia oranges is 15.0 million boxes (563,000 tons), down 17 percent from the previous forecast but 7 percent above last season's utilization. The Texas forecast for all oranges is 1.77 million boxes (75,000 tons), 11 percent below the April 1 forecast but 7 percent above last season's final utilization. Arizona's all orange forecast, at 430,000 boxes (16,000 tons), is unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 9 percent below the previous season.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 2004-05 season is forecast at 1.58 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, down from last month's estimated 1.60 gallons per box. The early-midseason portion is unchanged and final at 1.53 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is reduced to 1.68 gallons from 1.71 gallons per box in June. Maturity levels for the late Valencia portion were altered by heavy rainfall in June, which delayed harvest. 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 July 12, 2005.



Acting Secretary of
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Charles F. Conner



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
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**Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted July 1, 2005**

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>
CA	25	20	85.0	75.0	2,800	2,125	1,500
ID	20	20	72.0	71.0	1,625	1,440	1,420
IL	35	45	70.0	67.0	4,450	2,450	3,015
IA	140	130	72.0	80.0	10,790	10,080	10,400
KS	40	50	43.0	50.0	4,550	1,720	2,500
MI	65	80	68.0	70.0	5,250	4,420	5,600
MN	190	210	70.0	71.0	18,815	13,300	14,910
MT	40	40	60.0	53.0	1,980	2,400	2,120
NE	55	60	68.0	73.0	6,570	3,740	4,380
NY	50	80	65.0	65.0	4,410	3,250	5,200
ND	220	240	64.0	67.0	21,240	14,080	16,080
OH	50	60	63.0	63.0	3,960	3,150	3,780
OR	20	20	100.0	90.0	1,500	2,000	1,800
PA	110	120	55.0	55.0	6,490	6,050	6,600
SD	170	180	82.0	83.0	15,640	13,940	14,940
TX	160	160	40.0	45.0	6,300	6,400	7,200
WI	210	225	65.0	65.0	15,410	13,650	14,625
Oth Sts ¹	192	236	61.1	64.6	12,603	11,740	15,244
US	1,792	1,976	64.7	66.5	144,383	115,935	131,314

¹ For 2003 and 2004, Other States include CO, GA, IN, ME, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, WA, and WY. For 2005, Other States include AL, CO, GA, IN, ME, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, VA, WA, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2005 Summary".

**Barley: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted July 1, 2005**

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	38	28	110.0	110.0	3,540	4,180	3,080
CA	75	65	54.0	58.0	3,712	4,050	3,770
CO	77	58	118.0	120.0	8,938	9,086	6,960
DE	26	28	80.0	81.0	1,239	2,080	2,268
ID	650	610	92.0	92.0	47,520	59,800	56,120
MD	39	42	73.0	81.0	2,052	2,847	3,402
MN	115	105	68.0	68.0	12,750	7,820	7,140
MT	830	750	59.0	60.0	34,000	48,970	45,000
ND	1,480	1,150	62.0	63.0	118,800	91,760	72,450
OR	66	65	73.0	62.0	3,840	4,818	4,030
PA	55	50	62.0	68.0	3,965	3,410	3,400
SD	50	50	63.0	60.0	2,915	3,150	3,000
UT	40	30	86.0	88.0	2,800	3,440	2,640
VA	40	44	74.0	83.0	2,790	2,960	3,652
WA	245	205	70.0	60.0	14,570	17,150	12,300
WY	75	65	92.0	92.0	6,975	6,900	5,980
Oth Sts ¹	120	126	56.9	61.0	7,877	6,832	7,685
US	4,021	3,471	69.4	70.0	278,283	279,253	242,877

¹ For 2003 and 2004, Other States include KS, KY, ME, MI, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, and WI. For 2005, Other States include KS, KY, ME, MI, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, WI. Individual State estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2005 Summary".

**Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2004 and Forecasted July 1, 2005¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005		2004	2005
				Jun 1	Jul 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	620	165	53.0	50.0	55.0	32,860	9,075
CA	320	260	85.0	67.0	72.0	27,200	18,720
CO	1,700	2,400	27.0	32.0	27.0	45,900	64,800
DE	47	48	58.0	60.0	63.0	2,726	3,024
GA	190	160	45.0	50.0	52.0	8,550	8,320
ID	700	730	90.0	91.0	92.0	63,000	67,160
IL	900	600	59.0	59.0	64.0	53,100	38,400
IN	440	340	62.0	65.0	65.0	27,280	22,100
KS	8,500	9,600	37.0	40.0	39.0	314,500	374,400
KY	380	300	54.0	60.0	70.0	20,520	21,000
MD	145	140	59.0	61.0	66.0	8,555	9,240
MI	640	640	64.0	70.0	70.0	40,960	44,800
MS	135	95	53.0	48.0	48.0	7,155	4,560
MO	930	570	52.0	49.0	57.0	48,360	32,490
MT	1,630	2,050	41.0	41.0	43.0	66,830	88,150
NE	1,650	1,700	37.0	43.0	41.0	61,050	69,700
NY	100	115	53.0	51.0	56.0	5,300	6,440
NC	460	440	50.0	45.0	55.0	23,000	24,200
OH	890	830	62.0	68.0	68.0	55,180	56,440
OK	4,700	3,900	35.0	34.0	33.0	164,500	128,700
OR	780	840	61.0	58.0	61.0	47,580	51,240
PA	135	160	49.0	51.0	49.0	6,615	7,840
SC	180	170	44.0	42.0	46.0	7,920	7,820
SD	1,250	1,400	45.0	47.0	49.0	56,250	68,600
TN	280	170	49.0	48.0	60.0	13,720	10,200
TX	3,500	3,200	31.0	30.0	31.0	108,500	99,200
VA	180	170	55.0	57.0	57.0	9,900	9,690
WA	1,750	1,850	67.0	69.0	69.0	117,250	127,650
WI	225	175	56.0	52.0	52.0	12,600	9,100
Oth ² Sts	1,105	1,053	38.5	39.6	40.1	42,573	42,243
US	34,462	34,271	43.5	44.1	44.5	1,499,434	1,525,302

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, 2004 and Forecasted July 1, 2005**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005		2004	2005
				Jun 1	Jul 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AZ	99	79	97.0	100.0	100.0	9,603	7,900
CA	100	73	90.0	100.0	105.0	9,000	7,665
MT	545	560	33.0		32.0	17,985	17,920
ND	1,600	1,700	33.0		34.0	52,800	57,800
Oth Sts ¹	19	41	26.6		68.0	505	2,790
US	2,363	2,453	38.0		38.4	89,893	94,075

¹ For 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".

**Other Spring Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted July 1, 2005**

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>
ID	490	450	79.0	80.0	27,060	38,710	36,000
MN	1,610	1,730	55.0	48.0	104,400	88,550	83,040
MT	2,850	2,500	31.0	35.0	60,500	88,350	87,500
ND	5,950	6,600	41.0	41.0	252,800	243,950	270,600
OR	175	125	48.0	57.0	5,600	8,400	7,125
SD	1,530	1,750	47.0	47.0	56,280	71,910	82,250
WA	525	435	50.0	45.0	22,345	26,250	19,575
Oth Sts ¹	44	47	63.6	56.4	2,417	2,798	2,650
US	13,174	13,637	43.2	43.2	531,402	568,918	588,740

¹ Other States include CO, NV, UT, WI, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2005 Summary".

**Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2003-2004
and Forecasted July 1, 2005 ¹**

Year	Winter					Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	Hard White ²	Soft White ²	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	923,647	315,047	26,983	259,625	286,608	
	Spring					Total
	Hard Red	Hard White ²	Soft White ²	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	551,906	4,570	32,264	36,834	94,075	2,208,117

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

Winter Wheat: Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during 2005. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey. The final number of heads is determined when the plots are harvested.

**Winter Wheat: Heads per Square Foot,
Selected States, 2001-2005**

State	Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ¹
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
CO	July	34.2	35.9	38.9	32.8	44.1
	August	33.7	35.6	38.4	32.1	
	Final	33.9	35.6	38.4	32.1	
IL	July	53.1	59.4	56.5	51.0	57.3
	August	52.0	59.5	56.6	51.0	
	Final	52.0	59.5	56.6	51.0	
KS	July	39.7	41.7	50.4	41.2	47.8
	August	39.7	41.7	50.6	41.4	
	Final	39.7	41.7	50.6	41.4	
MO	July	47.7	54.8	51.3	51.8	44.4
	August	47.7	54.8	51.3	51.8	
	Final	47.7	54.8	51.3	51.8	
MT	July	25.6	36.3	44.5	40.2	48.7
	August	25.2	34.3	42.9	40.4	
	Final	25.2	34.3	42.9	40.4	
NE	July	46.6	52.4	59.5	43.0	59.6
	August	46.8	52.8	59.6	43.2	
	Final	46.8	52.8	59.6	43.2	
OH	July	52.0	58.5	53.1	52.1	56.1
	August	51.7	57.8	53.3	52.1	
	Final	51.7	57.8	53.3	52.1	
OK	July	32.5	40.2	46.8	40.5	39.4
	August	32.5	40.2	46.8	40.5	
	Final	32.5	40.2	46.8	40.5	
TX	July	33.4	34.2	36.3	31.7	32.4
	August	33.4	34.2	35.9	31.7	
	Final	33.4	34.2	36.3	31.7	
WA	July	37.3	37.8	37.2	36.4	39.3
	August	36.7	37.6	36.5	36.7	
	Final	36.8	37.8	36.6	36.7	

¹ Final head counts will be published in the "Small Grains 2005 Summary".

**Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type,
State, and United States, 2004 and Forecasted July 1, 2005**

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<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	43,000	31,000	2,350	2,300	101,050	71,300
VA	23,000	14,000	2,505	2,500	57,615	35,000
US	66,000	45,000	2,404	2,362	158,665	106,300
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	89,000	83,000	2,250	2,200	200,250	182,600
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	19,400	16,500	2,200	2,100	42,680	34,650
SC	27,000	23,000	2,250	2,150	60,750	49,450
US	46,400	39,500	2,229	2,129	103,430	84,100
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,000	2,800	2,450	2,500	9,800	7,000
GA	23,000	16,000	2,030	1,900	46,690	30,400
US	27,000	18,800	2,092	1,989	56,490	37,400
Total 11-14	228,400	186,300	2,272	2,203	518,835	410,400

**Peaches: Total Production by Type, State, and United States,
2003-2004 and Forecasted July 1, 2005**

State	Total Production		
	2003	2004	2005
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
AL	4,500	14,000	11,500
AR	4,450	4,500	4,300
CA			
Freestone	413,000	436,000	410,000
CO	10,500	13,000	12,000
CT	750	850	800
GA	55,000	52,500	40,000
ID	6,500	9,000	6,000
IL	10,250	10,600	6,500
IN ¹	1,700	1,200	
KY	900	800	550
LA	800	850	500
MD	4,250	4,100	4,200
MA	1,500	960	1,050
MI	23,500	18,700	19,000
MO	5,000	4,500	1,500
NJ	35,000	32,500	30,000
NY	6,500	6,000	5,300
NC	3,000	3,500	6,000
OH	5,650	5,100	2,000
OK	1,500	2,000	4,000
OR	2,250	3,300	2,800
PA	36,500	23,000	20,500
SC	50,000	70,000	75,000
TN	1,750	1,950	1,900
TX	3,500	12,200	10,000
UT	4,500	5,000	2,750
VA	5,000	4,500	4,700
WA	19,500	21,500	22,000
WV	6,250	6,000	5,500
Total Above	723,500	768,110	710,350
CA			
Clingstone	536,000	539,000	530,000
US	1,259,500	1,307,110	1,240,350

¹ Estimates discontinued in 2005.

**Peaches: Total Production, by Type,
California, 2003-2004 and Forecasted July 1, 2005**

Type	Total Production		
	2003	2004	2005
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Freestone	413,000	436,000	410,000
Clingstone	536,000	539,000	530,000
Total	949,000	975,000	940,000

**Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts: Total Production by Crop, State,
and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted July 1, 2005**

Crop and State	Total Production		
	2003	2004	2005
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Grapes Table Type ¹			
CA	732,000	770,000	810,000
Grapes Wine Type			
CA	2,909,000	2,815,000	2,950,000
Grapes Raisin Type ¹			
CA	2,220,000	2,030,000	2,450,000
All Grapes			
CA	5,861,000	5,615,000	6,210,000
Apricots			
CA	92,500	94,000	85,000
UT	180	330	160
WA	4,900	6,800	5,000
US	97,580	101,130	90,160
	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Almonds (Shelled Basis) ²			
CA	1,040,000	1,010,000	880,000

¹ Fresh equivalent of dried and not dried.

² Utilized production.

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>
May	2,100	2,500	1,160	1,440	2,460	2,220
Jun	2,000	2,600	1,055	1,580	2,920	2,535

¹ Utilized fresh production.

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
2002-2003, 2003-2004 and Forecasted July 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	200	300	240	8	12	9
CA	42,000	38,000	43,000	1,575	1,426	1,613
FL	112,000	126,000	79,100	5,040	5,670	3,560
TX	1,350	1,420	1,500	57	60	64
US	155,550	165,720	123,840	6,680	7,168	5,246
Valencia						
AZ	270	170	190	10	6	7
CA	20,000	14,000	15,000	751	526	563
FL	91,000	116,000	70,500	4,095	5,220	3,173
TX	220	230	270	9	10	11
US	111,490	130,400	85,960	4,865	5,762	3,754
All						
AZ	470	470	430	18	18	16
CA	62,000	52,000	58,000	2,326	1,952	2,176
FL	203,000	242,000	149,600	9,135	10,890	6,733
TX	1,570	1,650	1,770	66	70	75
US	267,040	296,120	209,800	11,545	12,930	9,000
Temples						
FL	1,300	1,400	650	59	63	29
Grapefruit						
White Seedless ⁴						
FL	16,200	15,900	3,400	689	675	145
Colored Seedless						
FL	22,500	25,000	9,400	957	1,063	400
All						
AZ	130	140	160	4	5	5
CA	5,600	5,400	5,400	187	181	181
FL	38,700	40,900	12,800	1,646	1,738	545
TX	5,650	5,700	6,600	226	228	264
US	50,080	52,140	24,960	2,063	2,152	995
Tangerines						
AZ ⁵	430	690	400	16	25	15
CA ⁵	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						
AZ	3,000	3,000	2,400	114	114	91
CA	24,000	18,000	19,000	912	684	722
US	27,000	21,000	21,400	1,026	798	813
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 Includes seedy.

⁵ Includes tangelos and tangors.

Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 2004-2005

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	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>
Winter ¹								
CA	13.0	14.0	13.0	14.0	250	250	3,250	3,500
FL	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.8	285	270	1,568	1,566
Total	18.7	20.0	18.5	19.8	260	256	4,818	5,066
Spring ¹								
AZ	6.2	4.3	6.2	4.3	285	275	1,767	1,183
CA	17.5	13.8	17.5	13.8	475	410	8,313	5,658
FL	24.8	23.6	24.5	23.2	313	282	7,678	6,550
Hastings	18.2	17.3	18.0	17.0	320	285	5,760	4,845
Other FL	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.2	295	275	1,918	1,705
NC	17.0	14.5	13.5	14.0	200	190	2,700	2,660
TX	11.0	9.5	10.5	9.1	210	225	2,205	2,048
Total	76.5	65.7	72.2	64.4	314	281	22,663	18,099
Summer								
AL	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	175	170	228	255
CA	7.0	6.2	7.0	6.2	350	340	2,450	2,108
CO	5.9	4.9	5.8	4.8	365	365	2,117	1,752
DE	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.6	260	260	806	676
IL	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.3	415	340	1,992	1,462
KS	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.8	400	350	1,360	1,330
MD	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	260	260	1,196	1,196
MO	6.9	6.0	6.2	5.7	310	340	1,922	1,938
NJ	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	270	275	594	578
NM ²	1.2		1.0		340		340	
TX	10.4	9.4	9.6	8.6	440	450	4,224	3,870
VA	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	240	220	1,200	1,078
Total	58.5	51.1	54.0	49.1	341	331	18,429	16,243

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 2004-2005 (continued)

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	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>
Fall ³								
CA	7.6	7.2	7.6	7.2	510		3,876	
CO	65.0	58.2	64.3	58.0	360		23,148	
ID	355.0	330.0	353.0	328.0	374		131,970	
10 SW Co	25.0	24.0	25.0	24.0	490		12,250	
Other ID	330.0	306.0	328.0	304.0	365		119,720	
IN ⁴	3.4		3.2		350		1,120	
ME	63.5	55.5	62.0	54.5	310		19,220	
MA	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	320		800	
MI	43.0	43.0	42.0	42.0	325		13,650	
MN	47.0	46.0	44.0	42.0	430		18,920	
MT	10.7	11.0	10.6	10.9	335		3,551	
NE	22.0	20.0	21.6	19.6	430		9,288	
NV	6.7	5.5	6.7	5.5	430		2,881	
NM ²	4.0	5.3	4.0	5.3	430		1,720	
NY	20.0	20.5	19.2	20.1	270		5,184	
ND	105.0	90.0	101.0	86.0	265		26,765	
OH	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	300		1,080	
OR	37.0	35.0	37.0	35.0	534		19,775	
Malheur	5.2	4.5	5.2	4.5	470		2,444	
Other OR	31.8	30.5	31.8	30.5	545		17,331	
PA	12.0	11.5	11.0	11.0	240		2,640	
RI	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	350		175	
WA	160.0	154.0	159.0	154.0	590		93,810	
WI	71.0	71.0	70.0	70.0	435		30,450	
Total	1,039.7	970.4	1,022.8	955.7	401		410,023	
US	1,193.4	1,107.2	1,167.5	1,089.0	391		455,933	

¹ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

² Summer potatoes combined with fall potatoes in 2005.

³ The forecast of fall potato production will be published in the November "Crop Production".

⁴ Estimates discontinued in 2005.

**Fall Potatoes: Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potatoes,
11 Major States, 2004-2005**

State	Potato Types ¹					
	Reds		Whites		Russets	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CO	5	4	13	11	82	85
ID	2	2	3	3	95	95
ME	5	4	51	48	44	48
MI	3	2	84	83	13	15
MN	23	25	11	9	66	66
NY	5	5	90	90	5	5
ND	17	20	39	32	44	48
OR	4	2	22	14	74	84
PA	4	6	96	94		
WA	3	3	9	10	88	87
WI	11	11	32	32	57	57
Total	6	6	21	20	73	74

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

**Fall Potatoes: Acres Planted for Certified Seed Potatoes,
by State and Total, 2004-2005 ¹**

State	2004 Crop			2005 Crop
	Entered for Certification	Certified	Percent Certified	Entered for Certification
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>
AK	130	86	66	90
CA	557	524	94	525
CO	14,884	12,345	83	15,300
ID	36,924	36,729	99	30,000
ME	13,533	13,523	100	11,000
MI	2,300	2,221	97	2,300
MN	10,552	10,100	96	10,000
MT	9,758	9,758	100	10,100
NE	6,592	5,592	85	5,707
NY	786	785	100	525
ND ²	16,746	16,600	99	
OR	3,216	3,216	100	2,250
PA	284	284	100	260
WA	2,490	2,488	100	2,350
WI	8,515	8,150	96	8,489
Total	127,267	122,401	96	98,896

¹ Data supplied by State seed certification officials.

