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Winter Wheat Production Down 4 Percent from May All Orange Production Unchanged

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.26 billion bushels, down 4 percent from the May 1 forecast and 16 percent below 2005. Based on June 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 40.5 bushels per acre, down 1.9 bushels from last month and 3.9 bushels less than last year. Grain area totals 31.2 million acres, unchanged from May 1.

Hard Red production is down 8 percent from a month ago to 659 million bushels. Soft Red is up slightly from last month and now totals 357 million bushels. White production totals 248 million bushels, down 2 percent from last month. Of the White production total, 19.7 million bushels are Hard White and 228 million bushels are Soft White.

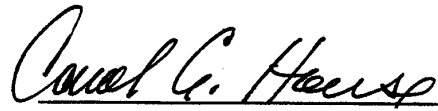
The U.S. all orange forecast for the 2005-06 season is 8.96 million tons, unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 3 percent below last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast, at 153 million boxes (6.89 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 2 percent above the 2004-05 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, midseason, and navel varieties is complete. Florida's Valencia forecast is 78.0 million boxes (3.51 million tons), unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 10 percent above last season's final utilization. The row count survey conducted May 31-June 1 shows approximately 70 percent of the Valencia rows have been harvested. This is the lowest percent harvested to this point in over 10 seasons. 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 1.63 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, is increased from the 1.62 gallons estimated last month and 1.58 gallons last season, as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The early-midseason yield is final at 1.53 gallons, unchanged from last month and equal to last season. The Valencia yield, at 1.76 gallons, is increased from 1.73 gallons projected last month and is higher than the 1.68 gallons per box recorded from the 2004-05 crop. 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 June 9, 2006.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Charles F. Conner



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Carol C. House

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**Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 2005 and Forecasted June 1, 2006**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006		2005	2006
				May 1	Jun 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AR	160	300	52.0	54.0	55.0	8,320	16,500
CA	300	220	72.0	60.0	70.0	21,600	15,400
CO	2,200	2,000	24.0	27.0	23.0	52,800	46,000
DE	51	46	70.0	51.0	46.0	3,570	2,116
GA	140	130	52.0	45.0	47.0	7,280	6,110
ID	730	710	91.0	90.0	86.0	66,430	61,060
IL	600	870	61.0	63.0	65.0	36,600	56,550
IN	340	450	72.0	69.0	69.0	24,480	31,050
KS	9,500	9,400	40.0	34.0	31.0	380,000	291,400
KY	300	310	68.0	68.0	68.0	20,400	21,080
MD	140	130	66.0	60.0	55.0	9,240	7,150
MI	590	580	66.0	68.0	68.0	38,940	39,440
MS	65	70	50.0	55.0	55.0	3,250	3,850
MO	540	870	54.0	53.0	53.0	29,160	46,110
MT	2,100	1,950	45.0	42.0	39.0	94,500	76,050
NE	1,760	1,650	39.0	38.0	34.0	68,640	56,100
NY	95	120	54.0	56.0	59.0	5,130	7,080
NC	435	440	57.0	48.0	48.0	24,795	21,120
OH	830	960	71.0	69.0	68.0	58,930	65,280
OK	4,000	3,100	32.0	22.0	22.0	128,000	68,200
OR	780	760	61.0	55.0	55.0	47,580	41,800
PA	145	155	54.0	51.0	51.0	7,830	7,905
SC	165	125	52.0	45.0	48.0	8,580	6,000
SD	1,490	1,250	44.0	45.0	38.0	65,560	47,500
TN	150	190	56.0	56.0	58.0	8,400	11,020
TX	3,000	1,300	32.0	27.0	25.0	96,000	32,500
VA	160	170	63.0	56.0	56.0	10,080	9,520
WA	1,800	1,800	67.0	68.0	68.0	120,600	122,400
WI	175	235	57.0	63.0	63.0	9,975	14,805
Oth Sts ¹	1,053	886	40.3	36.9	36.9	42,459	32,670
US	33,794	31,177	44.4	42.4	40.5	1,499,129	1,263,766

¹ 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, 2005 and Forecasted June 1, 2006¹**

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006		2005	2006
				May 1	Jun 1		
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
AZ	79	70	100.0	100.0	100.0	7,900	7,000
CA	69	60	95.0	95.0	100.0	6,555	6,000
MT	585		28.0			16,380	
ND	1,950		35.0			68,250	
Oth Sts ²	33		61.2			2,020	
US	2,716		37.2			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 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 June 1, 2006^{1 2}**

Year	Winter					Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	Hard White ³	Soft White ³	All White	
	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	
2004	856,211	380,305			262,918	
2005	929,820	309,021	25,279	235,009	260,288	
2006	658,551	357,342	19,734	228,139	247,873	
Year	Spring					Total
	Hard Red	Hard White ³	Soft White ³	All White	Durum	
	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 Bushels</i>
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 Spring wheat production by class and total production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 12, 2006.

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

**Sweet Cherries: Total Production by State, and Total,
2004-2005 and Forecasted June 1, 2006**

State	Total Production		
	2004	2005	2006 ¹
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
CA	73,000	52,700	45,000
OR	43,000	28,000	50,000
WA	134,000	138,000	150,000
Total	250,000	218,700	245,000

¹ The first production forecast for sweet cherries in ID, MI, NY, and UT and tart cherries in MI, NY, OR, PA, UT, WA, and WI will be published in the "Cherry Production" report released on June 22, 2006. The first estimate for sweet cherries in MT will be released in January 2007.

**Peaches: Total Production by Crop, State, and Total,
2004-2005 and Forecasted June 1, 2006**

State	Total Production		
	2004	2005	2006
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
CA			
All	975,000	869,000	760,000
Clingstone ¹	539,000	484,000	380,000
Freestone	436,000	385,000	380,000
GA	52,500	40,000	50,000
SC	70,000	75,000	60,000
Total	1,097,500	984,000	870,000

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

**Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
2003-04, 2004-05 and Forecasted June 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
	<i>1,000 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Boxes ²</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
Oranges						
Early, Mid & Navel ³						
AZ ⁴	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	12,800	1,063	400	544
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	19,300	1,738	545	820
TX ⁴	5,700	6,600	4,800	228	264	192
US	52,540	25,340	30,200	2,165	1,008	1,216
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	5,500	309	211	261
US	9,390	7,650	10,050	417	331	432
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.

**Bartlett Pears: Total Production by State and Total,
2004-2005 and Forecasted June 1, 2006**

State	Total Production		
	2004	2005	2006
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
CA	223,000	164,000	195,000
OR	63,000	58,000	60,000
WA	171,000	170,000	185,000
Total	457,000	392,000	440,000

**Miscellaneous Fruits, California: Total Production by Crop,
2004-2005 and Forecasted June 1, 2006**

Crop	Total Production		
	2004	2005	2006
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Prunes (Dried Basis)	49,000	90,000	145,000
Apricots	94,000	75,500	37,000

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		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>
Apr	2,505	2,045	1,440	1,770	2,700	1,885
May	2,500	2,000	1,440	1,740	2,740	1,960

¹ Utilized fresh production.

