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Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Up 1 Percent from June Forecast
Durum Wheat Production Down 40 Percent from 2005
Other Spring Wheat Production Down 8 Percent from 2005
All Orange Production Down 1 Percent from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.28 billion bushels. This is up 1 percent from last month but 15 percent below 2005. The U.S. yield is forecast at 41.1 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month but down 3.3 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain totals 31.1 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2006, but down 8 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 660 million bushels, is up less than 1 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 375 million bushels, is up 5 percent from the last forecast. White Winter is down 1 percent from last month and now totals 245 million bushels. Of this total, 19.9 million bushels are Hard White and 225 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 60.4 million bushels, down 40 percent from 2005. Area harvested for grain totals 1.82 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2006 but down 33 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 33.1 bushels per acre, 4.1 bushels less than last year. If realized this will be the lowest harvested area since 1961 and the lowest production since 1988.

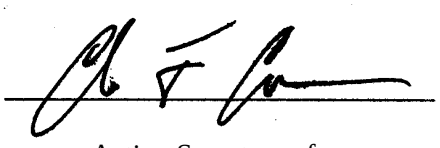
Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 465 million bushels, down 8 percent from 2005. Area harvested for grain totals 14.2 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2006. The U.S. yield is forecast at 32.9 bushels per acre, 4.2 bushels less than last year. Of the total production, 425 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 9 percent from last season.

The U.S. all orange forecast for the 2005-06 season is 8.87 million tons, down 1 percent from the June 1 forecast and 4 percent below last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast, at 151 million boxes (6.80 million tons), is down 1 percent from the previous forecast but 1 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 76.0 million boxes (3.42 million tons), down 3 percent from the June 1 forecast but 7 percent above last season's final utilization. Estimated Valencia utilization to the first of July, including an allocation for local sales and gift fruit, is slightly over 69 million boxes. Several processing plants remain open to receive fruit but harvest labor shortages have reduced weekly processing movement.

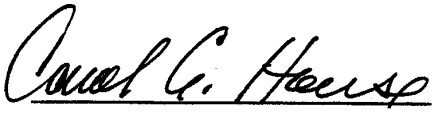
California's all orange forecast for July is 53.0 million boxes (1.99 million tons), unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 17 percent below last season's final utilization. Navel oranges are forecast at 42.0 million boxes (1.58 million tons), unchanged from April's forecast but down 2 percent from the previous season's utilization. Harvest of navel oranges is nearly complete. The forecast for Valencia oranges is 11.0 million boxes (413,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 46 percent from last season. The Texas forecast for all oranges is 1.59 million boxes (68,000 tons), 4 percent above the April 1 forecast but 10 percent below last season's final utilization. Arizona's all orange forecast, at 450,000 boxes (17,000 tons), is unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 5 percent above the previous season.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 2005-06 season, at 1.63 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, is unchanged from last month but up from 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 unchanged from 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 July 12, 2006.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Charles F. Conner



Agricultural Statistics Board
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Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2004-2005 and Forecasted July 1, 2006

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*
CA	20	24	75.0	86.0	2,125	1,500	2,064
ID	20	20	64.0	64.0	1,440	1,280	1,280
IL	40	40	79.0	82.0	2,450	3,160	3,280
IA	125	130	79.0	74.0	10,080	9,875	9,620
KS	40	60	59.0	46.0	1,720	2,360	2,760
MI	75	75	61.0	69.0	4,420	4,575	5,175
MN	205	190	62.0	65.0	13,300	12,710	12,350
MT	35	30	53.0	46.0	2,400	1,855	1,380
NE	60	45	73.0	47.0	3,400	4,380	2,115
NY	75	80	54.0	58.0	3,250	4,050	4,640
ND	240	250	59.0	41.0	14,080	14,160	10,250
OH	60	50	60.0	68.0	3,150	3,600	3,400
OR	18	20	78.0	95.0	1,940	1,404	1,900
PA	110	110	55.0	60.0	6,050	6,050	6,600
SD	180	190	72.0	55.0	13,940	12,960	10,450
TX	110	130	43.0	30.0	6,400	4,730	3,900
WI	215	250	64.0	66.0	13,650	13,760	16,500
Oth Sts [1]	195	213	63.9	59.4	11,900	12,469	12,658
US	1,823	1,907	63.0	57.9	115,695	114,878	110,322

[1] For 2004, Other States include CO, GA, IN, ME, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, WA, and WY. For 2005 and 2006, Other States include AL, CO, GA, IN, ME, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, VA, WA, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2006 Summary."

Barley: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2004-2005 and Forecasted July 1, 2006

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	30	25	100.0	115.0	4,180	3,000	2,875
CA	60	55	63.0	58.0	4,500	3,780	3,190
CO	59	45	130.0	125.0	9,086	7,670	5,625
DE	27	24	81.0	78.0	2,080	2,187	1,872
ID	600	530	87.0	85.0	59,800	52,200	45,050
MD	41	36	86.0	86.0	2,847	3,526	3,096
MN	90	100	43.0	50.0	7,820	3,870	5,000
MT	700	640	56.0	55.0	48,970	39,200	35,200
ND	1,060	950	54.0	51.0	91,760	57,240	48,450
OR	45	55	45.0	67.0	4,818	2,025	3,685
PA	47	48	72.0	74.0	3,410	3,384	3,552
SD	47	30	49.0	38.0	3,150	2,303	1,140
UT	24	30	80.0	85.0	3,440	1,920	2,550
VA	45	42	87.0	86.0	2,960	3,915	3,612
WA	205	195	61.0	63.0	17,150	12,505	12,285
WY	60	55	93.0	86.0	7,050	5,580	4,730
Oth Sts [1]	129	130	58.8	59.5	6,722	7,591	7,735
US	3,269	2,990	64.8	63.4	279,743	211,896	189,647

[1] For 2004, Other States include KS, KY, ME, MI, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, and WI. For 2005 and 2006, Other States include KS, KY, ME, MI, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, and WI. Individual State estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2006 Summary."

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

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006		2005	2006
				Jun 1	Jul 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	160	300	52.0	55.0	61.0	8,320	18,300
CA	300	250	72.0	70.0	65.0	21,600	16,250
CO	2,200	2,000	24.0	23.0	21.0	52,800	42,000
DE	51	47	70.0	46.0	53.0	3,570	2,491
GA	140	130	52.0	47.0	45.0	7,280	5,850
ID	730	710	91.0	86.0	84.0	66,430	59,640
IL	600	870	61.0	65.0	68.0	36,600	59,160
IN	340	450	72.0	69.0	69.0	24,480	31,050
KS	9,500	9,400	40.0	31.0	32.0	380,000	300,800
KY	300	310	68.0	68.0	73.0	20,400	22,630
MD	140	130	66.0	55.0	58.0	9,240	7,540
MI	590	580	66.0	68.0	70.0	38,940	40,600
MS	65	70	50.0	55.0	57.0	3,250	3,990
MO	540	870	54.0	53.0	53.0	29,160	46,110
MT	2,100	1,950	45.0	39.0	40.0	94,500	78,000
NE	1,760	1,650	39.0	34.0	34.0	68,640	56,100
NY	95	120	54.0	59.0	56.0	5,130	6,720
NC	435	450	57.0	48.0	54.0	24,795	24,300
OH	830	1,010	71.0	68.0	68.0	58,930	68,680
OK	4,000	3,100	32.0	22.0	23.0	128,000	71,300
OR	780	760	61.0	55.0	55.0	47,580	41,800
PA	145	150	54.0	51.0	51.0	7,830	7,650
SC	165	133	52.0	48.0	48.0	8,580	6,384
SD	1,490	1,100	44.0	38.0	36.0	65,560	39,600
TN	150	190	56.0	58.0	61.0	8,400	11,590
TX	3,000	1,400	32.0	25.0	25.0	96,000	35,000
VA	160	170	63.0	56.0	66.0	10,080	11,220
WA	1,800	1,800	67.0	68.0	67.0	120,600	120,600
WI	175	235	57.0	63.0	65.0	9,975	15,275
Oth [1] Sts	1,053	773	40.3	36.9	38.0	42,459	29,375
US	33,794	31,108	44.4	40.5	41.1	1,499,129	1,280,005

[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 July 1, 2006

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006		2005	2006
				Jun 1	Jul 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	79	74	100.0	100.0	100.0	7,900	7,400
CA	69	75	95.0	100.0	105.0	6,555	7,875
MT	585	395	28.0		25.0	16,380	9,875
ND	1,950	1,250	35.0		27.0	68,250	33,750
Oth Sts [1]	33	28	61.2		52.5	2,020	1,470
US	2,716	1,822	37.2		33.1	101,105	60,370

[1] Other States include ID and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2006 Summary."

Other Spring Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2004-2005 and Forecasted July 1, 2006

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*
ID	450	480	72.0	68.0	38,710	32,400	32,640
MN	1,730	1,550	41.0	40.0	88,550	70,930	62,000
MT	2,550	2,850	32.0	28.0	88,350	81,600	79,800
ND	6,600	6,800	34.0	30.0	243,950	224,400	204,000
OR	115	120	52.0	50.0	8,400	5,980	6,000
SD	1,690	1,850	40.0	30.0	71,910	67,600	55,500
WA	425	455	44.0	50.0	26,250	18,700	22,750
Oth Sts [1]	49	49	58.1	52.5	2,798	2,846	2,571
US	13,609	14,154	37.1	32.9	568,918	504,456	465,261

[1] Other States include CO, NV, UT, WI, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2006 Summary."

