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Crop Production

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Corn Production Down 12 Percent from 2004
Soybean Production Down 11 Percent from Last Year
Cotton Production Down 8 Percent from 2004
All Wheat Production Down 2 Percent from July

Corn production is forecast at 10.3 billion bushels, down 12 percent from last year but 3 percent above 2003. Based on conditions as of August 1, yields are expected to average 139.2 bushels per acre, down 21.2 bushels from the record high last year. With the exception of Michigan, forecast yields are lower in all of the Corn Belt States as warm, dry weather throughout the growing season depleted soil moisture levels and stressed the crop. Across the U.S., yields are forecast lower than last year in 29 of the 33 published corn States. The largest decreases occurred in Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas. Farmers expect to harvest 74.4 million acres of corn for grain, unchanged from June but up 1 percent from 2004.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.79 billion bushels, down 11 percent from 2004 but up 14 percent from 2003. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 38.7 bushels per acre, down 3.8 bushels from the record high U.S. yield set last year. Yields are lower than 2004 across most of the country, with the exceptions being Georgia, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. Area for harvest, at 72.2 million acres, has declined slightly from June and is down 2 percent from 2004.

All cotton production is forecast at 21.3 million 480-pound bales, down 8 percent from last year's record high 23.3 million bales. Yield is expected to average 748 pounds per harvested acre, down 107 pounds from 2004. Upland cotton production is forecast at 20.6 million 480-pound bales, 9 percent below 2004. American-Pima production is forecast at 725,000 bales, down 3 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 13.7 million acres of all cotton and 13.4 million acres of upland cotton, both 5 percent above last year. American-Pima harvested area is expected to total 261,000 acres, 13,000 more than 2004.

All wheat production, at 2.17 billion bushels, is down 2 percent from the July forecast but up slightly from 2004. Based on August 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 43.0 bushels per acre, down 0.8 bushel from last month and 0.2 bushel below last year.

The final **Winter wheat** production forecast is 1.52 billion bushels. This is down slightly from last month but 1 percent above 2004. Area harvested for grain totals 34.3 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 1 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 44.4 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last month.

Hard Red production is down 1 percent from a month ago to 913 million bushels. Soft Red is up 2 percent from last month and now totals 320 million bushels. White production totals 288 million bushels, up slightly from last month. Of the White production total, 26.4 million bushels are Hard White and 261 million bushels are Soft White. This is the first year that production levels for Hard White and Soft White are available.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 93.0 million bushels, down 1 percent from last month but up 3 percent from 2004. The U.S. yield is forecast at 37.9 bushels per acre, 0.5 bushel less than last month. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 2.45 million acres, unchanged from last month but 4 percent more than last year.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 553 million bushels, down 6 percent from last month and 3 percent below 2004. Acreage intended for harvest is unchanged from last month. The U.S. yield is forecast at 40.6 bushels per acre, 2.6 bushels less than on July 1. Of the production total, 516 million is Hard Red Spring wheat, down 6 percent from last month.

This report was approved on August 12, 2005.

Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Charles F. Conner

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

Contents

Selected Crops: Area Planted by State and United States, 2005

State	Soybeans	Upland Cotton	Dry Edible Beans
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	150	560.0	
AZ		240.0	
AR	3,000	1,010.0	
CA		500.0	*66.0
CO			*130.0
CT			
DE	180		
FL	11	85.0	
GA	200	1,200.0	
ID			100.0
IL	9,700		
IN	5,500		
IA	10,100		
KS	2,900	80.0	13.0
KY	1,260		
LA	900	600.0	
ME			
MD	460		
MA			
MI	1,950		235.0
MN	6,800		145.0
MS	1,600	1,210.0	
MO	5,100	430.0	
MT			*17.0
NE	5,000		*175.0
NV			
NH			
NJ	103		
NM		55.0	*6.3
NY	200		25.0
NC	1,550	*810.0	
ND	*3,050		*630.0
OH	4,450		
OK	300	*240.0	
OR			8.0
PA	460		
RI			
SC	440	*260.0	
SD	4,050		*13.0
TN	1,230	630.0	
TX	300	5,800.0	*19.0
UT			*4.5
VT			
VA	540	*93.0	
WA			*48.0
WV	19		
WI	1,600		
WY			*34.0
US	*73,103	*13,803.0	*1,668.8

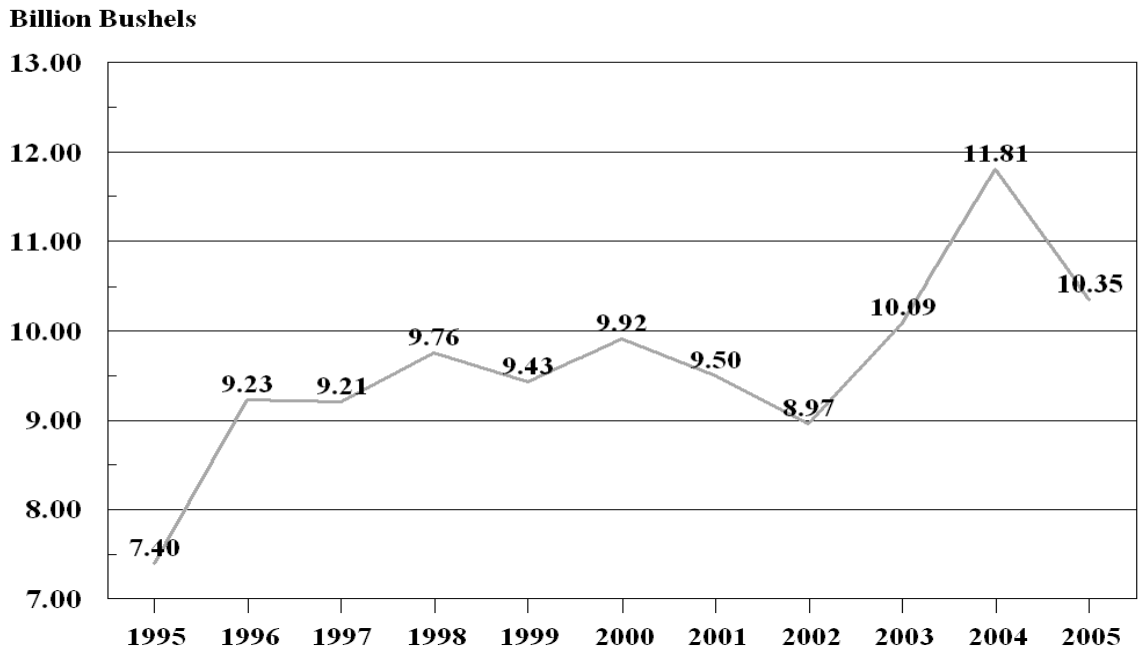
* Updated from the June 2005 “Acreage” report.

Corn for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AL	195	180	123.0	120.0	23,180	23,985	21,600
AR	305	230	140.0	134.0	49,000	42,700	30,820
CA	150	165	175.0	160.0	22,400	26,250	26,400
CO	1,040	940	135.0	137.0	120,150	140,400	128,780
DE	153	150	152.0	137.0	19,926	23,256	20,550
GA	280	220	130.0	129.0	37,410	36,400	28,380
IL	11,600	11,950	180.0	125.0	1,812,200	2,088,000	1,493,750
IN	5,530	5,650	168.0	145.0	786,940	929,040	819,250
IA	12,400	12,650	181.0	164.0	1,868,300	2,244,400	2,074,600
KS	2,880	3,100	150.0	125.0	300,000	432,000	387,500
KY	1,140	1,160	152.0	130.0	147,960	173,280	150,800
LA	410	350	135.0	125.0	67,000	55,350	43,750
MD	425	400	153.0	135.0	50,430	65,025	54,000
MI	1,920	1,970	134.0	135.0	259,840	257,280	265,950
MN	7,050	7,000	159.0	155.0	970,900	1,120,950	1,085,000
MS	440	365	136.0	135.0	71,550	59,840	49,275
MO	2,880	3,000	162.0	99.0	302,400	466,560	297,000
NE	7,950	8,100	166.0	156.0	1,124,200	1,319,700	1,263,600
NJ	72	61	143.0	113.0	6,893	10,296	6,893
NM	58	45	180.0	180.0	8,640	10,440	8,100
NY	500	455	122.0	120.0	53,240	61,000	54,600
NC	740	700	117.0	115.0	72,080	86,580	80,500
ND	1,150	1,200	105.0	115.0	131,040	120,750	138,000
OH	3,110	3,220	158.0	135.0	478,920	491,380	434,700
OK	200	210	150.0	130.0	23,750	30,000	27,300
PA	980	880	140.0	123.0	102,350	137,200	108,240
SC	295	280	100.0	108.0	22,575	29,500	30,240
SD	4,150	3,900	130.0	120.0	427,350	539,500	468,000
TN	615	560	140.0	128.0	81,220	86,100	71,680
TX	1,680	1,800	139.0	124.0	194,700	233,520	223,200
VA	360	360	145.0	122.0	37,950	52,200	43,920
WA	105	85	200.0	190.0	13,650	21,000	16,150
WI	2,600	2,800	136.0	130.0	367,650	353,600	364,000
Oth Sts [1]	269	232	147.7	143.6	33,428	39,735	33,313
US	73,632	74,368	160.4	139.2	10,089,222	11,807,217	10,349,841

[1] Other States include AZ, FL, ID, MT, OR, UT, WV, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2005 Summary".

U.S. Corn Production



Sorghum for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	56	57	84.0	80.0	17,220	4,704	4,560
CO	180	160	30.0	29.0	4,320	5,400	4,640
IL	82	95	109.0	78.0	8,610	8,938	7,410
KS	2,900	2,650	76.0	69.0	130,500	220,400	182,850
LA	80	95	65.0	83.0	14,025	5,200	7,885
MO	145	120	108.0	72.0	16,170	15,660	8,640
NE	415	270	81.0	77.0	31,000	33,615	20,790
NM	92	90	46.0	45.0	1,674	4,232	4,050
OK	240	230	60.0	48.0	9,250	14,400	11,040
SD	150	120	42.0	52.0	6,750	6,300	6,240
TX	2,050	2,000	62.0	56.0	153,900	127,100	112,000
Oth Sts [1]	127	143	70.5	71.4	17,818	8,950	10,214
US	6,517	6,030	69.8	63.1	411,237	454,899	380,319

[1] For 2004, Other States include AL, AZ, CA, DE, GA, KY, MD, MS, NC, PA, SC, TN, and VA. For 2005, Other States include AL, AZ, CA, GA, KY, MS, NC, PA, SC, and TN. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2005 Summary".

Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005		2004	2005
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
CA	25	20	85.0	75.0	75.0	2,125	1,500
ID	20	20	72.0	71.0	73.0	1,440	1,460
IL	35	45	70.0	67.0	75.0	2,450	3,375
IA	140	130	72.0	80.0	83.0	10,080	10,790
KS	40	50	43.0	50.0	53.0	1,720	2,650
MI	65	80	68.0	70.0	65.0	4,420	5,200
MN	190	210	70.0	71.0	62.0	13,300	13,020
MT	40	40	60.0	53.0	53.0	2,400	2,120
NE	55	60	68.0	73.0	75.0	3,740	4,500
NY	50	80	65.0	65.0	60.0	3,250	4,800
ND	220	240	64.0	67.0	67.0	14,080	16,080
OH	50	60	63.0	63.0	61.0	3,150	3,660
OR	20	20	100.0	90.0	90.0	2,000	1,800
PA	110	120	55.0	55.0	54.0	6,050	6,480
SD	170	180	82.0	83.0	80.0	13,940	14,400
TX	160	160	40.0	45.0	42.0	6,400	6,720
WI	210	225	65.0	65.0	62.0	13,650	13,950
Oth Sts [1]	192	236	61.1	64.6	64.9	11,740	15,314
US	1,792	1,976	64.7	66.5	64.7	115,935	127,819

[1] For 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, 2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005		2004	2005
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	38	28	110.0	110.0	110.0	4,180	3,080
CA	75	65	54.0	58.0	58.0	4,050	3,770
CO	77	58	118.0	120.0	120.0	9,086	6,960
DE	26	28	80.0	81.0	80.0	2,080	2,240
ID	650	610	92.0	92.0	92.0	59,800	56,120
MD	39	42	73.0	81.0	81.0	2,847	3,402
MN	115	105	68.0	68.0	60.0	7,820	6,300
MT	830	750	59.0	60.0	60.0	48,970	45,000
ND	1,480	1,150	62.0	63.0	58.0	91,760	66,700
OR	66	65	73.0	62.0	55.0	4,818	3,575
PA	55	50	62.0	68.0	73.0	3,410	3,650
SD	50	50	63.0	60.0	56.0	3,150	2,800
UT	40	30	86.0	88.0	85.0	3,440	2,550
VA	40	44	74.0	83.0	88.0	2,960	3,872
WA	245	205	70.0	60.0	64.0	17,150	13,120
WY	75	65	92.0	92.0	92.0	6,900	5,980
Oth Sts [1]	120	126	56.9	61.0	60.4	6,832	7,610
US	4,021	3,471	69.4	70.0	68.2	279,253	236,729

[1] For 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, and WI. Individual State level 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 August 1, 2005 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005		2004	2005
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	620	165	53.0	55.0	55.0	32,860	9,075
CA	320	260	85.0	72.0	72.0	27,200	18,720
CO	1,700	2,400	27.0	27.0	24.0	45,900	57,600
DE	47	48	58.0	63.0	65.0	2,726	3,120
GA	190	160	45.0	52.0	52.0	8,550	8,320
ID	700	730	90.0	92.0	91.0	63,000	66,430
IL	900	600	59.0	64.0	64.0	53,100	38,400
IN	440	340	62.0	65.0	70.0	27,280	23,800
KS	8,500	9,600	37.0	39.0	39.0	314,500	374,400
KY	380	300	54.0	70.0	68.0	20,520	20,400
MD	145	140	59.0	66.0	65.0	8,555	9,100
MI	640	640	64.0	70.0	67.0	40,960	42,880
MS	135	95	53.0	48.0	48.0	7,155	4,560
MO	930	570	52.0	57.0	57.0	48,360	32,490
MT	1,630	2,050	41.0	43.0	45.0	66,830	92,250
NE	1,650	1,700	37.0	41.0	39.0	61,050	66,300
NY	100	115	53.0	56.0	51.0	5,300	5,865
NC	460	440	50.0	55.0	55.0	23,000	24,200
OH	890	830	62.0	68.0	70.0	55,180	58,100
OK	4,700	3,900	35.0	33.0	33.0	164,500	128,700
OR	780	840	61.0	61.0	65.0	47,580	54,600
PA	135	160	49.0	49.0	53.0	6,615	8,480
SC	180	170	44.0	46.0	46.0	7,920	7,820
SD	1,250	1,400	45.0	49.0	46.0	56,250	64,400
TN	280	170	49.0	60.0	60.0	13,720	10,200
TX	3,500	3,200	31.0	31.0	31.0	108,500	99,200
VA	180	170	55.0	57.0	66.0	9,900	11,220
WA	1,750	1,850	67.0	69.0	69.0	117,250	127,650
WI	225	175	56.0	52.0	59.0	12,600	10,325
Oth Sts [2]	1,105	1,053	38.5	40.1	40.1	42,573	42,243
US	34,462	34,271	43.5	44.5	44.4	1,499,434	1,520,848