**Hops: Area Harvested by Variety, State, and United States,
2004-2005 and Forecasted June 1, 2006**

State and Variety	Area Harvested		Strung for Harvest
	2004	2005 ¹	2006
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
ID			
Total ²	3,253	3,287	2,777
OR			
Cascade	91	62	-
Glacier	243	231	*
Golding	105	105	117
Millenium	264	295	258
Mt. Hood	215	219	113
Nugget	1,286	1,363	1,500
Perle	259	-	-
Sterling	222	276	109
Willamette	2,175	2,273	2,301
Other Varieties	247	339	638
Total	5,107	5,163	5,036
WA			
Ahtanum	-	50	55
Cascade	1,422	1,168	1,116
Centennial	-	112	-
Chelan	201	212	505
Chinook	492	489	382
Cluster	449	463	352
Columbus/Tomahawk ^R	3,029	2,812	2,505
Galena	3,417	3,869	3,859
Glacier	-	48	17
Golding	36	37	53
Hallertauer	46	48	49
Millenium	1,124	1,115	910
Mt. Hood	39	51	44
Northern Brewer	65	-	-
Nugget	807	1,062	1,100
Perle	47	-	-
Sterling	-	93	75
Summit ^R	-	-	66
Willamette	3,542	4,102	4,400
YCR-4(Palisade ^R)	-	54	54
YCR-5(Warrior ^R)	793	584	414
Zeus	2,903	3,736	4,009
Other Varieties	970	908	1,150
Total	19,382	21,013	21,115
US	27,742	29,463	28,928

¹ 2005 Revised.

² Only State totals will be published for Idaho to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

- Included in Other Varieties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

* Zero

^R Registered.

**Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production,
Price, and Value by State and United States, 2004-2005 ¹**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	2004	2005 ²	2004	2005 ²	2004	2005 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
CA	49.1	44.4	48.9	44.1	40.8	38.9
CO	36.0	36.4	33.5	34.3	25.0	24.3
ID	195.0	169.0	192.0	167.0	28.7	27.1
MI	165.0	154.0	163.0	152.0	21.1	21.3
MN	486.0	491.0	470.0	460.0	20.9	20.4
MT	53.7	53.9	52.1	49.9	21.7	22.9
NE	49.8	48.4	47.5	45.3	22.1	20.4
ND	256.0	255.0	246.0	243.0	19.7	18.9
OH ³	1.9		1.7		21.8	
OR	12.9	9.8	12.6	9.7	31.4	32.1
WA	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	37.9	40.6
WY	36.4	36.2	35.6	35.9	22.8	22.3
US	1,345.6	1,299.8	1,306.7	1,242.9	23.0	22.2
	Production		Price per Ton		Value of Production	
	2004	2005 ²	2004	2005 ⁴	2004	2005 ⁴
	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
CA	1,995	1,715	37.90		75,611	
CO	838	833	36.30		30,419	
ID	5,510	4,526	37.10		204,421	
MI	3,439	3,238	26.40		90,790	
MN	9,823	9,384	37.80		371,309	
MT	1,131	1,143	40.80		46,145	
NE	1,050	924	39.90		41,895	
ND	4,846	4,593	39.50		191,417	
OH ³	37		26.40		977	
OR	396	311	37.10		14,692	
WA	144	69	37.10		5,342	
WY	812	801	41.70		33,860	
US	30,021	27,537	36.90		1,106,878	

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 Revised.

³ No acreage reported in 2005.

⁴ Estimates are not available. U.S. marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in "Agricultural Prices" released July 31, 2006. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released February 2007.

**Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price,
and Value by State and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Harvested		Yield ¹		Production ¹	
	2004	2005 ²	2004	2005 ²	2004	2005 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>	<i>1,000 Tons</i>
For Sugar						
FL	385.0	376.0	34.9	31.4	13,437	11,806
HI	21.8	21.7	90.8	80.7	1,979	1,751
LA	430.0	420.0	23.8	22.9	10,234	9,618
TX	42.7	40.5	37.3	38.3	1,593	1,551
US	879.5	858.2	31.0	28.8	27,243	24,726
For Seed						
FL	21.0	25.0	40.2	37.6	844	940
HI	1.4	2.5	33.5	25.0	47	63
LA	35.0	35.0	23.8	22.9	833	802
TX	1.3	1.9	35.0	38.3	46	73
US	58.7	64.4	30.2	29.2	1,770	1,878
For Sugar and Seed						
FL	406.0	401.0	35.2	31.8	14,281	12,746
HI	23.2	24.2	87.3	75.0	2,026	1,814
LA	465.0	455.0	23.8	22.9	11,067	10,420
TX	44.0	42.4	37.3	38.3	1,639	1,624
US	938.2	922.6	30.9	28.8	29,013	26,604
	For Sugar				For Sugar and Seed	
	Price per Ton		Value of Production		Value of Production ³	
	2004	2005 ⁴	2004	2005 ⁴	2004	2005 ⁴
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
FL	30.30		407,141		432,714	
HI	31.10		61,547		63,009	
LA	25.30		258,920		279,995	
TX	27.70		44,126		45,400	
US	28.30		771,734		821,118	

¹ Yield and production refer to net weight.

² Revised.

³ Price per ton of cane for sugar used in evaluating value of production for seed.

⁴ Estimates are not available. U.S. marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in "Agricultural Prices" released July 31, 2006. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released February 2007.

**Maple Syrup: Taps, Yield, and Production
by State and United States, 2005-2006 ¹**

State	Number of Taps		Yield per Tap		Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	<i>1,000 Taps</i>	<i>1,000 Taps</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>1,000 Gallons</i>	<i>1,000 Gallons</i>
CT	63	61	0.159	0.164	10	10
ME	1,300	1,315	0.204	0.228	265	300
MA	240	245	0.167	0.163	40	40
MI	390	375	0.149	0.208	58	78
NH	365	355	0.156	0.180	57	64
NY	1,420	1,530	0.156	0.165	222	253
OH	355	360	0.194	0.217	69	78
PA	428	449	0.143	0.147	61	66
VT	2,140	2,170	0.192	0.212	410	460
WI	400	400	0.125	0.250	50	100
US	7,101	7,260	0.175	0.200	1,242	1,449

¹ 2005 revised.

**Maple Syrup: Price and Value
by State and United States, 2004-2005 ¹**

State	Average Price per Gallon		Value of Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 Dollars</i>
CT	51.70	50.00	569	500
ME	19.40	21.50	5,626	5,698
MA	46.30	51.20	2,315	2,048
MI	38.00	36.00	3,040	2,088
NH	35.40	41.30	2,938	2,354
NY	28.20	31.70	7,191	7,037
OH	32.00	36.00	2,496	2,484
PA	29.00	31.50	1,740	1,922
VT	27.30	27.80	13,650	11,398
WI	32.30	32.40	3,230	1,620
US	28.40	29.90	42,795	37,149

¹ Price and value for 2004 are revised. Price and value for 2006 will be published in "Crop Production" released June 2007.

Maple Syrup: Season by State, 2005-2006

State	Date Season Opened ¹		Date Season Closed ²		Average Season Length ³	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	<i>Date</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>
CT	Feb 2	Jan 15	Apr 15	Apr 14	34	36
ME	Feb 14	Jan 20	Apr 29	Apr 26	23	27
MA	Feb 2	Jan 25	Apr 19	Apr 30	21	28
MI	Feb 1	Jan 1	Apr 28	May 2	16	21
NH	Feb 1	Jan 30	Apr 23	Apr 29	21	26
NY	Jan 27	Jan 14	May 1	Apr 27	23	27
OH	Feb 1	Jan 15	Apr 18	Apr 18	27	28
PA	Jan 20	Jan 1	Apr 30	Apr 29	28	32
VT	Feb 4	Jan 15	Apr 30	Apr 30	24	29
WI	Feb 12	Feb 20	Apr 21	Apr 29	18	23
US					24	28

¹ Approximately the first day that sap was collected.

