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Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Down 12 Percent from 2005
All Orange Production Unchanged from April

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.32 billion bushels, down 12 percent from 2005. Based on May 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 42.4 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels less than last year. Grain area totals 31.2 million acres, down 8 percent from last season.

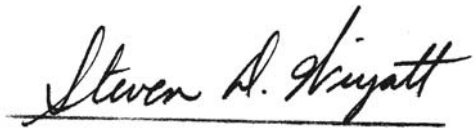
Hard Red production is down 23 percent from a year ago to 715 million bushels. Soft Red is up 15 percent and totals 356 million bushels. White production totals 252 million bushels, down 3 percent from a year ago. Of the White production total, 21.7 million bushels are Hard White and 230 million bushels are Soft White.

The U.S. all orange forecast for the 2005-06 season is 8.96 million tons, unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 3 percent below last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast, at 153 million boxes (6.89 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 2 percent above the 2004-05 utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 75.0 million boxes (3.38 million tons), unchanged from last month but 5 percent below the previous season. Harvest of the early and midseason varieties is virtually complete. Navel harvest is complete. Florida's Valencia forecast is 78.0 million boxes (3.51 million tons), unchanged from the April forecast but 10 percent above last season's revised final utilization. The row count survey conducted May1-2 shows 46 percent of the Valencia rows have been harvested. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from April 1.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 2005-06 season, at 1.62 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, is increased from the 1.61 gallons estimated last month and the 1.58 gallons last season, as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The early-midseason portion is projected to yield 1.53 gallons, unchanged from last month's yield but equal to that from the 2004-05 crop. The Valencia yield, at 1.73 gallons, is increased from 1.70 gallons last month and is higher than the 1.68 gallons per box recorded last season. All projections of yield assume the processing relationships this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

This report was approved on May 12, 2006.

Secretary of
Agriculture
Mike Johanns



Agricultural Statistics Board
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Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2004-2005 and Forecasted May 1, 2006 [1]

State	Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	160	300	52.0	54.0	32,860	8,320	16,200
CA	300	220	72.0	60.0	27,200	21,600	13,200
CO	2,200	2,000	24.0	27.0	45,900	52,800	54,000
DE	51	46	70.0	51.0	2,726	3,570	2,346
GA	140	130	52.0	45.0	8,550	7,280	5,850
ID	730	710	91.0	90.0	63,000	66,430	63,900
IL	600	870	61.0	63.0	53,100	36,600	54,810
IN	340	450	72.0	69.0	27,280	24,480	31,050
KS	9,500	9,400	40.0	34.0	314,500	380,000	319,600
KY	300	310	68.0	68.0	20,520	20,400	21,080
MD	140	130	66.0	60.0	8,555	9,240	7,800
MI	590	580	66.0	68.0	40,960	38,940	39,440
MS	65	70	50.0	55.0	7,155	3,250	3,850
MO	540	870	54.0	53.0	48,360	29,160	46,110
MT	2,100	1,950	45.0	42.0	66,830	94,500	81,900
NE	1,760	1,650	39.0	38.0	61,050	68,640	62,700
NY	95	120	54.0	56.0	5,300	5,130	6,720
NC	435	440	57.0	48.0	23,000	24,795	21,120
OH	830	960	71.0	69.0	55,180	58,930	66,240
OK	4,000	3,100	32.0	22.0	164,500	128,000	68,200
OR	780	760	61.0	55.0	47,580	47,580	41,800
PA	145	155	54.0	51.0	6,615	7,830	7,905
SC	165	125	52.0	45.0	7,920	8,580	5,625
SD	1,490	1,250	44.0	45.0	56,250	65,560	56,250
TN	150	190	56.0	56.0	13,720	8,400	10,640
TX	3,000	1,300	32.0	27.0	108,500	96,000	35,100
VA	160	170	63.0	56.0	9,900	10,080	9,520
WA	1,800	1,800	67.0	68.0	117,250	120,600	122,400
WI	175	235	57.0	63.0	12,600	9,975	14,805
Oth Sts [2]	1,053	886	40.3	36.9	42,573	42,459	32,670
US	33,794	31,177	44.4	42.4	1,499,434	1,499,129	1,322,831

[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 2006 Summary."

Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2004-2005 and Forecasted May 1, 2006 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	79	70	100.0	100.0	9,603	7,900	7,000
CA	69	60	95.0	95.0	9,000	6,555	5,700
MT	585		28.0		17,985	16,380	
ND	1,950		35.0		52,800	68,250	
Oth Sts [2]	33		61.2		505	2,020	
US	2,716		37.2		89,893	101,105	

[1] Area harvested for the U.S. and remaining States will be published in "Acreage" released June 30, 2006. Yield and production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 12, 2006.
[2] For 2004, Other States include MN and SD. For 2005 and 2006, Other States include ID and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2006 Summary."

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2004-2005 and Forecasted May 1, 2006 [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*	
2004	856,211	380,305			262,918	
2005	929,820	309,021	25,279	235,009	260,288	
2006	714,874	356,222	21,713	230,022	251,735	
	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*
2004	525,467			43,451	89,893	2,158,245
2005	466,587	4,530	33,339	37,869	101,105	2,104,690
2006						

[1] Wheat class estimates are based on the latest available data including both survey and administrative data.
[2] Individual Hard White and Soft White estimates not available prior to 2005.

Hay: Stocks on Farms by State and United States, December 1 and May 1, 2003-2006

State	Dec 1			May 1		
	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2006
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AL	1,764	1,965	1,575	487	356	264
AZ	280	250	350	55	35	40
AR	2,700	3,200	2,000	600	660	210
CA	2,086	1,770	1,798	306	215	180
CO	1,841	2,527	2,365	610	470	460
CT	83	73	55	14	21	9
DE	12	25	18	4	5	4
FL	434	410	380	52	26	60
GA	1,494	1,345	1,350	342	292	198
ID	2,772	2,782	2,260	445	535	375
IL	1,797	1,613	1,260	408	460	324
IN	1,561	1,704	1,498	253	345	207
IA	3,695	4,368	4,200	605	1,250	1,000
KS	5,600	6,304	5,000	1,400	1,735	800
KY	5,035	4,742	4,390	1,466	1,186	635
LA	937	910	596	115	128	81
ME	164	189	138	33	39	25
MD	377	348	390	60	86	74
MA	72	95	76	15	17	17
MI	1,872	1,893	1,852	250	500	395
MN	3,567	4,127	4,117	575	884	1,150
MS	1,125	1,159	1,567	244	199	210
MO	7,148	8,101	6,315	1,462	2,166	873
MT	3,986	4,427	5,440	790	860	1,463
NE	5,244	4,370	4,585	1,596	1,440	1,070
NV	857	741	788	121	80	209
NH	60	53	53	11	12	8
NJ	96	161	112	40	36	8
NM	525	545	545	115	164	133
NY	2,430	1,895	1,650	552	440	285
NC	1,625	1,545	1,245	405	350	282
ND	4,690	3,923	5,580	828	917	1,806
OH	2,504	2,250	2,360	556	420	363
OK	4,244	5,125	3,900	1,275	1,385	550
OR	2,357	2,366	1,790	371	362	210
PA	2,440	2,700	1,700	570	650	410
RI	10	12	10	2	2	1
SC	601	557	565	186	120	120
SD	7,210	6,939	7,935	1,515	2,100	2,140
TN	3,830	4,199	3,625	1,182	1,025	742
TX	9,910	10,451	8,000	2,849	2,779	896
UT	1,495	1,383	1,355	279	300	262
VT	332	276	257	86	71	57
VA	2,515	2,716	2,585	758	791	730
WA	1,620	1,560	1,475	470	322	250
WV	957	1,030	984	191	212	214
WI	3,110	3,532	3,183	920	927	1,135
WY	1,963	1,860	1,784	478	383	380
US	111,027	114,516	105,056	25,947	27,758	21,315

Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2003-04, 2004-05 and Forecasted May 1, 2006 [1]

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	1,000 Boxes [2]	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
Oranges						
Early, Mid & Navel [3]						
AZ [4]	300	240	250	12	9	9
CA [4]	39,500	43,000	42,000	1,481	1,613	1,575
FL	126,000	79,100	75,000	5,670	3,560	3,375
TX [4]	1,420	1,500	1,300	60	64	55
US	167,220	123,840	118,550	7,223	5,246	5,014
Valencia						
AZ [4]	170	190	200	6	7	8
CA [4]	11,000	20,500	11,000	413	769	413
FL	116,000	70,700	78,000	5,220	3,182	3,510
TX [4]	230	270	230	10	11	10
US	127,400	91,660	89,430	5,649	3,969	3,941
All						
AZ [4]	470	430	450	18	16	17
CA [4]	50,500	63,500	53,000	1,894	2,382	1,988
FL	242,000	149,800	153,000	10,890	6,742	6,885
TX [4]	1,650	1,770	1,530	70	75	65
US	294,620	215,500	207,980	12,872	9,215	8,955
Temples						
FL	1,400	650	700	63	29	32
Grapefruit						
White Seedless [5]						
FL	15,900	3,400	6,500	675	145	276
Colored Seedless						
FL	25,000	9,400	12,700	1,063	400	540
All						
AZ [4]	140	140	100	5	5	3
CA [4]	5,800	5,800	6,000	194	194	201
FL	40,900	12,800	19,200	1,738	545	816
TX [4]	5,700	6,600	4,800	228	264	192
US	52,540	25,340	30,100	2,165	1,008	1,212
Tangerines						
AZ [4 6]	690	400	550	25	15	21
CA [4 6]	2,200	2,800	4,000	83	105	150
FL	6,500	4,450	5,400	309	211	257
US	9,390	7,650	9,950	417	331	428
Lemons [4]						
AZ	3,000	2,400	3,800	114	91	144
CA	18,000	19,000	19,000	684	722	722
US	21,000	21,400	22,800	798	813	866
Tangelos						
FL	1,000	1,550	1,400	45	70	63

[1] The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.
[2] Net lbs. per box: oranges-AZ & CA-75, FL-90, TX-85; grapefruit-AZ & CA-67, FL-85, TX-80; lemons-76; tangelos-90; Temples-90; tangerines-AZ & CA-75, FL-95.
[3] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in AZ and CA. Early (including navel) and midseason varieties in FL and TX. Small quantities of tangerines in TX.
[4] Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.
[5] Includes seedy.
[6] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Spring Potatoes: Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2004-2006