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2004-2005 and Forecasted July 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	660,208	374,520	19,871	225,406	245,277		
	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	425,055	4,774	35,432	40,206	60,370	1,805,636	

[1] Wheat class estimates are based on the latest available data including both survey and administrative data. The previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season for States that do not have survey or administrative data available.
[2] Individual Hard White and Soft White estimates not available prior to 2005.

Winter Wheat: Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during 2006. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey. The final number of heads is determined when the plots are harvested.

Winter Wheat: Heads per Square Foot, Selected States, 2002-2006

State	Month	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 [1]
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
CO	July	35.9	38.9	32.8	44.1	34.6
	August	35.6	38.4	32.1	44.2	
	Final	35.6	38.4	32.1	44.2	
IL	July	59.4	56.5	51.0	57.3	62.4
	August	59.5	56.6	51.0	57.1	
	Final	59.5	56.6	51.0	57.1	
KS	July	41.7	50.4	41.2	47.8	39.9
	August	41.7	50.6	41.4	47.8	
	Final	41.7	50.6	41.4	47.8	
MO	July	54.8	51.3	51.8	44.4	48.2
	August	54.8	51.3	51.8	44.4	
	Final	54.8	51.3	51.8	44.4	
MT	July	36.3	44.5	40.2	48.7	42.1
	August	34.3	42.9	40.4	48.9	
	Final	34.3	42.9	40.4	48.9	
NE	July	52.4	59.5	43.0	59.6	50.8
	August	52.8	59.6	43.2	59.1	
	Final	52.8	59.6	43.2	59.1	
OH	July	58.5	53.1	52.1	56.1	53.5
	August	57.8	53.3	52.1	56.0	
	Final	57.8	53.3	52.1	56.0	
OK	July	40.2	46.8	40.5	39.4	31.7
	August	40.2	46.8	40.5	39.4	
	Final	40.2	46.8	40.5	39.4	
TX	July	34.2	36.3	31.7	32.4	29.1
	August	34.2	35.9	31.7	32.4	
	Final	34.2	36.3	31.7	32.5	
WA	July	37.8	37.2	36.4	39.3	38.5
	August	37.6	36.5	36.7	39.8	
	Final	37.8	36.6	36.7	39.8	

[1] Final head counts will be published in the "Small Grains 2006 Summary."

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2005 and Forecasted July 1, 2006

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 1, Flue-cured						
FL	2,500	1,100	2,200	2,700	5,500	2,970
GA	16,000	18,000	1,735	2,100	27,760	37,800
NC	123,000	150,000	2,227	2,260	273,950	339,000
SC	20,000	22,000	2,100	2,250	42,000	49,500
VA	14,000	19,000	2,410	2,350	33,740	44,650
US	175,500	210,100	2,182	2,256	382,950	473,920

Peaches: Total Production by Type, State, and United States, 2004-2005 and Forecasted July 1, 2006

State	Total Production		
	2004	2005	2006
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
AL	14,000	12,000	7,000
AR	4,500	4,950	5,400
CA			
Freestone	436,000	385,000	380,000
CO	13,000	12,000	11,000
CT	850	700	950
GA	52,500	40,000	42,000
ID	9,000	8,000	9,000
IL	10,600	11,200	11,500
IN [1]	1,200		
KY	800	750	850
LA	850	650	500
MD	4,100	4,200	3,800
MA	960	1,000	1,300
MI	18,700	14,000	13,500
MO	4,500	5,800	6,700
NJ	32,500	35,000	35,000
NY	6,000	4,250	6,000
NC	3,500	6,000	6,000
OH	5,100	2,100	3,600
OK	2,000	2,000	1,800
OR	3,300	2,800	2,000
PA	23,000	26,600	29,500
SC	70,000	75,000	60,000
TN	1,950	2,000	1,700
TX	12,200	8,750	3,200
UT	5,000	4,700	5,000
VA	4,500	4,700	3,500
WA	21,500	20,900	21,500
WV	6,000	5,500	6,000
Total Above	768,110	700,550	678,300
CA			
Clingstone	539,000	484,000	380,000
US	1,307,110	1,184,550	1,058,300

[1] Estimates discontinued in 2005.

Peaches: Total Production, by Type, California, 2004-2005 and Forecasted July 1, 2006

Type	Total Production		
	2004	2005	2006
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Freestone	436,000	385,000	380,000
Clingstone	539,000	484,000	380,000
Total	975,000	869,000	760,000

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2004-2005 and Forecasted July 1, 2006

Crop and State	Total Production		
	2004	2005	2006
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Grapes Table Type [1]			
CA	770,000	867,000	750,000
Grapes Wine Type			
CA	2,815,000	3,805,000	3,200,000
Grapes Raisin Type [1]			
CA	2,038,000	2,306,000	2,050,000
All Grapes			
CA	5,623,000	6,978,000	6,000,000
Apricots			
CA	94,000	75,500	39,000
UT	330	250	300
WA	6,800	5,900	5,200
US	101,130	81,650	44,500
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Almonds (Shelled Basis) [2]			
CA	1,005,000	915,000	1,050,000

[1] Fresh equivalent of dried and not dried.
[2] Utilized production.

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*
May	2,500	2,000	1,440	1,740	2,740	1,960
Jun	2,600	1,745	1,580	1,510	2,595	1,920

[1] Utilized fresh production.

Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2003-04, 2004-05 and Forecasted July 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	300	240	250	12	9	9
CA	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	1,420	1,500	1,400	60	64	60
US	167,220	123,840	118,650	7,223	5,246	5,019
Valencia						
AZ	170	190	200	6	7	8
CA	11,000	20,500	11,000	413	769	413
FL	116,000	70,700	76,000	5,220	3,182	3,420
TX	230	270	190	10	11	8
US	127,400	91,660	87,390	5,649	3,969	3,849
All						
AZ	470	430	450	18	16	17
CA	50,500	63,500	53,000	1,894	2,382	1,988
FL	242,000	149,800	151,000	10,890	6,742	6,795
TX	1,650	1,770	1,590	70	75	68
US	294,620	215,500	206,040	12,872	9,215	8,868
Temples						
FL	1,400	650	700	63	29	32
Grapefruit						
White Seedless [4]						
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	140	140	100	5	5	3
CA	5,800	5,800	6,000	194	194	201
FL	40,900	12,800	19,300	1,738	545	820
TX	5,700	6,600	5,200	228	264	208
US	52,540	25,340	30,600	2,165	1,008	1,232
Tangerines						
AZ [5]	690	400	550	25	15	21
CA [5]	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						
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] Includes seedy.
[5] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 2005-2006

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt*	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Winter [1]								
CA	14.0	12.0	14.0	12.0	250	270	3,500	3,240
FL	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.5	240	250	1,392	1,375
Total	20.0	17.7	19.8	17.5	247	264	4,892	4,615
Spring [1]								
AZ	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.9	275	300	1,183	1,170
CA	15.1	14.9	15.1	14.9	405	420	6,116	6,258
FL	23.6	24.1	23.2	23.7	281	294	6,527	6,962
Hastings	17.3	18.0	17.0	17.7	280	295	4,760	5,222
Other FL	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.0	285	290	1,767	1,740
NC	15.5	17.5	15.0	17.0	190	200	2,850	3,400
TX	9.5	10.7	9.1	10.2	225	280	2,048	2,856
Total	68.0	71.1	66.7	69.7	281	296	18,724	20,646
Summer								
AL	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.6	150	160	195	256
CA	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	355	370	2,201	2,331
CO	5.0	4.4	4.9	4.3	375	370	1,838	1,591
DE	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	260	240	806	720
IL	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	380	390	2,090	2,145
KS	5.1	7.0	5.0	6.8	360	340	1,800	2,312
MD	3.5	4.0	3.4	4.0	260	240	884	960
MO	6.5	7.9	6.3	7.5	340	290	2,142	2,175
NJ	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	255	280	536	616
TX	9.4	10.5	8.7	9.7	465	440	4,046	4,268
VA	5.0	6.0	4.9	5.9	210	230	1,029	1,357
Total	53.4	58.7	51.4	56.8	342	330	17,567	18,731

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 2005-2006 (continued)

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt*	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Fall [2]								
CA	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.8	450		3,240	
CO	58.2	59.9	57.9	59.7	385		22,292	
ID	325.0	330.0	323.0	328.0	362		116,975	
10 SW Co	21.0	19.0	21.0	19.0	465		9,765	
Other ID	304.0	311.0	302.0	309.0	355		107,210	
ME	57.5	59.0	56.2	56.0	280		15,736	
MA	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.8	260		624	
MI	44.0	44.0	43.5	43.5	320		13,920	
MN	46.0	52.0	43.0	49.0	410		17,630	
MT	11.0	10.5	10.9	10.4	315		3,434	
NE	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.2	425		8,245	
NV	5.5	6.5	5.5	6.5	425		2,338	
NM	4.7	5.0	4.2	5.0	420		1,764	
NY	20.5	20.6	20.1	20.1	260		5,226	
ND	92.0	100.0	82.0	95.0	250		20,500	
OH	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.1	240		864	
OR	37.3	35.0	37.1	35.0	594		22,023	
Malheur	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	450		1,710	
Other OR	33.5	32.0	33.3	32.0	610		20,313	
PA	11.5	11.0	11.0	10.8	250		2,750	
RI	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	210		105	
WA	154.0	156.0	154.0	156.0	620		95,480	
WI	68.0	67.0	68.0	66.0	410		27,880	
Total	968.6	990.5	949.5	974.4	401		381,026	
US	1,110.0	1,138.0	1,087.4	1,118.4	388		422,209	

[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.
[2] The forecast of fall potato production will be published in the November “Crop Production.”