[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 August 1, 2005

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005		2004	2005
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	99	79	97.0	100.0	100.0	9,603	7,900
CA	100	73	90.0	105.0	105.0	9,000	7,665
MT	545	560	33.0	32.0	30.0	17,985	16,800
ND	1,600	1,700	33.0	34.0	34.0	52,800	57,800
Oth Sts [1]	19	41	26.6	68.0	68.0	505	2,790
US	2,363	2,453	38.0	38.4	37.9	89,893	92,955

[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, 2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005		2004	2005
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
ID	490	450	79.0	80.0	77.0	38,710	34,650
MN	1,610	1,730	55.0	48.0	46.0	88,550	79,580
MT	2,850	2,500	31.0	35.0	33.0	88,350	82,500
ND	5,950	6,600	41.0	41.0	38.0	243,950	250,800
OR	175	125	48.0	57.0	60.0	8,400	7,500
SD	1,530	1,750	47.0	47.0	43.0	71,910	75,250
WA	525	435	50.0	45.0	47.0	26,250	20,445
Oth Sts [1]	44	47	63.6	56.4	56.4	2,798	2,650
US	13,174	13,637	43.2	43.2	40.6	568,918	553,375

[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 August 1, 2005 [1]

Year	Winter					
	Hard Red	Soft Red	Hard White [2]	Soft White [2]	All White	
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	
2003	1,070,996	380,435			265,290	
2004	856,211	380,305			262,918	
2005	913,260	319,994	26,404	261,190	287,594	
	Spring					Total
	Hard Red	Hard White [2]	Soft White [2]	All White	Durum	
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
2003	499,674			31,728	96,637	2,344,760
2004	525,467			43,451	89,893	2,158,245
2005	516,334	4,477	32,564	37,041	92,955	2,167,178

[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]
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
CO	July	34.2	35.9	38.9	32.8	44.1
	August	33.7	35.6	38.4	32.1	44.2
	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	57.1
	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	47.8
	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	44.4
	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	48.9
	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	59.1
	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	56.0
	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	39.4
	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	32.4
	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	39.8
	Final	36.8	37.8	36.6	36.7	

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

Rice: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production [1]		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
AR	1,555	1,610	6,910	6,970	96,188	107,440	112,217
CA	590	518	8,600	7,800	39,036	50,759	40,404
LA	533	525	5,350	5,700	26,397	28,522	29,925
MS	234	243	6,900	6,900	15,912	16,146	16,767
MO	195	191	6,800	6,900	10,484	13,261	13,179
TX	218	201	6,740	7,100	11,880	14,690	14,271
US	3,325	3,288	6,942	6,897	199,897	230,818	226,763

[1] Includes sweet rice production.

Rice: Production by Class, United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

Year	Long Grain	Medium Grain	Short Grain [1]	All
	1,000 Cwt	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
2003	149,011	48,180	2,706	199,897
2004	168,901	58,689	3,228	230,818
2005 [2]	172,966	50,775	3,022	226,763

[1] Sweet rice production included with short grain.
[2] The 2005 rice production by class estimates are based on class harvested acreage estimates and the 5-year average class yield compared to the all rice yield.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AZ	240	260	8.20	7.00	1,998	1,968	1,820
CA	1,050	1,020	7.00	6.80	7,630	7,350	6,936
CO	770	740	3.30	3.40	2,560	2,541	2,516
ID	1,180	1,180	4.00	3.90	4,440	4,720	4,602
IL	400	400	4.30	2.80	1,743	1,720	1,120
IN	350	370	4.10	3.70	1,330	1,435	1,369
IA	1,300	1,300	4.20	4.00	4,921	5,460	5,200
KS	950	900	4.00	3.90	3,400	3,800	3,510
KY	240	260	3.70	3.10	875	888	806
MI	850	900	3.20	3.10	2,720	2,720	2,790
MN	1,350	1,400	3.50	3.20	4,125	4,725	4,480
MO	400	400	3.80	2.80	1,210	1,520	1,120
MT	1,400	1,700	2.30	2.50	3,360	3,220	4,250
NE	1,250	1,200	3.55	3.60	5,220	4,438	4,320
NV	250	260	4.70	4.80	1,166	1,175	1,248
NM	240	250	4.90	5.20	1,127	1,176	1,300
NY	470	450	2.80	2.20	1,680	1,316	990
ND	1,300	1,450	1.50	2.10	2,640	1,950	3,045
OH	470	520	3.20	3.50	1,972	1,504	1,820
OK	360	320	4.00	3.30	1,054	1,440	1,056
OR	480	440	4.30	4.40	2,208	2,064	1,936
PA	540	500	2.80	2.60	1,650	1,512	1,300
SD	2,250	2,250	2.10	2.10	5,130	4,725	4,725
TX	150	150	5.70	5.20	658	855	780
UT	560	550	3.80	4.20	2,180	2,128	2,310
VA	110	100	4.00	3.80	455	440	380
WA	480	470	5.00	5.30	2,703	2,400	2,491
WI	1,600	1,550	2.60	2.20	3,680	4,160	3,410
WY	450	580	2.80	2.60	1,625	1,260	1,508
Oth Sts [1]	267	248	2.90	2.87	813	773	711
US	21,707	22,118	3.47	3.34	76,273	75,383	73,849

[1] Other States include AR, CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NC, RI, TN, VT, and WV. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2005 Summary".

All Other Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AL	850	760	2.70	2.90	2,028	2,295	2,204
AR	1,400	1,330	2.50	1.70	2,904	3,500	2,261
CA	500	520	3.30	3.40	1,855	1,650	1,768
CO	750	730	1.50	1.50	1,050	1,125	1,095
GA	600	650	2.70	2.90	1,800	1,620	1,885
ID	300	300	2.10	2.20	510	630	660
IL	350	360	2.40	2.10	980	840	756
IN	310	300	2.80	2.40	780	868	720
IA	300	250	2.60	2.30	594	780	575
KS	2,400	2,200	1.70	1.60	3,600	4,080	3,520
KY	2,100	2,200	2.40	2.30	5,500	5,040	5,060
LA	370	400	3.00	2.50	1,102	1,110	1,000
MI	250	250	2.20	1.90	400	550	475
MN	650	700	1.80	1.80	1,120	1,170	1,260
MS	720	700	2.30	2.80	1,875	1,656	1,960
MO	3,950	3,700	2.00	1.50	6,912	7,900	5,550
MT	1,100	1,250	1.40	1.60	1,275	1,540	2,000
NE	1,550	1,550	1.10	1.30	2,380	1,705	2,015
NY	800	1,050	2.00	1.60	2,000	1,600	1,680
NC	700	680	2.50	2.80	1,976	1,750	1,904
ND	1,430	1,300	1.20	1.50	1,958	1,716	1,950
OH	720	720	2.40	2.40	2,002	1,728	1,728
OK	2,700	2,700	1.70	1.40	4,250	4,590	3,780
OR	650	600	2.40	2.50	1,364	1,560	1,500
PA	1,160	1,160	2.40	1.90	2,420	2,784	2,204
SD	1,650	1,700	1.30	1.40	2,080	2,145	2,380
TN	1,900	1,850	2.50	2.60	4,600	4,750	4,810
TX	5,200	4,700	2.20	1.80	11,730	11,440	8,460
VA	1,180	1,190	2.40	2.50	2,990	2,832	2,975
WA	310	300	3.20	3.30	900	992	990
WV	530	540	1.80	1.70	950	954	918
WI	450	550	1.60	1.60	700	720	880
WY	540	570	1.40	1.50	770	756	855
Oth Sts [1]	1,839	1,845	2.18	2.33	3,957	4,015	4,290
US	40,209	39,605	2.05	1.92	81,312	82,391	76,068

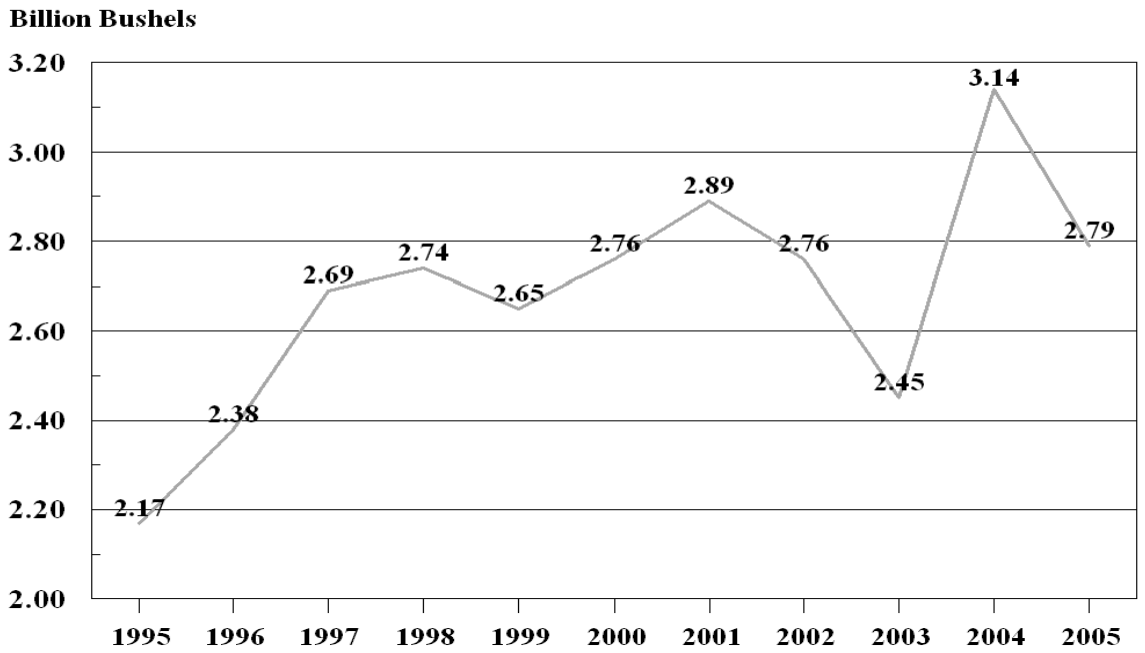
[1] Other States include AZ, CT, DE, FL, ME, MD, MA, NV, NH, NJ, NM, RI, SC, UT, and VT. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2005 Summary".

Soybeans for Beans: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AL	190	140	35.0	32.0	5,760	6,650	4,480
AR	3,150	2,950	39.5	35.0	111,265	124,425	103,250
DE	208	178	42.0	38.0	6,408	8,736	6,764
GA	270	190	31.0	33.0	5,940	8,370	6,270
IL	9,900	9,650	50.5	39.0	379,620	499,950	376,350
IN	5,520	5,470	52.0	46.0	204,060	287,040	251,620
IA	10,150	10,050	49.0	44.0	342,875	497,350	442,200
KS	2,710	2,800	41.0	32.0	57,040	111,110	89,600
KY	1,300	1,250	44.0	40.0	53,940	57,200	50,000
LA	990	860	33.0	32.0	25,160	32,670	27,520
MD	495	455	43.0	39.0	15,910	21,285	17,745
MI	1,980	1,940	38.0	39.0	54,725	75,240	75,660
MN	7,050	6,700	33.5	40.0	238,400	236,175	268,000
MS	1,640	1,570	38.0	35.0	55,770	62,320	54,950
MO	4,960	5,050	45.0	31.0	146,025	223,200	156,550
NE	4,750	4,950	46.5	44.0	182,250	220,875	217,800
NJ	103	101	42.0	35.0	2,992	4,326	3,535
NY	172	197	39.0	36.0	4,830	6,708	7,092
NC	1,500	1,510	34.0	32.0	42,000	51,000	48,320
ND	3,570	3,000	23.0	32.0	88,450	82,110	96,000
OH	4,420	4,430	47.0	42.0	164,780	207,740	186,060
OK	290	270	30.0	25.0	6,370	8,700	6,750
PA	425	450	46.0	44.0	15,375	19,550	19,800
SC	530	420	28.0	28.0	11,760	14,840	11,760
SD	4,120	4,000	34.0	33.0	115,500	140,080	132,000
TN	1,180	1,200	41.0	40.0	47,040	48,380	48,000
TX	270	275	32.0	27.0	5,365	8,640	7,425
VA	530	530	39.0	34.0	16,320	20,670	18,020
WI	1,550	1,570	35.0	36.0	46,760	54,250	56,520
Oth Sts [1]	35	28	40.2	39.0	975	1,406	1,092
US	73,958	72,184	42.5	38.7	2,453,665	3,140,996	2,791,133

[1] Other States include FL and WV. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2005 Summary".

U.S. Soybean Production



Peanuts: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
AL	199	219	2,800	3,000	508,750	557,200	657,000
FL	130	165	2,800	2,900	345,000	364,000	478,500
GA	610	770	3,000	3,100	1,863,000	1,830,000	2,387,000
NM	17	18	3,500	3,600	45,900	59,500	64,800
NC	105	88	3,400	3,300	320,000	357,000	290,400
OK	33	26	3,100	3,100	98,000	102,300	80,600
SC	33	62	3,400	3,300	57,800	112,200	204,600
TX	235	240	3,300	3,800	810,000	775,500	912,000
VA	32	24	3,250	2,800	95,700	104,000	67,200
US	1,394	1,612	3,057	3,190	4,144,150	4,261,700	5,142,100

Cotton: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type, State, and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

Type and State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production [1]		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Bales [2]*	*1,000 Bales [2]*	*1,000 Bales [2]*
Upland							
AL	540.0	555.0	724	726	820.0	814.0	840.0
AZ	238.0	239.0	1,458	1,406	550.0	723.0	700.0
AR	900.0	1,000.0	1,114	984	1,804.0	2,089.0	2,050.0
CA	557.0	497.0	1,543	1,304	1,495.0	1,790.0	1,350.0
FL	87.0	85.0	601	548	117.0	109.0	97.0
GA	1,280.0	1,190.0	674	746	2,110.0	1,797.0	1,850.0
KS	80.0	70.0	424	549	89.5	70.7	80.0
LA	490.0	590.0	867	814	1,027.0	885.0	1,000.0
MS	1,100.0	1,190.0	1,024	928	2,120.0	2,346.0	2,300.0
MO	378.0	425.0	1,054	892	700.0	830.0	790.0
NM	64.0	55.0	848	829	70.0	113.0	95.0
NC	725.0	805.0	900	805	1,037.0	1,360.0	1,350.0
OK	200.0	220.0	727	633	218.0	303.0	290.0
SC	214.0	258.0	875	800	326.0	390.0	430.0
TN	525.0	625.0	900	852	890.0	984.0	1,110.0
TX	5,350.0	5,500.0	694	532	4,330.0	7,740.0	6,100.0
VA	81.0	92.0	956	699	119.4	161.4	134.0
US	12,809.0	13,396.0	843	737	17,822.9	22,505.1	20,566.0
Amer-Pima							
AZ	3.0	4.0	896	960	4.6	5.6	8.0
CA	214.0	226.0	1,532	1,381	370.5	683.0	650.0
NM	10.5	10.0	869	1,056	13.2	19.0	22.0
TX	20.5	21.0	890	1,029	44.0	38.0	45.0
US	248.0	261.0	1,443	1,333	432.3	745.6	725.0
All							
AL	540.0	555.0	724	726	820.0	814.0	840.0
AZ	241.0	243.0	1,451	1,399	554.6	728.6	708.0
AR	900.0	1,000.0	1,114	984	1,804.0	2,089.0	2,050.0
CA	771.0	723.0	1,540	1,328	1,865.5	2,473.0	2,000.0
FL	87.0	85.0	601	548	117.0	109.0	97.0
GA	1,280.0	1,190.0	674	746	2,110.0	1,797.0	1,850.0
KS	80.0	70.0	424	549	89.5	70.7	80.0
LA	490.0	590.0	867	814	1,027.0	885.0	1,000.0
MS	1,100.0	1,190.0	1,024	928	2,120.0	2,346.0	2,300.0
MO	378.0	425.0	1,054	892	700.0	830.0	790.0
NM	74.5	65.0	850	864	83.2	132.0	117.0
NC	725.0	805.0	900	805	1,037.0	1,360.0	1,350.0
OK	200.0	220.0	727	633	218.0	303.0	290.0
SC	214.0	258.0	875	800	326.0	390.0	430.0
TN	525.0	625.0	900	852	890.0	984.0	1,110.0
TX	5,370.5	5,521.0	695	534	4,374.0	7,778.0	6,145.0
VA	81.0	92.0	956	699	119.4	161.4	134.0
US	13,057.0	13,657.0	855	748	18,255.2	23,250.7	21,291.0