² Acres entered for 2005 certification not available at time of publication.

**Dry Edible Peas: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005 ¹**

State	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>
ID	57.0	55.0	55.0	53.0
MT	68.0	135.0	63.0	125.0
ND	310.0	530.0	296.0	510.0
OR	7.0	4.0	6.8	4.0
WA	88.0	80.0	87.0	80.0
US	530.0	804.0	507.8	772.0

¹ Excludes both wrinkled seed peas and Austrian winter peas.

**Lentils: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	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>
ID	72.0	65.0	70.0	63.0
MT	78.0	170.0	72.0	155.0
ND	100.0	130.0	94.0	127.0
WA	95.0	85.0	93.0	85.0
US	345.0	450.0	329.0	430.0

**Austrian Winter Peas: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	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>
ID	15.5	14.0	12.0	11.0
MT	12.0	19.0	8.0	13.0
OR	3.0	4.5	1.5	2.5
US	30.5	37.5	21.5	26.5

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	3,970.0	4,021.0	3,471.0
Corn for Grain ²	80,930.0	81,592.0	73,632.0	74,368.0
Corn for Silage			6,103.0	
Hay, All			61,916.0	61,723.0
Alfalfa			21,707.0	22,118.0
All Other			40,209.0	39,605.0
Oats	4,085.0	4,342.0	1,792.0	1,976.0
Proso Millet	710.0	590.0	595.0	
Rice	3,347.0	3,309.0	3,325.0	3,288.0
Rye	1,380.0	1,440.0	320.0	323.0
Sorghum for Grain ²	7,486.0	7,013.0	6,517.0	6,030.0
Sorghum for Silage			352.0	
Wheat, All	59,674.0	58,080.0	49,999.0	50,361.0
Winter	43,350.0	41,408.0	34,462.0	34,271.0
Durum	2,561.0	2,573.0	2,363.0	2,453.0
Other Spring	13,763.0	14,099.0	13,174.0	13,637.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	865.0	1,092.0	828.0	1,067.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	523.0	945.0	516.0	931.0
Mustard Seed	73.0	61.0	68.7	42.5
Peanuts	1,430.0	1,649.0	1,394.0	1,612.0
Rapeseed	8.7	2.2	7.8	1.9
Safflower	175.0	185.0	159.0	173.0
Soybeans for Beans	75,208.0	73,303.0	73,958.0	72,384.0
Sunflower	1,873.0	2,714.0	1,711.0	2,584.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	13,658.6	14,026.0	13,057.0	
Upland	13,409.0	13,760.0	12,809.0	
Amer-Pima	249.6	266.0	248.0	
Sugarbeets	1,345.9	1,284.6	1,306.9	1,257.5
Sugarcane			938.2	947.9
Tobacco			408.0	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	30.5	37.5	21.5	26.5
Dry Edible Beans	1,354.3	1,674.0	1,219.3	1,567.4
Dry Edible Peas	530.0	804.0	507.8	772.0
Lentils	345.0	450.0	329.0	430.0
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			5.8	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.2	
Hops			27.7	29.2
Peppermint Oil			77.7	
Potatoes, All	1,193.4	1,107.2	1,167.5	1,089.0
Winter	18.7	20.0	18.5	19.8
Spring	76.5	65.7	72.2	64.4
Summer	58.5	51.1	54.0	49.1
Fall	1,039.7	970.4	1,022.8	955.7
Spearmint Oil			15.1	
Sweet Potatoes	96.9	92.3	92.8	89.5
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	70.0	279,253	242,877
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	66.5	115,935	131,314
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	43.8	2,158,245	2,208,117
Winter	"	43.5	44.5	1,499,434	1,525,302
Durum	"	38.0	38.4	89,893	94,075
Other Spring	"	43.2	43.2	568,918	588,740
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		29,956	
Sugarcane	"	30.9		29,013	
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	331	18,429	16,243
Fall	"	401		410,023	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	116		1,746	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	174		16,112	
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	995
Lemons	"	1,026	798	813
Oranges	"	11,545	12,930	9,000
Tangelos (FL)	"	105	45	70
Tangerines	"	382	435	339
Temples (FL)	"	59	63	29
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	8,793.1	10,419.9	
Apricots	Ton	97.6	101.1	90.2
Bananas (HI)	Lbs	22,500.0	16,500.0	
Grapes	Ton	6,643.5	6,231.7	
Olives (CA)	"	118.0	104.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lb	42,600.0	35,800.0	
Peaches	Ton	1,259.5	1,307.1	1,240.4
Pears	Ton	934.1	890.3	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	181.0	49.0	105.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	16.3	25.0	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	1,040,000	1,010,000	880,000
Hazelnuts (OR)	Ton	37.9	36.8	
Pecans	Lb	282,100	185,800	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	326.0	325.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	1,260	1,507	1,242

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.

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	1,606,620	1,627,260	1,404,680
Corn for Grain ²	32,751,560	33,019,470	29,798,130	30,095,990
Corn for Silage			2,469,820	
Hay, All ³			25,056,790	24,978,680
Alfalfa			8,784,610	8,950,930
All Other			16,272,180	16,027,750
Oats	1,653,160	1,757,160	725,200	799,670
Proso Millet	287,330	238,770	240,790	
Rice	1,354,500	1,339,120	1,345,590	1,330,620
Rye	558,470	582,750	129,500	130,710
Sorghum for Grain ²	3,029,510	2,838,090	2,637,360	2,440,280
Sorghum for Silage			142,450	
Wheat, All ³	24,149,470	23,504,400	20,234,100	20,380,590
Winter	17,543,310	16,757,400	13,946,430	13,869,130
Durum	1,036,410	1,041,270	956,280	992,700
Other Spring	5,569,750	5,705,720	5,331,390	5,518,760
Oilseeds				
Canola	350,060	441,920	335,080	431,800
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	211,650	382,430	208,820	376,770
Mustard Seed	29,540	24,690	27,800	17,200
Peanuts	578,710	667,330	564,140	652,360
Rapeseed	3,520	890	3,160	770
Safflower	70,820	74,870	64,350	70,010
Soybeans for Beans	30,435,930	29,664,990	29,930,060	29,293,080
Sunflower	757,980	1,098,330	692,420	1,045,720
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	5,527,500	5,676,180	5,284,040	
Upland	5,426,490	5,568,530	5,183,670	
Amer-Pima	101,010	107,650	100,360	
Sugarbeets	544,670	519,860	528,890	508,900
Sugarcane			379,680	383,610
Tobacco			165,130	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	12,340	15,180	8,700	10,720
Dry Edible Beans	548,070	677,450	493,440	634,310
Dry Edible Peas	214,490	325,370	205,500	312,420
Lentils	139,620	182,110	133,140	174,020
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,350	
Ginger Root (HI)			60	
Hops			11,230	11,810
Peppermint Oil			31,440	
Potatoes, All ³	482,960	448,070	472,480	440,710
Winter	7,570	8,090	7,490	8,010
Spring	30,960	26,590	29,220	26,060
Summer	23,670	20,680	21,850	19,870
Fall	420,760	392,710	413,920	386,760
Spearmint Oil			6,110	
Sweet Potatoes	39,210	37,350	37,560	36,220
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	3.76	6,080,020	5,288,020
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	2.38	1,682,790	1,906,020
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	2.95	58,737,800	60,095,100
Winter	2.93	2.99	40,807,910	41,511,920
Durum	2.56	2.58	2,446,490	2,560,300
Other Spring	2.90	2.90	15,483,410	16,022,880
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	51.38		27,175,630	
Sugarcane	69.32		26,320,150	
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	37.08	835,930	736,770
Fall	44.93		18,598,330	
Spearmint Oil	0.13		790	
Sweet Potatoes	19.46		730,830	
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.