² Approximately the last day that sap was collected.

³ The average number of days that sap was collected.

**Maple Syrup: Price by Type of Sales and Size of Container
by State, 2004-2005 ¹**

Type and State	Gallons		1/2 Gallons		Quarts		Pints		1/2 Pints		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	
Retail											
CT	39.10	39.30	22.20	23.00	13.50	13.30	8.40	8.20	5.20	4.70	
ME	36.60	35.00	19.90	19.70	10.60	11.10	6.50	6.80	4.40	4.00	
MA	34.80	37.50	19.70	22.10	11.70	13.10	7.00	8.80	4.00	5.50	
MI	32.70	34.20	19.10	18.90	10.60	10.30	6.20	6.50	3.90	4.20	
NH	34.30	36.60	19.50	21.10	11.20	12.10	7.00	7.30	4.10	4.70	
NY	32.20	32.50	17.80	18.80	10.50	11.10	6.50	6.90	3.90	4.40	
OH	28.70	31.20	17.60	18.40	10.40	10.70	6.50	6.60	4.50	4.50	
PA	29.50	29.30	17.10	18.00	10.00	10.60	6.00	6.10	3.90	4.30	
VT	31.70	32.30	18.50	19.60	11.40	11.60	7.10	7.40	4.60	4.90	
WI	28.60	30.60	16.10	16.80	8.70	9.10	5.30	5.70	3.50	4.20	
Wholesale											
CT	33.30	34.10	16.40	17.00	9.00	10.30	5.30	5.30	3.50	4.00	
ME	29.00	30.00	15.90	15.90	8.60	8.50	4.70	4.80	3.30	4.00	
MA	29.20	30.10	16.60	16.80	9.00	9.60	5.50	5.50	3.40	3.60	
MI	25.70	29.00	16.70	16.40	8.70	8.60	5.00	4.60	3.20	3.50	
NH	27.70	30.00	16.60	17.10	9.60	9.90	5.30	5.70	3.10	3.30	
NY	25.60	26.50	16.70	16.10	7.80	8.80	4.90	5.20	3.00	3.20	
OH	26.80	26.20	14.20	16.50	8.00	8.50	4.80	5.80	3.30	3.80	
PA	26.00	27.50	14.20	15.60	8.20	8.60	5.00	4.70	3.50	3.90	
VT	28.40	27.60	16.40	16.70	9.40	9.50	5.60	5.40	3.50	3.40	
WI	26.00	33.00	15.20	17.10	8.30	9.10	5.40	5.30	3.00	3.00	
	Bulk All Grades			Bulk All Grades			All Sales				
	2004		2005		2004		2005		2004		2005
	<i>Dollars per Pound</i>		<i>Dollars per Pound</i>		<i>Dollars per Gallon</i>		<i>Dollars per Gallon</i>		<i>Equivalent per Gallon</i>		<i>Equivalent per Gallon</i>
Bulk											
CT ²		1.10			12.10				51.70	50.00	
ME		1.60	1.90		17.60	20.70			19.40	21.50	
MA		1.50	1.65		16.50	18.10			46.30	51.20	
MI		1.75	1.80		19.20	19.30			38.00	36.00	
NH		1.40	1.60		15.40	17.50			35.40	41.30	
NY		1.40	1.70		15.30	18.90			28.20	31.70	
OH		1.55	2.00		17.20	21.60			32.00	36.00	
PA		1.35	1.60		15.00	17.90			29.00	31.50	
VT		1.60	1.70		17.60	18.70			27.30	27.80	
WI		1.50	1.70		16.50	19.20			32.30	32.40	

¹ Prices for 2004 are revised. Prices for 2006 will be published in "Crop Production" released June 2007.

² Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Maple Syrup: Percent of Sales by Type and State, 2004-2005

State	Retail		Wholesale		Bulk	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CT	85	80	10	10	5	10
ME	3	2	2	1	95	97
MA	55	65	30	20	15	15
MI	60	48	23	28	17	24
NH	50	65	25	20	25	15
NY	50	45	19	22	31	33
OH	61	63	14	17	25	20
PA	55	56	11	16	34	28
VT	30	30	10	10	60	60
WI	42	42	16	23	42	35

**Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield,
and Production by State and United States, 2004-2005 ¹**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.5
CA	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.7
LA	16.0	18.0	15.5	17.0
MS	16.0	17.4	15.3	17.3
NJ	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
NC	45.0	36.0	43.0	35.0
SC	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
TX	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.6
VA	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
US	96.9	91.0	92.8	88.4
	Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 Cwt</i>
AL	165	150	380	375
CA	280	285	3,220	3,335
LA	150	145	2,325	2,465
MS	170	180	2,601	3,114
NJ	140	130	168	156
NC	160	170	6,880	5,950
SC	120	160	96	128
TX	140	65	392	169
VA	125	125	50	38
US	174	178	16,112	15,730

¹ 2005 revised.

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

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
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	1,299.8	1,371.8	1,242.9	
Sugarcane			922.6	
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	28.9
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	91.0	94.2	88.4	
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
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
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	40.5	1,499,129	1,263,766
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	22.2		27,537	
Sugarcane	"	28.8		26,604	
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	178		15,730	
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
		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Citrus ²				
Grapefruit	Tons	2,165	1,008	1,216
Lemons	"	798	813	866
Oranges	"	12,872	9,215	8,955
Tangelos (FL)	"	45	70	63
Tangerines	"	417	331	432
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	145.0
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	1,449

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
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
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	526,020	555,150	502,990	
Sugarcane			373,370	
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	11,710
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	36,830	38,120	35,770	
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
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
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	2.73	40,799,610	34,394,070
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	49.67		24,981,150	
Sugarcane	64.64		24,134,740	
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	19.94		713,500	
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.