State	Area				Yield		Production		
	Planted		Harvested						
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt*	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
AZ	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.9	275	300	1,767	1,183	1,170
CA	15.1	14.9	15.1	14.9	405	420	8,313	6,116	6,258
FL	23.6	24.1	23.2	23.7	281	294	7,678	6,527	6,962
Hastings	17.3	18.0	17.0	17.7	280	295	5,760	4,760	5,222
Other FL	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.0	285	290	1,918	1,767	1,740
NC	15.5	17.5	15.0	17.0	190	200	2,700	2,850	3,400
TX	9.5	10.7	9.1	10.2	225	280	2,205	2,048	2,856
Total	68.0	71.1	66.7	69.7	281	296	22,663	18,724	20,646

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by State and United States, 2004-2005 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
CT	2,360	2,450	1,554	1,656	3,667	4,056
FL	4,000	2,500	2,450	2,200	9,800	5,500
GA	23,000	16,000	2,030	1,735	46,690	27,760
IN [2]	4,200		2,050		8,610	
KY	114,950	79,700	2,044	2,186	235,003	174,260
MD [2]	1,100		1,700		1,870	
MA	1,240	1,190	1,546	1,570	1,917	1,868
MO	1,450	1,350	2,300	2,075	3,335	2,801
NC	156,100	126,000	2,246	2,213	350,560	278,900
OH	5,600	3,400	1,960	1,980	10,976	6,732
PA	4,000	5,000	2,025	2,140	8,100	10,700
SC	27,000	20,000	2,350	2,100	63,450	42,000
TN	30,260	22,950	2,161	2,251	65,381	51,670
VA	29,680	17,140	2,267	2,354	67,285	40,351
WV	1,300	400	1,300	1,700	1,690	680
WI [2]	1,810		1,956		3,541	
US	408,050	298,080	2,161	2,171	881,875	647,278

	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
CT [3]	5.250	5.700	12,049	14,900
FL	1.849	1.509	18,120	8,300
GA	1.835	1.435	85,676	39,836
IN [2]	1.982		17,065	
KY	2.050	1.686	481,708	293,867
MD [2]	1.430		2,674	
MA [3]	5.400	5.550	7,949	8,342
MO	1.980	1.540	6,603	4,314
NC	1.854	1.479	650,104	412,594
OH	1.990	1.582	21,842	10,650
PA	1.352	1.399	10,953	14,973
SC	1.802	1.471	114,337	61,782
TN	2.138	1.872	139,762	96,739
VA	1.865	1.500	125,517	60,538
WV	1.970	1.550	3,329	1,054
WI [2]	1.750		6,197	
CT& MA [4]	25.300		45,971	
US [5]	1.984	1.659	1,749,856	1,073,607

[1] 2004 and 2005 revised.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2005.
[3] Price and value includes CT Valley Broadleaf only. CT Valley Shade-grown is not included in State totals to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Includes CT Valley Shade-grown only. CT and MA combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Price and value not available for 2005.
[5] Includes estimated 2005 value of production for CT and MA, CT Valley Shade-grown. Used 2004 CT and MA, CT Valley Shade-grown price to compute the 2005 value of production.

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2004-2005 [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	26,000	2,350	2,250	101,050	58,500
VA	23,000	14,000	2,505	2,410	57,615	33,740
US	66,000	40,000	2,404	2,306	158,665	92,240
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt						
NC	89,000	83,000	2,250	2,250	200,250	186,750
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt						
NC	19,400	14,000	2,200	2,050	42,680	28,700
SC	27,000	20,000	2,350	2,100	63,450	42,000
US	46,400	34,000	2,287	2,079	106,130	70,700
Type 14, GA-FL Belt						
FL	4,000	2,500	2,450	2,200	9,800	5,500
GA	23,000	16,000	2,030	1,735	46,690	27,760
US	27,000	18,500	2,092	1,798	56,490	33,260
Total Flue-cured	228,400	175,500	2,283	2,182	521,535	382,950
Class 2, Fire-cured						
KY	5,300	6,000	3,394	3,400	17,990	20,400
TN	5,720	5,500	3,115	3,000	17,816	16,500
VA	710	340	1,895	2,150	1,345	731
US	11,730	11,840	3,167	3,178	37,151	37,631
Class 3, Air-cured						
Light Air-cured						
Burley						
IN [2]	4,200		2,050		8,610	
KY	106,000	70,000	1,950	2,050	206,700	143,500
MO	1,450	1,350	2,300	2,075	3,335	2,801
NC	4,700	3,000	1,400	1,650	6,580	4,950
OH	5,600	3,400	1,960	1,980	10,976	6,732
PA [3]		2,200		2,200		4,840
TN	24,000	17,000	1,920	2,000	46,080	34,000
VA	5,900	2,800	1,390	2,100	8,201	5,880
WV	1,300	400	1,300	1,700	1,690	680
US	153,150	100,150	1,908	2,031	292,172	203,383
Southern MD Belt						
MD [2]	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	101,650	1,905	2,030	298,002	206,383

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco: Price and Value by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2004-2005 [1] (continued)

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
Class 1, Flue-cured				
Type 11, Old Belts				
NC	1.858	1.480	187,751	86,580
VA	1.852	1.477	106,703	49,834
US	1.856	1.479	294,454	136,414
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt				
NC	1.855	1.480	371,464	276,390
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt				
NC	1.830	1.460	78,104	41,902
SC	1.802	1.471	114,337	61,782
US	1.813	1.467	192,441	103,684
Type 14, GA-FL Belt				
FL	1.849	1.509	18,120	8,300
GA	1.835	1.435	85,676	39,836
US	1.837	1.447	103,796	48,136
Total Flue-cured	1.845	1.474	962,155	564,624
Class 2, Fire-cured				
KY	2.533	2.350	45,569	47,940
TN	2.547	2.410	45,376	39,765
VA	1.798	1.974	2,418	1,443
US	2.513	2.369	93,363	89,148
Class 3, Air-cured				
Light Air-cured				
Burley				
IN [2]	1.982		17,065	
KY	2.000	1.560	413,400	223,860
MO	1.980	1.540	6,603	4,314
NC	1.943	1.560	12,785	7,722
OH	1.990	1.582	21,842	10,650
PA [3]		1.400		6,776
TN	1.980	1.600	91,238	54,400
VA	1.977	1.575	16,213	9,261
WV	1.970	1.550	3,329	1,054
US	1.994	1.564	582,475	318,037
Southern MD Belt				
MD [2]	1.430		2,674	
PA	1.250	1.350	4,950	4,050
US	1.308	1.350	7,624	4,050
Total Light Air-cured	1.980	1.561	590,099	322,087

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2004-2005 [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						
Dark Air-cured						
KY	3,650	3,700	2,825	2,800	10,313	10,360
TN	540	450	2,750	2,600	1,485	1,170
VA [4]	70		1,770		124	
US	4,260	4,150	2,799	2,778	11,922	11,530
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	1,520	1,530	1,720	2,295	2,614
MA	920	900	1,600	1,670	1,472	1,503
US	2,420	2,420	1,557	1,701	3,767	4,117
WI Binder						
Southern WI						
WI [2]	1,400		1,960		2,744	
Northern WI						
WI [2]	410		1,945		797	
Total WI Binder	1,810		1,956		3,541	
Total Cigar Binder	4,230	2,420	1,728	1,701	7,308	4,117
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
CT Valley Shade-grown						
CT	860	930	1,595	1,550	1,372	1,442
MA	320	290	1,390	1,260	445	365
US	1,180	1,220	1,540	1,481	1,817	1,807
All Cigar Types	7,210	4,940	1,840	1,778	13,265	8,784
All Tobacco	408,050	298,080	2,161	2,171	881,875	647,278

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco: Price and Value by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2004-2005 [1] (continued)

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
Class 3, Air-cured				
Dark Air-cured				
KY	2.205	2.130	22,739	22,067
TN	2.120	2.200	3,148	2,574
VA [4]	1.476		183	
US	2.187	2.137	26,070	24,641
Class 4, Cigar Filler				
PA Seedleaf				
PA	1.450	1.450	6,003	4,147
Class 5, Cigar Binder				
CT Valley Binder				
CT	5.250	5.700	12,049	14,900
MA	5.400	5.550	7,949	8,342
US	5.309	5.645	19,998	23,242
WI Binder				
Southern WI				
WI [2]	1.750		4,802	
Northern WI				
WI [2]	1.750		1,395	
Total WI Binder	1.750		6,197	
Total Cigar Binder	3.584	5.645	26,195	23,242
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper				
CT Valley Shade-grown				
CT [5]				
MA [5]				
US [5]	25.300		45,971	
All Cigar Types [6]	5.893	3.118	78,169	27,389
All Tobacco [7]	1.984	1.659	1,749,856	1,073,607

[1] 2004 and 2005 revised.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2005.
[3] Estimated began in 2005.
[4] No sun-cured tobacco was harvested in 2005.
[5] CT and MA, CT Valley Shade-grown price and value for 2004 combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Price and value not available for 2005.
[6] The 2005 price and value exclude CT Valley Shade-grown.
[7] Includes estimated 2005 value of production for CT and MA, CT Valley Shade-grown. Used 2004 CT and MA, CT Valley Shade-grown price to compute the 2005 value production.