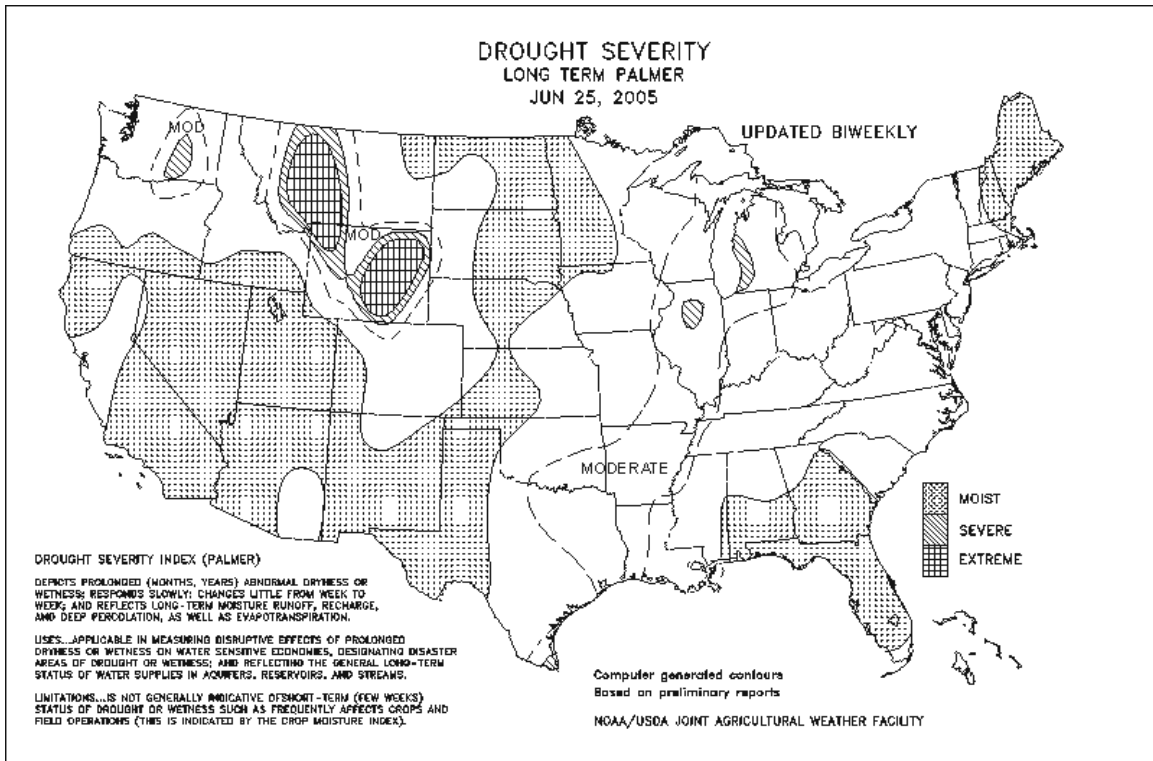
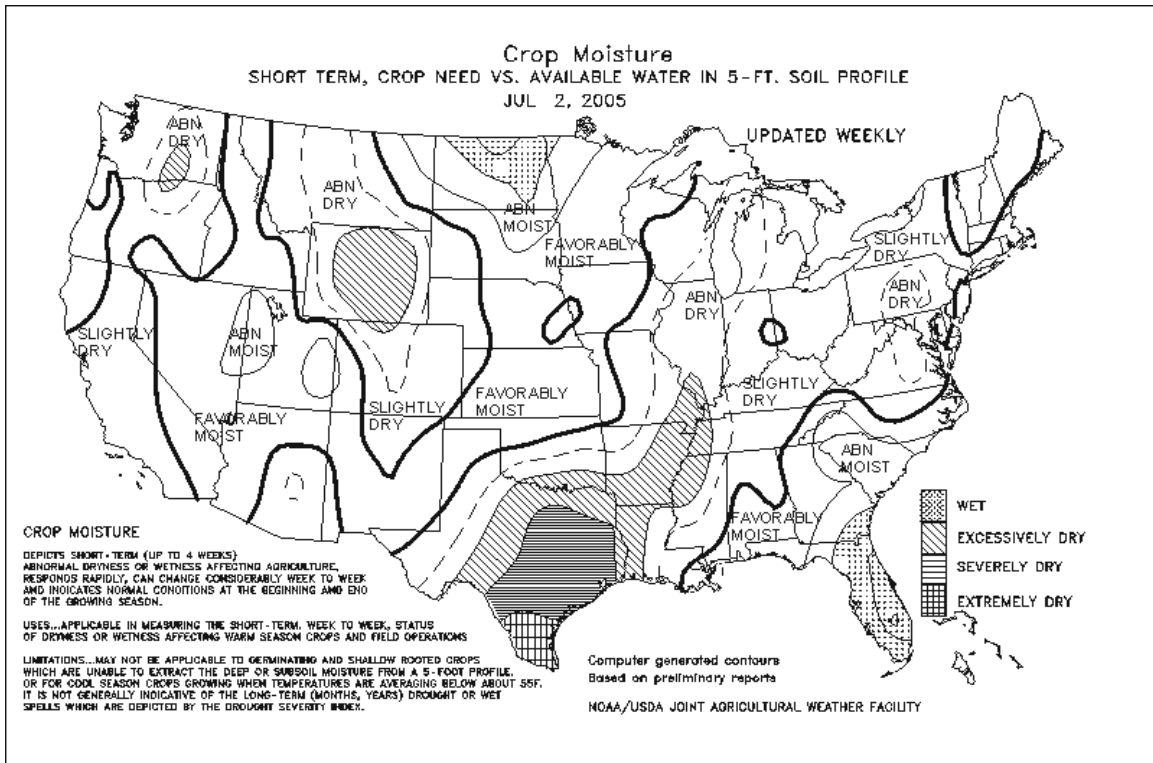
³ Yield is not estimated.

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	902,650
Lemons	930,770	723,930	737,540
Oranges	10,473,450	11,729,900	8,164,660
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	3,988,480	4,726,390	
Apricots	88,520	91,740	81,790
Bananas (HI)	10,210	7,480	
Grapes	6,026,910	5,653,300	
Olives (CA)	107,050	94,350	
Papayas (HI)	19,320	16,240	
Peaches	1,142,600	1,185,790	1,125,230
Pears	847,360	807,630	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	164,200	44,450	95,250
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	14,790	22,680	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	471,740	458,130	399,160
Hazelnuts (OR)	34,380	33,380	
Pecans	127,960	84,280	
Walnuts (CA)	295,740	294,840	
Maple Syrup	6,300	7,530	6,210

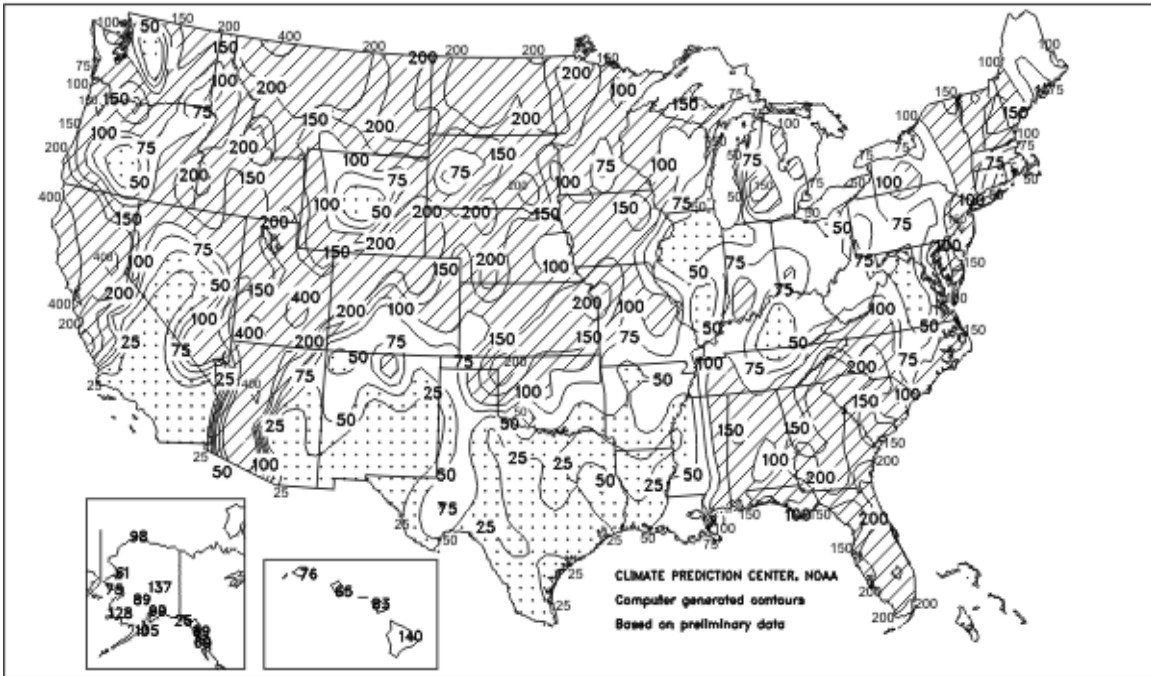
¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2004-05 season.

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



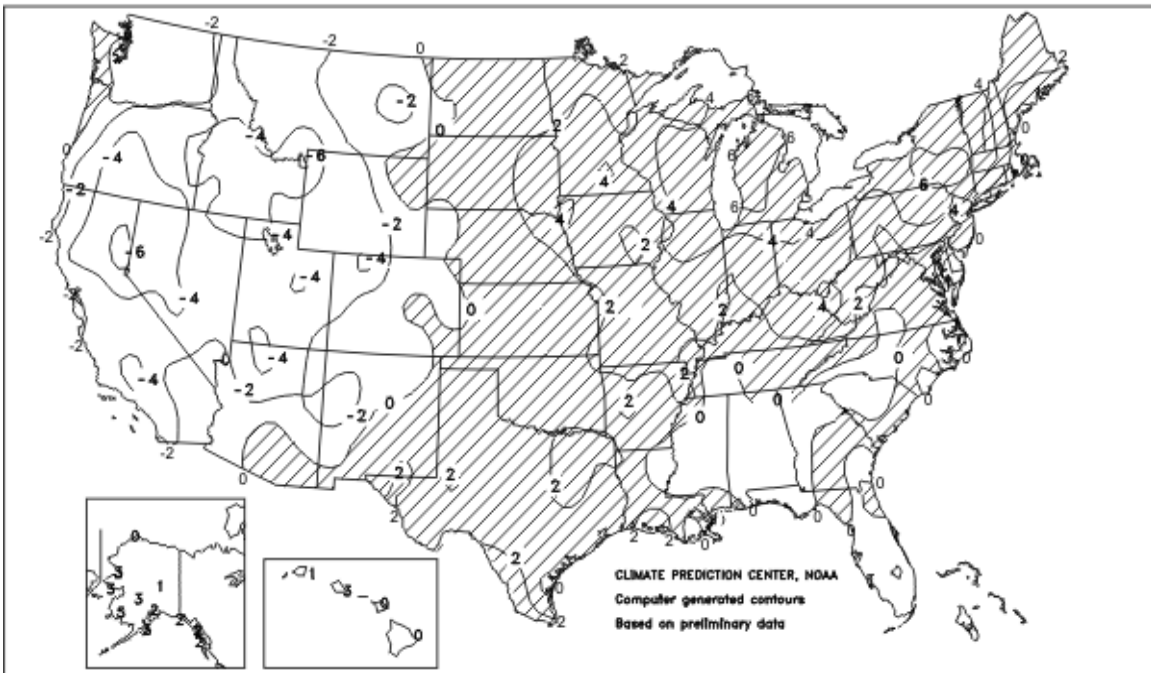
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