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

Cottonseed: Production, United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Production		
	2003	2004	2005 [1]
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
US	6,664.6	8,242.1	7,627.0

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

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005 [1]

State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA [2]	77.0	60.0	66.0	75.0	57.0	64.0
CO [2]	80.0	75.0	130.0	73.0	67.0	116.0
ID	75.0	80.0	100.0	73.0	78.0	98.0
KS	12.0	9.0	13.0	11.0	8.5	12.5
MI	170.0	190.0	235.0	165.0	185.0	225.0
MN	115.0	115.0	145.0	110.0	100.0	130.0
MT [2]	13.0	13.0	17.0	12.8	12.7	16.5
NE [2]	155.0	120.0	175.0	148.0	110.0	165.0
NM [2]	10.0	6.0	6.3	10.0	6.0	6.3
NY	25.0	24.0	25.0	24.0	23.5	24.5
ND [2]	540.0	560.0	630.0	520.0	475.0	550.0
OR	7.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	7.5	7.9
SD [2]	8.0	9.0	13.0	7.5	8.9	12.2
TX [2]	50.0	20.0	19.0	44.0	17.5	17.5
UT [2]	5.6	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.4
WA [2]	27.5	30.0	48.0	27.5	29.0	48.0
WI [3]	6.0	5.0		5.9	4.9	
WY [2]	30.0	25.0	34.0	29.0	24.0	33.0
US	1,406.1	1,354.3	1,668.8	1,346.9	1,219.3	1,530.8
	Yield per Acre [4]			Production [4]		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
CA	1,840	2,040	2,000	1,380	1,163	1,280
CO	1,600	1,550	1,650	1,168	1,039	1,914
ID	2,050	2,100	1,950	1,497	1,638	1,911
KS	2,100	1,800	1,900	231	153	238
MI	1,500	1,700	1,800	2,475	3,145	4,050
MN	1,700	1,150	1,600	1,870	1,150	2,080
MT	1,820	2,240	2,400	233	285	396
NE	2,130	2,160	2,150	3,151	2,376	3,548
NM	1,860	2,600	2,000	186	156	126
NY	1,860	1,050	1,500	446	247	368
ND	1,500	1,000	1,400	7,800	4,750	7,700
OR	1,650	1,550	2,000	99	116	158
SD	1,770	1,840	1,800	133	164	220
TX	1,170	800	1,400	513	140	245
UT	310	300	450	16	14	20
WA	1,910	2,100	1,700	525	609	816
WI [3]	2,100	2,310		124	113	
WY	2,220	2,250	2,300	645	541	759
US	1,670	1,460	1,687	22,492	17,799	25,829

[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.
[2] Revised 2005 area planted.
[3] Estimates discontinued in 2005.
[4] Clean Basis.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by Commercial Class, State, and United States, 2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005 [1]

Class and State	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
Large Lima - CA	15.1	15.1
Baby Lima - CA	11.3	16.7
Navy		
ID	4.4	5.9
MI	55.0	75.5
MN	40.0	50.5
NE	1.8	4.2
ND	81.0	91.0
OR	0.5	0.5
SD	1.9	4.8
WA		0.9
WY	0.5	1.0
Total	185.1	234.3
Great Northern		
ID	2.6	2.1
MI	1.0	2.0
NE	44.0	60.0
ND	2.5	4.2
WA		0.6
WY	1.0	1.5
Total	51.1	70.4
Small White		
ID	2.1	1.4
OR		0.3
WA	0.7	0.9
Total	2.8	2.6
Pinto		
CO	65.0	112.0
ID	26.2	29.0
KS	9.0	13.0
MI	7.0	18.0
MN	18.0	23.0
MT	10.8	12.0
NE	57.0	84.0
NM	6.0	6.3
ND	415.0	485.0
OR	1.9	1.2
SD	2.2	1.6
UT	5.3	4.5
WA	5.5	7.0
WY	22.0	29.5
Total	650.9	826.1
Light Red Kidney		
CA	4.6	3.5
CO	6.0	10.0
ID	1.8	2.1
MI	15.0	17.0
MN	7.3	10.0
NE	9.0	17.0
NY	12.0	13.2
OR		0.5
Total	55.7	73.3
Dark Red Kidney		
CA	1.2	1.2
ID	1.6	1.8
MI	7.0	8.0
MN	30.0	36.0
NY	1.5	1.5
ND	5.0	4.0
OR		0.6
WI [2]	5.0	
Total	51.3	53.1
Pink		
CA	0.2	0.3
ID	11.0	13.0
MN	6.2	8.5
ND	6.8	12.0
OR		0.4
WA	5.0	5.5
Total	29.2	39.7
Small Red		
ID	8.4	9.0
MI	15.5	31.0
MN	1.6	2.7
ND	4.7	5.1
WA	3.0	3.5
Total	33.2	51.3
Cranberry		
CA	2.1	1.1
ID	1.9	0.8
MI	9.5	10.5
Total	13.5	12.4

[1] Missing data are included in the "Other" class to avoid disclosure of individual operations or no data were reported.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2005.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by Commercial Class, State, and United States, 2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005 [1]

Class and State	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
Black		
CA	0.9	0.4
ID	3.1	2.4
MI	74.0	65.0
MN	7.2	9.4
NE	2.5	2.6
NY	9.0	9.0
ND	39.0	21.0
OR		0.5
WA	2.6	1.3
Total	138.3	111.6
Blackeye		
CA	10.5	9.0
TX	17.5	17.5
Total	28.0	26.5
Small Chickpeas (Garbanzo, Smaller than 20/64 in.)		
CA		
ID	2.8	3.0
MT	0.9	0.5
NE		
ND	1.0	2.0
OR		
SD	1.3	1.4
WA		1.1
Total	6.0	8.0
Large Chickpeas (Garbanzo, Larger than 20/64 in.)		
CA	6.1	10.0
ID	11.7	27.0
MT	1.3	4.5
NE	1.3	5.2
ND	2.5	4.0
OR	3.8	3.0
SD	2.5	3.0
WA	9.8	24.0
Total	39.0	80.7
Chickpeas, All (Garbanzo)		
CA	6.1	10.0
ID	14.5	30.0
MT	2.2	5.0
NE	1.3	5.2
ND	3.5	6.0
OR	3.8	3.0
SD	3.8	4.4
WA	9.8	25.1
Total	45.0	88.7
Other		
CA	8.0	8.7
CO	4.0	8.0
ID	2.4	2.5
MI	6.0	8.0
MN	4.7	4.9
NE	4.4	2.0
NY	1.5	1.3
ND	2.5	1.7
OR	1.8	1.0
SD	1.1	2.2
TX	2.5	1.5
WA	3.4	3.2
WY	1.5	2.0
Total	43.8	47.0
US	1,354.3	1,668.8

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

Sugarbeets: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
CA	49.1	46.8	39.3	37.9	1,959	1,930	1,774
CO	33.5	34.4	25.0	20.1	644	838	691
ID	192.0	167.0	28.7	27.1	6,044	5,510	4,526
MI	163.0	147.0	21.1	20.0	3,400	3,439	2,940
MN	470.0	470.0	20.9	19.1	10,032	9,823	8,977
MT	52.1	50.0	21.7	20.7	1,308	1,131	1,035
NE	47.5	45.7	22.1	22.5	861	1,050	1,028
ND	246.0	240.0	19.7	19.0	5,202	4,846	4,560
OH [2]	1.7		21.8		46	37	
OR	12.6	9.6	31.4	29.4	301	396	282
WA	3.8	1.7	37.9	35.9	161	144	61
WY	35.6	35.6	22.8	21.5	752	812	765
US	1,306.9	1,247.8	22.9	21.3	30,710	29,956	26,639

[1] Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except CA. In CA, relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central CA and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern CA.
[2] No acreage reported for 2005.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Area Harvested		Yield [1]		Production [1]		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
FL	406.0	420.0	35.2	37.0	17,231	14,281	15,540
HI	23.2	23.9	87.3	86.9	2,082	2,026	2,077
LA	465.0	460.0	23.8	26.0	12,838	11,067	11,960
TX	44.0	44.0	37.3	34.7	1,707	1,639	1,527
US	938.2	947.9	30.9	32.8	33,858	29,013	31,104

[1] Net tons.

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
CT	2,370	2,400	1,556	1,706	2,880	3,687	4,095
FL	4,000	2,800	2,450	2,500	11,000	9,800	7,000
GA	23,000	16,000	2,030	1,900	59,400	46,690	30,400
IN [1]	4,200		2,050		8,190	8,610	
KY	114,950	84,900	2,044	2,050	225,042	235,003	174,060
MD [1]	1,100		1,700		1,595	1,870	
MA	1,220	1,200	1,598	1,613	1,740	1,949	1,935
MO	1,450	1,400	2,300	2,200	2,828	3,335	3,080
NC	156,100	134,500	2,246	2,196	299,995	350,560	295,350
OH	5,600	3,000	1,960	1,980	8,745	10,976	5,940
PA	4,000	5,000	2,025	2,096	7,880	8,100	10,480
SC	27,000	23,000	2,250	2,150	63,000	60,750	49,450
TN	30,260	23,260	2,161	2,189	65,632	65,381	50,918
VA	29,680	18,900	2,267	2,303	38,818	67,285	43,530
WV	1,300	500	1,300	1,700	1,560	1,690	850
WI [1]	1,810		1,956		4,255	3,541	
US	408,040	316,860	2,155	2,137	802,560	879,227	677,088

[1] Estimates discontinued in 2005.

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

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 1, Flue-cured						
Type 11, Old Belt						
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						
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 Flue-cured	228,400	186,300	2,272	2,203	518,835	410,400
Class 2, Fire-cured						
KY	5,300	6,400	3,394	3,400	17,990	21,760
TN	5,720	5,720	3,115	3,000	17,816	17,160
VA	710	400	1,895	2,200	1,345	880
US	11,730	12,520	3,167	3,179	37,151	39,800
Class 3, Air-cured						
Light Air-cured						
Burley						
IN [1]	4,200		2,050		8,610	
KY	106,000	75,000	1,950	1,900	206,700	142,500
MO	1,450	1,400	2,300	2,200	3,335	3,080
NC	4,700	4,000	1,400	1,700	6,580	6,800
OH	5,600	3,000	1,960	1,980	10,976	5,940
PA [2]		2,200		2,100		4,620
TN	24,000	17,000	1,920	1,900	46,080	32,300
VA	5,900	4,500	1,390	1,700	8,201	7,650
WV	1,300	500	1,300	1,700	1,690	850
US	153,150	107,600	1,908	1,893	292,172	203,740
Southern MD Belt						
MD [1]	1,100		1,700		1,870	
PA	2,200	1,500	1,800	2,000	3,960	3,000
US	3,300	1,500	1,767	2,000	5,830	3,000
Total Light Air-cured	156,450	109,100	1,905	1,895	298,002	206,740

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type State, and United States, 2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005 (continued)

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 3, Air-cured						
Dark Air-cured						
KY	3,650	3,500	2,825	2,800	10,313	9,800
TN	540	540	2,750	2,700	1,485	1,458
VA [3]	70		1,770		124	
US	4,260	4,040	2,799	2,787	11,922	11,258
Class 4, Cigar Filler						
PA Seedleaf						
PA	1,800	1,300	2,300	2,200	4,140	2,860
Class 5, Cigar Binder						
CT Valley Binder						
CT	1,500	1,500	1,530	1,800	2,295	2,700
MA	920	900	1,600	1,650	1,472	1,485
US	2,420	2,400	1,557	1,744	3,767	4,185
WI Binder						
Southern WI						
WI [1]	1,400		1,960		2,744	
Northern WI						
WI [1]	410		1,945		797	
Total WI Binder	1,810		1,956		3,541	
Total Cigar Binder	4,230	2,400	1,728	1,744	7,308	4,185
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
CT Valley Shade-grown						
CT	870	900	1,600	1,550	1,392	1,395
MA	300	300	1,590	1,500	477	450
US	1,170	1,200	1,597	1,538	1,869	1,845
All Cigar Types	7,200	4,900	1,850	1,814	13,317	8,890
All Tobacco	408,040	316,860	2,155	2,137	879,227	677,088

[1] Estimates discontinued in 2005.
[2] Estimates began in 2005.
[3] No Sun-cured tobacco is expected to be harvested in 2005.

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005 [1]

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 1, Flue-cured						
Type 11, Old Belts						
NC	43,000		2,350		101,050	
VA	23,000		2,505		57,615	
US	66,000		2,404		158,665	
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	89,000		2,250		200,250	
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	19,400		2,200		42,680	
SC	27,000		2,250		60,750	
US	46,400		2,229		103,430	
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,000		2,450		9,800	
GA	23,000		2,030		46,690	
US	27,000		2,092		56,490	
Total 11-14	228,400		2,272		518,835	
Class 2, Fire-cured						
Type 21, VA Belt						
VA	710		1,895		1,345	
Type 22, Eastern District						
KY	2,700		3,100		8,370	
TN	5,300		3,100		16,430	
US	8,000		3,100		24,800	
Type 23, Western District						
KY	2,600		3,700		9,620	
TN	420		3,300		1,386	
US	3,020		3,644		11,006	
Total 21-23	11,730		3,167		37,151	
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3A, Light Air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
IN	4,200		2,050		8,610	
KY	106,000		1,950		206,700	
MO	1,450		2,300		3,335	
NC	4,700		1,400		6,580	
OH	5,600		1,960		10,976	
TN	24,000		1,920		46,080	
VA	5,900		1,390		8,201	
WV	1,300		1,300		1,690	
US	153,150		1,908		292,172	
Type 32, Southern MD Belt						
MD	1,100		1,700		1,870	
PA	2,200		1,800		3,960	
US	3,300		1,767		5,830	
Total 31, 32	156,450		1,905		298,002	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005 [1] (continued)

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 3, Air-cured						
Class 3B, Dark						
Air-cured						
Type 35, One Sucker						
Belt						
KY	2,350		2,950		6,933	
TN	540		2,750		1,485	
US	2,890		2,913		8,418	
Type 36, Green River						
Belt						
KY	1,300		2,600		3,380	
Type 37, VA Sun-cured						
Belt						
VA	70		1,770		124	
Total 35-37	4,260		2,799		11,922	
Class 4, Cigar Filler						
Type 41, PA Seedleaf						
PA	1,800		2,300		4,140	
Class 5, Cigar Binder						
Class 5A, CT Valley						
Binder						
Type 51, CT Valley						
Broadleaf						
CT	1,500		1,530		2,295	
MA	920		1,600		1,472	
US	2,420		1,557		3,767	
Class 5B, WI Binder						
Type 54, Southern WI						
WI	1,400		1,960		2,744	
Type 55, Northern WI						
WI	410		1,945		797	
Total 54-55	1,810		1,956		3,541	
Total 51-55	4,230		1,728		7,308	
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
Type 61, CT Valley						
Shade-grown						
CT	870		1,600		1,392	
MA	300		1,590		477	
US	1,170		1,597		1,869	
All Cigar Types						
Total 41-61	7,200		1,850		13,317	
All Tobacco	408,040		2,155		879,227	

[1] Estimates for 2005 can be found on pages 21, 22, and 23. This table is included to provide complete estimates for 2004.