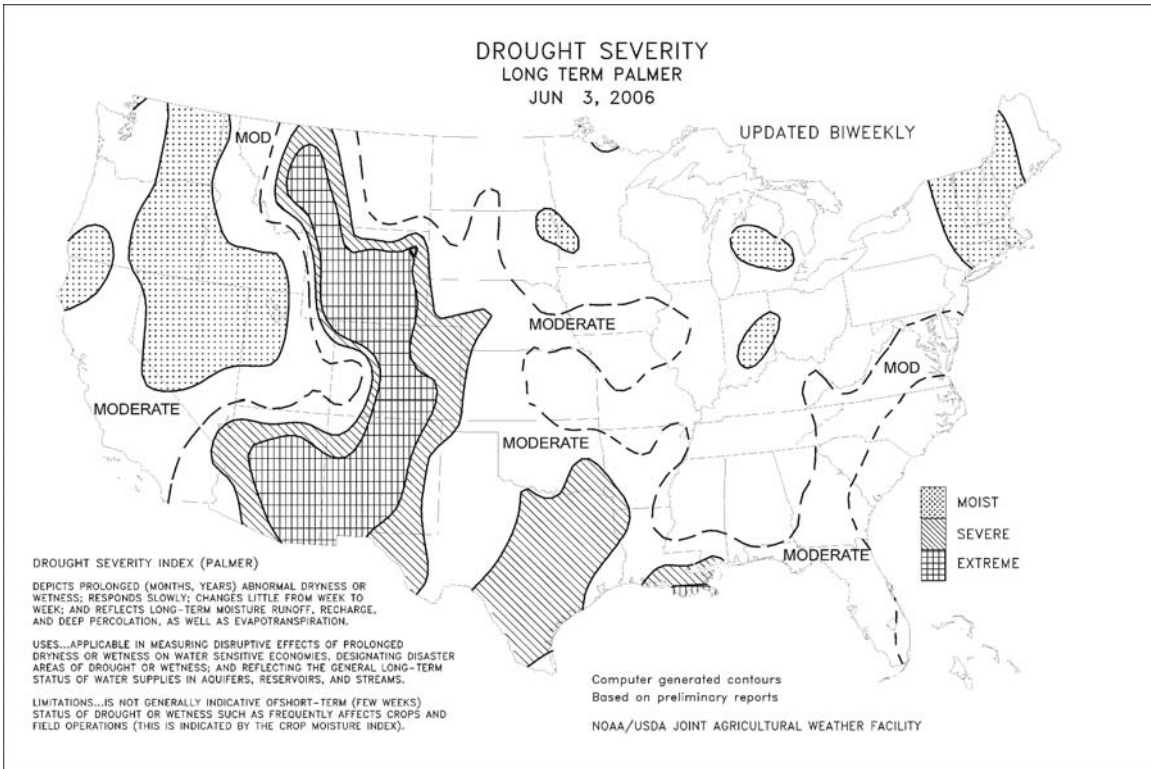
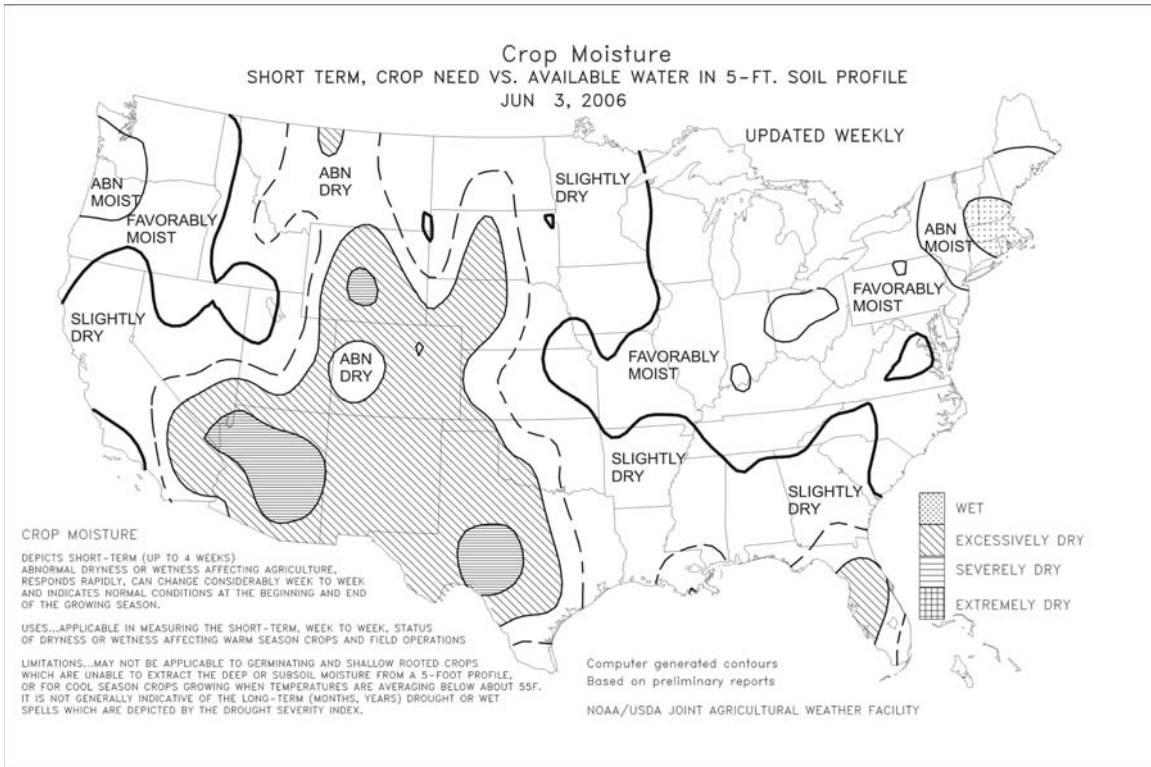
³ Yield is not estimated.

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

Crop	Production		
	2004	2005	2006
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Citrus ²			
Grapefruit	1,964,050	914,440	1,103,140
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	391,900
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	131,540
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	7,240

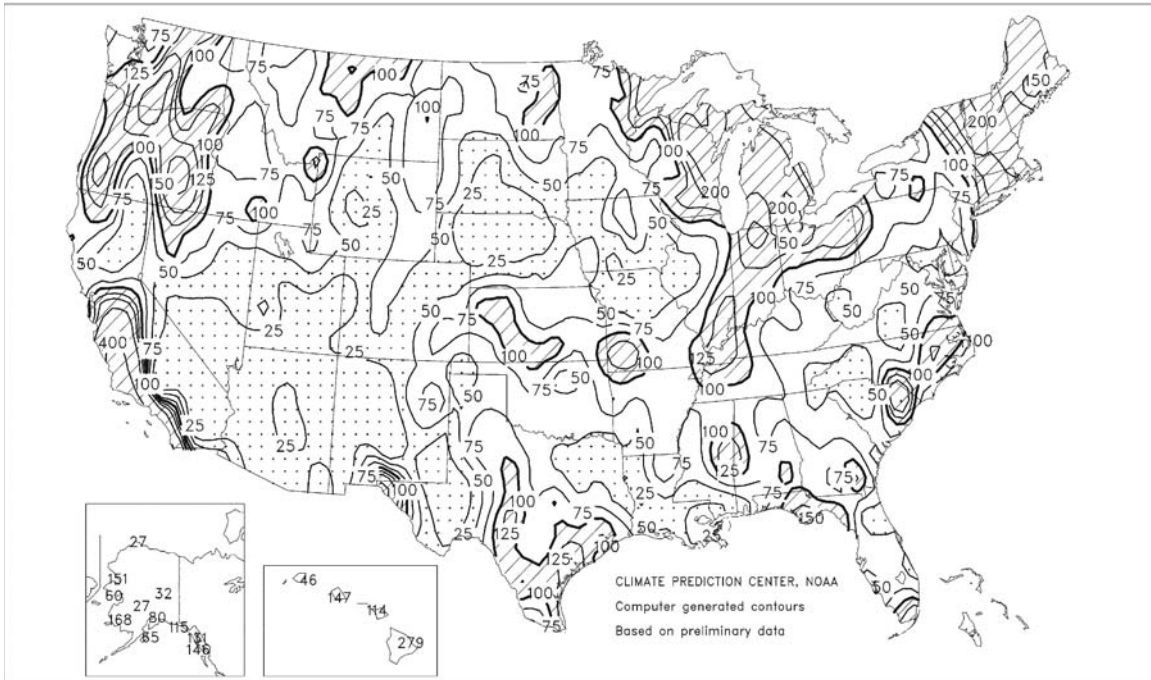
¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2005-06 season.