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2004 -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		2,350		63,450	
US	46,400		2,287		106,130	
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		2,283		521,535	
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: Price and Value by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2004-2005 [1] (continued)

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
Class 1, Flue-cured				
Type 11, Old Belts				
NC	1.858		187,751	
VA	1.852		106,703	
US	1.856		294,454	
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt				
NC	1.855		371,464	
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt				
NC	1.830		78,104	
SC	1.802		114,337	
US	1.813		192,441	
Type 14, GA-FL Belt				
FL	1.849		18,120	
GA	1.835		85,676	
US	1.837		103,796	
Total 11-14	1.845		962,155	
Class 2, Fire-cured				
Type 21, VA Belt				
VA	1.798		2,418	
Type 22, Eastern District				
KY	2.548		21,327	
TN	2.550		41,897	
US	2.549		63,224	
Type 23, Western District				
KY	2.520		24,242	
TN	2.510		3,479	
US	2.519		27,721	
Total 21-23	2.513		93,363	
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3A, Light Air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
IN	1.982		17,065	
KY	2.000		413,400	
MO	1.980		6,603	
NC	1.943		12,785	
OH	1.990		21,842	
TN	1.980		91,238	
VA	1.977		16,213	
WV	1.970		3,329	
US	1.994		582,475	
Type 32, Southern MD Belt				
MD	1.430		2,674	
PA	1.250		4,950	
US	1.308		7,624	
Total 31-32	1.980		590,099	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2004-2005 [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	860		1,595		1,372	
MA	320		1,390		445	
US	1,180		1,540		1,817	
All Cigar Types						
Total 41-61	7,210		1,840		13,265	
All Tobacco	408,050		2,161		881,875	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco: Price and Value by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2004-2005 [1] (continued)

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3B, Dark Air-cured				
Type 35, One Sucker Belt				
KY	2.255		15,634	
TN	2.120		3,148	
US	2.231		18,782	
Type 36, Green River Belt				
KY	2.102		7,105	
Type 37, VA Sun-cured Belt				
VA	1.476		183	
Total 35-37	2.187		26,070	
Class 4, Cigar Filler				
Type 41, PA Seedleaf				
PA	1.450		6,003	
US				
Class 5, Cigar Binder				
Class 5A, CT Valley Binder				
Type 51, CT Valley Broadleaf				
CT	5.250		12,049	
MA	5.400		7,949	
US	5.309		19,998	
Class 5B, WI Binder				
Type 54, Southern WI				
WI	1.750		4,802	
Type 55, Northern WI				
WI	1.750		1,395	
Total 54-55	1.750		6,197	
Total 51-55	3.584		26,195	
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper				
Type 61, CT Valley Shade-grown				
CT [2]				
MA [2]				
US [2]	25.300		45,971	
All Cigar Types				
Total 41-61	5.893		78,169	
All Tobacco	1.984		1,749,856	

[1] Estimates for 2005 can be found on pages 10-13. This table is included to provide the complete revised estimates for 2004.
[2] CT and MA type 61 price and value for 2004 combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Price and value not available for 2005.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 2005-2006

Month	Area				Fresh Production [1]	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2005	2006
	2005	2006	2005	2006		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Mar	2,490	2,060	1,435	1,775	2,715	2,135
Apr	2,505	2,045	1,440	1,770	2,700	1,885

[1] Utilized fresh production.

Bananas, Guavas, Papayas, and Taro: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, Hawaii, 2004-2005

Crop	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Bananas [1]	1,000	980	16.5	21.3	16,500	20,900
Guavas [1 2]	525	630	15.4	12.9	8,100	8,100
Papayas [1 3]	1,235	1,480	29.0	22.2	35,800	32,900
Taro [3 4]	370	360			5,200	4,300

[1] Only utilized production is estimated.
[2] 2004 revised.
[3] 2005 revised.
[4] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres. Yield is not estimated.

Peaches: Total Production by Crop, California, 2004-2005 and Forecasted May 1, 2006

State	Total Production		
	2004	2005	2006
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Freestone	436,000	385,000	370,000
Clingstone [1]	539,000	484,000	400,000
Total	975,000	869,000	770,000

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

Almonds (shelled basis): Utilized Production, California, 2004-2005 and Forecasted May 1, 2006

State	Utilized Production		
	2004	2005 [1]	2006
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
CA	1,005,000	915,000	1,020,000

[1] Revised.

Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested and Yield by Type, State, and United States, 2004-2005

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Upland						
AL	550.0	550.0	540.0	545.0	724	747
AZ	240.0	230.0	238.0	229.0	1,458	1,289
AR	910.0	1,050.0	900.0	1,040.0	1,114	1,016
CA	560.0	430.0	557.0	428.0	1,543	1,194
FL	89.0	86.0	87.0	85.0	601	762
GA	1,290.0	1,220.0	1,280.0	1,210.0	674	849
KS	85.0	74.0	80.0	66.0	424	638
LA	500.0	610.0	490.0	600.0	867	878
MS	1,110.0	1,210.0	1,100.0	1,200.0	1,024	859
MO	380.0	440.0	378.0	438.0	1,054	947
NM	68.0	56.0	64.0	51.0	848	1,016
NC	730.0	815.0	725.0	810.0	900	852
OK	220.0	255.0	200.0	240.0	727	716
SC	215.0	266.0	214.0	265.0	875	743
TN	530.0	640.0	525.0	635.0	900	848
TX	5,850.0	5,950.0	5,350.0	5,600.0	694	723
VA	82.0	93.0	81.0	92.0	956	955
US	13,409.0	13,975.0	12,809.0	13,534.0	843	825
Amer-Pima						
AZ	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.1	896	820
CA	215.0	230.0	214.0	229.0	1,532	1,170
NM	10.6	11.5	10.5	11.5	869	918
TX	21.0	24.8	20.5	24.0	890	870
US	249.6	270.4	248.0	268.6	1,443	1,127
All						
AL	550.0	550.0	540.0	545.0	724	747
AZ	243.0	234.1	241.0	233.1	1,451	1,281
AR	910.0	1,050.0	900.0	1,040.0	1,114	1,016
CA	775.0	660.0	771.0	657.0	1,540	1,186
FL	89.0	86.0	87.0	85.0	601	762
GA	1,290.0	1,220.0	1,280.0	1,210.0	674	849
KS	85.0	74.0	80.0	66.0	424	638
LA	500.0	610.0	490.0	600.0	867	878
MS	1,110.0	1,210.0	1,100.0	1,200.0	1,024	859
MO	380.0	440.0	378.0	438.0	1,054	947
NM	78.6	67.5	74.5	62.5	850	998
NC	730.0	815.0	725.0	810.0	900	852
OK	220.0	255.0	200.0	240.0	727	716
SC	215.0	266.0	214.0	265.0	875	743
TN	530.0	640.0	525.0	635.0	900	848
TX	5,871.0	5,974.8	5,370.5	5,624.0	695	724
VA	82.0	93.0	81.0	92.0	956	955
US	13,658.6	14,245.4	13,057.0	13,802.6	855	831

[1] Revised.

Cotton: Production and Bales Ginned by Type, State, and United States, 2004-2005

Type and State	Production in 480-lb Net Weight Bales [1]		Lint-seed Ratio [2]		Bales Ginned in 480-lb Net Weight Bales [3]	
	2004	2005 [4]	2004	2005	2004	2005 [4]
	1,000 Bales	*1,000 Bales*			*Bales*	*Bales*
Upland						
AL	814.0	848.0			826,750	857,200
AZ	723.0	615.0			692,800	589,000
AR	2,089.0	2,202.0			2,069,450	2,153,600
CA	1,790.0	1,065.0			1,819,850	1,089,900
FL	109.0	135.0			95,800	115,750
GA	1,797.0	2,140.0			1,803,000	2,164,500
KS	70.7	87.7			68,050	95,800
LA	885.0	1,098.0			912,300	1,130,500
MS	2,346.0	2,147.0			2,334,400	2,137,950
MO	830.0	864.0			826,200	884,350
NM	113.0	108.0			50,950	52,050
NC	1,360.0	1,437.0			1,379,600	1,454,500
OK	303.0	358.0			295,750	346,000
SC	390.0	410.0			381,800	401,500
TN	984.0	1,122.0			985,300	1,111,100
TX	7,740.0	8,440.0			7,806,150	8,494,450
VA	161.4	183.0			146,950	170,700
US	22,505.1	23,259.7			22,495,100	23,248,850
Amer-Pima						
AZ	5.6	7.0			5,500	6,950
CA	683.0	558.0			682,700	558,000
NM	19.0	22.0			17,850	21,050
TX	38.0	43.5			38,750	43,600
US	745.6	630.5			744,800	629,600
All						
AL	814.0	848.0			826,750	857,200
AZ	728.6	622.0			698,300	595,950
AR	2,089.0	2,202.0	0.406	0.407	2,069,450	2,153,600
CA	2,473.0	1,623.0	0.397	0.396	2,502,550	1,647,900
FL	109.0	135.0			95,800	115,750
GA	1,797.0	2,140.0	0.435	0.411	1,803,000	2,164,500
KS	70.7	87.7			68,050	95,800
LA	885.0	1,098.0	0.419	0.420	912,300	1,130,500
MS	2,346.0	2,147.0	0.412	0.412	2,334,400	2,137,950
MO	830.0	864.0			826,200	884,350
NM	132.0	130.0			68,800	73,100
NC	1,360.0	1,437.0	0.422	0.424	1,379,600	1,454,500
OK	303.0	358.0			295,750	346,000
SC	390.0	410.0			381,800	401,500
TN	984.0	1,122.0			985,300	1,111,100
TX	7,778.0	8,483.5	0.392	0.415	7,844,900	8,538,050
VA	161.4	183.0			146,950	170,700
US	23,250.7	23,890.2			23,239,900	23,878,450

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] Estimates available only for the 7 States shown. Three-year average.
[3] Equivalent 480-lb net weight bales ginned, not adjusted for cross-State movement.
[4] Revised.

Cottonseed: Production and Farm Disposition by State and United States, 2004-2005

State	Production		Farm Disposition				Seed for Planting [2]	
			Sales to Oil Mills		Other [1]			
	2004 [3]	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004 [3]	2005
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AL	282.0	275.0	16.0	58.0	266.0	217.0	6.4	6.3
AZ	301.6	262.5	3.3		298.3	262.5	2.1	2.1
AR	734.0	771.0	529.0	599.0	205.0	172.0	10.0	10.5
CA	902.0	594.0	116.0	83.0	786.0	511.0	5.7	5.1
FL	35.0	41.1	25.0	31.5	10.0	9.6	0.9	1.2
GA	560.0	736.0	343.0	395.0	217.0	341.0	15.0	16.0
KS	26.0	30.7	7.0	5.9	19.0	24.8	0.8	1.0
LA	295.0	364.0	138.0	229.0	157.0	135.0	5.5	5.9
MS	804.0	736.0	675.0	518.0	129.0	218.0	12.0	12.0
MO	268.0	285.0	186.0	211.0	82.0	74.0	4.6	5.0
NM	52.5	45.0	11.7		40.8	45.0	0.7	0.7
NC	447.0	469.0	79.0	122.0	368.0	347.0	4.9	5.3
OK	113.0	127.0	91.0	114.0	22.0	13.0	2.8	3.3
SC	94.0	122.0	54.0	66.0	40.0	56.0	1.9	1.8
TN	336.0	386.0	262.0	326.0	74.0	60.0	6.7	7.1
TX	2,895.0	2,868.7	1,965.5	1,830.4	929.5	1,038.3	54.2	54.2
VA	53.0	59.1	0.0	0.0	53.0	59.1	0.8	0.9
US	8,198.1	8,172.1	4,501.5	4,588.8	3,696.6	3,583.3	135.0	138.4

[1] Includes planting seed, feed, exports, inter-farm sales, shrinkage, losses, and other uses.
[2] Included in "other" farm disposition. Seed for planting is produced in crop year shown, but used in the following year.
[3] Revised.