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

State	Total Production		
	2003	2004	2005
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
AL [1]	4,500	14,000	11,500
AR [1]	4,450	4,500	4,300
CA [1]			
Freestone	413,000	436,000	410,000
CO [1]	10,500	13,000	12,000
CT [1]	750	850	800
GA [1]	55,000	52,500	40,000
ID [1]	6,500	9,000	6,000
IL [1]	10,250	10,600	6,500
IN [1] [2]	1,700	1,200	
KY [1]	900	800	550
LA [1]	800	850	500
MD [1]	4,250	4,100	4,200
MA [1]	1,500	960	1,050
MI	23,500	18,700	15,000
MO [1]	5,000	4,500	1,500
NJ	35,000	32,500	32,500
NY [1]	6,500	6,000	5,300
NC [1]	3,000	3,500	6,000
OH [1]	5,650	5,100	2,000
OK [1]	1,500	2,000	4,000
OR [1]	2,250	3,300	2,800
PA	36,500	23,000	20,500
SC	50,000	70,000	70,000
TN [1]	1,750	1,950	1,900
TX [1]	3,500	12,200	10,000
UT [1]	4,500	5,000	2,750
VA [1]	5,000	4,500	4,700
WA	19,500	21,500	22,000
WV [1]	6,250	6,000	5,500
Total Above	723,500	768,110	703,850
CA			
Clingstone [1]	536,000	539,000	530,000
US	1,259,500	1,307,110	1,233,850

[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2005.

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

Type	Total Production		
	2003	2004	2005
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Freestone [1]	413,000	436,000	410,000
Clingstone [1]	536,000	539,000	530,000
Total [1]	949,000	975,000	940,000

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

Apples, Commercial: Total Production by State and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Total Production [1]		
	2003	2004	2005
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
AZ	7.0	37.0	14.0
AR [2]	2.4	1.9	
CA	450.0	390.0	410.0
CO	22.0	28.0	28.0
CT	21.5	19.5	17.5
GA	13.0	12.0	13.0
ID	70.0	90.0	65.0
IL	52.5	56.5	50.0
IN	51.0	60.0	55.0
IA	6.0	5.3	1.3
KS [2]	3.4	2.8	
KY	7.5	8.0	8.0
ME	44.0	47.0	35.0
MD	40.0	34.1	30.0
MA	42.5	42.0	35.0
MI	890.0	760.0	820.0
MN	27.0	25.0	22.0
MO	40.0	48.0	42.0
NH	26.0	30.5	26.0
NJ	40.0	40.0	45.0
NM [2]	2.0	4.6	
NY	1,070.0	1,280.0	1,150.0
NC	135.0	155.0	170.0
OH	90.0	90.0	88.0
OR	133.0	163.0	130.0
PA	442.0	405.0	430.0
RI	2.3	2.2	2.3
SC	6.0	6.0	5.0
TN	12.0	11.0	9.0
UT	28.0	32.0	28.0
VT	42.0	45.5	41.0
VA	270.0	300.0	320.0
WA	4,550.0	6,050.0	5,600.0
WV	87.0	81.0	88.0
WI	68.0	57.0	59.0
US	8,793.1	10,419.9	9,837.1

[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2005.

Prunes and Plums: Total Production by State and 4-State Total, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Total Production		
	2003	2004	2005
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
ID	2,500	4,000	2,000
MI	3,600	2,500	1,700
OR	5,500	13,000	3,000
WA	4,700	5,500	4,000
4-State Total	16,300	25,000	10,700

Pears: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

Crop and State	Total Production		
	2003	2004	2005
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Bartlett			
CA	217,000	223,000	180,000
OR	54,000	63,000	58,000
WA	185,000	171,000	170,000
Total	456,000	457,000	408,000
Other			
CA	55,000	48,000	45,000
OR	156,000	149,000	152,000
WA	237,000	208,000	225,000
Total	448,000	405,000	422,000
All			
CA	272,000	271,000	225,000
CO	2,800	2,600	2,800
CT	1,300	900	1,100
MI	4,800	3,460	2,650
NY	15,500	16,500	13,000
OR	210,000	212,000	210,000
PA	5,200	4,500	3,150
UT	450	300	280
WA	422,000	379,000	395,000
US	934,050	890,260	852,980

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		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Jun	2,000	2,600	1,055	1,580	2,920	2,535
Jul	1,995	2,585	1,060	1,570	2,750	2,480

[1] Utilized fresh production.

Coffee: Production, Hawaii, 2002-2004

State	Production [1]		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
HI	7,500	8,300	5,600

[1] Parchment basis.

Ginger Root: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, Hawaii, 2003-2005

State	Area Harvested			Yield			Production		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
HI	160	150	120	37,500	40,000	42,500	6,000	6,000	5,100

Grapes: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Total Production		
	2003	2004	2005
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
AZ	8,000	4,000	1,000
AR	2,400	3,000	2,600
CA			
All Types	5,861,000	5,615,000	6,040,000
Wine	2,909,000	2,815,000	2,950,000
Table [1]	732,000	770,000	790,000
Raisin [1]	2,220,000	2,030,000	2,300,000
GA	3,100	3,300	3,300
MI	94,500	62,500	87,000
MO	3,030	3,300	3,200
NY	198,000	142,000	160,000
NC	2,800	3,500	3,700
OH	8,100	4,800	7,400
OR	24,000	24,000	23,000
PA	85,000	86,800	80,000
TX	6,000	8,800	10,000
VA	3,600	3,700	4,700
WA			
All Types	344,000	267,000	375,000
Wine	112,000	107,000	125,000
Juice	232,000	160,000	250,000
US	6,643,530	6,231,700	6,800,900

[1] Fresh basis.

Hops: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
ID	3,253	3,277	1,588	1,600	5,266.3	5,165.0	5,243.2
OR	5,107	5,105	1,686	1,720	9,347.6	8,612.0	8,780.6
WA	19,382	20,807	2,137	2,100	39,951.2	41,426.9	43,694.7
US	27,742	29,189	1,990	1,977	54,565.1	55,203.9	57,718.5

Olives: Variety and Total Production, California 2003-2004 and Forecasted August 1, 2005

Variety	Total Production [1]		
	2003	2004	2005
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Manzanillo	102,000	78,000	102,000
Sevillano	13,000	24,000	20,000
All Other [2]	3,000	2,000	3,000
Total	118,000	104,000	125,000

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

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

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
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	73,103.0	73,958.0	72,184.0
Sunflower	1,873.0	2,714.0	1,711.0	2,584.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	13,658.6	14,069.0	13,057.0	13,657.0
Upland	13,409.0	13,803.0	12,809.0	13,396.0
Amer-Pima	249.6	266.0	248.0	261.0
Sugarbeets	1,345.9	1,284.6	1,306.9	1,247.8
Sugarcane			938.2	947.9
Tobacco			408.0	316.9
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	30.5	37.5	21.5	26.5
Dry Edible Beans	1,354.3	1,668.8	1,219.3	1,530.8
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	0.1
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
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	69.4	68.2	279,253	236,729
Corn for Grain	"	160.4	139.2	11,807,217	10,349,841
Corn for Silage	Ton	17.6		107,336	
Hay, All	"	2.55	2.43	157,774	149,917
Alfalfa	"	3.47	3.34	75,383	73,849
All Other	"	2.05	1.92	82,391	76,068
Oats	Bu	64.7	64.7	115,935	127,819
Proso Millet	"	25.3		15,065	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,942	6,897	230,818	226,763
Rye	Bu	26.9		8,615	
Sorghum for Grain	"	69.8	63.1	454,899	380,319
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	13.5		4,763	
Wheat, All	Bu	43.2	43.0	2,158,245	2,167,178
Winter	"	43.5	44.4	1,499,434	1,520,848
Durum	"	38.0	37.9	89,893	92,955
Other Spring	"	43.2	40.6	568,918	553,375
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,618		1,339,530	
Cottonseed [3]	Ton			8,242.1	7,627.0
Flaxseed	Bu	20.3		10,471	
Mustard Seed	Lb	819		56,290	
Peanuts	"	3,057	3,190	4,261,700	5,142,100
Rapeseed	"	1,394		10,875	
Safflower	"	1,105		175,765	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	42.5	38.7	3,140,996	2,791,133
Sunflower	Lb	1,197		2,047,863	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bale	855	748	23,250.7	21,291.0
Upland [2]	"	843	737	22,505.1	20,566.0
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,443	1,333	745.6	725.0
Sugarbeets	Ton	22.9	21.3	29,956	26,639
Sugarcane	"	30.9	32.8	29,013	31,104
Tobacco	Lb	2,155	2,137	879,227	677,088
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,228		264	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,460	1,687	17,799	25,829
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	2,249		11,419	
Lentils [2]	"	1,271		4,182	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			899	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	965		5,600	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	40,000	42,500	6,000	5,100
Hops	"	1,990	1,977	55,203.9	57,718.5
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
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
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	9,837.1
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	6,800.9
Olives (CA)	"	118.0	104.0	125.0
Papayas (HI)	Lb	42,600.0	35,800.0	
Peaches	Ton	1,259.5	1,307.1	1,233.9
Pears	Ton	934.1	890.3	853.0
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	181.0	49.0	105.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	16.3	25.0	10.7
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
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
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	29,584,050	29,930,060	29,212,140
Sunflower	757,980	1,098,330	692,420	1,045,720
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	5,527,500	5,693,580	5,284,040	5,526,850
Upland	5,426,490	5,585,940	5,183,670	5,421,230
Amer-Pima	101,010	107,650	100,360	105,620
Sugarbeets	544,670	519,860	528,890	504,970
Sugarcane			379,680	383,610
Tobacco			165,130	128,230
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	12,340	15,180	8,700	10,720
Dry Edible Beans	548,070	675,350	493,440	619,500
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	50
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]

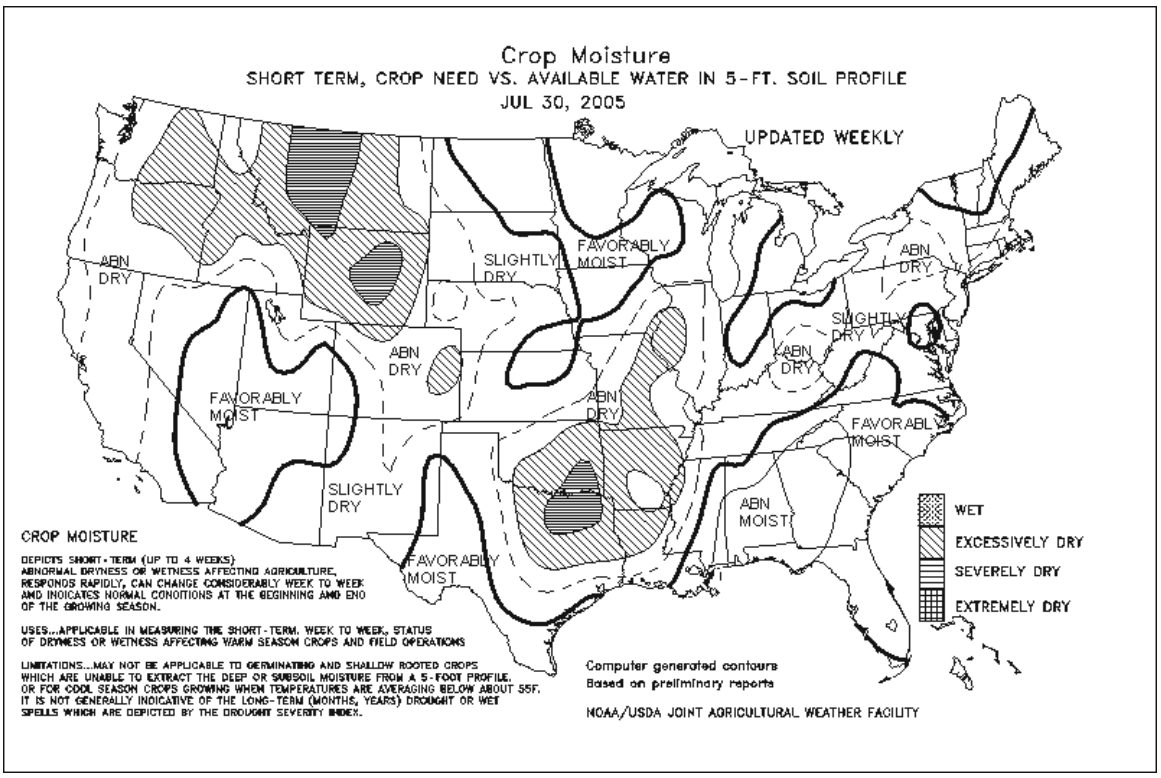
Crop	Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.74	3.67	6,080,020	5,154,170
Corn for Grain	10.06	8.74	299,917,130	262,898,070
Corn for Silage	39.43		97,373,580	
Hay, All [2]	5.71	5.44	143,130,170	136,002,410
Alfalfa	7.78	7.48	68,386,310	66,994,690
All Other	4.59	4.31	74,743,860	69,007,730
Oats	2.32	2.32	1,682,790	1,855,290
Proso Millet	1.42		341,670	
Rice	7.78	7.73	10,469,730	10,285,800
Rye	1.69		218,830	
Sorghum for Grain	4.38	3.96	11,554,970	9,660,550
Sorghum for Silage	30.33		4,320,920	
Wheat, All [2]	2.90	2.89	58,737,800	58,980,920
Winter	2.93	2.98	40,807,910	41,390,700
Durum	2.56	2.55	2,446,490	2,529,820
Other Spring	2.90	2.73	15,483,410	15,060,400
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.81		607,600	
Cottonseed [3]			7,477,110	6,919,100
Flaxseed	1.27		265,980	
Mustard Seed	0.92		25,530	
Peanuts	3.43	3.58	1,933,070	2,332,420
Rapeseed	1.56		4,930	
Safflower	1.24		79,730	
Soybeans for Beans	2.86	2.60	85,483,900	75,962,190
Sunflower	1.34		928,900	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.96	0.84	5,062,240	4,635,570
Upland	0.95	0.83	4,899,910	4,477,720
Amer-Pima	1.62	1.49	162,340	157,850
Sugarbeets	51.38	47.86	27,175,630	24,166,490
Sugarcane	69.32	73.56	26,320,150	28,217,070
Tobacco	2.42	2.40	398,810	307,120
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.38		11,970	
Dry Edible Beans	1.64	1.89	807,350	1,171,580
Dry Edible Peas	2.52		517,960	
Lentils	1.42		189,690	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			40,780	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.08		2,540	
Ginger Root (HI)	44.83	47.64	2,720	2,310
Hops	2.23	2.22	25,040	26,180
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	