² Production years are 2003-04, 2004-05, and 2005-06.



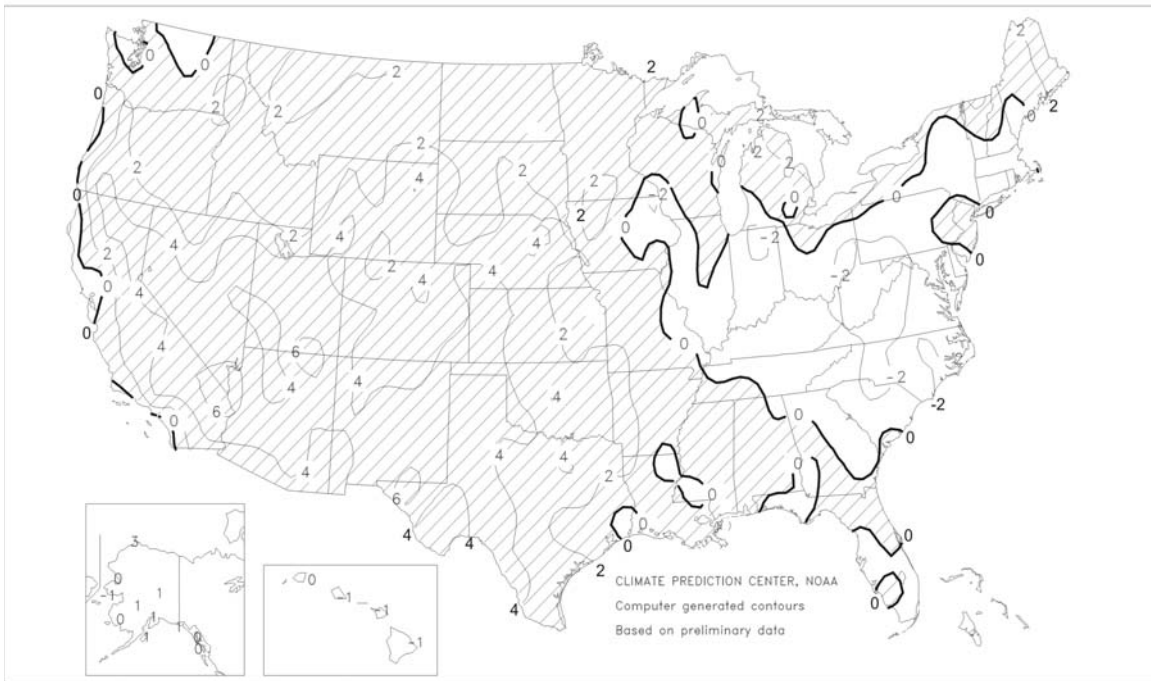
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

May 2006



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

May 2006



May Weather Summary

The majority of the Nation experienced drier-than-normal May weather, promoting winter wheat development and summer crop planting. There were some notable exceptions, however, such as flooding in New England, wet weather in the Great Lakes region, showery conditions in the Northwest, and brief but unseasonably heavy rain in parts of California. Briefly heavy showers notwithstanding, California's weather pattern favored recovery from earlier fieldwork and crop developmental delays. However, California's rice emergence was still significantly behind normal by month's end. Meanwhile, showers in the Northwest aided small grains, but heat in the Southwest stressed rangeland, increased irrigation demands, and set the stage for an active wildfire season. Farther east, winter wheat conditions deteriorated on the Plains due to hot, often dry weather. Short-term dryness was most pronounced in Nebraska and South Dakota, where some locations reported record-low May rainfall. Conditions for the Plains' winter wheat and spring-sown crops remained most favorable in Montana, but stress on pastures, immature wheat, and rain-fed summer crops gradually increased elsewhere. In the Midwest, drier-than-normal weather across the southern and western Corn Belt contrasted with soggy conditions in much of the Great Lakes region. Corn and soybean planting rapidly advanced in the drier areas of the Midwest, although emerged summer crops were in need of additional rain. In contrast, rain slowed soybean and final corn planting in the eastern Corn Belt. Even wetter conditions prevailed in New England, where downpours resulted in extensive mid-month flooding across parts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Heavy rain also caused local flooding in the western Gulf Coast region, where previously dry conditions were suddenly replaced by a late-month deluge. Elsewhere in the South, weather conditions generally favored late-spring fieldwork and crop development, although pastures and summer crops were in need of rain in the southern Atlantic States and in most areas from the lower Mississippi Valley westward.

A 3-week cool spell held monthly temperatures below normal across the eastern Corn Belt and much of the East. Cool weather was most persistent in the Mid-Atlantic States, where readings averaged as much as 4 degrees F below normal. From the Plains westward, an early-month chill was replaced by a long spell of hot weather, which lasted for nearly 2 weeks beginning in mid-May. Monthly temperatures ranged from 4 to 6 degrees F above normal at numerous locations in the Great Basin and the Southwest. Departures would have been more pronounced, but a late-month temperature reversal resulted in cooler conditions in the West and an early-season heat wave from the Midwest into the East.

May Agricultural Summary

Temperatures were below normal across the central and eastern Corn Belt, Ohio River Valley, and middle and southern Atlantic Coast States, while above-normal temperatures prevailed elsewhere. Emergence and growth of summer crops progressed well under warm conditions in the western Corn Belt and northern and central Great Plains. Meanwhile, precipitation was below normal across most of the Nation, with the exception of the Pacific Coast, the Great Lakes region, and New England, where heavy rainfall caused local flooding early in the month but improved pasture and range conditions. Dry weather in the northern half of the Great Plains favored planting but caused winter wheat condition to deteriorate. The southern Great Plains saw some precipitation early in the month but little improvement in winter wheat condition.

Corn growers continued to plant their crop ahead of normal. Ninety-seven percent of the acreage had been planted by month's end, 1 percentage point behind last year's rapid pace but 4 points ahead of normal. Warm, mostly dry weather allowed rapid progress in the northern Great Plains, where North and South Dakota growers planted 80 and 85 percent of their acreage, respectively, during the month. Emergence also progressed ahead of the normal pace, reaching 85 percent on May 28, compared with 83 percent last year and 77 percent for the 5-year average. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all States, except Indiana and Kansas. In Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Ohio, 80 percent or more of the crop began emerging during the month. At month's end, 70 percent of the crop was rated in good or excellent condition, compared with 62 percent good or excellent last year.

Sorghum seeding also progressed ahead of normal throughout the month. On April 30, twenty-eight percent of the acreage had been planted, 9 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of normal. After limited progress in early May, planting accelerated after mid-month, advancing 20 points in the final 2 weeks. On May 28, planting was 54 percent complete, 5 points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of normal. Progress was most rapid in Nebraska, where growers planted two-thirds of their acreage during the month. Planting was ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado and Kansas.

Oat planting progressed ahead of the normal pace in all States. By May 21, ninety-seven percent of the acreage had been seeded, compared with 98 percent last year and 94 percent for the 5-year average. Emergence also progressed ahead of normal, reaching 95 percent by month's end, 1 point ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. At that time, heading had begun on 25 percent of the acreage, 1 point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Excluding Texas, where oats are planted in the fall, Nebraska's crop was the most advanced, with 20 percent of the acreage at or beyond the heading stage.