Fall Potatoes: Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potatoes, 11 Major States, 2005-2006

State	Potato Types [1]					
	Reds		Whites		Russets	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
CO	4	3	11	13	85	84
ID	2	2	3	4	95	94
ME [2]	3	2	50	49	47	49
MI	2	2	83	83	15	15
MN	25	25	9	9	66	66
NY	5	5	90	90	5	5
ND	20	22	32	32	48	46
OR	2	4	14	15	84	81
PA	6	5	94	95		
WA	3	5	10	9	87	86
WI	11	12	32	31	57	57
Total	6	7	20	21	74	72

[1] Predominant type shown may include small portion of other type(s) constituting less than 1 percent of State's total. Yellow flesh potatoes are reported under white types. Blue types are reported under red types.
[2] 2005 revised.

Fall Potatoes: Acres Planted for Certified Seed Potatoes, by State and Total, 2005-2006 [1]

State	2005 Crop			2006 Crop
	Entered for Certification	Certified	Percent Certified	Entered for Certification
	Acres	*Acres*	*Percent*	*Acres*
AK	205	195	95	200
CA	525	446	85	570
CO	15,289	12,813	84	14,400
ID	31,626	30,969	98	31,229
ME	11,599	11,466	99	11,500
MI	2,300	2,167	94	2,300
MN	9,683	9,094	94	9,256
MT	9,900	9,675	98	9,565
NE	6,007	5,985	100	5,487
NY	807	806	100	830
ND	12,849	12,610	98	16,389
OR	2,251	2,251	100	2,500
PA	260	259	100	250
WA	2,360	2,360	100	2,422
WI	8,489	8,173	96	8,625
Total	114,150	109,269	96	115,523

[1] Data supplied by State seed certification officials.

Dry Edible Peas: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
ID	48.0	45.0	46.0	43.0
MT	135.0	190.0	122.0	175.0
ND	540.0	580.0	515.0	560.0
OR	5.0	10.0	4.9	9.6
WA	80.0	70.0	78.0	69.0
US	808.0	895.0	765.9	856.6

[1] Excludes both wrinkled seed peas and Austrian winter peas.

Lentils: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
ID	65.0	55.0	63.0	53.0
MT	150.0	140.0	146.0	130.0
ND	150.0	150.0	146.0	145.0
WA	85.0	75.0	84.0	74.0
US	450.0	420.0	439.0	402.0

Austrian Winter Peas: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
ID	10.0	8.0	8.0	7.0
MT	25.0	28.0	13.0	15.0
OR	7.5	5.0	3.5	2.5
US	42.5	41.0	24.5	24.5

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	3,496.0	3,269.0	2,990.0
Corn for Grain [2]	81,759.0	79,366.0	75,107.0	72,091.0
Corn for Silage			5,920.0	
Hay, All			61,649.0	62,697.0
Alfalfa			22,389.0	22,407.0
All Other			39,260.0	40,290.0
Oats	4,246.0	4,312.0	1,823.0	1,907.0
Proso Millet	565.0	575.0	515.0	
Rice	3,384.0	2,913.0	3,364.0	2,895.0
Rye	1,433.0	1,378.0	279.0	259.0
Sorghum for Grain [2]	6,454.0	6,282.0	5,736.0	5,317.0
Sorghum for Silage			311.0	
Wheat, All	57,229.0	57,873.0	50,119.0	47,084.0
Winter	40,433.0	41,393.0	33,794.0	31,108.0
Durum	2,760.0	1,885.0	2,716.0	1,822.0
Other Spring	14,036.0	14,595.0	13,609.0	14,154.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,159.0	1,018.0	1,114.0	974.7
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	983.0	718.0	955.0	704.0
Mustard Seed	49.0	42.5	44.6	40.5
Peanuts	1,657.0	1,298.0	1,629.0	1,271.0
Rapeseed	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.6
Safflower	165.0	221.0	160.0	212.0
Soybeans for Beans	72,142.0	74,930.0	71,361.0	73,935.0
Sunflower	2,709.0	1,900.0	2,610.0	1,797.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	14,245.4	15,276.0	13,802.6	
Upland	13,975.0	14,940.0	13,534.0	
Amer-Pima	270.4	336.0	268.6	
Sugarbeets	1,299.8	1,361.9	1,242.9	1,321.1
Sugarcane			922.6	921.9
Tobacco			298.1	336.4
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	42.5	41.0	24.5	24.5
Dry Edible Beans	1,665.0	1,561.8	1,568.6	1,465.0
Dry Edible Peas	808.0	895.0	765.9	856.6
Lentils	450.0	420.0	439.0	402.0
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	1,138.0	1,087.4	1,118.4
Winter	20.0	17.7	19.8	17.5
Spring	68.0	71.1	66.7	69.7
Summer	53.4	58.7	51.4	56.8
Fall	968.6	990.5	949.5	974.4
Spearmint Oil			17.7	
Sweet Potatoes	91.0	96.0	88.4	93.4
Taro (HI) [4]			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] Acreage is not estimated.
[4] 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	63.4	211,896	189,647
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	57.9	114,878	110,322
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	38.3	2,104,690	1,805,636
Winter	"	44.4	41.1	1,499,129	1,280,005
Durum	"	37.2	33.1	101,105	60,370
Other Spring	"	37.1	32.9	504,456	465,261
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	330	17,567	18,731
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
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
Citrus [2]				
Grapefruit	Tons	2,165	1,008	1,232
Lemons	"	798	813	866
Oranges	"	12,872	9,215	8,868
Tangelos (FL)	"	45	70	63
Tangerines	"	417	331	432
Temples (FL)	"	63	29	32
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	10,440.6	9,864.9	
Apricots	Tons	101.1	81.7	44.5
Bananas (HI)	Lbs	16,500.0	20,900.0	
Grapes	Tons	6,240.0	7,828.7	
Olives (CA)	"	107.5	142.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	35,800.0	32,900.0	
Peaches	Tons	1,307.1	1,184.6	1,058.3
Pears	"	878.3	825.3	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	49.0	90.0	145.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	25.0	9.1	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lbs	1,005,000	915,000	1,050,000
Hazelnuts (OR)	Tons	37.5	27.6	
Pecans	Lbs	185,800	280,200	
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
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,568,170	1,414,800	1,322,930	1,210,020
Corn for Grain [2]	33,087,050	32,118,630	30,395,050	29,174,510
Corn for Silage			2,395,760	
Hay, All [3]			24,948,730	25,372,850
Alfalfa			9,060,600	9,067,890
All Other			15,888,130	16,304,960
Oats	1,718,310	1,745,020	737,750	771,740
Proso Millet	228,650	232,700	208,420	
Rice	1,369,470	1,178,860	1,361,380	1,171,580
Rye	579,920	557,660	112,910	104,810
Sorghum for Grain [2]	2,611,870	2,542,260	2,321,300	2,151,740
Sorghum for Silage			125,860	
Wheat, All [3]	23,160,000	23,420,620	20,282,660	19,054,420
Winter	16,362,830	16,751,330	13,676,090	12,589,100
Durum	1,116,940	762,840	1,099,140	737,350
Other Spring	5,680,230	5,906,450	5,507,430	5,727,980
Oilseeds				
Canola	469,040	411,970	450,820	394,450
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	397,810	290,570	386,480	284,900
Mustard Seed	19,830	17,200	18,050	16,390
Peanuts	670,570	525,290	659,240	514,360
Rapeseed	970	730	810	650
Safflower	66,770	89,440	64,750	85,790
Soybeans for Beans	29,195,150	30,323,420	28,879,080	29,920,760
Sunflower	1,096,310	768,910	1,056,240	727,230
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	5,764,970	6,182,040	5,585,770	
Upland	5,655,540	6,046,070	5,477,070	
Amer-Pima	109,430	135,980	108,700	
Sugarbeets	526,020	551,150	502,990	534,640
Sugarcane			373,370	373,080
Tobacco			120,630	136,150
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	17,200	16,590	9,910	9,910
Dry Edible Beans	673,810	632,040	634,800	592,870
Dry Edible Peas	326,990	362,200	309,950	346,660
Lentils	182,110	169,970	177,660	162,690
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,470	
Ginger Root (HI)			50	
Hops			11,920	11,710
Peppermint Oil			30,760	
Potatoes, All [3]	449,210	460,540	440,060	452,610
Winter	8,090	7,160	8,010	7,080
Spring	27,520	28,770	26,990	28,210
Summer	21,610	23,760	20,800	22,990
Fall	391,980	400,850	384,250	394,330
Spearmint Oil			7,160	
Sweet Potatoes	36,830	38,850	35,770	37,800
Taro (HI) [5]			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] Acreage is not estimated.
[5] Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2005-2006
(Metric Units) [1]