June 2005



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

June 2005



June Weather Summary

The Plains and the Midwest served as a transition zone between wet conditions across northern and western portions of the regions and worsening drought farther south and east. On the northern Plains, abundant moisture reserves were generally favorable for winter wheat and spring-sown crops, although excessively wet conditions and rare summer flooding developed in parts of North Dakota and adjacent areas. Farther south, the winter wheat harvest hastily progressed on the central and southern Plains under mostly dry conditions. A late-month increase in shower activity on the central and southern Plains slowed final wheat harvesting but provided much-needed moisture for pastures and dryland summer crops. Significant June rains failed to materialize, however, in a broad area stretching from the western half of the Gulf Coast region northeastward into the central Corn Belt. In the latter region, Illinois bore the brunt of deteriorating conditions for corn and soybeans due to diminishing soil moisture reserves and occasional heat stress. Very dry weather also prevailed during June in much of the Ohio Valley and the Northeast, continuing a rapid change from excessively wet conditions earlier in the year. Farther south, however, near-record to record June wetness prevailed in Florida. Elsewhere in the Southeast, late-month showers reversed a brief drying trend. Meanwhile, several large wildfires flared in the Southwest under seasonably dry conditions, following abundant winter precipitation. In contrast, showery weather in the Northwest continued to provide recovery from excessively dry conditions that gripped the region until March.

Near-record to record June warmth in the Great Lakes and Northeastern States contrasted with cooler-than-normal weather across the southern Atlantic region, the northern High Plains, and much of the West. Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 7 degrees F above normal in the Great Lakes region, but were 3 to 6 degrees F below normal in parts of California, the Great Basin, and northern Intermountain West.

June Crop Summary

Temperatures averaged above normal from the Great Plains eastward, with the exception of the southern Atlantic and central Gulf Coasts. Warm, dry weather prevailed in a band extending from eastern Texas, across the Mississippi Delta, through the central Corn Belt, and into the Ohio Valley and middle Atlantic Coast States. Across these areas, excessive dryness caused rapid deterioration of crop conditions. In the northern and central Great Plains, moderate to heavy precipitation and above-normal temperatures benefited crop development while causing flooding and worsened crop conditions in some areas. Cool weather in the southern Atlantic Coast States continued to hinder development of cotton and peanuts. Cool, mostly dry weather prevailed from the Rocky Mountains westward, aiding winter wheat harvest in California but hindering development of cotton and rice in the State.

Due to the rapid planting pace earlier in the season, the Nation's corn crop emerged ahead of normal, reaching 95 percent complete by June 5, one percentage point ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Silking started slightly behind normal, but by July 3 had advanced to 11 percent complete, 7 points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Condition of the crop improved early in the month, but deteriorated as dry weather began to take its toll. The most extreme decline in crop condition was in Illinois, where the percentage of the crop rated good to excellent fell from 60 percent on May 29 to 25 percent on July 3.

Sorghum seeding trailed the normal pace through most of June, slipping as far as 7 points behind normal on June 12. However, with steady progress through month's end, planting reached 97 percent complete on July 3, two points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Meanwhile, heading fell slightly behind normal, reaching 15 percent complete at month's end, compared with 16 percent last year and 17 percent for the 5-year average. At that time, 12 percent of the crop had turned color, 1 point ahead of last year and the same as the normal, though coloring had begun only in Louisiana and Texas.

Oat heading progressed at a near normal pace through most of the month, but advanced rapidly in the final week, reaching 84 percent complete on July 3, six points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. During that final week, when warm weather prevailed in most growing areas, over one-third of Minnesota's, North Dakota's, and South Dakota's crop entered the stage. Only Nebraska's crop trailed the normal heading pace, with all other States at or ahead of normal.

Emergence of the barley crop progressed ahead of normal, reaching 97 percent complete on June 12, two points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Heading, however, began slowly, falling 5 points

behind normal by June 19. However, the crop progressed rapidly during the last 2 weeks of June, reaching 48 percent complete by month's end, 3 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Heading was nearly complete in Washington and was 17 points ahead of normal in North Dakota, but trailed behind the normal pace elsewhere.

The Nation's winter wheat crop headed slightly ahead of the normal pace during June. By June 19, heading was 97 percent complete, the same as last year but 1 point ahead of normal. At that time, heading was complete in most States and within 2 points of completion everywhere except in the northernmost growing areas. Harvest began slowly as rainfall hindered fieldwork in the central and southern Great Plains, but progressed rapidly during the final 2 weeks of June as drier conditions were more favorable for fieldwork. During those 2 weeks, harvest advanced 40 points nationwide, 80 points in Kansas, and 65 points in Illinois and Missouri. At month's end, growers had reaped 62 percent of the crop, 2 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Harvest was nearly complete in Arkansas and Oklahoma but had not yet begun in Idaho, Michigan, Montana, South Dakota, and Washington.

The spring wheat crop was 96 percent emerged on June 5, two points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. Heading fell behind normal briefly but progressed rapidly during the last 2 weeks, reaching 57 percent complete by month's end, 9 points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of normal. At that time, only Idaho's and Minnesota's crop trailed the 5-year average pace for heading, while North Dakota's crop was well ahead of normal. From June 19 to July 3, heading advanced 68 points in South Dakota, 52 points in North Dakota, and 48 points nationwide.

Emergence of the rice crop progressed at a near normal pace, reaching 96 percent complete on June 12, one point behind normal. Heading, however, trailed well behind normal. On June 19, just 1 percent of the crop had reached the heading stage, compared with 4 percent last year and 5 percent for the 5-year average. At that time, heading had begun only in Louisiana and Texas. Heading continued to progress slowly through month's end, reaching only 7 percent complete on July 3, six points behind last year and the average. Progress was ahead of the normal pace only in Mississippi, and trailed over a week behind normal in Louisiana and over 2 weeks behind in California and Texas.

Soybean growers had planted 96 percent of their acreage on June 19, one point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of normal. Emergence also progressed ahead of normal, reaching 96 percent complete a week later. By month's end, 21 percent of the crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, compared with 19 percent last year and 15 percent for the 5-year average. Condition of the crop, however, declined during the latter half of the month as hot, dry weather in the central Corn Belt and Mississippi Delta rapidly depleted soil moisture.

Sunflower seeding trailed behind the normal pace throughout the month. On July 3, producers had planted 97 percent of their acreage, compared with 98 percent last year and 99 percent for the normal. Progress was behind normal in the Great Plains but ahead of normal in Colorado.

Peanut growers trailed their normal planting pace during June as soggy conditions hindered planting in the Southeast and in Oklahoma. On June 12, ninety-six percent of the crop had been sown, 3 points behind last year and 2 points behind normal. Due to late planting and cool conditions in the Southeast, pegging also trailed well behind normal. On July 3, just 32 percent of the crop had reached the pegging stage, compared with 43 percent last year and 41 percent for the 5-year average. Only in Oklahoma, where warm weather favored crop development, was pegging ahead of the normal pace, while progress was over 2 weeks behind normal in Alabama and Florida.

The Nation's cotton crop was planted at a near normal pace. On June 19, growers had planted 97 percent of their acreage, the same as last year and the 5-year average. While planting was complete in most States, at or ahead of the normal pace, Oklahoma and Kansas growers, hindered by dry weather in May and heavy rainfall in early June, were well behind normal. Development of the crop lagged well behind normal as cool conditions in most growing areas hindered growth of the crop. By month's end, 55 percent of the crop had reached the squaring stage, 13 points behind last year and 10 points behind normal. Squaring was slightly ahead of normal in the Delta, where warm weather prevailed, but well behind normal elsewhere. In California, Oklahoma, and Texas, squaring was over a week behind the normal pace. Meanwhile, boll setting was also behind normal, reaching just 13 percent complete on July 3, compared with 19 percent for last year and the 5-year average. Progress was ahead of normal only in Arkansas and Tennessee and had not yet begun in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Oats: Production is forecast at 131 million bushels, 13 percent above last year's 116 million bushels. The forecasted yield is 66.5 bushels per acre, up 1.8 bushels from 2004. If realized, this would be a record high yield. Growers expect to harvest 1.98 million acres for grain, up 10 percent from last year.

Crop development was slightly ahead of normal across most of the northern Great Plains and Corn Belt region. As of July 3, eighty-four percent of the oat acreage was headed, 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The crop was most advanced in Iowa and Texas, which were at 99 percent and 100 percent headed, respectively. Yields are forecast to increase across most of the Great Plains region due to favorable growing conditions, with the exception of Montana, where yields are expected to be down 7 bushels from 2004. The largest increase in yield is expected in Iowa, where the yield is forecast at 80 bushels per acre, up 8 bushels from last year. Lower yields are forecast for Oregon and California, where expected yields are down 10 bushels from 2004, as a very wet spring disrupted the normal development of the crop.