Cotton: Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted objective yield surveys in 7 cotton producing States during 2005. Randomly selected plots in cotton fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey.

Cotton: Harvest Loss per Acre, by State, 2001-2005

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
AR	80	102	105	83	138
CA	123	177	130	125	165
GA	115	153	136	128	139
LA	74	82	108	84	118
MS	121	158	95	77	73
NC	180	185	165	165	189
TX	46	60	58	49	59

Cotton: Cumulative Boll Counts, Selected States, 2001-2005 [1]

State	Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
AR	Sep	747	840	798	864	811
	Oct	780	763	755	771	728
	Nov	816	784	744	753	733
	Dec	756	772	744	754	733
	Final	756	772	744	754	733
CA	Sep	939	945	973	954	993
	Oct	902	1,041	945	952	926
	Nov	921	1,009	893	945	1,002
	Dec	918	1,011	893	948	1,011
	Final	918	1,011	893	948	1,003
GA	Sep	590	569	559	646	667
	Oct	677	604	646	690	689
	Nov	651	591	643	686	767
	Dec	664	600	665	687	767
	Final	664	608	664	687	767
LA	Sep	625	663	681	635	746
	Oct	592	756	778	707	768
	Nov	582	749	775	691	775
	Dec	588	742	775	691	775
	Final	588	742	775	691	775
MS	Sep	754	802	837	808	818
	Oct	696	783	824	789	729
	Nov	680	768	811	780	724
	Dec	679	767	808	780	722
	Final	679	767	808	780	722
NC	Sep	719	636	628	758	799
	Oct	722	629	630	719	693
	Nov	696	560	632	732	721
	Dec	705	567	632	733	721
	Final	705	564	632	733	721
TX	Sep	441	536	465	639	620
	Oct	435	511	431	672	516
	Nov	439	520	429	593	586
	Dec	445	497	435	624	585
	Final	445	497	433	624	585

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

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2005-2006
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3,875.0	3,667.0	3,269.0	
Corn for Grain [2]	81,759.0	78,019.0	75,107.0	
Corn for Silage			5,920.0	
Hay, All			61,649.0	61,478.0
Alfalfa			22,389.0	
All Other			39,260.0	
Oats	4,246.0	4,324.0	1,823.0	
Proso Millet	565.0		515.0	
Rice	3,384.0	2,972.0	3,364.0	
Rye	1,433.0		279.0	
Sorghum for Grain [2]	6,454.0	6,483.0	5,736.0	
Sorghum for Silage			311.0	
Wheat, All	57,229.0	57,128.0	50,119.0	
Winter	40,433.0	41,404.0	33,794.0	31,177.0
Durum	2,760.0	1,825.0	2,716.0	
Other Spring	14,036.0	13,899.0	13,609.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,159.0	923.0	1,114.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	983.0	890.0	955.0	
Mustard Seed	49.0		44.6	
Peanuts	1,657.0	1,391.0	1,629.0	
Rapeseed	2.4		2.0	
Safflower	165.0		160.0	
Soybeans for Beans	72,142.0	76,895.0	71,361.0	
Sunflower	2,709.0	2,196.0	2,610.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	14,245.4	14,634.0	13,802.6	
Upland	13,975.0	14,300.0	13,534.0	
Amer-Pima	270.4	334.0	268.6	
Sugarbeets	1,294.8	1,371.8	1,238.9	
Sugarcane			922.9	
Tobacco			298.1	306.6
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	42.5		24.5	
Dry Edible Beans	1,665.0	1,710.3	1,568.6	
Dry Edible Peas	808.0		765.9	
Lentils	450.0		439.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.1	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.1	
Hops			29.5	
Peppermint Oil			76.0	
Potatoes, All	1,110.0		1,087.4	
Winter	20.0	17.7	19.8	17.5
Spring	68.0	71.1	66.7	69.7
Summer	53.4		51.4	
Fall	968.6		949.5	
Spearmint Oil			17.7	
Sweet Potatoes	90.4	94.2	87.8	
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 2006 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, 2005-2006
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Units	Yield		Production	
		2005	2006	2005	2006
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	64.8		211,896	
Corn for Grain	"	147.9		11,112,072	
Corn for Silage	Tons	18.0		106,311	
Hay, All	"	2.44		150,590	
Alfalfa	"	3.38		75,771	
All Other	"	1.91		74,819	
Oats	Bu	63.0		114,878	
Proso Millet	"	26.3		13,545	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,636		223,235	
Rye	Bu	27.0		7,537	
Sorghum for Grain	"	68.7		393,893	
Sorghum for Silage	Tons	13.6		4,218	
Wheat, All	Bu	42.0		2,104,690	
Winter	"	44.4	42.4	1,499,129	1,322,831
Durum	"	37.2		101,105	
Other Spring	"	37.1		504,456	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lbs	1,419		1,580,985	
Cottonseed [3]	Tons			8,172.1	
Flaxseed	Bu	20.6		19,695	
Mustard Seed	Lbs	787		35,114	
Peanuts	"	2,960		4,821,250	
Rapeseed	"	1,500		3,000	
Safflower	"	1,203		192,545	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	43.3		3,086,432	
Sunflower	Lbs	1,540		4,018,355	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bales	831		23,890.2	
Upland [2]	"	825		23,259.7	
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,127		630.5	
Sugarbeets	Tons	22.3		27,654	
Sugarcane	"	29.6		27,283	
Tobacco	Lbs	2,171		647,278	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,253		307	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,744		27,350	
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,828		14,003	
Lentils [2]	"	1,176		5,163	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			755	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lbs	1,050		6,400	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	42,500		5,100	
Hops	"	1,791		52,914.5	
Peppermint Oil	"	92		6,980	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	388		422,209	
Winter	"	247	264	4,892	4,615
Spring	"	281	296	18,724	20,646
Summer	"	342		17,567	
Fall	"	401		381,026	
Spearmint Oil	Lbs	109		1,933	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	179		15,747	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lbs			4,300	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 crop year.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2004-2006
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Units	Production		
		2004	2005	2006
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
Citrus [2]				
Grapefruit	Tons	2,165	1,008	1,212
Lemons	"	798	813	866
Oranges	"	12,872	9,215	8,955
Tangelos (FL)	"	45	70	63
Tangerines	"	417	331	428
Temples (FL)	"	63	29	32
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	10,450.6	9,869.6	
Apricots	Tons	101.1	81.4	
Bananas (HI)	Lbs	16,500.0	20,900.0	
Grapes	Tons	6,240.0	6,974.9	
Olives (CA)	"	104.0	139.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	35,800.0	32,900.0	
Peaches	Tons	1,307.1	1,182.6	
Pears	"	877.3	812.3	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	49.0	90.0	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	25.0	8.7	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lbs	1,005,000	915,000	1,020,000
Hazelnuts (OR)	Tons	37.5	28.0	
Pecans	Lbs	185,800	259,600	
Walnuts (CA)	Tons	325.0	355.0	
Maple Syrup	Gals	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 2006 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2005-06 season.
[2] Production years are 2003-04, 2004-05, and 2005-06.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2005-2006
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,568,170	1,484,000	1,322,930	
Corn for Grain [2]	33,087,050	31,573,510	30,395,050	
Corn for Silage			2,395,760	
Hay, All [3]			24,948,730	24,879,530
Alfalfa			9,060,600	
All Other			15,888,130	
Oats	1,718,310	1,749,880	737,750	
Proso Millet	228,650		208,420	
Rice	1,369,470	1,202,740	1,361,380	
Rye	579,920		112,910	
Sorghum for Grain [2]	2,611,870	2,623,610	2,321,300	
Sorghum for Silage			125,860	
Wheat, All [3]	23,160,000	23,119,130	20,282,660	
Winter	16,362,830	16,755,780	13,676,090	12,617,020
Durum	1,116,940	738,560	1,099,140	
Other Spring	5,680,230	5,624,790	5,507,430	
Oilseeds				
Canola	469,040	373,530	450,820	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	397,810	360,170	386,480	
Mustard Seed	19,830		18,050	
Peanuts	670,570	562,920	659,240	
Rapeseed	970		810	
Safflower	66,770		64,750	
Soybeans for Beans	29,195,150	31,118,640	28,879,080	
Sunflower	1,096,310	888,700	1,056,240	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	5,764,970	5,922,230	5,585,770	
Upland	5,655,540	5,787,070	5,477,070	
Amer-Pima	109,430	135,170	108,700	
Sugarbeets	523,990	555,150	501,370	
Sugarcane			373,490	
Tobacco			120,630	124,090
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	17,200		9,910	
Dry Edible Beans	673,810	692,140	634,800	
Dry Edible Peas	326,990		309,950	
Lentils	182,110		177,660	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,470	
Ginger Root (HI)			50	
Hops			11,960	
Peppermint Oil			30,760	
Potatoes, All [3]	449,210		440,060	
Winter	8,090	7,160	8,010	7,080
Spring	27,520	28,770	26,990	28,210
Summer	21,610		20,800	
Fall	391,980		384,250	
Spearmint Oil			7,160	
Sweet Potatoes	36,580	38,120	35,530	
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 2006 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, 2005-2006
(Metric Units) [1]