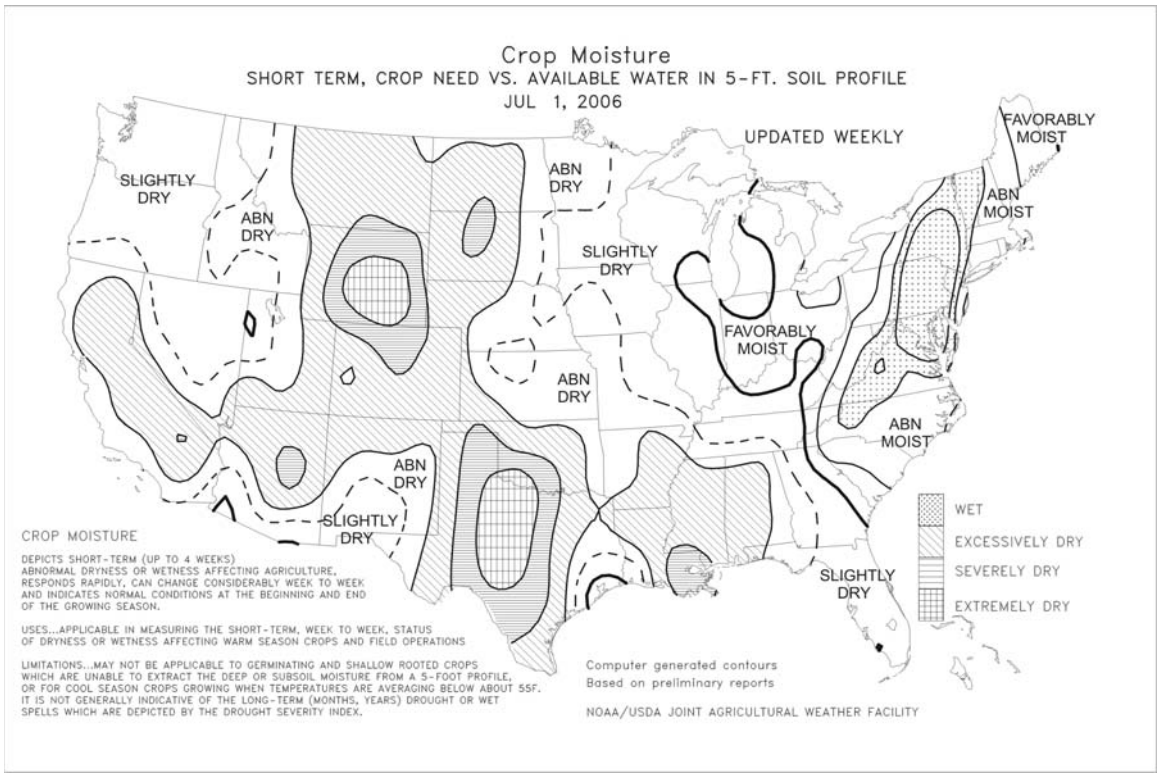
Crop	Yield		Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.49	3.41	4,613,490	4,129,080
Corn for Grain	9.29		282,259,630	
Corn for Silage	40.26		96,443,720	
Hay, All [2]	5.48		136,612,950	
Alfalfa	7.59		68,738,290	
All Other	4.27		67,874,660	
Oats	2.26	2.07	1,667,450	1,601,320
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	2.58	57,280,270	49,141,360
Winter	2.98	2.77	40,799,610	34,836,030
Durum	2.50	2.23	2,751,630	1,643,000
Other Spring	2.49	2.21	13,729,040	12,662,330
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	36.96	796,830	849,620
Fall	44.98		17,283,050	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		880	
Sweet Potatoes	19.94		713,500	
Taro (HI) [3]			1,950	

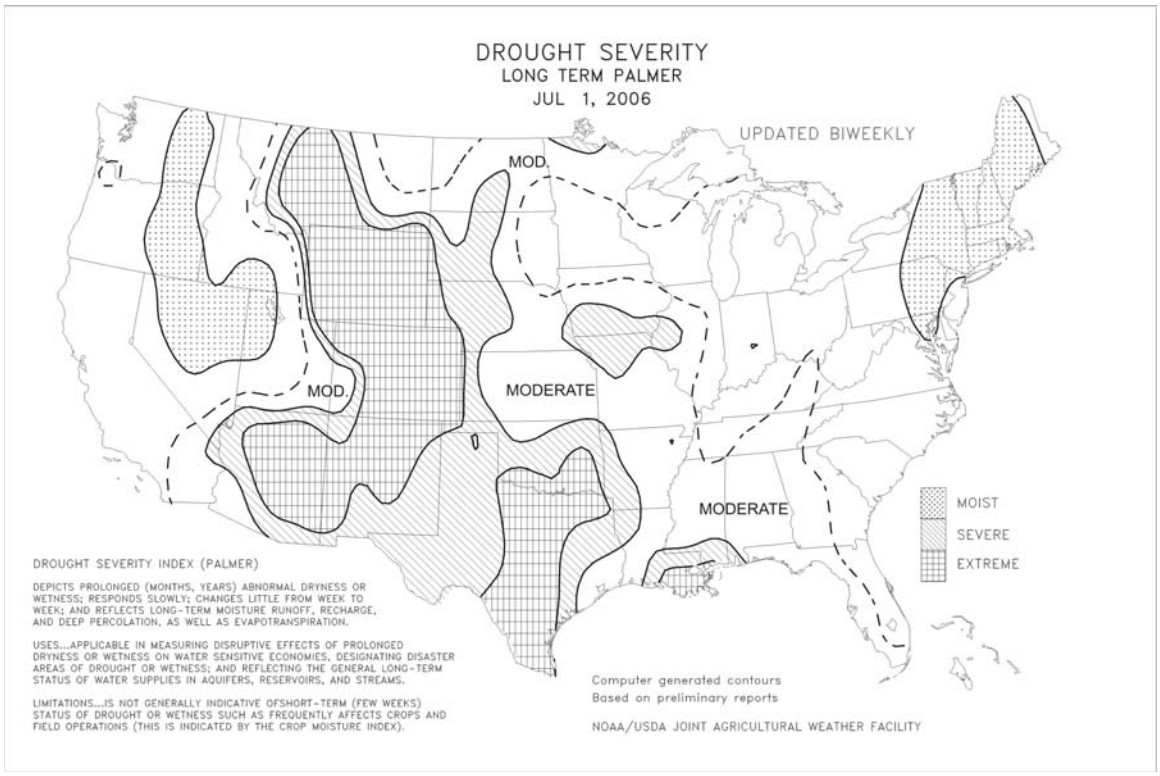
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

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

Crop	Production		
	2004	2005	2006
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Citrus [2]			
Grapefruit	1,964,050	914,440	1,117,650
Lemons	723,930	737,540	785,620
Oranges	11,677,280	8,359,710	8,044,910
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	4,735,780	4,474,640	
Apricots	91,740	74,070	40,370
Bananas (HI)	7,480	9,480	
Grapes	5,660,860	7,102,080	
Olives (CA)	97,520	128,820	
Papayas (HI)	16,240	14,920	
Peaches	1,185,790	1,074,610	960,070
Pears	796,740	748,720	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	44,450	81,650	131,540
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	22,680	8,260	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA) (shelled)	455,860	415,040	476,270
Hazelnuts (OR)	34,020	25,040	
Pecans	84,280	127,100	
Walnuts (CA)	294,840	322,050	
Maple Syrup	7,530	6,210	7,240

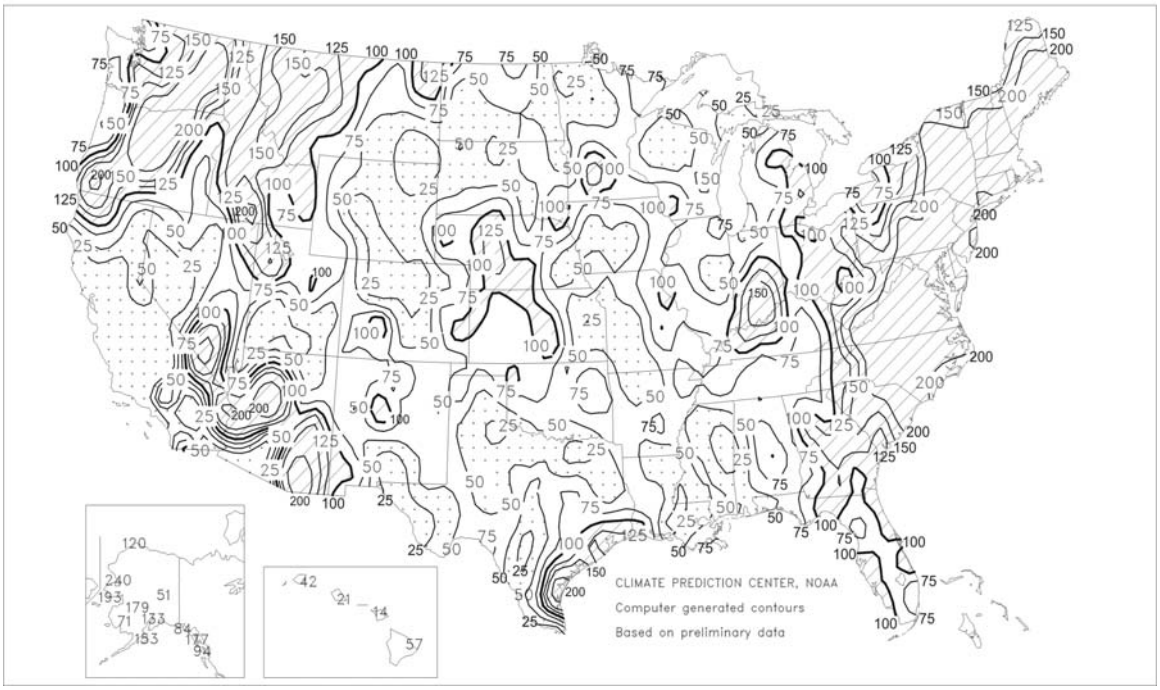
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2005-06 season.
[2] Production years are 2003-04, 2004-05, and 2005-06.