Barley: Production for 2005 is forecast at 243 million bushels, 13 percent below 2004. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield is forecast at 70.0 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last year. If realized, this would be the highest yield on record. Area for harvest, at 3.47 million acres, is down 14 percent from 2004 and the lowest since 1890.

Production declines are expected for all of last year's 13 largest producing States, mostly due to decreased acreage. Area harvested is expected to decrease in all of last year's 12 largest producing States. Forecast yields are at or above 2004 in most States, and, if realized, would set new record highs in Colorado and Montana and tie record high yields in Idaho and Utah. In North Dakota, yield is forecast at 70 bushels per acre, up 1 bushel from last year, but area harvested, at 1.15 million acres, is down 22 percent from last year and the lowest since 1936, resulting in a 21 percent decrease in expected production.

Persistent wet weather in the Pacific Northwest hindered planting early in the season, while planting progressed well ahead of normal in the upper Midwest. Emergence was hampered by cool weather in early May, but progressed rapidly thereafter, reaching 97 percent complete on June 13, slightly ahead of the normal pace. As of July 3, eighty-one percent of the crop was rated in good or excellent condition, compared with 69 percent last year.

Winter Wheat: Acres harvested for grain are forecast at 34.3 million, down 1 percent from 2004. The harvested area is unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2005, but down 2 percent from the June 1 forecast. Harvest progress, in the 18 major producing States, was 62 percent complete by July 3. This was 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average.

Yield decreases from last month are forecast in parts of the central Great Plains, as harvest revealed that dry spring conditions had more of an impact than previously thought. Elsewhere in the Hard Red Winter growing area, yield prospects are improved from the previous forecast. Severe storms in the Texas panhandle delayed harvest during much of June. However, by the end of the month harvest progress was near normal. With harvest just getting underway in South Dakota and Montana, growers in both States expect a record high yielding crop.

Yields are much better than previously expected across nearly all of the Soft Red Winter region. Harvest is nearly complete in the southern portions of the growing area. Record high yields are expected in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee, with each State's forecast increasing 10 or more bushels from last month.

White Wheat yield forecasts in the Pacific Northwest are equal to or higher than those of a month ago. The Idaho yield forecast is a record high. Harvest is just getting underway across the region.

Durum Wheat: Area for 2005 grain harvest is expected to total 2.45 million acres, up 4 percent from last year. Harvest is nearly complete in California. Seeding began and finished ahead of normal in Montana and North Dakota. Both States also received ample rainfall during June, helping the crop get off to a good start. Condition ratings are above a year ago.

Other Spring Wheat: Harvested grain area is forecast at 13.6 million acres, up 4 percent from last year. Planting was finished ahead of normal in Montana and North Dakota, but slightly behind average in Minnesota. Development of the crop is at or ahead of last year in all 3 States. Early spring conditions in the

Pacific Northwest were very dry. However, rainfall since then has boosted yield prospects. Record high yields are expected in Idaho and South Dakota.

Lentils: Planted acreage of lentils in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Washington is estimated at 450,000 acres, up 30 percent from 2004. Harvested acreage is estimated at 430,000, up 31 percent from last year. Montana growers planted 170,000 acres this year, 118 percent greater than 2004. Many growers substituted planting lentil acres for spring wheat and barley throughout the State because of better marketing opportunities and new government Loan Deficiency Payment rates which exceed all other pulse crops. Growers plan to harvest 155,000 acres, more than double last year's area. Planted acreage in North Dakota is estimated at 130,000 acres, up 30 percent from a year ago. This is a record high planted acreage for North Dakota. Planting conditions during late April and early May were reported to be excellent. These good growing conditions encouraged producers to plant lentils as an excellent alternative crop to the traditional small grain crops normally grown. The pulse crops provide nitrogen fixation in crop rotation with small grains. North Dakota growers are expecting to harvest 127,000 acres, up 35 percent from a year ago. Washington growers planted 85,000 acres of lentils, down 11 percent from 2004. Warm temperatures and dry conditions during early May were prevalent throughout the State. Sporadic showers in late May and throughout June brought much needed relief to all areas that previously experienced drought conditions. However, currently the State's moisture levels are lower than normal. Growers plan to harvest all 85,000 acres, down 9 percent from a year ago. Growers in Idaho planted 65,000 acres to lentils, 10 percent below the 2004 season. Normal crop rotation is the main reason for lower planted acreage. Growers plan to harvest 63,000 acres, down 10 percent from last year.

Dry Edible Peas: Planted acreage of dry edible peas for 2005 is estimated at 804,000 acres, up 52 percent from last year. Harvested area is forecast at 772,000 acres, also up 52 percent from 2004. Area planted in North Dakota, at 530,000 acres, is 71 percent above a year ago. This is a record high for the State. North Dakota growers are expecting to harvest 510,000 acres, 72 percent more than last season. Planting of the dry edible pea crop started mid-April and was completed by the third week of May. Planting conditions during late April and early May were reported to be excellent. These good growing conditions encouraged producers to plant dry peas as an alternative crop to the traditional small grain crops normally grown. Idaho dry edible pea growers planted 55,000 acres in 2005, down 4 percent from last year. Idaho growers plan to harvest 53,000 acres, 4 percent less than the previous year. Lower prices and normal crop rotation have combined to lower the acreage. Oregon growers devoted 4,000 planted acres to dry edible peas, a decrease of 43 percent from the previous year. All 4,000 acres are expected to be harvested, 41 percent below last season. Lower acreage is due to normal crop rotation.

Washington farmers planted dry edible peas on 80,000 acres, down 9 percent from 2004. Planting of dry edible peas was completed by the end of May. Warm temperatures and dry conditions were prevalent throughout the State during May. However, sporadic rainfall in late May and throughout June brought much needed relief to areas that previously experienced drought conditions. Growers plan to harvest all 80,000 acres, down 8 percent from last year. Montana dry edible pea growers planted 135,000 acres, up 99 percent from a year ago. Many growers substituted planting dry edible pea acres for spring wheat and barley throughout the State because of better marketing opportunities and the recently implemented government Loan Deficiency Payment program which helps reduce risk. Growers plan to harvest 125,000 of these acres, 98 percent more than last season.

Austrian Winter Peas: Planted acreage of Austrian winter peas in Idaho, Montana, and Oregon is estimated at 37,500 acres up 23 percent from 2004. Harvested area is forecast at 26,500 acres, up 23 percent from last year. Montana growers planted 19,000 acres, up 58 percent from 2004. Many growers substituted planting Austrian winter pea acres for spring wheat and barley due to the recently implemented government Loan Deficiency Payment program which helps reduce risk. They plan to harvest 13,000 acres, 63 percent more than last season. Historically, Austrian winter peas were mostly grazed in Montana. However, more acreage is being harvested for feed each year. Planted area in Idaho totaled 14,000 acres, down 10 percent from 2004. Harvested area is forecast at 11,000 acres, down 8 percent from the 2004 season. Lower prices and normal crop rotation have combined to lower the acreage. Austrian winter pea planted acreage in Oregon is estimated at 4,500 acres, up 50 percent from a year ago. Harvested area is forecast at 2,500 acres, up 67 percent from the previous year. Dry conditions during January and February persuaded growers to plant more Austrian winter peas in lieu of spring wheat.

Tobacco: U.S. all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 410 million pounds, down 21 percent from the 2004 crop and 10 percent below 2003. Area harvested at 186,300 acres, is 18 percent below 2004. Yield per acre for flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 2,203 pounds, down 69 pounds from 2004 but 246 pounds above the 2003 yield. Forecasted yields for all flue-cured tobacco in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia decreased from last year, while yields are expected to increase in Florida.

North Carolina's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 289 million pounds, down 16 percent from the 2004 crop. Area harvested at 130,500 acres, is 14 percent below last year. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,211 pounds, down 61 pounds from 2004. Most tobacco growers in North Carolina had no difficulties getting their crop in the ground. However, many growers did not get the rain they needed in June due to spotty thunderstorms that caused conditions to vary, even within counties. The crop is rated 49 percent good to excellent.

Flue-cured tobacco in South Carolina is forecast at 49.5 million pounds, down 19 percent from the 2004 crop. Area harvested at 23,000 acres, is down 15 percent from 2004. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,150 pounds, 100 pounds below last year. After a slow start, hot temperatures and ample rainfall have tobacco development on track. As of June 27, the crop condition was fair to mostly good.

Flue-cured tobacco production in Virginia is forecast at 35.0 million pounds, down 39 percent from the 2004 crop. Area harvested at 14,000 acres, is down 39 percent from 2004. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,500 pounds, 5 pounds below last year. Clear sunny days through the end of May allowed transplanting to progress on schedule. June was a little dryer than normal but, despite the hot, dry weather, tobacco shows little sign of weather stress as irrigation has sustained the crop. The crop is in mostly good to excellent condition.

Georgia's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 30.4 million pounds, down 35 percent from the 2004 crop. Area harvested at 16,000 acres, is 30 percent below 2004. Yield per acre is forecast at 1,900 pounds, down 130 pounds from last season. Too much rain in parts of Georgia has hurt crop growth and slowed field work while some farmers are reporting a good or better crop than last year. Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus is a serious problem for some growers this year.