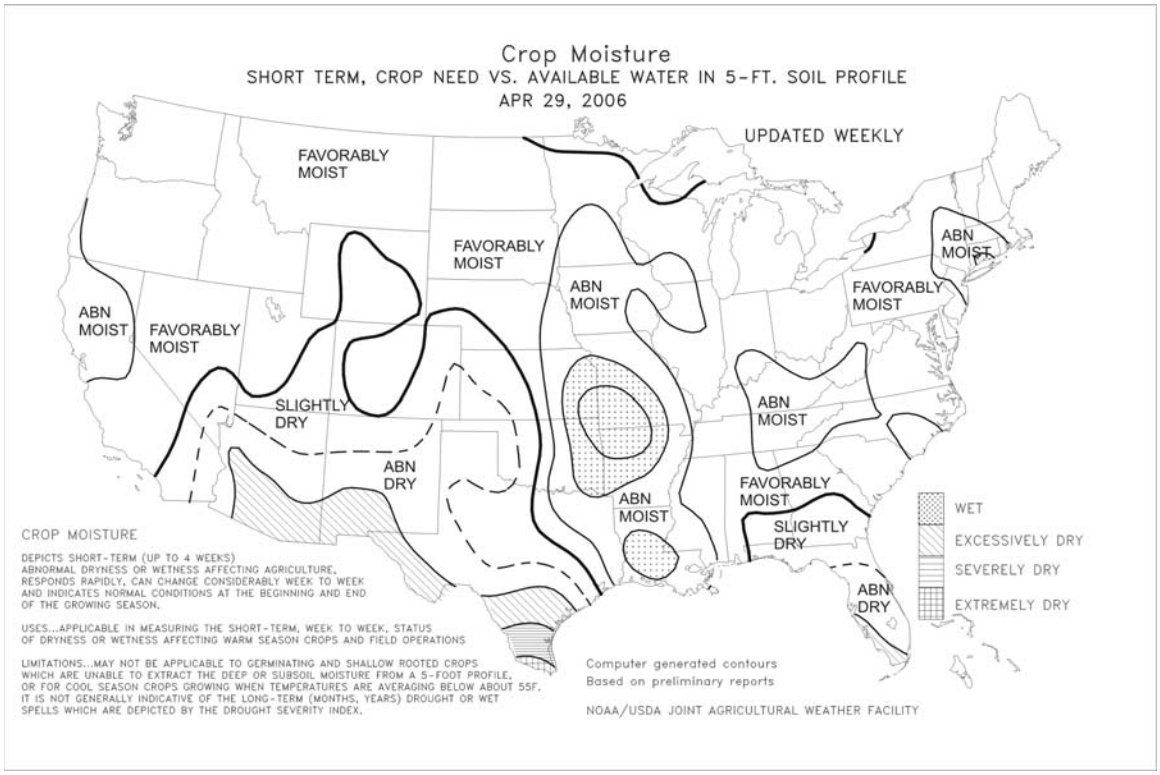
Crop	Yield		Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.49		4,613,490	
Corn for Grain	9.29		282,259,630	
Corn for Silage	40.26		96,443,720	
Hay, All [2]	5.48		136,612,950	
Alfalfa	7.59		68,738,290	
All Other	4.27		67,874,660	
Oats	2.26		1,667,450	
Proso Millet	1.47		307,200	
Rice	7.44		10,125,770	
Rye	1.70		191,450	
Sorghum for Grain	4.31		10,005,340	
Sorghum for Silage	30.40		3,826,510	
Wheat, All [2]	2.82		57,280,270	
Winter	2.98	2.85	40,799,610	36,001,560
Durum	2.50		2,751,630	
Other Spring	2.49		13,729,040	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.59		717,120	
Cottonseed [3]			7,413,600	
Flaxseed	1.29		500,280	
Mustard Seed	0.88		15,930	
Peanuts	3.32		2,186,880	
Rapeseed	1.68		1,360	
Safflower	1.35		87,340	
Soybeans for Beans	2.91		83,998,910	
Sunflower	1.73		1,822,700	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.93		5,201,480	
Upland	0.92		5,064,200	
Amer-Pima	1.26		137,280	
Sugarbeets	50.04		25,087,290	
Sugarcane	66.27		24,750,720	
Tobacco	2.43		293,600	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.40		13,930	
Dry Edible Beans	1.95		1,240,580	
Dry Edible Peas	2.05		635,170	
Lentils	1.32		234,190	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			34,250	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.18		2,900	
Ginger Root (HI)	47.64		2,310	
Hops	2.01		24,000	
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,170	
Potatoes, All [2]	43.52		19,151,080	
Winter	27.69	29.56	221,900	209,330
Spring	31.46	33.20	849,310	936,490
Summer	38.31		796,830	
Fall	44.98		17,283,050	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		880	
Sweet Potatoes	20.10		714,270	
Taro (HI) [3]			1,950	

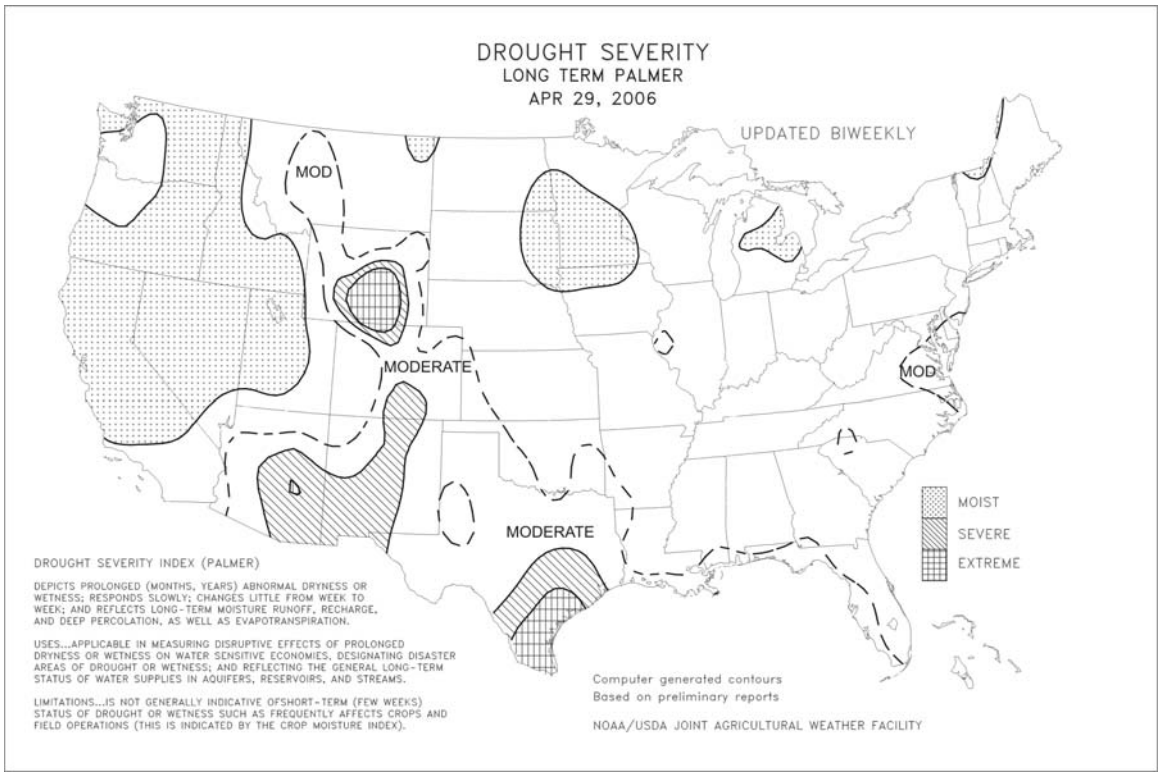
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2004-2006
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Production		
	2004	2005	2006
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Citrus [2]			
Grapefruit	1,964,050	914,440	1,099,510
Lemons	723,930	737,540	785,620
Oranges	11,677,280	8,359,710	8,123,840
Tangelos (FL)	40,820	63,500	57,150
Tangerines	378,300	300,280	388,280
Temples (FL)	57,150	26,310	29,030
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,740,310	4,476,780	
Apricots	91,740	73,800	
Bananas (HI)	7,480	9,480	
Grapes	5,660,860	6,327,520	
Olives (CA)	94,350	126,100	
Papayas (HI)	16,240	14,920	
Peaches	1,185,790	1,072,840	
Pears	795,840	736,930	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	44,450	81,650	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	22,680	7,890	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA) (shelled)	455,860	415,040	462,660
Hazelnuts (OR)	34,020	25,400	
Pecans	84,280	117,750	
Walnuts (CA)	294,840	322,050	
Maple Syrup	7,530	6,210	

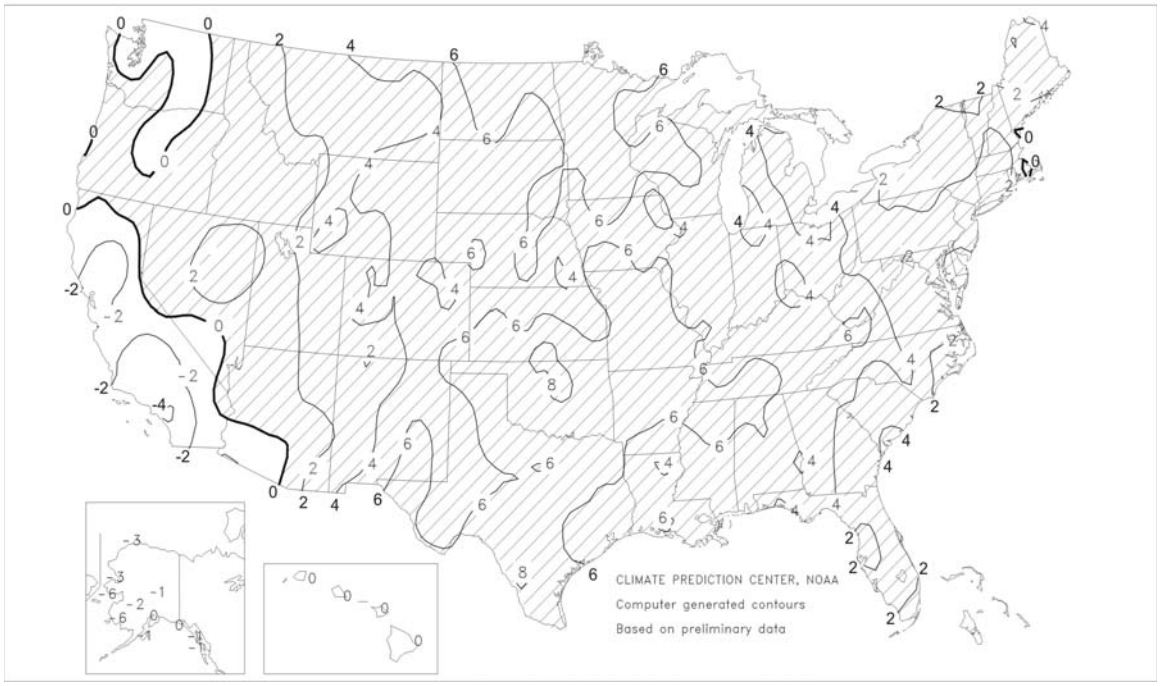
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2005-06 season.
[2] Production years are 2003-04, 2004-05, and 2005-06.