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUL 1, 2006
UPDATED WEEKLY
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN DRY
ABN DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
ABN DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
SLIGHTLY 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
JUL 1, 2006
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MOD.
MOD.
MODERATE
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

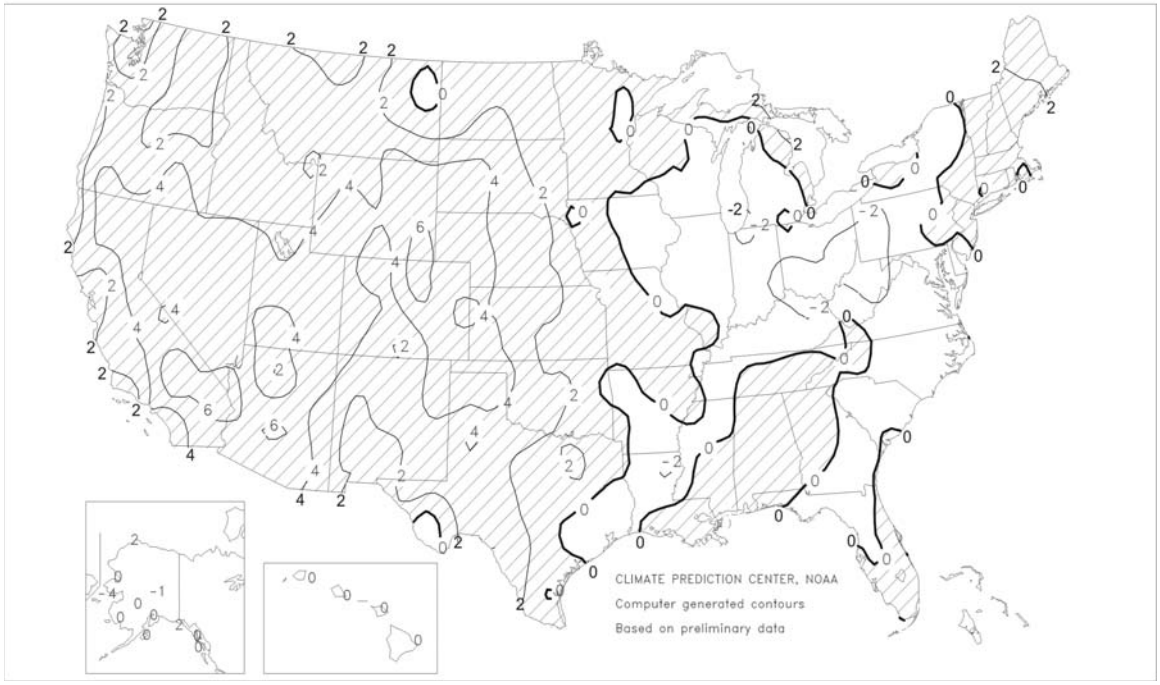
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

June 2006



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

June 2006



June Weather Summary

In the Northwest, early-month showers yielded to hot, dry conditions, promoting winter wheat maturation and summer crop development. Farther south, several large wildfires flared across California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest, followed by the late-month arrival of the Southwestern monsoon (summer rainy season). Meanwhile on the Plains, near-normal rainfall across western Montana and central and western portions of Nebraska and Kansas contrasted with unfavorably dry conditions elsewhere. As a result, the Plains' winter wheat harvest rapidly advanced, but pasture and crop conditions generally declined. Farther east, below-normal rainfall across the central and western Corn Belt contrasted with wet conditions in parts of the Ohio Valley and the lower Great Lakes States. Diminishing soil moisture reserves in the western Corn Belt were a concern with respect to corn and soybeans entering the reproductive stage of development. Elsewhere, sporadic heavy rainfall in the western Gulf Coast region contrasted with extremely dry conditions and significant crop stress elsewhere across the South as far east as Alabama and western Florida. In stark contrast, flooding rains in the Mid-Atlantic States were part of an overall wet pattern along the East Coast that included the June 13 landfall of Tropical Storm Alberto in Taylor County, Florida.

Above-normal June temperatures across the western half of the Nation contrasted with near- to slightly below-normal readings from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5 degrees F above normal at several locations across California, the Great Basin, the High Plains, and the Southwest.

June Agricultural Summary

Temperatures averaged above normal across the western half of the Nation, exceeding normal temperatures by over 4 degrees Fahrenheit across much of the High Plains, Southwest, and Great Basin. Meanwhile, near-normal temperatures prevailed across the Corn Belt, Mississippi Delta, and Southeast, but temperatures were below normal in the Ohio River Valley. Heavy rainfall boosted soil moisture levels along the Atlantic Coast and western Gulf Coast, while moderate precipitation in the Corn Belt maintained adequate moisture for growing crops. The Great Plains remained mostly dry, with the exception of showers in the central portion of the region, causing further depletion of soil moisture. Mostly dry conditions also prevailed across the Mississippi Delta, Rocky Mountains, Southwest, and Pacific Coast.

Corn emergence continued to progress ahead of normal due to the rapid planting pace. On June 11, ninety-eight percent of the acreage had emerged, the same as last year but 3 percentage points ahead of normal. Meanwhile, silking advanced at the normal pace, reaching 10 percent on July 2, the same as last year and the 5-year average. Over two-thirds of the acreage was at or beyond the silk stage in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, while silking had not yet begun in the northern Corn Belt, northern Great Plains, and most of the Ohio River Valley.

Sorghum seeding progressed rapidly, advancing ahead of the normal pace. By June 25, growers had planted 95 percent of their acreage, 5 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was complete in the Mississippi Delta, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota and was ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado. Heading also progressed ahead of normal, reaching 22 percent by month's end, compared with 16 percent last year and 18 percent for the normal. Though heading trailed slightly behind normal in Kansas, the largest-producing State, the crop was well ahead of normal in Texas and the Mississippi Delta.

The Nation's oat crop was heading at a near-normal pace at the beginning of June but progressed rapidly during the month. By July 2, heading was underway on 89 percent of the acreage, 7 points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of normal. The crop developed ahead of normal in all States, leading the normal heading pace by 25 points or more in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The barley crop progressed ahead of normal during the month. On June 11, ninety-eight percent of the acreage had emerged, 2 points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Heading, meanwhile, began slightly behind normal but progressed rapidly after mid-month. At month's end, heading was underway on 58 percent of the acreage, compared with 44 percent last year and 43 percent for the 5-year average. Progress was well ahead of normal in the northern Great Plains and adjacent areas of the Corn Belt, exceeding the normal pace by 35 points in Minnesota and 31 points in North Dakota. However, progress in the Pacific Northwest was limited by delayed planting, and heading trailed 15 points behind normal in Idaho and 24 points behind normal in Washington.

With warm, dry weather on the Great Plains, the winter wheat crop continued to progress ahead of normal. Heading reached 95 percent by June 11, three points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of normal. At that time, harvest was 21 percent complete, compared with 9 percent last year and 11 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest continued to advance ahead of the normal pace through month's end, reaching 65 percent complete by July 2, nine points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of normal. Condition of the crop, already depressed by hot, dry weather on the Plains in previous months, improved slightly with rainfall in the central Great Plains. On June 25, forty-six percent of the crop was rated in poor to very poor condition, compared with 17 percent last year.

Spring wheat heading, like the other small grains, progressed ahead of normal. By month's end, 72 percent of the acreage was at or beyond the heading stage, 19 points ahead of last year and 26 points ahead of normal. Progress was well ahead of normal in Minnesota and North Dakota but trailed behind the 5-year average pace in the Pacific Northwest, where wet conditions early in the season delayed planting.

The Nation's rice crop progressed behind normal, due to delayed planting in California. On June 18, ninety-five percent of the acreage had emerged, 2 points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Though emergence was complete, at or ahead of the normal pace, in the Mississippi Delta and Texas, California's crop, at just 65 percent headed, was over 2 weeks behind normal. Meanwhile, heading also slipped behind normal. At month's end, heading was underway on 10 percent of the acreage, compared with 11 percent for the 5-year average. Heading was most advanced in Texas, at 60 percent, followed by Louisiana, at 34 percent. Elsewhere, heading was limited to less than 10 percent and had not yet begun in California.

Soybean planting and emergence continued to advanced ahead of normal. By June 18, growers had seeded 97 percent of their acreage, 1 point ahead of last year's rapid pace and 3 points ahead of normal. Planting was complete in Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Ohio, and was ahead of the normal pace in all States, except North Carolina. A week later, emergence had also advanced to 97 percent, compared with 96 percent last year and 92 percent for the 5-year average. Emergence was nearly complete in most States and was ahead of normal in all States, except Indiana. Meanwhile, 18 percent of the crop was at or beyond the blooming stage by month's end, 1 point behind last year but 5 points ahead of normal. Blooming was most advanced in the Delta, where 70 percent of Louisiana's crop and 88 percent of Mississippi's crop had entered the stage.

Sunflower growers planted their crop ahead of normal during the month. Planting reached 97 percent complete on June 25, compared with 92 percent last year and 95 percent for the 5-year average. Planting was nearly complete in the northern Great Plains and was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States.

Peanut planting and development continued to progress behind normal. On June 11, 95 percent of the acreage had been sown, 1 point behind last year and 2 points behind normal. Planting was complete in North Carolina, slightly ahead of normal, but trailed behind normal across the rest of the Atlantic Coast States. On July 2, thirty-three percent of the acreage was pegging or beyond, 2 points ahead of last year but 5 points behind normal. The crop developed ahead of normal in the southern Great Plains and South Carolina, but trailed behind normal elsewhere, by over a week in Alabama and Florida.

Cotton producers had seeded 97 percent of their acreage by June 11, compared with 93 percent for last year and the 5-year average. Planting progressed ahead of normal in most States, trailing behind normal only in Georgia and Kansas. Meanwhile, squaring began the month slightly behind normal but progressed well during the month, reaching 63 percent by July 2, nine points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. At that time, 18 percent of the crop was setting bolls, 6 points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Though behind normal in most States, the crop was setting bolls ahead of normal in Texas and the Mississippi Delta.

Oats: Production is forecast at 110 million bushels, 4 percent below last year's 115 million bushels. If realized, this would be the lowest production on record. The U.S. yield is forecast at 57.9 bushels per acre, down 5.1 bushels from 2005. Growers expect to harvest 1.91 million acres for grain, up 5 percent from last year.