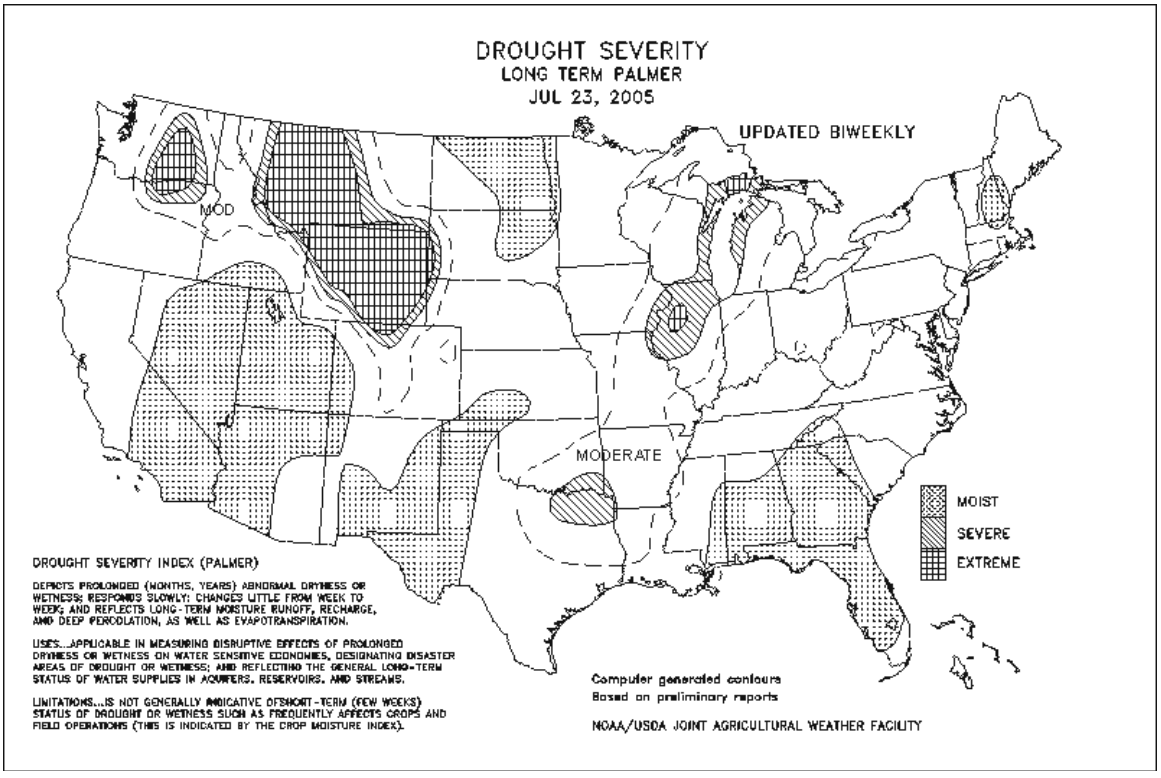
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

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

Crop	Production		
	2003	2004	2005
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
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	4,462,030
Apricots	88,520	91,740	81,790
Bananas (HI)	10,210	7,480	
Grapes	6,026,910	5,653,300	6,169,670
Olives (CA)	107,050	94,350	113,400
Papayas (HI)	19,320	16,240	
Peaches	1,142,600	1,185,790	1,119,330
Pears	847,360	807,630	773,810
Prunes, Dried (CA)	164,200	44,450	95,250
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	14,790	22,680	9,710
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

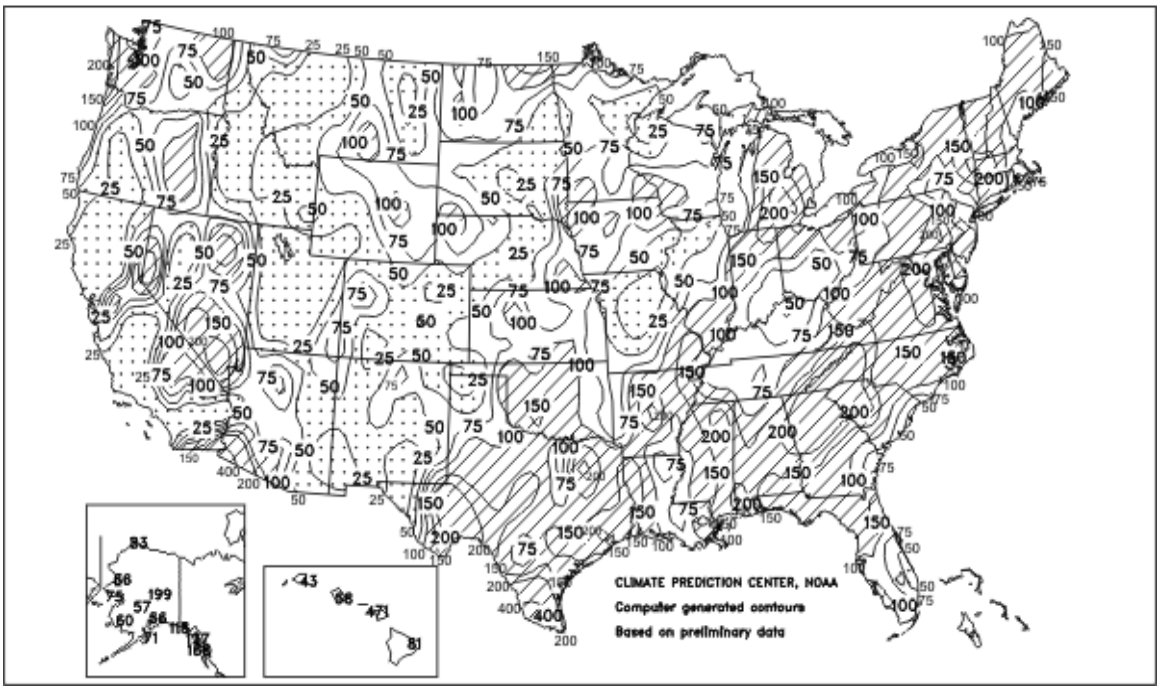
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2004-05 season.
[2] Production years are 2002-03, 2003-04, and 2004-05.


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUL 30, 2005
UPDATED WEEKLY
ABN DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN DRY
ABN DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN DRY
ABN DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
WET
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
EXTREMELY DRY
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY


DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
JUL 23, 2005
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MOD
MODERATE
MOIST
SEVERE
EXTREME
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF SHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

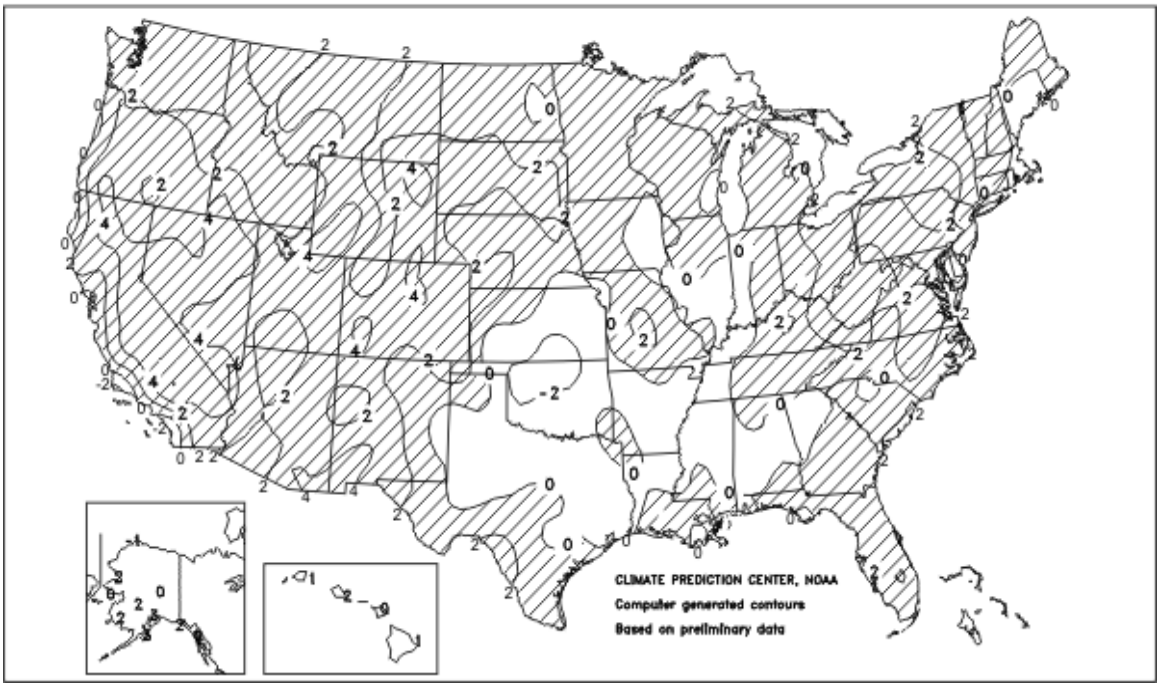
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

July 2005



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

July 2005



July Weather Summary

Extremely dry, occasionally hot weather severely stressed reproductive summer crops in the central and southwestern Corn Belt, but growing conditions were more favorable elsewhere in the Midwest. Illinois and Missouri bore the brunt of heat and dryness, which irreversibly harmed some corn and threatened soybeans. The band of harsh Midwestern conditions was part of a larger drought area stretching from southern and eastern Texas to the vicinity of Lakes Michigan and Superior. However, roughly the southern half of the drought area experienced a stabilization of crop conditions in July due to frequent rain showers. Farther east, the remnants of Tropical Storm Cindy and Hurricane Dennis produced locally heavy rain, primarily east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River. Dennis moved inland near Pensacola, Florida, on July 10 with maximum sustained winds of 115 to 120 m.p.h., less than five days after Cindy's July 6 strike on southeastern Louisiana. Cindy's primary imprint was heavy rain, which caused flooding in the already saturated southern Appalachians. The month's other significant tropical storm was Hurricane Emily, which made its second Mexican landfall on July 20, about 75 miles south of Brownsville, Texas. Meanwhile, the northern Plains and the Northwest experienced a marked drying trend in July, although most dryland small grains continued to flourish due to soil moisture reserves accumulated during a wet spring. As the month progressed, Northern heat and dryness promoted winter and spring wheat maturation and harvesting. Farther south, variable conditions existed elsewhere on the Plains. Among the trouble spots was the central High Plains, where heat and diminishing soil moisture stressed pastures and summer crops. Elsewhere, the monsoon (summer rainy season) was late in arriving across the Southwest, resulting in a period of intensely hot weather. Monsoon showers finally developed across the Great Basin and the Four Corners States toward month's end, helping to nudge the primary threat of new wildfire activity from the Southwest into the Northwest.

Near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed nearly nationwide during July. Heat was most persistent in the West, where some locations reported monthly temperatures in excess of 5 degrees F above normal. Brief periods of hot weather were observed farther east, especially across the Midwestern and Northeastern States.

July Agricultural Summary

Above-normal temperatures prevailed across most of the Nation, encouraging development of summer crops. Temperatures averaged below normal only in the Mississippi Delta and parts of the central and southern Great Plains, Southeast, and central Corn Belt. Meanwhile, Tropical Storm Cindy and Hurricane Dennis made landfall along the Gulf Coast, spreading moderate to heavy rainfall across the Southeast and parts of the Mississippi Delta and Ohio River Valley. Wind damage from these storms was minimal while the moisture helped to improve crop conditions. Across the central and northern Great Plains and much of the Corn Belt precipitation was scarce and soil moisture levels declined. With much of the corn crop in the critical silking stage, conditions declined throughout the month. From the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast mostly dry weather prevailed, straining the supply of water for irrigation.

The Nation's corn crop developed rapidly through the silking stage, advancing from 11 percent complete on July 3 to 92 percent complete on July 31. At that time, silking was nearly complete across the central Great Plains and most of the Corn Belt. Minnesota's crop advanced the most during the month, from 0 to 98 percent. Silking progress was ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado and Texas. Doughing also progressed ahead of normal, reaching 27 percent complete by month's end, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. The dough stage was most advanced in Tennessee, at 82 percent, 7 points ahead of normal. Denting had not begun in the northernmost States and was just getting underway across the central Corn Belt but was well underway in Texas and the Southeast. Meanwhile, dry weather across the Corn Belt, particularly in Illinois, caused rapid declines in crop condition. Nationwide, the percentage of the crop rated good to excellent fell from 62 percent on July 3 to 53 percent on July 31.

Sorghum planting was nearly complete, at 97 percent, when the month began. Heading progressed behind the normal pace through most of the month but advanced 21 points during the final week, surpassing the halfway point at 52 percent complete, 4 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Turning color had begun in Texas and Louisiana by July 3 but was limited to the Delta and southern Great Plains until around midmonth. During the last 2 weeks of the July, coloring advanced only 3 points in Texas, while during the same period, Arkansas' and Louisiana's crop advanced 37 points. By July 31, nineteen percent of the crop was turning color, the same as last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average.

Heading of the oat crop had reached 98 percent complete by midmonth, 4 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. At that time, heading was complete in Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and Texas and over 96 percent complete in all States, except North Dakota. Progress was at or ahead of the normal pace

in all States. By month's end, growers had harvested 51 percent of their acreage, compared with 37 percent last year and 43 percent for the normal. Harvest was complete in Texas, where most oats are seeded in the fall, and was ahead of normal in all other States.

Ninety-six percent of the barley crop was headed on July 24, the same as last year and the 5-year average. In Minnesota and North Dakota, heading exceeded the normal pace, while Idaho's and Washington's crop lagged behind normal. By July 31, harvest had begun in all States and was ahead of normal everywhere except in Idaho.

The winter wheat harvest progressed ahead of normal throughout the month, from 62 percent complete on July 3 to 90 percent complete on July 31. At that time, harvest progress was 3 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was complete or nearly complete in most States, with only growers in the Pacific Northwest and northern Rockies having harvested less than 90 percent of their acreage.

Spring wheat heading progressed ahead of the normal pace during the month, reaching 98 percent complete on July 24, six points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Heading was complete in South Dakota and Washington and was at least 95 percent complete in all States, trailing the normal pace only in Idaho and Minnesota. By month's end, harvest had begun in all States, except Idaho, and was most advanced in South Dakota, at 37 percent.

Heading of the rice crop progressed well behind the normal pace during the month. California's crop lagged behind due to rain-delayed planting early in the season, while cool weather during June and July was to blame in the Delta and Texas. At month's end, 45 percent of the crop had headed, 9 points behind last year and 8 points behind normal. Progress was ahead of normal only in Mississippi and Missouri. Heading trailed 16 points behind normal in Arkansas and over a week behind normal in California.