Early in the month, barley planting trailed behind the normal pace. However, warm, dry conditions across all growing areas allowed rapid progress during the month. By month's end, 97 percent of the crop had been sown, 2 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Planting was complete in Washington and was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States. Meanwhile emergence trailed behind normal through mid-month, but surpassed the normal pace in the final 2 weeks. On May 28, emergence had begun on 80 percent of the acreage, 2 points behind last year but 5 points ahead of normal. In North Dakota, the largest growing State, progress was 15 points ahead of normal.

Winter wheat heading progressed ahead of normal throughout the month. At month's end, 79 percent of the acreage was at or beyond the heading stage, compared with 78 percent last year and 77 percent for the 5-year average. The most rapid progress was in the Ohio Valley, where 84 percent of Indiana's crop and 87 percent of Ohio's crop entered the heading stage during the month. Though nationwide estimates of harvest progress were not available during May, Texas and Oklahoma growers had begun harvesting by month's end and were well ahead of the normal pace, with the crop heading ahead of normal because of the warm, dry weather. Condition of the crop continued to decline during the month, mostly due to dry weather in the northern and central Great Plains.

Spring wheat producers trailed behind the normal planting pace early in the month, but accelerated during the month to surpass the normal pace. On May 28, ninety-seven percent of the crop had been sown, the same as last year but 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was complete in South Dakota and Washington and within 4 points of completion elsewhere. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all major producing States. Similarly, emergence began the month behind normal but progressed rapidly during the month. At month's end, emergence was underway on 83 percent of the acreage, compared with 86 percent last year and 75 percent for the normal. Nationwide, 72 percent of the acreage entered the emergence stage during the month, with North Dakota's crop advancing 78 points, and Idaho's, Minnesota's, and Montana's crops advancing 70 to 71 points. Emergence continued to trail behind normal in the Pacific Northwest due to planting delays early in the season, but was at or ahead of the normal pace elsewhere.

The Nation's rice crop was planted and emerged behind the normal pace. However, this was solely due to California's late planting start, as progress was at or ahead of normal throughout the Delta and Gulf Coast. At month's end, 94 percent of the acreage had been seeded, 2 points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Planting was complete in Arkansas and Texas and nearly complete across the remainder of the Delta. Emergence, at 86 percent, was the same as last year but 2 points behind normal. California's crop trailed over a week behind normal in both planting and emergence.

Soybean planting fell slightly behind normal early in the month, but progressed rapidly, during the last half of the month as corn planting neared completion. By month's end, growers had seeded 79 percent of their acreage, the same as last year's rapid pace but 11 points ahead of normal. Producers in Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Dakotas planted over 60 percent of their acreage during the final 2 weeks of May. Progress was ahead of normal in all States, except Indiana and North Carolina. Meanwhile, the crop emerged behind the normal pace through most of the month, but accelerated during the final week to pull ahead of normal. On May 28, emergence had begun on 42 percent of the acreage, compared with 47 percent last year and 39 percent for the 5-year average. Forty-two percent of Iowa's crop and 35 percent of Nebraska's crop emerged during that final week. At month's end, emergence was behind normal in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, and North Carolina but ahead of normal in all other States.

Sunflower seeding began at the normal pace, 4 percent complete at mid-month, but advanced well during the final 2 weeks of May. At month's end, 45 percent of the acreage had been sown, 8 points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of normal. The most rapid progress was in North Dakota, where growers planted nearly 60 percent of their acreage in the last half of the month and were 18 points ahead of normal. Colorado and South Dakota growers were also ahead of their normal pace, while Kansas producers trailed 3 points behind normal.

Peanut planting remained behind normal throughout the month, despite rapid progress after mid-month. On May 28, planting was 76 percent complete, compared with 80 percent last year and 83 percent for the 5-year average. Florida, Oklahoma, and South Carolina growers all trailed the normal planting pace by a week or more, while only in Texas and Virginia was progress ahead of normal.

Cotton producers slipped behind their normal planting pace at mid-month, but recovered to finish the month ahead of normal. At month's end, 85 percent of the acreage had been planted, 4 points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Progress was 1 point behind normal in California, Missouri, and Oklahoma, but was at or ahead of the normal pace in all other States. North Carolina and Tennessee growers progressed the most during the month, planting 76 and 80 percent of their acreage, respectively. By May 28, squaring was underway on 4 percent of the acreage nationwide but was confined to Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. The first crop condition estimate of the season, on May 28, had 43 percent of the crop rated as good or excellent, compared with 60 percent last year.

Sugarbeet planting began the month behind the normal pace, at 55 percent complete, and remained behind normal through mid-month. However, rapid progress in the Red River Valley pushed planting ahead of normal. On May 21, ninety-six percent of the crop had been seeded, compared with 100 percent last year and 94 percent for the 5-year average. Idaho and Michigan growers had finished planting their acreage by mid-month, while Minnesota and North Dakota growers were 94 and 93 percent complete, respectively, on May 21, slightly ahead of normal.

Winter Wheat: Production is forecast at 1.26 billion bushels, down 4 percent from the May 1 forecast and down 16 percent from 2005. Based on June 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 40.5 bushels per acre, down 1.9 bushels from the previous forecast. Grain area totals 31.2 million acres, unchanged from last month. As of May 28, heading had reached 79 percent in the 18 major States, 2 percentage points above the 5-year average. Progress was significantly ahead of normal during the first part of the month due primarily to above average temperatures, but was almost even with the 5-year average by the end of the month. Harvest was underway in the southern-most portions of the growing area.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the 6 Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are below last year's level in all 6 States. Condition ratings declined in the central and southern Great Plains States during May due primarily to continued drought conditions. Harvest was in full swing in both Texas and Oklahoma, with progress in Oklahoma running well ahead of normal. In Texas, wheat production is forecast to be the lowest since 1971. Oklahoma wheat production is forecast at the lowest level since 1957. In Kansas, disease pressure is slightly above normal and localized frost damage from a late April freeze in the western and northcentral growing regions affected yield potential. Farther north, soil moisture remains a concern in Nebraska and South Dakota. In Montana, the crop remains in good condition, but was affected by above normal temperatures and high winds. Yield prospects are down from the previous month in all States in the HRW growing area except for Oklahoma.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the 3 Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are above last year's level in Illinois and Missouri but below in Ohio. Condition ratings in Ohio declined due to cool and wet weather during May. In Missouri, harvest progress is ahead of normal and the crop is in good condition. Overall, yield prospects across the SRW growing area remain good. Record high yields are forecast in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois.

The Pacific Northwest States' (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) yields are down from the previous month in Idaho but unchanged in Washington and Oregon. Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are below last year's final counts. In Oregon and Idaho, winter wheat remains in good condition and above normal snow pack should continue to provide ample irrigation water supplies.

Durum Wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 13.0 million bushels, up 2 percent from May 1 but 10 percent below their 2005 total of 14.5 million bushels. In California, the harvest is nearly complete. A cool growing season allowed for good grain fill and better yields than last year.