The crop developed at or ahead of normal in all major oat-producing States. As of July 2, eighty-nine percent of the oat acreage was heading or beyond, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading of the crop in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin was about 25 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Compared with 2005, lower yields are forecast across the

Great Plains. The largest decrease in yield from 2005 is expected in Nebraska, where the yield is forecast at 47.0 bushels per acre, down 26.0 bushels from last year due to very dry conditions. As of July 2, forty-five percent of the oat crop in Nebraska was rated as poor to very poor, which is a considerably higher percentage than last year and similar to the drought conditions of 2002. If realized, the production forecast for Montana, at 1.38 million bushels, would be the lowest on record. In Texas, recent drought conditions have resulted in a yield forecast of 30.0 bushels per acre, which would be the lowest yield since 1975. Meanwhile, oat yields are expected to increase from last year in California and Oregon, and from the northern Corn Belt through the Great Lakes States to New York.

Barley: Production for 2006 is forecast at 190 million bushels, 10 percent below 2005 and the lowest production since 1936. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield is forecast at 63.4 bushels per acre, down 1.4 bushels from last year. Area for harvest, at 2.99 million acres, is down 9 percent from 2005 and the lowest since 1885. Production and area harvested are expected to be down in all of last year's top seven producing States. North Dakota's forecasted production, at 48.5 million tons, is 15 percent below last year and the lowest since 1988. In Idaho and Montana, expected production is down 14 and 10 percent, respectively.

Persistent wet weather in the Pacific Northwest hindered planting early in the season, while planting progressed ahead of normal in the upper Midwest after a slow start. Emergence and heading progressed well ahead of normal in North Dakota and Minnesota, but trailed behind in Idaho and Washington due to the planting delays. On July 2, sixty-seven percent of the crop was rated as in good or excellent condition, compared with 81 percent last year.

Winter Wheat: Production is forecast at 1.28 billion bushels. This is up 1 percent from last month but down 15 percent from 2005. The U.S. yield is forecast at 41.1 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month. Acres harvested for grain are forecast at 31.1 million, down 8 percent from 2005 but unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2006. Harvest progress, in the 18 major producing States, was 65 percent complete by July 2. This was 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Harvest progress was ahead of normal in all Hard Red Winter States, except Montana, due to drought conditions across much of the Great Plains region which accelerated crop development and maturation. In Oklahoma, late developing wheat in the major-producing areas was helped by rainfall during June. Crop development in Montana continued at a rapid pace due to hot weather during the latter part of the month.

Yield forecasts are equal to or higher than the previous month in all States in the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area except Georgia and New York. Harvest is nearly complete in the southern portion of the growing area and revealed that dry spring weather did not affect yields as much as previously thought. Elsewhere, harvest is behind normal in several States in the northern portion of the growing area. In Ohio, lodging was reported in some wheat fields in the northern part of the State due to strong storms that occurred the third week of June. Growers in Illinois are expecting better yields than previously thought due to a continuation of ideal growing conditions during June. Record high yields are expected in Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

White wheat yield forecasts in the Pacific Northwest (PNW) are at or below the previous month. In Idaho, yields are down due to a lack of timely rains during June. Growers in Oregon applied fungicides to wheat fields and are not expecting widespread harvesting to begin for another few weeks. Warm temperatures during the latter part of June accelerated crop development across the PNW.

Durum Wheat: Production is forecast at 60.4 million bushels, down 40 percent from 2005. The U.S. yield is forecast at 33.1 bushels per acre, 4.1 bushels less than last year. Area for 2006 grain harvest is expected to total 1.82 million acres, down 33 percent from last year. If realized this will be the lowest harvested area since 1961 and the lowest production since 1988.

Harvest is nearly complete in California with the cool growing season allowing for good grain fill, while the Arizona harvest was 71 percent complete by July 2. Seeding in Montana began at a normal pace but fell behind due to precipitation during the latter part of April. However, planting progressed ahead of normal by mid-May as drier weather was favorable for seeding. In North Dakota, seeding began behind the normal pace but advanced ahead of normal by mid-May. Growers in both States finished seeding the crop ahead of the average pace. Yield prospects and crop condition ratings are down from the previous year in Montana and

North Dakota. Crop development is well ahead of normal in Montana and North Dakota mostly due to hot and dry weather during the latter part of June.

Other Spring Wheat: Production is forecast at 465 million bushels, down 8 percent from 2005. The U.S. yield is forecast at 32.9 bushels per acre, 4.2 bushels less than last year. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 14.2 million acres, up 4 percent from last year. By July 2, seventy-two percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage in the six major producing States. This was 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 26 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Planting in Montana, Minnesota, and the Dakotas began behind normal but finished ahead of the normal pace. Yield prospects are down from the previous year in all four States mostly due to hot and dry weather during June. Crop condition ratings are down from the previous year in Montana and the Dakotas but are higher than the previous year in Minnesota. Development of the crop is ahead of normal in all four States. In the Pacific Northwest (PNW), wet weather conditions during the early Spring provided beneficial soil moisture but delayed planting. As a result of the late planting, crop development has lagged behind the normal pace.

Lentils: Planted acreage of lentils in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Washington is estimated at 420,000 acres, down 7 percent from 2005. Harvested acreage is estimated at 402,000, down 8 percent from last year. Montana growers planted 140,000 acres this year, 7 percent less than 2005. Although down from last year, acreage remains high as government Loan Deficiency Payments are still in effect. Planted area in North Dakota is estimated at 150,000 acres, equal to last year's record high planted acres. Planting started in mid-April but was delayed by a late winter storm and wet fields by month's end. Drier conditions prevailed throughout May and planting was nearly completed by the end of the month. North Dakota growers are expecting to harvest 145,000 acres, 1 percent below a year ago. Washington growers planted 75,000 acres of lentils, down 12 percent from 2005. Excessive moisture slowed planting to a below normal pace. Prices remained near last year's level, but lower when compared to the 2003 and 2004 crops, which have contributed to the acreage decrease. Growers plan to harvest 74,000 acres, down 12 percent from a year ago. Growers in Idaho planted 55,000 acres to lentils, 15 percent below the 2005 season. Lower prices have led to the acreage decline as farmers have switched to other crops. Growers plan to harvest 53,000 acres, down 16 percent from last year.

Dry Edible Peas: Planted acreage of dry edible peas is estimated at 895,000 acres, up 11 percent from the 2005 estimate. Area for harvest, at 856,600 acres, is 12 percent above a year ago. Area planted in North Dakota, at 580,000 acres, is 7 percent above a year ago. This is 40,000 acres above the previous record high set last year. Planting started in mid-April but was delayed due to a late winter storm and wet fields at month's end. Dry conditions during May enabled farmers to plant at a normal pace. Montana dry edible pea growers planted 190,000 acres, up 41 percent from a year ago. More growers are using dry peas for green manure, high quality forage and hay, or as a seed crop. This combined with government Loan Deficiency Payments has contributed to the increased planted acreage. Growers plan to harvest 175,000 of these acres, 43 percent above a year ago.

Washington farmers planted dry edible peas on 70,000 acres, down 12 percent from 2005. Excessive moisture and storms delayed planting, and increased plantings of garbanzo beans have lowered the overall area planted in dry edible peas. Growers plan to harvest 69,000 acres, down 12 percent from last year. Idaho dry edible pea growers planted 45,000 acres in 2005, down 6 percent from last year. Idaho growers plan to harvest 43,000 acres, down 7 percent from the previous year. Oregon growers planted 10,000 acres of dry edible peas which is twice the amount planted a year ago. Harvested acreage, at 9,600 acres, is up 96 percent from 2005.

Austrian Winter Peas: Planted acreage of Austrian winter peas for Idaho, Montana, and Oregon is forecast at 41,000 acres, down 4 percent from 2005. Area harvested is forecast at 24,500 acres, the same as a year ago. Montana growers planted 28,000 acres, up 12 percent from 2005. In the past few years, Montana's Austrian winter peas have been harvested more for feed rather than being grazed. Growers expect to harvest 15,000 acres, up 15 percent from 2005. Planted area in Idaho totaled 8,000 acres, down 20 percent from a year ago. Lower prices have shifted planting to other crops, including chick peas, which are expected to increase this season. Harvested area, at 7,000 acres, is down 12 percent from 2005. Austrian winter pea area in Oregon is estimated at 5,000 acres, down 33 percent from last year. Harvested area, at 2,500 acres, is down 1,000 from 2005. Lower crop prices and higher seed costs have contributed to the acreage decrease.

Tobacco: U.S. all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 474 million pounds, up 24 percent from the 2005 crop but 9 percent below 2004 when tobacco quotas were still in place. Area harvested at 210,100 acres, is 20 percent above a year ago but down 8 percent from 2004. Yield per acre for flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 2,256 pounds, up 74 pounds from last year but 27 pounds below the 2004 yield. Forecasted yields for flue-cured tobacco in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina increased from last year, while average yield is expected to decrease in Virginia.

North Carolina's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 339 million pounds, up 24 percent from the 2005 crop. Area harvested, at 150,000 acres, is 22 percent above last year. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,260 pounds, up 33 pounds from 2005. The weather started off dry this season but moisture is now rated adequate to surplus with rain coming from the tropical storm. At this time, 65 percent of the crop is rated good to excellent which is higher than this time last year.

Flue-cured tobacco in South Carolina is forecast at 49.5 million pounds, up 18 percent from the 2005 crop. Area harvested, at 22,000 acres, is up 10 percent from a year ago. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,250 pounds, 150 pounds above last year. Although precipitation is below normal for this year, recent storms have provided ample rain for crops in the State's primary tobacco producing region. The majority of the crop is currently rated fair to good.