Florida's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 7.00 million pounds, down 29 percent from last year's crop. Area harvested at 2,800 acres, is 30 percent below 2004. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,500 pounds, up 50 pounds from the 2004 crop. Florida growers have experienced some excessive rains leading to disease problems such as Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus, Black Shank, and Cucumber Mosaic Virus. Harvest began during the last week of June.

All Potatoes: Potato growers across the United States have planted an estimated 1.11 million acres of potatoes in all four seasons this year, down 7 percent from last year and the lowest since 1866 when record keeping began. Area for harvest, forecasted at 1.09 million acres, is also down 7 percent from a year ago and the lowest on record. Fall potato planted acreage is down 7 percent from the 2004 crop year.

The summer potato production forecast is down 12 percent from last season. Winter and spring production forecasts are being carried forward from earlier estimates. Winter production is up 5 percent but spring production is down 20 percent from last year.

Fall Potatoes: Area planted to fall potatoes for 2005 is estimated at 970,400 acres, down 7 percent from last year and 12 percent below 2003. Harvested acres are forecast at 955,700, down 7 percent from 2004 and 12 percent below two years ago. This is the lowest planted and harvested acres since 1957. This reduction is due in part to economic pressures, industry acreage reduction programs, and inclement weather at planting.

Western States potato acreage is estimated at 606,200 acres planted this year, down 6 percent from last year and 9 percent below 2003. Planting was delayed in most western States due to wet conditions. Idaho growers dropped their planted acreage 7 percent from last year. This is the lowest planted acreage for Idaho since 1986. Washington producers pulled back 4 percent from a year ago. Colorado growers voluntarily reduced acreage 10 percent this year for both water conservation and economic reasons. Planted acres in Oregon were dropped 5 percent. This reduction is due in part to the closure of a processing plant in the Columbia Basin. California's fall potato acres are down 5 percent and Nevada's acres decreased 18 percent. Planted acres for

Montana are up 3 percent. New Mexico summer potatoes were combined with fall potatoes for 2005. Acres are up 2 percent from 2004 for all of New Mexico's potato acres.

Central States planted an estimated 273,600 acres of fall potatoes this year, down 6 percent from last year and 18 percent below two years ago. Cool, wet weather slowed planting in most central States. North Dakota's planted acreage decreased 14 percent and is the lowest number of planted acres since 1952. This reduction is due in part to a decrease in processing acres. Planted acres dropped 9 percent in Nebraska, 3 percent in Ohio, and 2 percent in Minnesota from a year ago. Michigan and Wisconsin growers planted the same amount of acres as last year.

Growers in Eastern States have planted an estimated 90,600 acres of fall potatoes this year, down 8 percent from last year and 14 percent below the 2003 acreage. Maine's planted acreage is estimated at 55,500 acres, down 13 percent from last year. Planted potato acreage in Pennsylvania is down 4 percent, while producers in New York planted 3 percent more acres. Massachusetts and Rhode Island's planted acreages are unchanged from 2004. Cool, wet spring weather delayed planting and has slowed crop progress but crop quality is expected to be good in these New England States.

Summer Potatoes: Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 16.2 million cwt, a 12 percent decrease from a year ago. If realized, this would be a record low production since the series began in 1949, six percent below the previous record low set in 1980. Harvest is expected from a record low acreage of 49,100 acres, 9 percent below last year, the previous record low. Average yield is forecast at 331 cwt per acre, down 10 cwt from 2004. Eight of the 11 summer potato States expect smaller crops than they had last year but the potato crops in 2 States are larger. Maryland growers expect the summer potato crop to be unchanged from last year.

Illinois' production is expected to be down 27 percent from last year, followed by Colorado with a decrease of 17 percent. Delaware's summer potato crop forecast is down 16 percent, while California expects a 14 percent loss from 2004. Virginia producers are expecting a 10 percent decrease in production, while Texas is expecting an 8 percent drop, and growers in New Jersey and Kansas expect 3 percent and 2 percent decreases, respectively. A larger potato crop is expected in Alabama, with a 12 percent increase. Expectations in Missouri are up 1 percent despite an 8 percent decrease in harvested acres. Missouri's yield is forecast at 340 cwt per acre, 30 cwt above last season. If realized, this would equal the record high yield of 2001.

Crop conditions in Texas are good and harvest is expected to start in August. East coast States have had nearly ideal conditions for vine and tuber development. In Alabama, rain delayed planting while insect pressures and unfavorable weather are expected to reduce the quality of the crop. Colorado summer potato development continues to be behind schedule due to planting delays caused by uncertainty in irrigation water but the crop condition is mostly good to fair. Wet conditions in California delayed planting by three weeks in some areas but the crop has progressed normally since then. Growers are expecting a late harvest. Harvest is underway in Missouri's southeastern counties and is expected to start in the northwestern counties in a couple of weeks.

Peaches: The July 2005 forecast of U.S. peach production is 1.24 million tons, down 5 percent from 2004 and 2 percent below two years ago. Twenty of the 28 peach estimating States expect declines in production from last year, while 8 States increased their production from the previous season.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 530,000 tons, up 4 percent from the June 1 forecast but 2 percent below the 2004 crop. California experienced ideal weather conditions during bloom period. Full bloom was about a week ahead of last year but harvest was delayed due to cooler than average temperatures during April. Fruit set is lighter than a year ago but size is excellent throughout the State. Good growing conditions were observed during June. Harvest began during late June.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 410,000 tons, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 6 percent below the 2004 crop. The State experienced an adequate number of chilling hours which benefitted the Freestone crop. Bloom was delayed due to cool weather. Cool temperatures during spring allowed the fruit to size better than last year's crop. Harvest continued with Brittney Lane, Country Sweet, Fancy Lady, Rich Lady, and Earli Rich the primary varieties picked. Quality is reported to be very good for the Freestone crop.

The South Carolina peach crop is forecast at 75,000 tons, down 6 percent from the June 1 forecast but 7 percent above 2004. Crop maturity is behind schedule due to cool weather during spring and early summer. North Carolina's peach crop, forecast at 6,000 tons, is up 71 percent from last year and double the 2003 season. This is the State's best peach crop since 1999. Quality is reported to be good.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 40,000 tons, down 11 percent from the June 1 forecast and 24 percent from 2004. An unusually cool spring delayed peach maturity until mid-May when several weeks of warm sunny weather provided near ideal conditions. However, frequent showers, and excessive rain, along with high humidity throughout June, provided for frequent disease problems. Heavy hail damage in several areas also reduced production. Harvest reached 51 percent complete in early July. Fruit quality is considered good.

In New Jersey, production is forecast at 30,000 tons, down 8 percent from 2004 and 14 percent below 2003. Severe winter damage was reported in the southwest part of the State. An average to good bloom was observed but a cold snap in May caused some damage. Some manual thinning was necessary due to insufficient June drop. Peaches are sizing well and crop prospects may improve if growing conditions continue to be favorable. Production in Pennsylvania is forecast at 20,500 tons, down 11 percent from last year and 44 percent below 2003. Thinning is progressing well and is nearly complete. Many growers in Adams and Franklin counties reported the need for rain. Production in New York is forecast at 5,300 tons, down 12 percent from 2004 and 18 percent below two years ago. Many growers in the Lake Ontario region reported winter damage due to cold temperatures in late December and early January. A widespread frost on May 13 decreased fruit potential. In the spring, hail storms were reported across the eastern part of the State and the Hudson Valley Fruit Region. Production in Connecticut is forecast at 800 tons, a 6 percent decrease from last year. A cold winter with plenty of snow lasted long into the spring. Wet and cold weather in May contributed to an unfavorable spring which resulted in late peach development. Average full bloom was reached the first week in May. Peaches were rated in good to fair condition by the end of June. Production in Massachusetts is forecast at 1,050 tons, up 9 percent from the small 2004 crop. In parts of the State, a record amount of snow fell. Some areas experienced significant winterkill due to extended periods of below zero temperatures. In April, warm weather arrived early and conditions became dry; however, a cold wet May followed which hindered bloom. Areas hit by frost and freeze conditions during bloom suffered severe or total losses, while orchards that escaped the frigid temperatures reported significant increases from last year's unusually low output. By June, sunny weather arrived to the region and improved peach conditions. Average date of full bloom in the State was May 5. The peach crop was rated fair to good by the end of June.

Michigan's peach crop is forecast at 19,000 tons, up 2 percent from 2004 but 19 percent below 2003. Above normal temperatures during early spring put fruit development ahead of average this year. However, a late April cold snap damaged some orchards, especially in the southwest region. Overall, the peach crop seemed to recover nicely. Pollination was a concern for producers as cold temperatures negatively affected bees. In the southeast, peaches are continuing to size well. Thinning was underway in the west central region where the crop looks very good. Overall, the crop should be similar in size to last year. Peach production in Missouri and Ohio are down 67 percent and 61 percent, respectively, from last year. Peach production in Kentucky is forecast at 550 tons, down 31 percent from last season. Illinois' production, at 6,500 tons, is down 39 percent from 2004. Weather conditions during winter and spring were detrimental to this season's peach crop. A hard freeze in January and a late frost in May combined to lower crop potential. Spring hail storms also caused fruit loss.

Production in West Virginia is down 8 percent from 2004; however, production is up 2 percent in Maryland. Both Alabama and Texas decreased production by 18 percent from the previous season due to hail storms and other untimely weather related conditions. Production in Arkansas and Tennessee is down 4 percent and 3 percent, respectively. However, production has doubled in Oklahoma.