Soybean blooming also progressed well during July, particularly early in the month. On July 3, twenty-one percent of the crop had bloomed, but by midmonth, blooming had advanced 42 points to 63 percent complete. By month's end, 91 percent of the crop had reached the blooming stage, 8 points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of normal. At that time, progress was ahead of normal in all States and led the normal pace by as much as 30 points in Tennessee. On July 17, pod setting was underway in all States, except North Carolina, and was 16 percent complete nationwide. By the end of the month, pods were setting on 55 percent of the acreage. The most rapid progress was in North Dakota, where 57 percent of the acreage set pods during the final 2 weeks. Condition of the crop declined early in the month but stabilized in the latter half of the month with 54 percent of the crop rated good to excellent.

Peanut pegging began the month at 32 percent complete, 11 points behind last year and 9 points behind normal. At that time, only Oklahoma's crop was ahead of the normal pegging pace, while Florida's crop trailed 17 points behind normal. The crop gained ground during the month but remained 3 points behind the normal pace. On July 31, eighty-eight percent of the crop had reached the pegging stage, compared with 96 percent last year and 91 percent for the 5-year average. Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia were all ahead of the normal pegging pace, but Georgia's crop remained slightly behind normal, while North Carolina's crop trailed the normal pace by over a week. In Alabama, where rain associated with tropical storm Cindy and Hurricane Dennis slowed crop development, pegging trailed nearly 2 weeks behind normal.

The cotton crop continued to lag behind normal. By month's end, 94 percent of the crop was at or beyond the squaring stage, 2 points behind last year and 1 point behind normal. At that time, squaring was complete in the Delta and nearly complete in the Southwest but lagged behind normal in the Southeast and Great Plains. Meanwhile, boll setting progressed well during the month, advancing from 13 percent to 69 percent complete. However, by month's end, boll setting was 6 points behind last year and the 5-year average. Progress was 8 points ahead of normal in Tennessee and 1 point ahead in Arkansas, Mississippi, and North Carolina but behind normal elsewhere, trailing over a week behind the normal pace in Alabama and Oklahoma. Crop condition improved during the month, as moderate precipitation in most growing areas increased soil moisture levels.

Corn for Grain: Corn planted for all purposes, at 81.6 million acres, is unchanged from June but up 1 percent from 2004. U.S. farmers expect to harvest 74.4 million acres of corn for grain, also unchanged from June but up 1 percent from last year.

As of July 31, fifty-three percent of the crop was rated good to excellent, down 9 percentage points from early July and 23 points below a year ago. Warm, dry weather during June and July prevailed in a band extending

from eastern Texas, through the central Corn Belt, and into the Ohio Valley. Condition of the corn crop improved early in June, but deteriorated rapidly as diminishing soil moisture reserves and heat stress began taking their toll. The most extreme decline in crop condition occurred in Illinois, where the percentage of the crop rated good to excellent fell from 78 percent on May 31 to 13 percent on July 31. In the northern and central Great Plains, moderate to heavy precipitation and above normal temperatures during June benefitted crop development and crop conditions. Despite dry July weather, the percentage of the crop rated good to excellent in Minnesota and North Dakota remained higher than the previous year. Michigan's crop condition was also rated higher than last year.

The August 1 corn objective yield data for the combined 10 objective yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) indicated lower stalk and ear counts than 2004. This year's ear count total was 4 percent lower than last year's record high. Of the 23 non-objective yield States, 19 States are expecting lower yields than 2004.

Corn planting began in early April as mostly dry conditions in the Corn Belt and Great Plains allowed rapid planting progress. Heavy April rains delayed planting in the Southeast, Delta, Northwest, and California, but drier conditions toward the end of the month allowed planting progress to accelerate. By May 22, planting was 95 percent complete and ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado, Minnesota, and Texas. Due to the rapid planting pace, the 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.

Corn silking started slightly behind normal but progressed rapidly in most of the Corn Belt and central Great Plains. By July 31, the Nation's corn crop reached 92 percent silking and was ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado and Texas. Doughing also progressed ahead of normal, reaching 27 percent complete by the end of July, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. Denting had not begun in the northernmost States but was getting underway across the central Corn Belt.

Sorghum: The first production forecast for the 2005 crop year is 380 million bushels, down 16 percent from last year. Based on August 1 conditions, the sorghum yield forecast is 63.1 bushels per acre, down 6.7 bushels from last year. The yield in Kansas, the largest producing State, is expected to be 69.0 bushels, 7.0 bushels below 2004. The yield forecast for Texas is estimated at 56.0 bushels per acre, down 6.0 bushels from last year. Area for harvest as grain is forecast at 6.03 million acres, unchanged from June but 7 percent below last year.

During 2005, sorghum development in the top 11 producing States has been slightly ahead of normal. As of July 31, fifty-two percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage, compared with 48 percent last year and the 5-year average of 51 percent. As of July 31, sorghum condition was rated as 48 percent good to excellent, down from 72 percent at the same time last year. In Illinois and Missouri, hot temperatures and dry conditions have reduced sorghum yield expectations by 31 bushels and 36 bushels, respectively, from last year's record high yields in those States.

Oats: Production is forecast at 128 million bushels, 3 percent below the July 1 forecast but 10 percent above last year's 116 million bushels. The forecasted yield is 64.7 bushels per acre, down 1.8 bushels from July 1 but unchanged from 2004. Growers expect to harvest 1.98 million acres for grain, unchanged from last month but up 10 percent from last year.

As of July 31, fifty-one percent of the oat acreage was harvested, which is 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Beneficial weather conditions during harvest resulted in oat harvest being finished in Texas, 94 percent complete in Nebraska, and 89 percent complete in Iowa. Compared with July 1, yields are forecast higher in Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska as farmers realized better yields than initially expected. Yield forecasts in California and Oregon are unchanged from last month but down 10 bushels from 2004, as a very wet spring disrupted the normal development of the crop. The largest decrease in yield from July 1 is expected in Minnesota, where the yield forecast is down 9.0 bushels from last month as crop conditions declined during the month of July. As of July 3, seventy-five percent of the oat crop was rated good to excellent in Minnesota, but by July 31, only 52 percent of the crop was rated good to excellent.

Barley: Production for 2005 is forecast at 237 million bushels, down 3 percent from the July forecast and 15 percent below 2004. Based on August 1 conditions, producers expect to harvest an average of 68.2 bushels per acre, down 1.8 bushels from July and down 1.2 bushels from last year. Area harvested, at 3.47 million acres, is unchanged from last month but down 14 percent from 2004. Yield forecasts were down

from last month in most States due to hot, dry weather. Of the 16 largest-producing States, only Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington had increases in forecasted yield and production from July, while Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia are the only States exceeding last year's production. In North Dakota, the largest-producing State, production is forecast down 27 percent from last year, due to a combination of fewer acres expected for harvest and a lower yield.

As of July 31, growers had reaped 7 percent of their acreage, slightly ahead of the 5-year average, with harvest most advanced in Washington, at 22 percent. Seventy-two percent of the crop was rated good to excellent, compared with 81 percent at the end of last month and 70 percent last year.

Winter Wheat: Acres harvested for grain are forecast at 34.3 million, unchanged from last month but down 1 percent from 2004. Harvest progress in the 18 major producing States had reached 90 percent complete by July 31. This is 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Hard Red Winter (HRW) harvest was nearly complete in the central and southern Great Plains, with Nebraska being the only State with acres remaining to be harvested. Harvest was virtually complete in most Soft Red Winter (SRW) States.

Forecast HRW yields were down in several of the northern Great Plains States because of hot and dry weather during the month of July. Yields in the southern portion of the growing area were unchanged from last month. White Wheat yields in the 3 Pacific Northwest States varied from the previous month. In Idaho, excellent irrigated winter wheat yields, combined with good dryland yields, are expected to result in the highest winter wheat yield on record. Montana also set a record high yield at 45 bushels per acre.

Yields in the Soft Red region continue to be better than expected despite the hot and dry weather during the month of July. Forecasted yields across the central and northern portions of the SRW growing area were at or above last month in all States except Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, and New York. Record high yields are expected in Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

Durum Wheat: Area harvested for grain in 2005 is expected to total 2.45 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 4 percent from last year. Seeding began and finished ahead of normal in Montana and North Dakota. Both States also received ample rainfall during May and June, helping the crop get off to a good start. The hot and dry weather during the month of July caused the wheat crop to develop rapidly but did not significantly affect yield potential. The yield forecast in Montana is down 2 bushels from last month. Yields in all other Durum States are unchanged from last month.

Other Spring Wheat: Harvested grain area is forecast at 13.6 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 4 percent from last year. Hot and dry weather during the month of July caused the crop to develop ahead of last year. Forecast yields were down from last month in all of the Other Spring Wheat States except for Oregon and Washington.

Peanuts: Production is forecast at a record high 5.14 billion pounds, up 21 percent from last year's crop and up 24 percent from 2003. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.61 million acres, unchanged from June but up 16 percent from 2004. Yields are expected to average a record high 3,190 pounds per acre, 133 pounds per acre above last year. Planted acres, at 1.65 million, are unchanged from the June estimate but 15 percent above 2004.

Production in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) is expected to total 3.73 billion pounds, up 30 percent from last year's level. Yields in the four-State area are expected to average 3,065 per acre, 119 pounds above 2004. Expected area for harvest, at 1.22 million acres, is unchanged from June but up 25 percent from 2004. As of July 31, peanuts pegging in Alabama, at 57 percent, and Florida, at 99 percent, exceeded the 5-year averages by 26 percentage points and 9 percentage points, respectively. In Georgia, peanuts pegging, at 94 percent, lagged the 5-year average by 1 percentage point.

Virginia-North Carolina production is forecast at 358 million pounds, down 22 percent from 2004. Yield is forecast at 3,193 pounds per acre, down 172 pounds from the previous year. Area for harvest is expected to total 112,000 acres, unchanged from June but down 18 percent from 2004. As of July 31, eighty-six percent of the crop was pegging in Virginia and North Carolina, with Virginia exceeding their 5-year average by 8 percentage points but North Carolina lagging 9 points behind.

Southwest peanut production (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 1.06 million pounds, up 13 percent from 2004. Yields are expected to average 3,723 pounds per acre for the region, 434 pounds

above last year's level. Record high yields are expected in New Mexico and Texas, while in Oklahoma the forecasted yield would equal last year's record high. The region's acreage for harvest, at 284,000 acres, is unchanged from June but down fractionally from 2004. On July 31, peanuts pegging in Oklahoma, at 96 percent, and Texas, at 91 percent, exceeded the 5-year averages by 3 and 5 percentage points, respectively.

Rice: Production is forecast at 227 million cwt, down 2 percent from last year but up 13 percent from 2003. Area for harvest is expected to total 3.29 million acres, unchanged from June but down 1 percent from last year. Rice plantings, at 3.31 million acres, were also unchanged from the June estimate. The U.S. yield is forecast at 6,897 pounds per acre, down 45 pounds from last year's record high yield. Record high yields are forecast to be established or tied in Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas.

As of July 31, heading of the crop in Mississippi and Missouri was 4 and 12 percentage points ahead of their respective 5-year averages. In the other rice producing States, crop development was behind normal. Crop condition was rated 62 percent good to excellent across the rice producing States, down from 68 percent the previous year.

Soybeans: Area planted, at 73.1 million acres, is down 200,000 from June and down 3 percent from last year's record high acreage. The decrease from June was primarily due to rainy weather from mid-May into July that kept field conditions too wet for seeding and prevented some eastern North Dakota farmers from planting the soybean acreage they intended. U.S. producers expect to harvest 72.2 million acres, down slightly from June and down 2 percent from the 2004 acreage.

As of July 31, fifty-four percent of the U.S. soybean crop was rated good to excellent, 16 percentage points below the same week in 2004. In Illinois, hot, dry weather prevailed during July and crop condition ratings at month's end were only 23 percent good to excellent. Similar weather patterns caused deterioration of the crop in Nebraska, Missouri, and Wisconsin, down 24, 20, and 21 percent, respectively, in the good to excellent ratings. In contrast, adequate moisture in the Southeast, parts of the Ohio Valley, and in the Great Lake States improved conditions. Development continued well ahead to near-normal in most areas; however, Kansas and South Dakota lagged behind the 5-year average early in the month. Yields are below 2004 levels in all areas except across the northern Corn Belt States, Georgia, and South Carolina. The largest yield decreases are expected in Illinois and Missouri.

In the 7 major soybean producing States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio), the average planting date was the same as last year but a week ahead of the 5-year average. By July 31, ninety-one percent of the crop was blooming, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-five percent of the acreage was setting pods, compared to last year's 47 percent and the 5-year average of 44 percent.

Cotton: Upland cotton growers planted 13.8 million acres, up slightly from the June estimate and up 3 percent from a year ago. Growers expect to harvest 13.4 million acres, 5 percent more than the previous year. American-Pima cotton producers planted 266,000, up 16,400 acres from last year. Expected harvested area, at 261,000 acres, is also up 5 percent from last year.

Cotton farmers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) rated the majority of cotton crop as fair to good. Development has been ahead of average, especially in North Carolina and Virginia. After Tropical Storm Arlene crossed the Southeast, dry weather and warmer than normal temperatures enhanced growing condition in mid-June. Tropical Storm Cindy and Hurricane Dennis, in early to mid July, brought moderate to heavy rain with localized flooding. Hot, humid days at the end of July allowed the crop to make excellent progress.

Ideal growing conditions in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) aided normal development until mid-June. Moisture levels in the Bootheel of Missouri reached critical levels and the condition of the crop began to deteriorate in early July. Boll shedding was light given the hot, dry conditions that have prevailed during the season. Scattered thundershowers in the southern Delta brought much needed rain at the end of July. In Louisiana, the crop was maturing rapidly under hot, dry conditions.

Upland cotton producers in Texas and New Mexico were able to plant their cotton at a normal pace. Planting in the Rio Grande Valley began in late February and was complete by late March. Hurricane Emily arrived too late to help the dryland crop. By early May, planting was underway in the Texas Panhandle, Kansas, and Oklahoma. By mid-June, nearly all cotton in the Texas Panhandle was planted. Growers were delayed planting cotton in Kansas and Oklahoma due to below normal temperatures and saturated fields. In

Oklahoma, all cotton was nearly planted by the end of June. By the beginning of July, several cotton fields in Kansas remained to be planted. Rain accumulations in the Texas Panhandle, Kansas, and Oklahoma were minimal. Scattered hail and thunderstorms provided little relief to stressed plants.

California growers experienced wet conditions during the upland planting season. The wet conditions periodically slowed field work and prevented soil temperatures from reaching satisfactory levels for planting. The cool, wet spring raised concerns about the crop reaching its yield potential. Producers in Arizona have rated their crop fair to good throughout the growing season.

American-Pima production is forecast at 725,000 bales, down 3 percent from last year's output. The decrease in production is attributed to an expected lower yield of 1,333 pounds per harvested acre, 110 pounds below the previous year. California growers expect a yield of 1,381 pounds per acre, down 151 pounds from last year. The weather conditions in California were unseasonably cool the first few weeks of March. Most fields were planted by the first week in May. Some scattered insect problems have been noted in California.