Peaches: The 2006 peach crop in California, Georgia, and South Carolina is forecast at 870,000 tons, down 12 percent from 2005 and 21 percent below 2 years ago.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 380,000 tons, down 5 percent from the May 1 forecast and 21 percent below 2005. Rain during March and April along with below average temperatures have California growers concerned about their 2006 Clingstone peach crop. Warmer temperatures toward the later part of April helped fruit growth. Set in Yuba and Sutter counties is reported to be down from last year, while the set in the Modesto area is reported to be normal. The early varieties reportedly have the best fruit set, while the late and extra late varieties appear to have the lightest sets. Harvest is expected to begin around June 25.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 380,000 tons, up 3 percent from the May 1 forecast but 1 percent below the 2005 crop. Wet and cool weather during the spring has delayed crop maturity. Set in the early varieties 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 likely the result of frost which occurred earlier in the season. Harvest gained momentum during June with Crimson Lady, Crown Princess, Spring Snow, and Springtreat the major varieties harvested.

The South Carolina crop is forecast at 60,000 tons, down 20 percent from last year and 14 percent below the 2004 crop. A late frost and freeze occurred in upstate South Carolina during the bloom and early fruit development stages. Widely scattered hailstorms have also caused extensive damage to some producers' fruit crops. Other growers have experienced no damage from weather and are reporting a good crop.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 50,000 tons, up 25 percent from last year's below-normal crop but 5 percent below 2004. A cool and dry spring delayed fruit maturity, while a late March freeze cut potential production on some early varieties. However, the dry weather reduced disease pressures and the overall crop condition is reported as good. Harvest began in mid May and reached 9 percent complete at month's end, which is about a week behind the normal pace. Fruit size and quality are expected to be good.

Bartlett Pears: Production of Bartlett Pears in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 440,000 tons, up 12 percent from last year but 4 percent below 2004.

Production in California is forecast at 195,000 tons, up 19 percent from last season but 13 percent below 2 years ago. The Bartlett bloom period was lengthened particularly in the Sacramento River and Mendocino areas due to rain and cool temperatures. The Lake County area is reported to have an excellent crop. Bloom in this area occurred after the spring rains and cooler temperatures subsided. Harvest in the Sacramento River growing area will begin around mid-July.

Oregon growers expect to harvest 60,000 tons, up 3 percent from last year but 5 percent below the 2004 Bartlett crop. Overall growing conditions have been favorable for pear production. The bloom stage progressed with few reported problems. Bartletts grown along the Oregon / Washington border and those grown in southern Oregon are doing better than they have in years. However, this season's precipitation is about 150 percent of normal, which has caused some disease problems, as orchardists have had difficulty applying fungicides.

Washington's Bartlett crop is forecast at 185,000 tons, up 9 percent from 2005 and 8 percent above 2 years ago. Most growers report good growing conditions and have a favorable outlook on this season's crop. A good snowpack is expected to provide adequate irrigation water throughout the growing season. Scattered hail caused some crop damage but does not appear to be widespread.

Sweet Cherries: The 2006 sweet cherry production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 245,000 tons, up 12 percent from 2005 but 2 percent below 2004. Washington's 2006 production is forecast at 150,000 tons, up 9 percent from last year. Washington's cherry crop experienced a relatively mild winter in the Yakima area with some spring frost damage in the Wenatchee area. Crop development is several days behind last year. Quality and sizing are expected to be very good. The California crop, at 45,000 tons, is down 15 percent from 2005 and 38 percent below 2004. Excessive rain during bloom resulted in poor pollination. This, combined with a lack of chilling hours and an extreme freeze in February, created undesirable conditions for fruit set. Harvest is expected to peak during the first 2 weeks of June. Oregon production is forecasted to be 50,000 tons, up 79 percent from last year's small crop. Growing conditions overall have been favorable.

Prunes: California's 2006 prune production is forecast at 145,000 dried tons, up 61 percent from last year's crop of 90,000 tons and 196 percent above the record low crop of 49,000 tons in 2004. The 2006 crop, although much higher than the last 2 seasons, is still smaller than most previous years. This is because the

2004 and 2005 seasons were adversely affected by excessive heat during the March blooming period which significantly reduced production. The 2006 crop experienced an unseasonably rainy period during bloom. The rainy conditions hampered bee pollination activities and fruit set was reduced statewide. Fruit development is approximately 2 weeks behind schedule.

Apricots: California's 2006 production is forecast at 37,000 tons, down 51 percent from the 2005 crop and 61 percent less than 2004. Freezing temperatures during mid-February adversely affected early blooming orchards. These early blooming orchards were caused by unseasonably warm winter temperatures. The weak and staggered bloom caused by the freezing temperatures was further adversely impacted by rain and hail storms. However, fruit size is exceptional on this small crop.

Florida Citrus: Growing conditions in Florida citrus producing areas were generally hot and dry for most of May. Daytime high temperatures were often in the low to mid 90's with lows in the mid 70's. Some rain fell during the month, but most of this was reported during the last two weeks of the month. As humidity levels increased, thunderclouds formed but any resulting rain was generally localized. Rainfall totals for the year are below average for all the citrus reporting stations. Groves that have been irrigated on a continuing basis are reported in fair to good condition but those without irrigation are showing signs of stress. Some growers sprayed copper to suppress citrus canker and began routine summer spraying programs. Valencia orange harvest continues while harvest is complete for all other citrus varieties. Most packinghouses are closed for the season, and only 10 processing plants and several fresh squeeze plants remain open.

California Citrus: Navel and Valencia orange harvests continued during May but picking and packing began to slow down. Some of the smaller navel packers were finishing up their harvest season. Commercial harvest of lemons, tangelos, tangerines, pummelos, and hybrid grapefruit was complete in the San Joaquin Valley. However, harvest of lemons and grapefruit continued in the southern coastal growing region. Grapefruit varieties picked and packed included Marsh White, Marsh Ruby, and Star Ruby. Harvest of Marsh Ruby variety grapefruit was nearly complete in the Coachella Valley.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Harvest of many fruit varieties began during May as warmer temperatures enhanced fruit size and maturity. Harvest of Perlette and Flame Seedless variety table grapes was underway in the Coachella Valley, and stone fruit harvesting was active in the San Joaquin Valley. Among the stone fruit varieties harvested during the month were: Early Treat, April Snow, Super Rich, and May Snow peaches; Red Beaut and Early Queen plums; and Spring Flare, May Fire, Red Roy, and May Glo nectarines. By mid-month, apricots began showing good size and color, and by month's end, harvest was underway of Poppycot, Poppy, Golden Sweet, Diamond Cot, and Castlebrite varieties. Cherry harvest began in Kern County at the beginning of May. By the end of the month, harvest was underway in most of California's cherry growing regions. Primary cherry varieties harvested were Brooks and Tulare. Periods of rain during the month hampered both strawberry harvest and fruit quality in Monterey County. Blueberry and strawberry harvest was underway in the San Joaquin Valley, with increasing demand noted. Pomegranates were in bloom. Field work underway during May included irrigation in fruit and nut orchards and grape vineyards and thinning in stone fruit orchards. Unseasonable rain arrived in late May, threatening fruit quality. Relatively little damage resulted, but the threat created by this late season rain prompted many fruit growers to hire helicopters to hover over their orchards in order to dry off the fruit in case temperatures warmed up too quickly. Grape growers continued normal activities including cultivation, furrowing, irrigation, and mildew control. Thompson Seedless vines began blooming in the San Joaquin Valley and spray programs were underway. Field crews in grape vineyards were busy suckering and leaf pulling as well as training canes onto trellises. Spray applications for weed and mildew control and treatments for codling moth, mites, and lygus were underway in almond, pistachio and walnut orchards. Spraying to control blight continued in walnut orchards.