Washington peach crop is forecast at 22,000 tons, up 2 percent from last year and 13 percent above 2003. Production is down from 2004 in Oregon, Idaho, and Utah. In Colorado, production is forecast at 12,000 tons, down 8 percent from the 2004 crop. Hail and wind damage was reported in some areas of the West Slope.

California Grapes: California's all grape production is forecast at 6.21 million tons, up 11 percent from last year. Wine type grapes account for 48 percent of California's total production, raisin type grapes account for 39 percent, while the remaining 13 percent are table type grapes.

Wine type grape production is forecast at 2.95 million tons, up 5 percent from the 2004 crop. Vine growth got off to a fast start this year due to warm spring weather with bud break 1 to 2 weeks earlier than normal. Bunch counts are reported up from last year.

Raisin type grape production is forecast at 2.45 million tons, up 21 percent from last year. Bunch counts are reported up from 2004. However, mildew problems, as a result of cool, wet weather, are expected to lower raisin grape quality. Harvest for fresh use was active through early July for the Thompson Seedless variety.

Table type grape production is expected to be 810,000 tons, up 5 percent from last year. Harvest was active through early July in the Coachella Valley, with Perlette, Flame Seedless, and Black Beauty Seedless the primary varieties picked.

Apricots: The final forecast for the 2005 apricot crop is 90,160 tons, down 11 percent from last season's production and 8 percent below 2003. California's 2005 apricot production is forecast at 85,000 tons, equal to the June forecast but 10 percent below last year's production. California's production represents 94 percent of the 2005 U.S. apricot crop. Bloom was early and heavy this year but growers reported heavy fruit drop by mid-March. A cool, wet spring pushed harvest back to a normal starting time. Unsettled late-spring weather, including hail storms, caused significant damage in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Fruit is sizing well, though localized disease problems are reported. Washington's production, at 5,000 tons, is down 26 percent from last year but 2 percent above 2003. Spring frosts and poor weather during pollination combined to reduce prospects for Washington's apricot crop. The 2005 Utah crop, at 160 tons, is down 52 percent from 2004 and 11 percent below 2003. Spring frosts and unfavorable growing conditions contributed to the downturn in this year's production.

Almonds: The 2005 California almond crop is forecast at 880 million pounds, shelled basis, up 4 percent from the previous forecast but down 13 percent from the 2004 crop. The current forecast is based on the objective measurement survey conducted in California almond orchards between May 23 and June 19, 2005. 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. The current objective measurement survey shows nut set down from last year for all varieties; however, kernel weight, length, width, and thickness are all up from the previous year.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 2.54 million pounds for June, 14 percent higher than last month but 13 percent less than a year ago. Area in crop totaled 2,600 acres, up 4 percent from last month and 30 percent higher than June 2004. Harvested area totaled 1,580 acres, 10 percent more than last month and 50 percent higher than a year ago. The weather conditions were favorable for papayas during June with daily showers and sunny periods over major producing areas. Young papaya trees are making good progress.

Grapefruit: The U.S. grapefruit forecast is 995,000 tons, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast but 54 percent below last season's final utilization. Florida's grapefruit forecast, at 12.8 million boxes (545,000 tons), is unchanged from June but 69 percent below last season's final utilization. Harvest is complete. The white grapefruit forecast is 3.40 million boxes (145,000 tons), unchanged from June but 79 percent below last season. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 9.40 million boxes (400,000 tons), is unchanged from June 1 but 62 percent below last season's final utilization. This is the lowest utilization since the 1935-36 season.

The California grapefruit forecast, at 5.40 million boxes (181,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast and from the previous season's final utilization. Marsh White grapefruit harvest continues in the southern coastal area, with good quality, normal shape, and good color. Marsh Ruby variety grapefruit were harvested in the Coachella valley with fruit quality and color reported as good to excellent. The July 1 grapefruit forecast for Texas is 6.60 million boxes (264,000 tons), up 2 percent from the April 1 forecast and 16 percent above last season. Arizona's July 1 forecast, at 160,000 boxes (5,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 14 percent above last season's utilized production.

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 all tangerine varieties is complete. Arizona's tangerine forecast is 400,000 boxes (15,000 tons), unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 42 percent below last season. California's forecast, at 3.00 million boxes (113,000 tons), is unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 11 percent above last season.

Lemons: The forecast for the 2004-05 U.S. lemon crop, at 813,000 tons, is down 2 percent from the April 1 forecast but up 2 percent from last season. California production is forecast at 19.0 million boxes (722,000 tons), down 3 percent from the previous forecast but 6 percent above the 2003-04 season. Harvest remains active in the South Coastal area, while it is complete in the Desert region and in the Central Valley. Fruit sizes are medium to large with strong demand and good prices reported. Arizona's 2004-05 lemon forecast, at 2.40 million boxes (91,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 20 percent below the previous season. Arizona's lemon harvest is complete for this year. Good fruit quality was reported.

Temples: Florida's Temple forecast is final at 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. This season's crop is the smallest since the 1953-54 season, when Temple estimates began.

Tangelos: Florida's 2004-05 tangelo forecast is final at 1.55 million boxes (70,000 tons), unchanged from June but 55 percent more than last season's utilized production. Tangelos harvest is complete.

Florida Citrus: Florida's June weather in the citrus areas was rainy and warm with high humidity. Tropical flows brought localized storms and caused above average rainfall in all counties. Some counties received near record amounts of precipitation. Average day time temperatures were in the high 80's to low 90's. Lows at night were in the 60's and 70's. Groves and trees are generally in good condition. New growth is showing good progress in most areas.

Harvest of Valencia oranges was slowed, and sometimes halted, due to the extremely wet weather. Weekly Valencia orange harvest reached almost three million boxes during the second week of June, after being hindered by rain the first week, when only one and a half million boxes were utilized. Some groves experienced standing water along the main roads, making it difficult to operate harvesting equipment. Grove maintenance was also hindered due to the rainy conditions. Grapefruit harvest was completed during June.

Arizona Citrus: Harvest is complete for all citrus fruit. Mild spring weather was beneficial for completing citrus fruit harvest. Valencia orange fruit quality was good. Fruit size and quality were very good for grapefruit.

Texas Citrus: Harvest is complete for grapefruit and early-mid and Valencia oranges. Rainfall during June was scattered with only some citrus growing areas receiving small amounts of precipitation. Texas Valley citrus producers continue to use irrigation when needed. The water supply is adequate in the Valley at this time. Average temperatures in June were in the mid 90's. Grapefruit size varies from larger than normal to small. Despite later than normal bloom in some oranges, overall orange size appears to be about normal for this time of year. Reports of scattered late bloom in some orange and grapefruit groves continue to occur. Producers are using pest control measures and are beginning to scout their groves for pests, such as planthoppers, molds, whitefly, and mites. Citrus rust mites have been reported. Citrus growers are checking their groves carefully as they get ready to spray in the near future. Weed control in groves has remained fairly good to date, in part because of the lack of major rainfall.

California Citrus: Citrus groves were topped and hedged. Applications of pre-emergent herbicides and fungicides continued. Growers sprayed for cutworms, thrips, and red mites. Marsh White variety grapefruit were harvested in the southern coastal areas of the State, with normal shape, good quality, and color reported. Marsh Ruby variety grapefruit were harvested in the Coachella Valley, where quality was reported to be good to excellent. The navel orange harvest neared completion, while the Valencia orange harvest continued.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Growers continued their seasonal cycle of irrigation and cultivation in fruit and nut orchards. Cool temperatures during the month of June slowed the maturity of most tree fruit. However, grapes were maturing well with the onset of ideal growing conditions. Insecticides and fungicides continued to be applied to grape vineyards. Cane cutting began on early grape varieties to provide more

aeration, thus reducing humidity underneath the vines. Stone fruit harvesting continued. Varieties harvested during June included Earlicot, Castlebright, Katy, and Patterson apricots; Spring Snow, Burpeach, Brittney Lane, Babcock, Crimson Lady, Ivory Princess, Flavorcrest, Saturn, Snow Beauty, White Lady, June Flame, and Country Sweet peaches; Red Beaut, Early King, Flavorosa, Early Queen, Black Beaut, Splendor, Black Amber, and Santa Rosa plums; and Diamond Bright, Kay Pearl, Kay Sweet, and Red Roy nectarines. Harvested stone fruit orchards were topped, fertilized, and irrigated. Fruit thinning was ongoing in late maturing varieties of stone fruit. Blueberry harvest slowed in Fresno County by month's end. Strawberries, blackberries, and boysenberries were harvested in the Central Valley and the Central Coast. Fig harvest commenced in Merced County. Olive and avocado bloom came to an end towards the latter part of the month. Herbicides were applied in olive orchards. Almond growers were applying insecticides and fungicides. Walnut orchards were sprayed for blight and codling moth, and weed control was underway. Some walnut trees were propped in Yuba County.

Reliability of July 1 Crop Production Forecast

Wheat Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 24 and July 6 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 69 percent of the 2004 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and personal interviewers. Approximately 10,100 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange Survey Procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the July 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 80 percent of the U.S. production. In July and August 2004, the number of bearing trees and the number of fruit per tree were determined. In subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted to develop the current forecast of production. Arizona, California, and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis, in October, January, April, and July. California conducts an objective measurement survey in September for navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

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

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

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

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

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

estimate by more than 1.8 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.1 percent. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 22 million bushels, ranging from 1 million to 65 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 orange production forecast is 1.2 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.2 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.0 percent. Differences between the July 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 100,000 tons, ranging from 9,000 tons to 370,000 tons. The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times. The difference does not imply that the July 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

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