Ginnings totaled 68,700 running bales prior to August 1, compared with 48,350 running bales ginned prior to the same date last year and 28,500 running bales in 2003.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry edible bean production is forecast at 25.8 million cwt in 2005, up 45 percent from last year and 15 percent above 2 years ago. Production is expected to be above last year in 16 of the 17 producing States. These increases are mostly the result of higher acreage. Eleven of the 17 States also have higher yields than last year.

Acreage adjustments, since the June Acreage report, decreased planted acreage estimates less than 1 percent and reduced harvested expectations by 2 percent. Planted area is estimated at 1.67 million acres, 23 percent above last year and up 19 percent from 2 years ago. Harvested acreage is forecast at 1.53 million acres, up 26 percent from last year and 14 percent above 2003. The average U.S. yield is forecast at 1,687 pounds per acre, an increase of 227 pounds from last year and 17 pounds more than 2 years ago.

North Dakota growers expect to increase production 62 percent from 2004. Michigan's production forecast is up 29 percent from 2004, while Nebraska's prospects are 49 percent above last year. Minnesota's production is expected to be 81 percent above 2004. Colorado growers expect an 84 percent gain in production, while Idaho and California are increasing 17 percent and 10 percent, respectively. The production forecast in Texas has increased 75 percent, Kansas is up 56 percent, and growers in New York and Utah expect increases of 49 percent and 43 percent, respectively. Growers in Wyoming expect to increase production 40 percent from last year, while Montana growers expect a 39 percent increase. Producers in Oregon expect a 36 percent increase, while South Dakota and Washington growers expect a 34 percent increase. Production in New Mexico is expected to decrease 19 percent from 2004. In North Dakota, a wet June with normal to above normal temperatures and above normal temperatures in July have pushed crop development ahead of the 5-year average. As of July 31, the crop was rated 56 percent podding and beyond, ahead of the 5-year average of 46 percent. The crop is rated as 50 percent good and 10 percent excellent. In Michigan, dry bean planting was behind normal with many farmers replanting due to heavy rains in early June. Growing conditions have been fair with 59 percent of the crop rated good to excellent the first week of August. Cold spring weather with late frosts and summer drought in South Dakota have reduced yield prospects. Texas growing conditions have been favorable and growers expect better yields than in recent years. In Wyoming, crop conditions are better than last year with 88 percent rated good as of August 1. Irrigation water supplies have also improved over last year with 71 percent adequate to surplus. In Idaho, wet weather during May delayed plantings. Plant development continues to be behind normal. California growers have observed steady plant growth and development.

U.S. planted areas of pinto and navy beans are both up 27 percent from last year, while great northern acres are up 38 percent. Light red kidney bean acreage increased 32 percent, while dark red kidney bean acres are up 4 percent. Chickpea (garbanzo) acreage is up 33 percent for smalls (smaller than 20/64 in.) and 107 percent for large (larger than 20/64 in.). Small red acreage is up 55 percent and pinks have increased 36 percent. Lima beans are up 48 percent for baby and unchanged for large. Black bean acreage has decreased 19 percent, blackeyes are down 5 percent, small white beans are down 7 percent, and cranberry beans are down 8 percent. Pinto beans make up 50 percent of planted dry bean acreage this year; navies account for 14 percent; kidney beans combine for 8 percent; blacks have 7 percent; all chickpeas account for 5 percent; and great northern take 4 percent. The remaining 12 percent are distributed among the other classes.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures: Production is forecast at 73.8 million tons, down 2 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 3.34 tons per acre, a decrease of 0.13 ton from last year. Harvested area is forecast at 22.1 million acres, unchanged from June but up 2 percent from 2004.

Yields are the same or below last year's level in 19 States. Across most of the Corn Belt and southern Great Plains, weather conditions throughout the growing season have been less than favorable. Dry, hot weather this year has led to reduced expectations for alfalfa hay yields in those regions. Illinois, down 1.5 ton from 2004, is expecting the largest decrease in alfalfa yields, as drought conditions this year have severely hurt yield expectations. Meanwhile, the largest increase in yields from last year is expected in North Dakota, where the yield is forecast at 2.10 tons per acre, an increase of 0.6 ton from last year. In North Dakota, above normal precipitation this spring and early summer has led to alfalfa hay cutting being behind normal, but has promoted excellent hay growth.

Other Hay: Production is forecast at 76.1 million tons, down 8 percent from 2004. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 1.92 tons, down 0.13 ton from last year. Harvested area, at 39.6 million acres, is unchanged from June but down 2 percent from the previous year.

Yields are at or below last year's level in 18 States. Dry conditions across much of the Corn Belt and southern Great Plains have contributed to decreased yield expectations. The largest expected decrease in yield is forecast in Arkansas, where yields are expected to be down 0.8 ton as weather conditions have been extremely hot and dry. Meanwhile, abundant moisture in the Pacific Northwest, northern Great Plains, and Southeast this spring boosted expected yields in those regions compared with last year. The largest yield increase from last year is expected in Mississippi, where the yield is forecast at 2.8 tons, up 0.5 ton from last year as frequent precipitation and warm temperatures have contributed to better hay yields this year.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco production for 2005 is forecast at 677 million pounds, down 23 percent from 2004 and 16 percent below 2003. If realized, this will be the lowest production since 1890. Area for harvest is forecast at 316,860 acres, 22 percent below 2004. Yields for 2005 are expected to average 2,137 pounds per acre, 18 pounds lower than a year ago. Yields in North Carolina, the leading tobacco producing State, are expected to be lower than last year by 50 pounds. Kentucky, the second leading State, expects yields to average 6 pounds above last year.

Flue-cured tobacco production is expected to total 410 million pounds, unchanged from the previous forecast but 21 percent below 2004. Growers plan to harvest 186,300 acres in 2004, unchanged from last month but down 18 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 2,203 pounds per acre, unchanged from the July 1 forecast but 69 pounds below the previous year. The Southern flue-cured tobacco States have experienced heavy rains leading to crop damage and lower expected yields than last year. Overall, most growers rate their crop fair to good with the exception of growers in Virginia, who expect a very good crop. Harvest was active in all flue-cured States.

Burley production is expected to total 204 million pounds, 30 percent below a year ago. Yields are expected to average 1,893 pounds per acre, down 15 pounds from 2004. Burley growers plan to harvest 107,600 acres, 30 percent below last season. Kentucky's acreage, at 75,000, is down 29 percent from last year. At 143 million pounds, this will be Kentucky's smallest burley crop since 1927. The hot, dry weather has kept disease pressure low but may affect the number of leaves and leaf weight.

Fire-cured tobacco production is expected to total 39.8 million pounds, up 7 percent from 2004. Growers plan to harvest 12,520 acres, 7 percent above last year. The expected average yield is 3,179 pounds per acre, 12 pounds lower than the previous year.

Southern Maryland Belt tobacco production in Pennsylvania is expected to total 3,000 pounds, down 24 percent from 2004. Average yields are expected to increase 200 pounds from last year. A total of 1,500 acres is expected to be harvested, down 32 percent from a year ago.

Dark air-cured tobacco is expected to total 11.3 million pounds, down 6 percent from 2004. Growers plan to harvest 4,040 acres, 5 percent less than last year. Yields are expected to average 2,787 pounds per acre, down 12 pounds from a year ago.

All Cigar type production is expected to total 8.89 million pounds, down 33 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 1,814 pounds per acre, down 36 pounds from 2004. Growers of cigar type tobacco plan to harvest 4,900 acres, 32 percent below a year ago.

Sugarbeets: Production for 2005 is forecast to be 26.6 million tons. If realized, this would be 11 percent below last year's production. Growers in the 12 sugarbeet producing States expect to harvest 1.25 million acres, down 1 percent from the June estimate and down 5 percent from last year. The yield is forecast at 21.3 tons per acre, 1.6 tons below 2004. Only Nebraska's yield is forecast to be higher than 2004, up 0.4 ton per acre. Colorado's yield is down 4.9 tons per acre due to late April freeze damage that resulted in acreage being replanted. The condition of the sugarbeet crop in both Minnesota and North Dakota is rated below this time last year. Above normal temperatures in July rapidly advanced crop progress in the major sugarbeet States.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2005 is forecast at 31.1 million tons, up 7 percent from last year. Sugarcane growers intend to harvest 947,900 acres for sugar and seed during the 2005 crop year, up 1 percent from last year's final harvested acres. Yield is forecast at 32.8 tons per acre, 1.9 tons more than 2004. Sugarcane yields in Louisiana and Florida are up from last year while yields are expected to be down in Texas and Hawaii. Cool spring temperatures in Louisiana slowed crop progress; however, hot rainy weather in July helped crop development.

Prunes and Plums: Production in Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 10,700 tons, down 57 percent from last year and 34 percent below 2003. If realized, this would be the smallest production on record since the "4-State Prunes and Plums" data series began in 1959. Washington's forecast, at 4,000 tons, is down 27 percent from 2004 and 15 percent below 2003. Cold spring weather during April bloom resulted in poor conditions for pollination. Many growers reported frost damage throughout the month of April. If realized, this would be a record low production for Washington. The Oregon forecast, at 3,000 tons, is 77 percent below the large 2004 production and 45 percent less than the 2003 weather reduced crop. Approximately 75 percent of Oregon's prunes and plums are grown in the Willamette Valley, which was declared a disaster area by the Governor. This low production was caused by springlike weather during February and March followed by a return of cold and rain during bloom. If realized, this would be a record low production for Oregon. The Idaho forecast is 2,000 tons, 50 percent below last year and 20 percent less than 2003. Freezing temperatures and poor pollination in the spring affected production. Michigan's production is forecast at 1,700 tons, 32 percent below 2004 and 53 percent smaller than the 2003 crop. Cold temperatures during pollination reduced the crop's potential. The existing fruit is of good quality due to light insect and disease pressure.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 2.48 million pounds for July, 2 percent lower than last month and 10 percent less than a year ago. Dry weather during bloom adversely affected July papaya utilization. Area in crop totaled 2,585 acres, down 1 percent from last month but 30 percent higher than July 2004. Harvested area totaled 1,570 acres, 1 percent less than last month but 48 percent higher than a year ago. The weather conditions were favorable for papayas during July with adequate soil moisture and sunny periods.

Hops: Hop production in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 57.7 million pounds for 2005, up 5 percent from last year and 6 percent more than the 2003 crop. Area strung for harvest, at 29,189 acres, is 5 percent above 2004 and 2 percent above the acreage strung for harvest two years ago. Yield is estimated at 1,977 pounds per acre for the Pacific Northwest, 13 pounds less than 2004 but 74 pounds more than 2003.

Washington's yield is forecast at 2,100 pounds per acre for the 2005 crop, 37 pounds less than last year. Oregon's yield is forecast at 1,720 pounds per acre, up 34 pounds from 2004. In Idaho, yields are expected to average 1,600 pounds per acre, 12 pounds higher than a year ago. All three States are forecasting increases in total production from the 2004 crop.

Throughout the Pacific Northwest, this year's hop crop is being described as mostly normal with no major problems which would significantly lower yields. Early water supply concerns in the Yakima area were dispelled by a cool, wet spring. Harvest should be underway by mid-August.

Olives: The 2005 California olive crop is forecast at 125,000 tons, 20 percent above the previous year's crop of 104,000 tons. The increase reflects the high year of an alternate bearing cycle. However, the olive crop in northern areas of the State was affected by adverse weather during bloom, resulting in a light fruit set. Rains, hail, and strong winds burdened much of the area and knocked blossoms off the trees in the northern olive growing area. The southern area olive bloom was also affected by rain but not as much. Olive growers reported concerns regarding the olive fruit fly infestation. Manzanillo and Sevillano varieties are expected to account for 82 percent and 16 percent of total production, respectively. "All Other" varieties account for the remainder.

Peaches: The August 2005 forecast of U.S. peach production is 1.23 million tons, 1 percent below the July forecast and 6 percent below 2004. Michigan's crop expectations were lowered from 19,000 tons to 15,000 tons. New Jersey's forecast, at 32,500 tons, is 2,500 tons greater than the July forecast. South Carolina's forecast decreased from 75,000 tons to 70,000 tons, while Pennsylvania and Washington remain unchanged from July, at 20,500 and 22,000 tons, respectively.

In Michigan, the effects of this season's weather conditions on the peach crop became evident mid-July as many orchards showed poor fruit development. A hard freeze in May led to buds freezing which caused blossom problems. This was especially true in southwest Michigan. Compounding the situation was cold weather during pollination that negatively impacted bee activity. Extreme heat and lack of rain in July further reduced the stressed crop from the July 1 forecast. Conversely, insect and disease pressure has been low this season due to lack of moisture. Producers in New Jersey report excellent fruit size due to a lighter fruit set and aggressive thinning. Fruit quality and flavor are very good. Harvesting of peaches was one week later than normal and will continue until the end of September.

In Pennsylvania, growers anticipate harvesting the same amount of peaches that were reported in July. While the State experienced some hail damage, rot, and poor pollination, most producers report a fair peach crop. Growers report average to large fruit size due to adequate moisture during the growing season. Quality and flavor are reported to be excellent. Approximately one third of Pennsylvania's 2005 peach crop was harvested as of August 1. In South Carolina, hail has damaged some fruit. Disease and insects have also taken their toll in some orchards. Overall, most producers report a high quality fruit crop. Washington's peach crop is reported to be of high quality with excellent color. Early summer moderate temperatures reduced heat stress on fruit and allowed sugars to develop more quickly. Sugar levels in this year's crop are reported to be high. Harvest of early varieties was underway by mid-July.

The U.S. Freestone crop, as of August 1, is forecast at 703,850 tons, a 1 percent decrease from the July 1 forecast and 8 percent below last year. The California Freestone forecast, which is carried forward from July 1, stands at 410,000 tons, down 6 percent from last year and 1 percent below 2003.

California's Clingstone forecast, also carried forward from July 1, is 530,000 tons, 2 percent below last year and 1 percent less than the 2003 season.

Apples: The first production forecast for the 2005 crop year is 9.84 billion pounds, down 6 percent from last year but 12 percent above 2003. Compared to 2004, production decreases in the Eastern and Western States offset a projected increase in the Central States. Production forecasts for Arkansas, Kansas, and New Mexico are no longer available.

Production in the Western States (AZ, CA, CO, ID, OR, UT, and WA) is forecast at 6.28 billion pounds, down 8 percent from last year but 19 percent above 2003. Washington production, which makes up 57 percent of the U.S. total, is forecast at 5.60 billion pounds. Washington production is down 7 percent from last year but 23 percent above 2003. Mild temperatures during February and March turned cold in April, causing many producers to experience production losses due to poor pollination and frosts. A heavy frost occurred April 12 in the Yakima Valley. California's forecast is 410 million pounds, 5 percent above last year. Growers are expecting a promising crop with few weather related problems. Cool temperatures in June enhanced fruit color and good fruit quality is reported. Oregon's production is forecast at 130 million pounds, 20 percent below 2004. Poor weather during bloom affected pollination and led to variable fruit set.