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
APR 29, 2006
UPDATED WEEKLY
FAVORABLY MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN MOIST
ABN DRY
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN DRY
WET
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
EXTREMELY DRY
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY


DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
APR 29, 2006
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MOD
MODERATE
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 OFSHORT-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

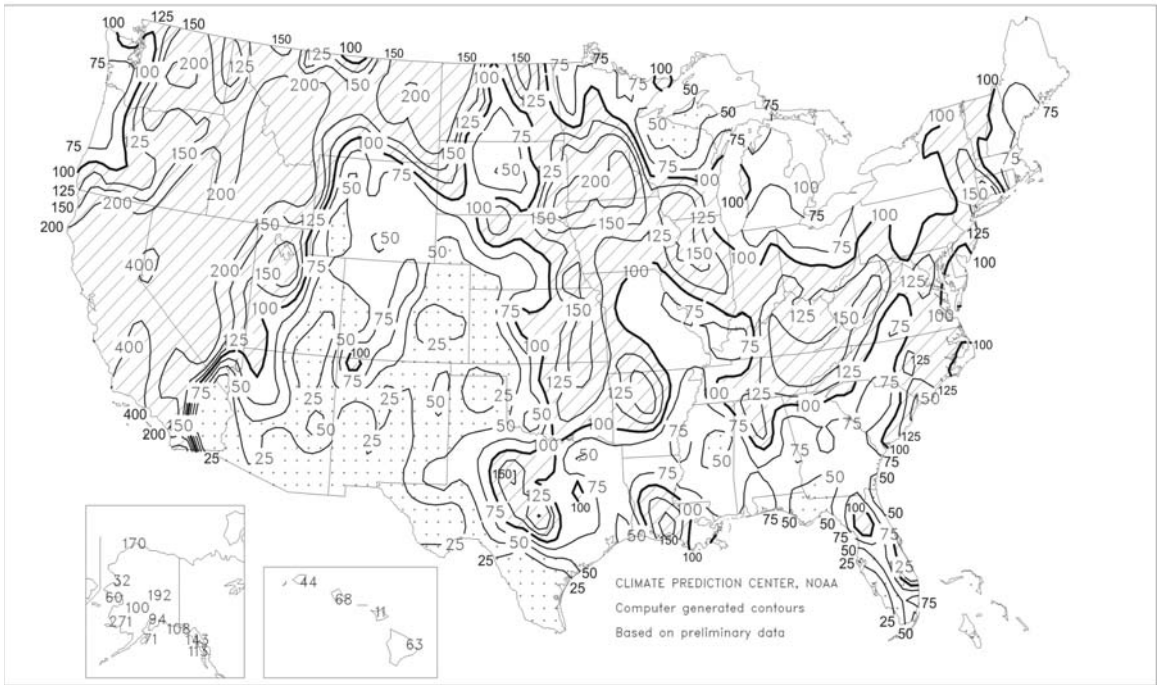
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

April 2006



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

April 2006



April Weather Summary

Cool, wet conditions caused substantial fieldwork and crop developmental delays in California, while above-normal precipitation increased the threat of spring snow-melt flooding from the Sierra Nevada eastward across the interior Northwest. Elsewhere in the West, worsening drought in Arizona and New Mexico maintained severe stress on pastures and rangeland. Meanwhile, a tightening moisture gradient developed on the Plains. Soil moisture improved across the eastern Plains and remained mostly favorable on the northern Plains, while the effects of drought on pastures and winter wheat persisted on the southern High Plains and edged northward through the central High Plains. On April 26, a High Plains freeze aggravated the effects of drought on jointing to heading winter wheat as far south as western Oklahoma and northernmost Texas. Farther east, Midwestern corn and early-season soybean planting proceeded during intervals between occasional showers. Rainfall was heaviest from the upper Mississippi Valley southeastward into the Ohio Valley. In contrast, dry weather allowed corn planting to near completion in the southwestern Corn Belt, including Missouri, where timely, late-month rainfall promoted crop emergence. In the upper Midwest, snow-melt flooding in the Red River Valley yielded to warm, dry conditions, allowing spring wheat and sugarbeet planting to accelerate toward month's end. Elsewhere, hot, mostly dry weather in southern Texas and parts of the Southeast maintained heavy irrigation demands and stressed emerging, dryland summer crops. However, late-month rain boosted soil moisture levels and eased drought in several Southern locations, including the Carolinas and most areas from the lower Mississippi Valley westward.

Cool weather in the West Coast States contrasted with warmer-than-normal conditions across the remainder of the Nation. When California's cool spell broke in late April, it marked the end of a 9-week run of below-normal temperatures. Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 5 degrees F below normal in southern California, but were at least 5 degrees F above normal in a broad part of the Nation's mid-section, stretching from the Plains eastward to the Great Lakes States and the central and southern Appalachians.

April Agricultural Summary

Above-normal temperatures prevailed nearly nationwide, exceeding normal average temperatures by at least 4 degrees Fahrenheit across the Great Plains, Corn Belt, Mississippi Delta, and Southeast. The exception to the warm weather trend was California and parts of the Pacific Northwest, where cool, rainy weather hindered planting of rice, cotton, and small grains. In the Corn Belt, seeding of corn and soybeans progressed ahead of normal despite frequent rainstorms. Warm, dry conditions on the southern Great Plains continued to stress winter wheat, causing conditions to decline. Elsewhere on the Plains, conditions were mostly dry but with occasional periods of heavy rainfall, allowing planting of most crops to progress at about the normal pace.

Corn planting began slowly but accelerated rapidly around midmonth. Growers planted 27 percent of their acreage during the final week of the month, reaching 52 percent complete, 10 percentage points ahead of normal. This week marked rapid progress particularly in the Corn Belt, where seeding advanced 39 points in Illinois, 37 points in Iowa, and 36 points in Minnesota, despite rainstorms during the week. Progress was ahead of normal in most States and exceeded the normal pace by over 20 points in Iowa and Missouri. Meanwhile, emergence, at 13 percent on April 30, was 1 point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Sorghum producers had seeded 28 percent of their acreage by April 30, compared with 19 percent last year and 20 percent for the 5-year average. Planting was most advanced in the Mississippi Delta, at 80 percent complete in Louisiana and 68 percent complete in Arkansas. Texas growers were a close third, with 66 percent of their crop sown. However, planting had not yet begun in Nebraska, New Mexico, and South Dakota and was just 6 percent complete, 3 points ahead of normal, in Kansas, the leading producing State.

Oat seeding began slowly but accelerated during the month. At the beginning of the month, planting was 27 percent complete, compared with 28 percent for the 5-year average. By month’s end, however, 77 percent of the acreage had been seeded, 10 points ahead of normal. Planting progress trailed slightly behind the normal pace in North Dakota, but was at or ahead of normal in all other States, exceeding the normal pace by over 20 points in the eastern-most growing areas. With adequate moisture and above-normal temperatures across all growing areas, emergence also progressed ahead of normal.

Initial planting of the Nation’s barley crop progressed behind normal, hampered by soggy conditions in the Pacific Northwest. As of April 30, just 34 percent of the acreage had been seeded, 16 points behind last year

and 9 points behind normal. Likewise, emergence of the crop trailed behind normal, reaching just 8 percent by month's end, half of the normal emergence rate.

With warm weather across most growing areas, winter wheat heading progressed ahead of normal. On April 30, thirty-nine percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 12 points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of normal. Heading was most advanced in Oklahoma and Arkansas, at 89 and 88 percent, respectively. Development was ahead of normal in most areas, trailing behind only in Ohio and the Pacific Coast States. Meanwhile, condition of the crop deteriorated during the month due to dry weather, particularly in the southern Great Plains. At month's end, over three-fourths of Oklahoma's and Texas's crop was rated as poor or very poor.

Spring wheat seeding began slowly, falling behind normal early in the month, mostly due to wet conditions in the Pacific Northwest. However, progress accelerated in the final week, advancing nearly to the normal pace. At month's end, 42 percent of the crop had been sown, compared with 58 percent last year and 43 percent for the 5-year average. Though progress continued to trail behind normal in the Pacific Northwest and northern Rockies, growers in Minnesota and the Dakotas were at or ahead of normal. Eleven percent of the crop had emerged, 8 points behind last year and 4 points behind normal. Emergence was ahead of normal in South Dakota but behind normal elsewhere, especially in the Pacific Northwest.

Rice planting and emergence progressed well ahead of the normal pace, under warm, mostly dry conditions across most growing areas. By month's end, producers had seeded 74 percent of their acreage, 11 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of normal. The sole exception to the faster-than-normal planting pace was California, where soggy conditions delayed progress. On April 30, fifty-six percent of the crop had emerged, compared with 34 percent last year and 40 percent for the 5-year average. Emergence was ahead of normal in all States, except California. In Mississippi and Missouri, emergence led the normal pace by 35 points.

By month's end, soybean planting was underway in all major producing States, except North Dakota. Growers had sown 10 percent of their crop nationwide, 2 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Planting was most advanced in the Delta, at 87 percent in Mississippi, 46 percent in Louisiana, and 32 percent in Arkansas, ahead of normal in all three States. Progress was slightly ahead of normal in the Corn Belt and slightly behind normal in the Great Plains.

Early peanut planting trailed behind normal, at 5 percent complete on April 30, compared with 7 percent for the 5-year average. Seeding was at or behind the normal pace in all States and had not yet begun in Texas.

Cotton growers led their normal planting pace throughout the month, reaching 32 percent complete by month's end, 6 points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of normal. Planting trailed 6 points behind normal in California due to excessive wetness early in the planting season, while Arizona growers fell 9 points behind normal. Planting was slightly behind normal in Alabama, Oklahoma, and Tennessee and had not yet begun in Kansas, but was ahead of normal in all other States.

Sugarbeet seeding fell well behind normal in early April and despite rapid progress later, remained behind normal throughout the month. On April 30, producers had planted 55 percent of their acreage, compared with 74 percent last year and 59 percent for the 5-year average. Most of the delay was in the Red River Valley, where, despite advancing over 30 points during the final week, planting remained 2 points behind normal in Minnesota and 11 points behind normal in North Dakota.

Winter Wheat: Production is forecast at 1.32 billion bushels, down 12 percent from 2005. Based on May 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 42.4 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels less than last year. Grain area totals 31.2 million acres, down 8 percent from last season. Hard Red Winter (HRW) harvested acreage is down about 14 percent from the previous year compared to the Soft Red Winter harvested acreage being up about 17 percent. The portion of the winter wheat crop rated good to excellent on April 30, at 36 percent, was 27 percentage points below last year.