Grapefruit: The U.S. grapefruit forecast is 1.22 million tons, virtually unchanged from last month's forecast but 21 percent above last season's final utilization. Florida's grapefruit forecast, at 19.3 million boxes (820,000 tons), is up 1 percent from May and 51 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), unchanged from May but 91 percent above last season. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 12.8 million boxes (544,000 tons), is up 1 percent from May 1 and 36 percent above last season's final utilization. Utilization data, as reported by the Citrus Administrative Committee, are the primary indications used in setting the June 1 grapefruit forecast. Arizona, California, and Texas forecasts are carried forward from April.

Tangerines: The 2005-06 U.S. tangerine crop forecast is 432,000 tons, up 1 percent from the previous forecast and 31 percent higher than last season's final utilization of 331,000 tons. Florida's tangerine crop, at 5.50 million boxes (261,000 tons), is up 2 percent from the previous forecast and 24 percent higher than last season's utilization of 4.45 million boxes. Harvest of Florida's late season Honey variety tangerines continued through May but is now virtually complete. 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 May 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 May 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.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 1.96 million pounds for May, up 4 percent from last month but 28 percent lower than a year ago. Area in crop totaled 2,000 acres, down 2 percent from last month and 20 percent below May 2005. Harvested area totaled 1,740 acres, down 2 percent from May but 21 percent higher than the same month last year. Papaya orchards experienced favorable growing conditions in May with adequate moisture and longer, sunny days. Newer plantings made good progress with new leaves and steady flowering reported. New trees were planted to replace those lost due to the wet conditions earlier in the year.

Hops: Area strung for harvest in 2006 for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 28,928 acres, 2 percent less than the revised 2005 crop of 29,463 acres but 4 percent more than the 2004 crop of 27,742 acres. Washington, with 21,115 acres for harvest, strung 102 acres more than last year's revised acreage. Washington accounts for 73 percent of the U.S. total acreage. Oregon hop growers plan to string 5,036 acres or 17 percent of the U.S. total for 2006, with Idaho hop growers accounting for the remaining 10 percent, or 2,777 acres strung for harvest. Oregon and Idaho growers decreased their hop acreage from last year by 2 percent and 16 percent, respectively, while Washington acreage increased by less than 1 percent.

Aroma hops are mostly halfway to the wire, while alphas are one quarter to one third to the wire. Water supplies are expected to be adequate this season, as precipitation was good this winter and spring. Disease concerns are mostly average this year. Mildew presence is normal. Wide temperature swings this spring have brought on some virus development, but no real impact is expected as temperatures are leveling out.

Sugarbeets: Production in 2005 is revised to 27.5 million tons, fractionally lower than the January end of season estimate and 8 percent below 2004. Area harvested totaled 1.24 million acres, 4,000 above January but 5 percent below the previous year and the smallest harvested area since 2001. The revised yield is 22.2 tons per acre, down 0.1 ton from the January estimate and 0.8 ton below the 2004 yield.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2005 is revised to 26.6 million tons, down 2 percent from the March 1 estimate, down 8 percent from the previous year, and the lowest production since 1979. Area harvested for sugar and seed totaled 922,600 acres, fractionally below the previous estimate and 2 percent below 2004. The estimated yield of cane for sugar and seed is 28.8 tons per acre, 0.8 ton below March and 2.1 tons below the 2004 yield.

Production decreased in all States from the previous year, with the largest declines in Florida and Louisiana due to the effects of hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma. Though area harvested for sugar decreased by 21,300 acres from 2004, area harvested for seed was up by 5,700 acres. As a result of lower yields and the acreage shift, production for sugar declined by 9 percent from last year, while production for seed rose by 6 percent.

Sweet Potatoes: Production for the 2005 crop year is revised to 15.7 million cwt, virtually unchanged from the annual estimate made in January but down 2 percent from 2004. Area harvested, at 88,400 acres, is up 1 percent from January but down 5 percent from 2004. The average yield, at 178 cwt per acre, is down 1 cwt from the January estimate but 4 cwt above 2004. This is the largest yield on record, surpassing the previous record high of 174 cwt set in 2004.

The sweet potato estimate in California, at 3.34 million cwt, is down 5 percent from January based on a 15 cwt per acre decrease in yield. Mississippi production increased 4 percent due to an increase in acreage. South Carolina production decreased 5 percent based on reduced acres. Texas production is up 30 percent from January due to yields being higher than expected but still below the average. The below average yield is due to drought conditions during the 2005 growing season.

Maple Syrup: The 2006 U.S. maple syrup production totaled 1.45 million gallons, up 17 percent from 2005. The number of taps is estimated at 7.26 million, up 2 percent from the 2005 total of 7.10 million, while the yield per tap is estimated to be 0.200 gallons, up 14 percent from the previous season.

Vermont led all States in production with 460,000 gallons, an increase of 12 percent from 2005. Maine's production, at 300,000 gallons, increased 13 percent from last season. Production in New York, at 253,000 gallons, is 14 percent above 2005. Production doubled in Wisconsin, and is up 34 percent in Michigan, 13 percent in Ohio, 12 percent in New Hampshire, and 8 percent in Pennsylvania. Production remained the same in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Large increases in yield as well as additional taps set in many States led to this year's increased production.

Temperatures in the maple producing States varied across the country. While producers in Maine, Michigan, Ohio, Vermont, and Wisconsin reported favorable conditions, producers in the other 5 States experienced weather that was either too warm or too cold for favorable sap flow. On average, the season lasted approximately 28 days compared to 24 days in 2005. Michigan and Pennsylvania had the earliest season opening date of January 1. Michigan also had the latest sap flow in 2006 with an approximate season ending date of May 2.

Sugar content of the sap for 2006 is down from last year. On average, approximately 43 gallons of sap were required to produce one gallon of syrup. This compares to with 40 gallons in 2005 and 42 gallons in 2004. The majority of the syrup produced this year is of medium color.

The 2005 U.S. average price per gallon is \$29.90, up \$1.50 from the 2004 price of \$28.40. The U.S. value of production, at \$37.1 million for 2005, is down 13 percent from 2004. The average price per gallon increased in all States except Connecticut and Michigan.

Reliability of June 1 Crop Production Forecast

Wheat Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 22 and June 6 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 71 percent of the 2005 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that will be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and personal interviewers. Approximately 6,400 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange Survey Procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the June 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 June 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 June 1 forecast. The June 1 orange production forecasts for Arizona, California, and Texas are carried forward from April.

Revision Policy: The June 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 June 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the June 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 June 1 winter wheat production forecast is 5.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final

estimate by more than 5.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.1 percent. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 70 million bushels, ranging from 8 million to 242 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. This does not imply that the June 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 orange production forecast is 1.4 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 1.4 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.5 percent. Changes between the June 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 122,000 tons, ranging from 5,000 tons to 368,000 tons. The June 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 6 times and above 14 times. The difference does not imply that the June 1 forecasts this year are likely to understate or overstate final production.

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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Debbie Flippin - Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries	(202) 720-2157
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Doug Marousek - Floriculture, Nursery, Nuts	(202) 720-4215
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Terry O'Connor - Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Plums, Prunes	(202) 720-4288
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