Production in the Eastern States (CT, GA, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, VT, VA, and WV) is forecast at 2.41 billion pounds, down 4 percent from last year but 6 percent above 2003. New York's crop is forecast at 1.15 billion pounds, down 10 percent from last year's crop but 7 percent above 2003. A widespread frost on May 13 caused damage in several areas. Sizing may be affected by the current hot, dry conditions. Pennsylvania's forecast of 430 million pounds is an increase of 6 percent from 2004 but is 3 percent below 2003. Conditions have generally been good, with adequate rainfall for sizing while disease and insect pressures have been average. A crop of 320 million pounds is forecast for Virginia, 7 percent greater than last year and 19 percent above 2003. Prolonged blooming in May resulted in a very good fruit set. Ample moisture, combined with hot, sunny days, has promoted good fruit sizing. North Carolina's crop is forecast at 170 million pounds, up 10 percent from 2004 and 26 percent above 2003. A mild spring and favorable conditions during pollination led to a good set but a late frost caused some damage.

Production in the Central States (IL, IN, IA, KY, MI, MN, MO, OH, TN, and WI) is forecast at 1.15 billion pounds, an increase of 3 percent from 2004 but 7 percent below 2003. Michigan's production forecast is

820 million pounds, up 8 percent from last year but 8 percent below 2003. The crop is developing well across the State. Some isolated hail and wind damage was reported. Overall, apple progress looks promising but moisture is needed for sizing. Ohio's forecast is 88.0 million pounds, 2 percent below both 2004 and 2003. Spring conditions were wet and cool, with reports of frost damage and pollination problems. Summer has been hot and dry. Production in Wisconsin is forecast at 59.0 million pounds, up 4 percent from 2004 but 13 percent below 2003. Cold spring weather damaged blossoms in northern areas of the State and overall dry conditions may affect sizing.

Pears: U.S. pear production for 2005 is forecast at 852,980 tons, down 4 percent from last year and 9 percent below 2003. Bartlett pear production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 408,000 tons, 7 percent below the June forecast and 11 percent less than a year ago. Other pear production in the Pacific Coast States is expected to total 422,000 tons, 4 percent higher than last year but 6 percent below 2003.

Bartlett production for California is forecast at 180,000 tons, down 10 percent from the June forecast and 19 percent below 2004. Spring rains destroyed a substantial portion of the pear blossoms. As the season progressed, additional rain and hail damage made much of this year's Bartlett crop unmarketable. Bartlett production in Oregon is forecast at 58,000 tons, down 6 percent from the previous forecast and 8 percent below 2004. Growers in the Willamette Valley are expecting a reduced harvest due to the adverse weather in February and the first week in March causing poor pollination. Many blooms died due to cold and rainy conditions. The Bartlett pear producers in southern Oregon are expecting a normal crop, though frost, poor pollination, and hail damage were reported. However, producers along the Washington border, where most of the pears are grown, reported a good fruit set this year. In Washington, Bartlett production is forecast at 170,000 tons, down 3 percent from the June forecast and 1 percent below the previous season. Water availability in the State remains a great concern. Rainfall in April and early May helped but many parts of the State will be short on irrigation water this year. Producers have reported tearing out undesirable trees and watering some trees just enough to keep them alive but not enough to produce fruit. Spring started with temperatures varying 10 degrees above normal to 10 degrees below normal. Some scattered damage was reported due to freezing temperatures. Hail in Yakima county caused damage to fruit crops. Some areas of the State reported lighter fruit set due to frost and poor weather conditions during pollination in April.

Other pear production in California is forecast at 45,000 tons, down 6 percent from 2004 and 18 percent below two years ago. Non-Bartlett pears continue to be harvested. Spring rains had a detrimental affect on the blooms causing the crop to be lighter than average. Overall, crop quality is reported to be good. In Oregon, other pear production is forecast at 152,000 tons, 2 percent above last year but 3 percent below 2003. Producers report both good fruit size and quality. Production in Washington is forecast at 225,000 tons, 8 percent above a year ago but 5 percent below 2003. Wenatchee Valley, the major growing area for the non-Bartlett pears, experienced favorable weather conditions during bloom.

The pear crop in New York is forecast at 13,000 tons, down 21 percent from last year and 16 percent below two years ago. The State experienced a series of hail storms and heavy rainfall, especially in the Hudson Valley fruit region. Many growers reported poor growing conditions and some are reporting total crop failures. Pennsylvania pear production is forecast at 3,150 tons, down 30 percent from last year and 39 percent below the 2003 crop. Most growers report a poor fruit set due to poor weather during pollination. Pest infestation with Japanese Beetles has caused some problems. The Michigan pear crop is forecast at 2,650 tons, down 23 percent from last year and 45 percent below 2003. Producers report the pear crop was negatively impacted by weather conditions this season. In the southwest, a May freeze and rain during bloom led to bud damage and poor pollination. In addition, hot weather during the summer further reduced the crop's potential. The Northwest was similarly affected. However, the central part of the State appears to be faring better.

Production in Connecticut is forecast at 1,100 tons, 200 tons above the previous year. Spring began with warm, wet weather, but May brought colder temperatures. Light damage from frost was reported in mid-May during bloom. Warm weather arrived in June and remained in the State through July which enhanced pear development. At the end of July, crop condition was rated fair to good. In Colorado, production is forecast at 2,800 tons, 8 percent above last year's crop but unchanged from the 2003 crop. Conditions have been normal in the major growing areas. However, late frosts hurt small producers without frost protection devices. Larger producers with such devices fared better. Adequate irrigation water is expected throughout the growing season. Pear production in Utah is forecast at 280 tons, down 7 percent from the previous season and 38 percent below the 2003 crop. Growers reported frost, blight, and hail adversely affecting this year's pear crop.

Coffee: Hawaii coffee production is estimated at 5.60 million pounds (parchment basis) for the 2004-05 season, down 21 percent from the preliminary forecast of 7.10 million pounds and 33 percent below the previous crop year. Coffee production from the islands of Kauai, Maui, Molokai, and Oahu is forecast at 2.40 million pounds for the 2004-05 season, down 41 percent from the preliminary forecast and 44 percent below last season. Hawaii island is forecast to harvest 3.20 million pounds, up 7 percent from the preliminary forecast but 20 percent below the previous season. Heavy spring rains and windy conditions hampered flower survival and slowed fruit development throughout the State. The rainy weather during winter and spring caused a larger than expected loss of blooms resulting in a smaller coffee crop.

Grapes: U.S. grape production is forecast at 6.80 million tons, up 9 percent from 2004 and 2 percent above the 2003 season. California leads the U.S. in grape production with 89 percent of the total. Washington and New York are the next largest producing States, with 6 percent and 2 percent, respectively. California's all grape forecast, at 6.04 million tons, is down 3 percent from the July forecast but 8 percent above 2004. Washington growers expect to harvest 375,000 tons, up 40 percent from 2004. New York's forecast, at 160,000 tons, is 13 percent above last year.

California's wine type grape production is expected to total 2.95 million tons, 49 percent of California's total grape crop. The production forecast for wine type varieties is unchanged from July but up 5 percent from 2004. Bud break occurred 1 to 2 weeks early due to warm temperatures. Powdery mildew affected wine grapes in some growing regions but has not resulted in any major problems. California's raisin type grape production is forecast at 2.30 million tons, 38 percent of California's total grape crop. Production of raisin varieties is down 6 percent from the July forecast but 13 percent above 2004. Thompson Seedless variety grapes are currently being picked for fresh use in the San Joaquin Valley. Significant mildew problems are being reported as a result of the cool, wet spring. As a result of the mildew and weather problems, quality of the raisin crop is expected to be down. Production of table type grapes is forecast at 790,000 tons, 13 percent of the total California crop. The table type production forecast is down 2 percent from the July forecast but 3 percent above 2004. Harvest of table type varieties is active in Kern and Fresno Counties. Flame Seedless, Red Globe, and Black Seedless are the primary varieties being harvested. Good size and quality are reported.

Washington's production is forecast at 375,000 tons, up 40 percent from 2004. If realized, this will be the highest production on record. Production of both juice and wine varieties are expected to increase. Wine grape production is forecast at 125,000 tons, 17 percent above last season. The juice type grape forecast, at 250,000 tons, is up 56 percent from 2004. This season has experienced moderate and consistent weather giving rise to exceptional growing conditions.

Grape production for New York is forecast at 160,000 tons, up 13 percent from the 2004 weather reduced crop. Lake Erie growers are expecting an average crop. Most growers in the Finger Lakes region are reporting a good growing season but small cluster sizes. Native varieties are reported to be in good condition. Hybrids are reported in average condition and Vinifera varieties are reported to be in less than average condition.

Michigan's grape production is forecast at 87,000 tons, 39 percent above last year. Growers expect a good crop of quality fruit. Insect and disease pressures have been low throughout the State due to dry conditions.

Pennsylvania's grape production is forecast at 80,000 tons, down 8 percent from the large 2004 crop. Warm temperatures and timely rains contributed to excellent growing conditions for grapes. Growers are optimistic about the 2005 grape crop.

Ginger Root: Hawaii ginger root production for the 2004-05 season is estimated at 5.10 million pounds, down 15 percent from the previous season. Harvested acreage, at 120 acres, is down 20 percent from 2004. The average yield is 42,500 pounds per harvested acre for the 2004-05 crop year, an increase of 2,500 pounds above the previous season. Soil-borne diseases such as bacterial wilt and nematodes continued to keep ginger root yields below expected levels.

Florida Citrus: Florida's July weather in most of the citrus growing areas was rainy. Several low pressure and coastal storm systems occurred during the month with several weather stations reporting near record amounts of rain. Many of these systems were accompanied by severe lightning and high winds. Temperatures during the month were at or above normal levels with days in the mid to upper 90's and lows in the high 70's.

Many growers and caretakers made sporadic use of irrigation equipment to maintain soil moisture levels. Trees, in the well-cared groves, are reported in good condition. Citrus trees of all ages show a good summer flush of new growth. New crop fruit is progressing well with average sizes reported. No abnormal disease or insect outbreaks were reported, other than the ongoing canker finds and outbreaks. Grove caretakers were very active during July mowing, chopping, and discing cover crops. Herbicides are being applied to control summer weed growth and fertilizers are also being applied. Citrus growers are cutting vines out of their trees. Hedging and topping slowed during the month. Dead trees are being pushed out and burned. Because of the canker finds in groves and nursery trees, only limited new plantings are occurring.

California Citrus: Citrus groves were topped and hedged, and growers monitored and sprayed for cutworms, thrips, and red mites. Valencia oranges continued to be harvested during the month but at a slower than normal pace. Soft fruit and small sizes lowered demand for Valencias, and some citrus packinghouses suspended their operations due to slow movement. Marsh Ruby and Star Ruby varieties of grapefruit were harvested in the southern coastal areas of the State. The Marsh Ruby quality was generally good; however, mild weather delayed fruit coloring resulting in some pale colored fruit. The Star Ruby exterior and interior quality and color were excellent. Harvest of lemons in the South Coastal region continued during July, with good to fair conditions reported. Sunburn damage due to extreme temperatures affected some younger citrus trees that lack canopy.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Growers continued summer cultural activities during July including cultivation, weed control, and irrigation. Some harvested tree fruit blocks were being topped, fertilized, and irrigated. Stone fruit harvesting continued. Overall, the quality of the harvested stone fruit was very good but the summer heat caused some damage to the more sensitive varieties. Stone fruit varieties harvested include Golden Sweet apricots; Elegant Lady, Zee Lady, and Klondike White peaches; Black Amber, Catalina, Friar, and Flavorich plums; Dapple Fire, Dapple Dandy, and Flavor Grenade pluots; and Ruby Diamond, Ruby Pearl, Grand Pearl, Kay Pearl, and Arctic Joy nectarines. Black Mission and Brown Turkey figs were harvested with good yields reported. Pomegranates were blooming and fruit was sizing well. Sansui Asian Pears were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley with very large sizes reported. Bartlett pear harvesting began in northern areas of the State. Gala apple harvest commenced in parts of the San Joaquin Valley at the end of July, and some apple harvesting also began in areas of Northern California. Blackberry harvesting continued throughout the month in the San Joaquin Valley with good yields reported.

Most Central Valley strawberry growers began plowing their fields in preparation for fall planting but harvesting continued in the central coast region. Almond hull split was underway in almond orchards prompting growers to begin preparing their orchards for harvest. Water needs of walnut, almond, and pistachio groves were closely assessed by growers in order to help with heat stress. Codling moth treatment continued on walnut orchards. Broken limbs were reported in some walnut orchards in Yuba County due to the heavy crop. Field work in grape vineyards during July included insecticide and fungicide applications, cultivation, cane cutting, weed control, and irrigation. A few vineyards were being covered with netting for bird control and some growers in the San Joaquin Valley reported extra culling due to brown rot caused by the extreme heat. Grape harvesting began in many areas. Harvested varieties included Flame Seedless, Thompson Seedless, Perlette, Black Emerald, Fantasy, Champagne, Red Globe, and Zante Currant. Lighter exterior color of some harvested grapes was reported by month's end, resulting from the continued high temperatures.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between July 23 and August 5 to gather information on expected yield as of August 1. The objective yield surveys for corn, cotton, soybeans, and wheat were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for about 75 percent of the U.S. production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected fields for the objective yield survey. The counts made within each sample plot depend on the crop and the maturity of that crop. In all cases, the number of plants is recorded along with other measurements that provide information to forecast the number of ears, bolls, pods, or heads and their weight. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the fruit are harvested and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and personal interviewers. Approximately 27,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about probable yield. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

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

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

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the August 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error", a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the August 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of the squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the “Root Mean Square Error.” Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the August 1 corn for grain production forecast is 6.2 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 6.2 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.8 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using corn again as an example, changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 377 million bushels, ranging from 50 million bushels to 1.09 billion bushels. The August 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 13 times and above 7 times. This does not imply that the August 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecasts

Crop	Unit	Root Mean Square Error		20-Year Record of Differences Between Forecast and Final Estimate				
		Percent	90 Percent Confidence Interval	Quantity			Years	
				Average	Smallest	Largest	Below Final	Above Final
				Million	*Million*	*Million*	*Number*	*Number*
Corn For Grain	Bu	6.2	10.8	377	50	1,085	13	7
Sorghum for Grain	Bu	9.2	16.0	41	5	108	9	11
Oats	Bu	10.8	18.7	17	1	58	2	18
Barley	Bu	6.7	11.9	19	2	69	12	8
Durum Wheat	Bu	10.4	18.0	8	*	19	7	12
Other Spring	Bu	8.9	15.4	38	3	121	10	10
Winter Wheat	Bu	1.2	2.1	15	*	34	5	14
Rice	Cwt	4.9	8.4	7	1	17	15	5
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	6.3	10.9	124	19	408	11	9
Cotton [1]	Bales	8.7	15.0	1,127	34	3,911	10	10
Dry Edible Beans	Cwt	8.9	15.5	2	*	4	10	9

* Less than 1 million.
[1] Quantity is in thousands of units.

Information Contacts

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

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USDA Data Users' Meeting

October 17, 2005

Embassy Suites at O'Hare

Chicago, Illinois

(847) 678-4000

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

For registration details or additional information for the Data Users' Meeting, see the NASS homepage at www.usda.gov/nass/ or contact Lynda Ford (NASS) at (202) 720-3896 or at lynda_ford@nass.usda.gov.

This Data Users' Meeting precedes an Industry Outlook meeting that will be held at the same location on October 18, 2005. The Outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss the outlook situation. For more information about the outlook meeting and to register contact Jim Robb (Livestock and Marketing Information Center) at (720) 544-2941 or at robb@lmic.info.