Dry weather conditions in the central and southern Great Plains have resulted in dramatically reduced harvested acreage in the Hard Red Winter (HRW) growing region. The yield potential of the crop has been significantly reduced in Texas and Oklahoma due to continued drought conditions. In Texas, wheat production is forecast at the lowest since 1971 and acres harvested for grain are the lowest since 1925. Rain showers during the latter portion of April were beneficial, but due to the extent of drought damage, did little to

improve the crop. Oklahoma has experienced one of the worst droughts in history. There was no measurable rainfall across the State from the end of October through the first of March. Farther north, wheat jointed and headed in Kansas ahead of the 5-year average, however, soil moisture supplies continue to be a major concern especially in the western portion of the State. In Nebraska, disease and insect pressures are minimal while soil moisture supplies are mostly short in the major wheat growing areas. In Colorado, crop conditions are mostly fair to good, but timely rains are needed to maintain yield potential. Crop condition ratings in Montana are better than last year due to the mild spring and moisture in April.

Growers in many States in the Soft Red Winter growing area expect yields to be below last year. In Arkansas, wheat headed ahead of the 5-year average due to dry weather earlier in the year. Crop condition ratings in Ohio are better than last year.

In Idaho and Oregon, winter wheat is in good condition and the above normal snowpacks should provide ample irrigation water supplies. Washington growers expect better yields due to improved soil moisture supplies along with little winter kill.

Durum Wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 12.7 million bushels, down 12 percent from last year. In California, cool and wet conditions during the spring damaged wheat in some fields.

Hay Stocks on Farms: All hay stored on farms May 1, 2006 totaled 21.3 million tons, down 23 percent from the previous year. Disappearance of hay from December 1, 2005 - May 1, 2006, totaled 83.7 million tons, 3 percent less than the disappearance of 86.8 million tons for the same period a year earlier.

Thirty-six of the 48 reporting States had lower May 1 hay stocks than a year ago. Hay stocks in most of these States were also below year ago levels for December 1 which resulted in the lower May 1 stocks. Drought conditions during the summer months of 2005 in the central Corn Belt and southern Great Plains States resulted in increased supplemental feeding of hay, reducing the December 1 stocks. The largest decreases in May 1 stocks compared with last year occurred in Texas and Missouri, where drought conditions continued through the winter and this spring. As a result of the drought, pasture growth has been stunted and cattle producers have been forced to continue heavy feeding from already short hay supplies. Many producers in Texas began purchasing hay from other States in February.

Hay stocks increased from last year across the northern Great Plains and upper Mississippi Valley States. Montana, Minnesota, and North Dakota showed the largest increases, as all three States experienced mild winter conditions that reduced the amount of supplemental feeding required. Additionally, hay production during 2005 was a record high in Montana and the second highest on record in North Dakota, which significantly contributed to the high volume of hay stocks in those States.

Almonds: The 2006 California almond crop is forecast at 1.02 billion pounds, shelled basis, up 11 percent from the revised 2005 crop. Bearing acreage, at 580,000 acres, is unchanged from the previous year. The average yield is forecast at 1,760 pounds per acre, up 180 pounds from last year's revised yield. Almond crop potential is good and nut set looks strong throughout most of the State. Nut set is good in the central valley and the southern-most producing counties are uniformly heavy in set. For the northern-most producing counties, the set is a bit lighter, likely due to frost effects. The popular Nonpareil variety has set well and is looking very good.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 1.89 million pounds for April, down 12 percent from last month and 30 percent lower than a year ago. Area in crop totaled 2,045 acres, down 1 percent from last month and 18 percent below April 2005. Harvested area totaled 1,770 acres, virtually unchanged from last month but 23 percent higher than the same month last year. April weather was generally warmer and drier, ending six weeks of continuous wet weather. Nutritional deficiencies due to soil leaching as well as disease outbreaks have been reported in orchards exposed to the previous month's continuous rains. April's sunny conditions and longer days were beneficial to young plantings. Normal farming activities were underway.

Hawaii's revised 2005 total papaya utilization is estimated at 32.9 million pounds, 8 percent below the final 2004 utilized production. Harvested area, at 1,480 acres for 2005, increased 20 percent from the previous year. Irregular rains at the beginning of 2005 adversely affected papaya flowering and fruit set which left gaps in the fruiting columns and resulted in lower yields. Acreage was increased to compensate for these lower yields. Hawaii Island accounts for 92 percent of total papaya acreage. Statewide, the genetically

modified Rainbow variety accounts for 53 percent of total papaya acreage, while the Kapoho variety accounts for 30 percent.

California Peaches: The California 2006 peach crop is forecast at 770,000 tons, down 11 percent from 2005 and 21 percent below two years ago.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 370,000 tons, down 4 percent from last year and 15 percent below the 2004 crop. Cool, wet weather during the spring has delayed California's Freestone Peach crop progress. Early variety fruit set is reported to be normal. However, set in the mid to late season varieties is reported to be lighter and inconsistent. This lower set is the result of frost which occurred earlier in this year. Harvest began with the Earlitreat variety during the last week of April, about 10 days later than last year. California was hit with many hail storms during March. Several growers reported minor damage from the storms, but few have extensive damage. However, hail damage is not expected to significantly lower crop production.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 400,000 tons, down 17 percent from last year and 26 percent below the 2004 crop. Rain during March and April, along with below average temperatures, have California growers concerned about their 2006 Clingstone peach crop. However, warmer temperatures toward the later part of April helped fruit growth. The early variety fruit reportedly had the best fruit set, while the late and extra late varieties appear to have the lightest sets. Harvest is expected to begin 10 to 14 days later than last year, due to cool spring temperatures.

Bananas: Hawaii banana production for 2005 is estimated at 20.9 million pounds, up 27 percent from last year. Statewide harvested area is 980 acres, down 20 acres from 2004. Weather for most of 2005 was favorable for banana orchards. Older and diseased acreage is being replanted or converted to other crops. Orchard maintenance and monitoring for banana bunchy top virus are ongoing.

Guavas: Utilized production in Hawaii for 2005 is estimated at 8.10 million pounds, unchanged from 2004. Harvested area totaled 630 acres, up 20 percent from the previous year's revised acreage. Yield (based on utilized production) averaged 12,900 pounds per acre, compared with 15,400 pounds in 2004. Processors on both Hawaii and Kauai Islands report nearly the same amount of fruit processed during 2005 as the previous year. Weather during the growing season varied for guava orchards. Irregular rainfall during the first part of the year was followed by several months of good growing conditions.

Taro: Hawaii taro production for crop year 2005 is estimated at 4.30 million pounds, down 17 percent from the previous year's estimate of 5.20 million pounds, and the lowest production since taro estimates began in 1946. The previous record low production was 5.00 million pounds in 2003. Area in crop, at 360 acres, is down 10 acres from 2004. This was the second consecutive year where adverse weather and lingering pest problems adversely affected taro production. Heavy rainfall last winter caused occasional flooding of taro fields and contributed to conditions favorable to fungal diseases such as Phytophthora Leaf Blight and Taro Pocket Rot. Apple snails (*Pomacea canaliculata*) continued to plague taro in varying degrees. Weather conditions during the final quarter of 2005 were generally beneficial for taro.

Grapefruit: The U.S. grapefruit forecast is 1.21 million tons, up 4 percent from last month's forecast and 20 percent above last season's final utilization. Florida's grapefruit forecast, at 19.2 million boxes (816,000 tons), is up 7 percent from April and 50 percent above last season's final utilization. Excluding last season's hurricane-affected crop, Florida utilized grapefruit production has not been this low since the 1941-42 season. The white grapefruit forecast is 6.50 million boxes (276,000 tons), up 8 percent from April and 91 percent above last season. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 12.7 million boxes (540,000 tons), is up 6 percent from April 1 and 35 percent above last season's final utilization. Utilization data, as reported by the Citrus Administrative Committee, are the primary indications used in setting the May 1 grapefruit forecast. The row count survey conducted May 1-2 shows few rows of white grapefruit still remaining to be harvested. Arizona, California, and Texas forecasts are carried forward from April.

Tangerines: The 2005-06 U.S. tangerine crop forecast is 428,000 tons, up 5 percent from the previous forecast and 29 percent higher than last season's final utilization of 331,000 tons. Florida's tangerine crop, at 5.40 million boxes (257,000 tons), is up 8 percent from the previous forecast and 21 percent higher than last season's utilization of 4.45 million boxes. Harvest of Florida's Fallglo and Sunburst tangerines is complete. The Honey variety row count survey for May shows 89 percent of the rows have been harvested. Harvest for fresh market use is expected to continue into May. Arizona and California tangerine forecasts are carried forward from April.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast, at 1.40 million boxes (63,000 tons), is unchanged from April 1 but 10 percent lower than last season's final utilized production. Tangelo utilization is complete for the season with over 60 percent of the fruit being processed.

Temples: Florida's Temple forecast is 700,000 boxes (32,000 tons) for the 2005-06 season, unchanged from April but 8 percent above last season's final utilization of 650,000 boxes. If attained, this will be the second lowest utilization since Temple forecasts began with the 1951-52 season. Temple utilization peaked in the 1979-80 season at 6.00 million boxes, and has declined steadily since. Temple harvest is complete for the season.

Florida Citrus: April weather in Florida's citrus growing regions was generally warm and very dry. The southern and western growing areas both recorded only one tenth of an inch of rainfall for the entire month. The northern citrus region noted the most rainfall with a total of one and six-tenths inches recorded. All areas recorded several days with temperatures reaching into the high 80s to low 90s. Trees in areas without irrigation began showing signs of stress by mid-month. A fairly uniform bloom was completed by the first of the month, although light fruit sets were reported in the eastern and southern growing areas.

Growers continued with fertilization programs, making final applications of aldicarb, and hedging and topping of trees after harvest. Irrigation continued on a rotating basis at least 2 to 3 times per week for the entire month. Early and midseason orange harvest was completed during April and Valencia harvest increased to a rate of just over 5 million boxes per week. Valencia maturity levels continued to lag behind normal with some reports of poor quality fruit received. The rate of grapefruit harvest dropped below 200,000 boxes the last week of the month which indicates harvest was beginning to wind down. Honey tangerine harvest continued at a rate of nearly 150,000 boxes per week, while Temple harvest was nearly complete.