Flue-cured tobacco production in Virginia is forecast at 44.7 million pounds, up 32 percent from the 2005 crop. Area harvested, at 19,000 acres, is 36 percent above a year ago. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,350 pounds, 60 pounds below last year. Cool, dry weather in June slowed crop development. However, July rains left producers optimistic for a good crop. The majority of the crop is in good to excellent condition.

Georgia's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 37.8 million pounds, up 36 percent from the 2005 crop. Area harvested, at 18,000 acres, is 13 percent above 2005. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,100 pounds, up 365 pounds from last season's disease affected crop. All but southeast Georgia continues to suffer from drought like conditions with warm temperatures taking a toll on crops. Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus is not as big of a threat this year compared to 2005 when it reduced tobacco yields and quality.

Florida's flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 2.97 million pounds, down 46 percent from last year's crop. Area harvested, at 1,100 acres, is 56 percent below 2005. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,700 pounds, up 500 pounds from the 2005 crop when farmers in Florida experienced problems with disease. Florida growers continue to exit the tobacco industry and production is dwindling. Problems with Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus have been reported on about a quarter of the crop.

All Potatoes: Potato growers across the United States have planted an estimated 1.14 million acres of potatoes in all four seasons this year, up 3 percent from last year but 5 percent below 2004. Area for harvest, forecasted at 1.12 million acres, is also up 3 percent from a year ago but is 4 percent below 2 years ago. Fall potato planted acreage is up 2 percent from the 2005 crop year.

The summer potato production forecast is up 7 percent from last season. Winter and spring production forecasts are being carried forward from earlier estimates. Winter production is down 6 percent but spring production is up 10 percent from last year.

Fall Potatoes: Area planted to fall potatoes for 2006 is estimated at 990,500 acres, up 2 percent from last year but 5 percent below 2004. Harvested acres are forecast at 974,400, up 3 percent from 2005 but 5 percent below 2 years ago. This increase is due in part to low ending stocks and higher prices.

Western States potato area is estimated at 610,700 acres planted this year, up 1 percent from last year but 5 percent below 2004. Crop condition in the western States is mostly good to excellent. Idaho growers increased their planted acreage 2 percent from last year. The crop progress in Idaho is ahead of the 5-year average. Washington producers planted 1 percent more than a year ago. Colorado growers increased acreage 3 percent this year. California's fall potato acres are up 8 percent, Nevada's acres increased 18 percent, and New Mexico growers planted 6 percent more acres. Planted acres in Oregon dropped 6 percent and Montana producers decreased acreage 5 percent.

Central States planted an estimated 285,800 acres of fall potatoes this year, up 5 percent from last year but 2 percent below two years ago. Planting progressed normally in most central States with the crop in good condition. North Dakota's planted acreage increased 9 percent. Plant development is ahead of average due in

part to favorable temperatures. Planted acres increased 13 percent in Minnesota from a year ago. Michigan and Nebraska growers planted the same amount of acres as last year. Wisconsin producers decreased acres 1 percent from last year and Ohio's planted acres are down 11 percent.

Eastern States growers have planted an estimated 94,000 acres of fall potatoes this year, up 2 percent from last year but 5 percent below the 2004 acreage. Maine's planted acreage is estimated at 59,000 acres, up 3 percent from last year. Growers in Massachusetts planted 16 percent more acres than 2005, while acreage in Pennsylvania decreased 4 percent. New York planted area is up less than 1 percent, while Rhode Island's planted acreage is unchanged from 2005. In the New England States, warm dry weather early in the season allowed most of the crop to be planted before heavy rains arrived in mid May. The rest of the crop was planted late May to early June.

Summer Potatoes: Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 18.7 million cwt, a 7 percent increase from a year ago. Harvest is expected from 56,800 acres, 11 percent above last. Average yield is forecast at 330 cwt per acre, down 12 cwt from 2005. Nine of the 11 summer potato States expect larger crops than they had last year but the potato crops in 2 States are smaller.

Virginia's production is expected to be up 32 percent from last year, followed by Alabama with an increase of 31 percent. Kansas' summer potato crop forecast is up 28 percent, while New Jersey expects a 15 percent increase and Maryland growers expect production to be 9 percent above 2005. California producers are expecting production to be up 6 percent, while Texas is expecting production to be 5 percent above last year, and growers in Illinois and Missouri expect 3 percent and 2 percent increases, respectively. A smaller potato crop is expected in Colorado and Delaware, with a 13 percent and 11 percent decrease, respectively.

Continued drought conditions in Texas have forced growers to increase irrigation use this year but crop conditions are good and harvest is underway. In California, harvest will be delayed because wet conditions interrupted planting. In Missouri, harvest is underway with yield expected to be the lowest since 2003. Colorado potato beetles and potato leafhoppers have been observed in Illinois and fields are being treated as needed. In Colorado, the crop continues to develop on schedule and is in good to excellent condition. Adequate irrigation water is expected for all planted fields. Crop conditions in Virginia are good and average yield is expected to be up from 2005. Crop conditions in Delaware and Maryland have decreased due to recent heavy rains. Fields are saturated and some were under water for several days. The extent of the damage is uncertain at this time but yields are expected to be down. Crop condition for New Jersey potatoes is good to excellent. In Alabama, ground conditions are dry due to insufficient rain since May but growers are still expecting an average yield.

Peaches: The July 2006 forecast of U.S. peach production is 1.06 million tons, down 11 percent from 2005 and 19 percent below the 2004 crop. Half of the 28 Freestone peach estimating States expect increases in production from last year, while 12 States decreased their production from the previous season, and 2 States showed no change.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 380,000 tons, equal to the June 1 forecast but 21 percent below the 2005 crop. Rain during March and April along with below average temperatures have California growers concerned about their 2006 Clingstone peach crop. Warmer temperatures toward the latter part of April helped fruit growth. Early variety peaches reportedly have the best fruit set, while the late and extra late varieties appear to have lighter sets. Harvest began in the Kingsburg area on June 22, eleven days later than last year. Harvest is expected to begin in Yuba and Sutter Counties around July 15. Fruit sizes are reported to be excellent but quality is expected to be less than average due to gum and split pits.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 380,000 tons, equal to the June 1 forecast but 1 percent below the 2005 crop. Wet, cool weather during the spring has delayed progression of California's crop. Fruit set in the early varieties was reported to be normal. However, set in the mid to late season varieties was reported to be lighter and inconsistent. This lower set is likely the result of frost which occurred earlier in the season. The primary varieties harvested to date include Zee Diamond, April Snow, Sweet Scarlett, May Snow, Brittney Lane, Crimson Lady, Spring Snow, Spring Flame, and Crown Princess.

The South Carolina peach crop is forecast at 60,000 tons, equal to the June 1 forecast but 20 percent below 2005. A late frost and freeze occurred during bloom and early fruit development. Widely scattered hailstorms also caused extensive damage to some producers' peaches. Other growers are reporting a good peach crop.

Tropical storm Alberto provided ample precipitation for most of the State during the middle of June. Additional thunderstorms continued to provide moisture later in June aiding in fruit development and size.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 42,000 tons, down 16 percent from the June 1 forecast but up 5 percent from 2005. Hot, dry weather during June reduced Georgia's peach crop. Smaller fruit size has reduced production from last month's expectations. However, because of the dry conditions, quality has been good to excellent with peaches tasting extra sweet. Isolated hail damage has hurt some orchards and additional freeze damage began to show up on a few varieties.

In New Jersey, production is forecast at 35,000 tons, equal to 2005 production but 8 percent above 2004. Fruit set is rated good to excellent. However, thunder storms caused some fruit loss around the State. Peaches are sizing well and prospects are currently good. Pennsylvania's production is forecast at 29,500 tons, up 11 percent from 2005 and 28 percent above 2004. Most growers report a good to excellent peach crop.

In Washington, production is forecast at 21,500 tons, up 3 percent from last season but equal to 2004 production. Expectations are Washington's peach crop will be similar in size to last year's crop. Overall, spring conditions have been favorable.

Michigan's peach crop is forecast at 13,500 tons, down 4 percent from 2005 and 28 percent below 2004. A late April cold snap damaged some orchards, especially in the southwest region. However, the crop seemed to recover nicely. By early June, peaches were nearing 2 inches in size and thinning was underway. Fewer bearing acres contribute to the decline in potential peach production.

Peach production in Illinois and Missouri is up 3 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Production is down in both Alabama and Texas by 42 percent and 63 percent, respectively. Drought conditions in these 2 States have contributed to reduced production. The Louisiana crop is 23 percent below last year's production. Unseasonably warm weather in February induced an early bloom followed by freezing May temperatures which destroyed many blooms. The North Carolina crop is equal to last year, at 6,000 tons, while Tennessee's production slipped 300 tons to 1,700 tons. Kentucky, at 850 tons, showed a 100 ton increase from 2005.

Colorado's production, at 11,000 tons, is down 8 percent from last season and 15 percent below 2 season's ago. Delta County growers experienced a heavy freeze which reduced the potential crop to approximately half of normal. This frost did not have the same effect in the growing area around Pallisade, in Mesa County, where most of the State's peaches are grown. Pallisade growers were able to prune most of the frost damage off the trees making prospects in this area close to normal. Utah's production is up 6 percent from a year ago but equal to 2004 production. Good weather and little freeze damage have provided normal conditions. The Arkansas crop is forecast at 5,400 tons, up 9 percent from a year ago. Due to dry weather, some larger growers reported irrigating their peach trees. Oklahoma and Oregon's peach crops are both down from a year ago.