California Citrus: Warm and dry weather arrived the last week of April and increased grove work and harvesting in citrus groves after being delayed much of the month due to rain. Citrus growers were busy applying foliar fertilizer, spraying for weeds, hedging, and topping groves in preparation for the new crop. Navel oranges were harvested during the month, but quality continued to decline, and brown rot and mold around the stem cap continued to be problems for recently packed fruit. Valencia harvest was underway with fruit size and maturity continuing to improve. Lemon prices were strong, fueling increased harvesting. Overall, lemons had very good exterior quality, though some varieties were blemished or had rougher texture. Ruby and Star variety grapefruit were harvested in the Coachella Valley. Quality was good to excellent with smooth texture. Tangerine harvest continued. Exterior quality of Minneolas was good to fair, and no internal damage was noted.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Wet weather continued to limit field work in orchards and vineyards for most of April. When weather and field conditions allowed, stone fruit trees were thinned, fungicides and herbicides were applied in tree fruit orchards, and plum trees were girdled to increase fruit size. By month's end, a few blossoms remained on cherry trees in Yuba County, while some trees were nearly ready for harvest in the San Joaquin Valley. As a result of rains and wind during the pollination period, fruit set appeared poor in cherry and peach orchards, and many growers are expecting light crops. Apple trees were in full bloom during April and by month's end were being thinned. Kiwifruit vines were blooming in the San Joaquin Valley and pomegranate trees continued to leaf out. Growth in grape vineyards accelerated with the arrival of warmer temperatures at month's end. Table grape vines were suckered and shoots were thinned. Shredding and discing of cover crops were underway during the month, and many vineyards were sprayed with fungicides. Sulfur was applied to control mildew. Strawberries were in full bloom in the San Joaquin Valley, and by month's end harvest was underway for sale at roadside stands. In some locations, strawberry blossoms, as well as fruit, were seriously affected by the recent soaking rains. Strawberries in the coastal areas were a few weeks behind normal in ripening. Nut formation in almond orchards continued throughout the month and pistachio and walnut trees were leafing out. Some Serr walnut trees were shaken to thin out catkins and prevent over pollination. Spraying to control blight continued in walnut groves.

Spring Potatoes: Spring production in 2006 is forecast at 20.6 million cwt, up 3 percent from the April forecast and 10 percent above last year. Area for harvest is estimated at 69,700 acres, up 3 percent from the April estimate and 4 percent above last year. The average yield is forecast at 296 cwt per acre, 2 cwt above last month and up 15 cwt from a year ago.

Florida production is forecast at 6.96 million cwt, unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 7 percent above the 2005 production. Mostly dry weather during April allowed growers to have proper soil moisture levels for

harvest, resulting in very good quality potatoes. North Carolina's potato crop, forecasted at 3.40 million cwt, is up 8 percent from the April 1 forecast and 19 percent above last year. Crop condition is fair to good with adequate top soil moisture.

California spring production is forecast at 6.26 million cwt, 9 percent above last month's forecast and up 2 percent from a year ago. Weather conditions have been wet and cool resulting in a slower developing crop. Growers are anticipating a late harvest because of the weather. Production in Texas is forecast at 2.86 million cwt, down 7 percent from the April forecast but 39 percent above 2005. Producers in Texas have had good growing condition with mild weather and they have been able to irrigate as needed. Arizona growers expect production to be 1.17 million cwt, up 6 percent from the April forecast but down 1 percent from 2005. Harvest began mid April and the size of the potatoes have been large.

Tobacco: U.S. tobacco production for 2005 is revised up 1 percent from the January preliminary estimate. Harvested acreage is virtually unchanged, while the average yield increased 24 pounds per acre. Total production, at 647 million pounds, is down 27 percent from 2004. Growers harvested 298,080 acres in 2005, down 27 percent from the previous year and the lowest harvested acreage on record. Acreage of the 2005 crop was heavily impacted by the Fair and Equitable Tobacco Reform Act of 2004 which eliminated the tobacco quota program and price supports.

Flue-cured production, at 383 million pounds, is revised down less than 1 percent from the January preliminary estimate. This is 27 percent less than 2004 when 522 million pounds were produced. Growers harvested 175,500 acres, down 23 percent from the previous year. Flue-cured yields averaged 2,182 pounds per acre, down 101 pounds from 2004. North Carolina, the leading producer of flue-cured tobacco, produced 274 million pounds, 72 percent of all flue-cured production.

Burley production, which accounted for 99 percent of all light air-cured tobacco, is revised up 4 percent from the January preliminary estimate of 195 million pounds. At 203 million pounds, this is 30 percent below 2004 when 292 million pounds were produced. Producers of burley tobacco harvested 100,150 acres in 2005, down 35 percent from the previous year. Yields averaged 2,031 pounds per acre, 123 pounds greater than 2004. Kentucky, the leading producer of burley tobacco, produced 144 million pounds, 71 percent of all burley grown in the United States.

Total fire-cured production is revised up less than 1 percent from the January preliminary estimate. Production totaled 37.6 million pounds, up 1 percent from the previous year. Growers harvested a total of 11,840 acres, 1 percent above 2004. Fire-cured yields averaged 3,178 pounds per acre, up 11 pounds from the previous year.

Dark-air cured production is unchanged from the January preliminary estimate. Production totaled 11.5 million pounds, 3 percent below the previous year. Growers harvested 4,150 acres in 2005, down 3 percent from 2004. Yields averaged 2,778 pounds per acre, down 21 pounds from the previous year. Kentucky, the leading producer of dark air-cured tobacco, produced 10.4 million pounds in 2005, accounting for 90 percent of the dark air-cured tobacco grown in the United States.

Production of cigar tobacco, which includes filler, binder, and wrapper, is revised up 1 percent from the January preliminary estimate to a total of 8.78 million pounds. This is 34 percent below the 2004 production. Growers harvested 4,940 acres in 2005, down 31 percent from the previous year. Average yields were 1,778 pounds per acre, 62 pounds below 2004.

Cotton: All cotton production for 2005 is estimated at a record high 23.9 million 480-pound bales, 3 percent above last year's previous record. The U.S. all cotton yield averaged 831 pounds per harvested acre, down 24 pounds from last year's record high yield. Upland cotton production estimated at 23.6 million 480-pound bales is the largest on record and 3 percent more than last year's production. The U.S. yield for upland cotton is 825 pounds per acre, down 18 pounds from 2004. American-Pima production totaled 630,500 bales, down 15 percent from 2004. The U.S. yield for American-Pima is 1,127 pounds per acre, down 316 pounds from 2004.

The area planted to all cotton totaled 14.2 million acres, up 4 percent from 2004. Harvested area increased 6 percent from the previous year to 13.8 million acres.

Planting was completed in the Southeastern region by late May. During the summer months, Tropical Storms Cindy and Arlene along with Hurricane Dennis brought moderate to heavy rains and provided much needed moisture in some areas. The hot, humid days at the end of July allowed the crop to make excellent progress but maturation of the crop lagged behind normal throughout most of the season. During the first part of September, the Carolinas received much needed moisture from Hurricane Ophelia. Harvest was in full swing by late October and virtually complete by late November. Objective yield survey data show Georgia's bolls per acre are the highest on record.

Producers in the Delta States had ideal planting conditions with planting completed by the end of May. Throughout the summer months, the Delta States were plagued with excessively dry conditions with the Bootheel of Missouri being the hardest hit. In late August, Hurricane Katrina made landfall along the Louisiana and Mississippi border bringing 140 mph winds and excessive rain but the brunt of the storm missed the majority of the cotton producing area in the southern Delta but provided much needed moisture in the northern Delta. Harvest got underway in the southern Delta in mid August, but was virtually stopped in late August from the shortage of diesel fuel. Limited harvest began again in early September but producers in Louisiana and Mississippi received heavy rains during late September from Hurricane Rita which continued to slow harvest progress. During early and mid October, producers had excellent harvest weather and by the end of the month progress was ahead of normal throughout the region with harvest complete by the end of the month. Objective yield data show Mississippi's boll weight to be the highest in the last 10 years and the boll weight in Arkansas to be the second highest in the last 10 ten years. While in Louisiana, bolls per acre were the highest in the last 10 years.

Planting was virtually complete in south Texas by the end of April but getting underway in the Texas Panhandle, Kansas, and Oklahoma. By mid-June, nearly all cotton in the Texas Panhandle was planted. Due to lack of rain and the high temperatures, the dryland acres in south Texas experienced heat stress. The Texas Panhandle, Kansas, and Oklahoma, producers received hot weather and timely rains which allowed the crop to develop in mostly good to excellent condition throughout the growing season. Harvest was complete by early September in south Texas but did not get into full swing in the Panhandle until around mid-October. The Panhandle completed harvest in late January. In Kansas and Oklahoma, harvest was complete by late November. Data from the objective yield survey showed Texas bolls per acre and boll weight to be second largest in the last 10 years. A record high yield of 723 pounds per acres was set in Texas, surpassing last year's record of 694 pounds per acre.

Arizona and California upland cotton growers experienced rain and below normal soil temperatures which delayed planting. Due to the later planting, crop development lagged behind normal throughout most of the season. In late September, harvest got underway in Arizona and by late October California was in full swing but still behind normal. Objective yield data show California bolls per acre to be slightly above the 5 year average and the boll weight to be the second lowest in the last 10 years.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 2005 totaled 8.17 million tons, down slightly from last year. Sales to oil mills accounted for 56 percent of the disposition. The remaining 44 percent will be used for seed, feed, exports, and various other uses.

Reliability of May 1 Crop Production Forecast

Wheat Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between April 22 and May 8 to gather information on expected yield as of May 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in three States (Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas) where winter wheat is normally mature enough to make meaningful counts. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey included a sample of approximately 14,800 producers representing all major production areas. These producers were selected from an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable winter wheat acres for harvest and yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange Survey Procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the May 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which accounts for nearly 75 percent of the U.S. production. Bearing tree numbers are determined at the start of the season based on a fruit tree census conducted every other year, combined with ongoing review based on administrative data or special surveys. From mid-July to mid-September, the number of fruit per tree is determined. In September and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which combined with the previous components are used to develop the current forecast of production. Arizona, California, and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys in September for navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

Wheat Estimating Procedures: National and State level objective yield and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The survey data were also reviewed considering weather patterns and crop progress compared to previous months and previous years. Each State 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 May 1 forecasts.

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

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 winter wheat production forecast is 6.9 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 6.9 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 11.9 percent. Differences between the May 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 87 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 285 million bushels. The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times. This does not imply that the May 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 orange production forecast is 2.6 percent. However, if you exclude the 6 abnormal production seasons (5 freeze seasons and 1 hurricane season), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 1.5 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 2.6 percent, or 1.5 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 4.4 percent, or 2.7 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the May 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 169,000 tons (149,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 5,000 tons to 714,000 tons (5,000 tons to 369,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons). The May 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times (below 6 times and above 8 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the May 1 forecasts this year are likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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- Doug Marousek - Floriculture, Nursery, Nuts . . . . . (202) 720-4215
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