West Virginia's production is up 9 percent from a year ago but equal to the 2004 crop. The Maryland crop decreased 10 percent from a year ago to a forecasted 3,800 tons. New York and Ohio production is up from last season by 41 percent and 71 percent, respectively. However, these large increases are reflective of last season's below average production in both States. The Connecticut and Massachuset's crops are up 36 percent and 30 percent, respectively. Warm temperatures in April promoted good bloom and pollinating conditions in both States.

California Grapes: California's all grape production is forecast at 6.00 million tons, down 14 percent from last year's large crop. Wine type grapes account for 53 percent of California's total production, raisin type grapes account for 34 percent, while the remaining 13 percent are table type grapes.

Wine type grape production is forecast at 3.20 million tons, down 16 percent from the 2005 crop. Vineyards were affected by a variety of weather conditions early this season. The winter months were unseasonably warm and wet. In the spring came unseasonably cool temperatures and additional rain which brought vine growth and development to a standstill. Warmer recent temperatures have allowed vines to rapidly catch up. Still, bunch counts are expected to be down this year.

Raisin type grape production is forecast at 2.05 million tons, down 11 percent from last year. Harvest of the Thompson Seedless in the Coachella Valley for fresh market was a couple of weeks late this year due to mild

winter temperatures that affected crop development. However, warm weather this past month has been good for the raisin crop. This year there are fewer bunches on the vines, although, they are larger in size.

Table type grape production is expected to be 750,000 tons, down 13 percent from last year. Harvest of Flame Seedless in the Coachella Valley was also a couple of weeks behind. However, warm temperatures throughout California during late May and June allowed vines to rapidly catch up after falling behind due to unseasonably cool spring temperatures and rain.

Apricots: The final forecast for the 2006 apricot crop is 44,500 tons, down 45 percent from last season's production and 56 percent below 2004. California's 2006 apricot production is forecast at 39,000 tons, 5 percent above the June forecast but 48 percent below last year's production. If realized, this will be the lowest production on record. California's production represents 88 percent of the 2006 U.S. apricot crop. 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, mostly caused by the mild winter temperatures, was further adversely impacted by rain and hail storms. However, fruit size is exceptional on this small crop. Harvest began about one week later than normal and is expected to be finished by mid-July. Washington's production, at 5,200 tons, is down 12 percent from last year and 24 percent below 2004. Early spring frosts and hail combined to reduce prospects for Washington's apricot crop. The 2006 Utah crop, at 300 tons, is up 20 percent from 2005 but 9 percent below 2004. Favorable growing conditions contributed to the upturn in this year's production.

Almonds: The 2006 California almond crop is forecast at 1.05 billion pounds, shelled basis, up 3 percent from the May 1 forecast and 15 percent above the 2005 crop. The current forecast is based on the objective measurement survey conducted in California almond orchards between May 31 and June 23, 2006. This year's objective measurement survey shows the average nut set per tree up 23 percent from 2005 for all varieties; however, the average kernel weight is 12 percent below last year. Kernel length, width, and thickness are all down from last year. Nut set for 2006, although higher than 2005, is still below the 5-year average. An early bloom, frost damage on some varieties, minor hail damage, and cool, wet conditions throughout the spring combined to adversely affect nut set. The Nonpareil variety shows a strong set, as do the Butte and Padre varieties.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 1.92 million pounds for June, down 2 percent from last month and 26 percent lower than a year ago. Area in crop totaled 1,745 acres, down 13 percent from last month and 33 percent below June 2005. Harvested area totaled 1,510 acres, down 13 percent from June and 4 percent lower than the same month last year. Papaya orchards experienced favorable growing conditions in June but growers continued to remove Phytopthora infected trees resulting from wet conditions earlier in the year. New plantings made good progress. Fruit was developing well and harvest was active.

Grapefruit: The U.S. grapefruit forecast is 1.23 million tons, up 1 percent from the previous forecast and 22 percent above last season's final utilization. Florida's grapefruit forecast, at 19.3 million boxes (820,000 tons), is unchanged from June 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 June but 91 percent above last season. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 12.8 million boxes (544,000 tons), is unchanged from June but 36 percent above last season's final utilization.

The California grapefruit forecast, at 6.00 million boxes (201,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 3 percent higher than the previous season's final utilization. Harvest of Star Ruby variety grapefruit was active in Riverside County. Overall good fruit quality with smooth texture is reported but fruit sizes are small. The July 1 grapefruit forecast for Texas is 5.20 million boxes (208,000 tons), up 8 percent from the April 1 forecast but down 21 percent from the previous season. Arizona's forecast, at 100,000 boxes (3,000 tons), is unchanged from April but 29 percent below last season's utilized production.

Tangerines: The 2005-06 U.S. tangerine crop forecast is 432,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but 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 unchanged from the previous forecast but 24 percent higher than last season's utilization of 4.45 million boxes. Harvest of all tangerine varieties is complete. California's tangerine forecast is 4.00 million boxes (150,000 tons), unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 43 percent above last season. Arizona's forecast, at 550,000 boxes (21,000 tons), is unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 38 percent above last season.

Lemons: The forecast for the 2005-06 U.S. lemon crop, at 866,000 tons, is unchanged from the April 1 forecast but up 7 percent from last season. California production is forecast at 19.0 million boxes (722,000 tons), unchanged from both the previous forecast and the 2004-05 season. Harvest continues in the southern coastal region while it is complete in the other growing areas. Good fruit quality is reported. Arizona's 2005-06 lemon forecast, at 3.80 million boxes (144,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 58 percent above the previous season. Arizona's lemon harvest is complete.

Temples: Florida's Temple forecast is 700,000 boxes (32,000 tons) for the 2005-06 season, unchanged from June but 8 percent above last season's final utilization of 650,000 boxes. This is 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.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast, at 1.40 million boxes (63,000 tons), is unchanged from June 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.

Florida Citrus: Citrus producing counties, other than those in the extreme northern citrus belt, recorded less than average precipitation for the month, with rainfall confined to a few days. Overall temperatures were above average, with several days of temperatures recorded in the mid 90's in all areas.

Trees completed the flush stage and limbs were beginning to harden by month's end. Groves that were irrigated early in the season are in fair to good condition. Next season's orange crop fruit are about golf ball size, and grapefruit are closer to baseball size. Harvests for all varieties of citrus, except the later variety Valencia oranges, were completed in June. Due to continued lagging maturity levels, Valencia oranges continued to be picked heavily into June with almost two million boxes picked the final week. Some processing plants are beginning to close but a few will remain open until at least mid-July. Many pickers are now transitioning to other crops, as the citrus season is normally over by this time of year, and scarcity of labor was reported as an issue throughout the month. Grove activities included applications of nutritional sprays, copper sprays to control canker, cleaning ditches, fertilizer application, and mowing.

Arizona Citrus: Harvest is complete for all Arizona citrus varieties. Compared to last season, there was little insect damage reported but fruit sizes were generally small. Fruit quality was generally good.

Texas Citrus: Harvest is complete for all citrus fruit. Rainfall during June was scattered with only some areas receiving measurable precipitation. Conditions in the Rio Grande Valley continue to be classified as "exceptional drought" by the National Drought Monitor. Water levels in reservoirs have continued to drop as irrigation has been the only source of moisture over the past year. On May 15th the Valley received the first significant rainfall in 8 months. Temperatures in June averaged in the mid 90's.

California Citrus: Navel and Valencia orange harvests continued during June. A few packers continued to pack navel oranges but harvest is nearly complete. The Valencia harvest remained steady throughout the month. Valencia growers were concerned with fruit drop and lack of demand. Grapefruit and lemon harvests continued. Lemon fruit quality was reported as good with weekly harvest volumes increasing. Spraying to control scale was underway in citrus groves, and the new citrus crops were developing well due to mild weather conditions. Hand and mechanical pruning in citrus groves was in progress.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Harvest of California stone fruits continued during June. Varieties harvested included Brittany Lane, Crimson Lady, Spring Snow, Spring Flame, Crown Princess, Zee Diamond, April Snow, Sweet Scarlett, and May Snow peaches; Red Beaut, Early Queen, Black Splendor, and Santa Rosa plums; May Glo, June Pearl, Red Roy, and Diamond Bright nectarines; as well as Poppycot, Poppy, Golden Sweet, Diamond Cot, and Castlebrite apricots. The volume of stone fruit that was picked and packed increased in all districts throughout the month. Pomegranates continued to flourish and bloom. Grape growers continued normal activities including cultivation, furrowing, irrigation, and applications of pesticides. Field crews removed suckers, pulled leaves, and trained canes onto trellises. Perlette, Black Beauty, and Flame Seedless variety table grapes were harvested in the Coachella Valley with very good demand reported. Cherry harvest was complete in southern areas of the San Joaquin Valley but was at its peak in more northern locations. Bing, Tulare, and Rainer variety cherries were harvested. Blueberry, blackberry, boysenberry, and

strawberry harvests continued throughout the State. By month's end, strawberry harvest approached completion in the San Joaquin Valley but continued strong in the coastal region. Olive bloom was nearly finished with some reports of light fruit sets in the San Joaquin Valley. The almond, pistachio, and walnut crops were developing normally. Cultural activities in nut orchards included irrigation and spraying to control weeds, insects, and mildew.

Reliability of July 1 Crop Production Forecasts

Wheat Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 22 and July 6 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 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 would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet, and personal interviewers. Approximately 10,400 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 July 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 July 1 forecasts.

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

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

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

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 orange production forecast is 1.1 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.1 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.0 percent. Differences between the July 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 98,000 tons, ranging from 18,000 tons to 370,000 tons. The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 6 times and above 14 times. The difference does not imply that the July 1 forecast this year is 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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