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Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Down Slightly from May
All Orange Production Up 1 Percent from May

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.49 billion bushels, down less than 1 percent from the May 1 forecast and 20 percent below 2008. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 34.0 million acres, unchanged from May 1. Based on June 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 43.9 bushels per acre, down 0.3 bushel from last month and 3.3 bushels less than last year.

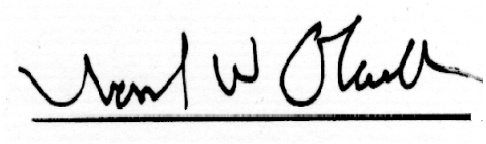
Hard Red production is down less than 1 percent from a month ago to 868 million bushels. Soft Red production is down 2 percent from last month and now totals 415 million bushels. White production totals 209 million bushels, up slightly from last month. Of the White production total, 21.1 million bushels are Hard White and 188 million bushels are Soft White.

The U.S. all orange forecast for the 2008-09 season is 9.25 million tons, up 1 percent from the May forecast but 8 percent lower than the 2007-08 final utilization of 10.1 million tons. The Florida all orange forecast, at 160 million boxes (7.18 million tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 6 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 84.6 million boxes (3.81 million tons), unchanged from the May forecast but up 1 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia forecast, at 75.0 million boxes (3.38 million tons), is up 3 percent from the previous forecast but 13 percent less than the 2007-08 crop.

Harvest of early, midseason, and navel oranges in Florida was complete for the season. The monthly row count survey indicated approximately 86 percent of the Valencia orange rows had been harvested as of the end of May. An annual Processors Inquiry was also conducted in Florida in late-May and early-June. Plants reported boxes used through June 1 and expected deliveries for the rest of the season. Most packinghouses reported that they had closed or planned to close by the end of June. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from April.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2008-09 season is 1.66 gallons per box at 42 degrees Brix, up 1 percent from the May forecast but 1 percent lower than last season's record yield of 1.67 gallons per box. The early-midseason portion is final at a record high 1.60 gallons per box, up 3 percent from last season's final yield of 1.55 gallons per box. The Valencia portion increased from 1.73 gallons per box to 1.75 gallons per box, 2 percent lower than last year's final yield of 1.79 gallons per box. 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 10, 2009.



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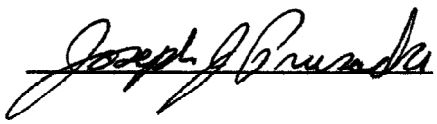

Agricultural Statistics Board
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Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2008 and Forecasted June 1, 2009

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009		2008	2009
				May 1	Jun 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	980	430	57.0	54.0	51.0	55,860	21,930
CA	400	280	85.0	80.0	75.0	34,000	21,000
CO	1,900	2,300	30.0	32.0	35.0	57,000	80,500
GA	400	240	56.0	50.0	48.0	22,400	11,520
ID	800	700	75.0	82.0	83.0	60,000	58,100
IL	1,150	800	64.0	63.0	63.0	73,600	50,400
IN	560	430	69.0	69.0	69.0	38,640	29,670
KS	8,900	8,500	40.0	40.0	40.0	356,000	340,000
KY	460	400	71.0	72.0	66.0	32,660	26,400
MD	180	180	73.0	67.0	71.0	13,140	12,780
MI	710	570	69.0	69.0	69.0	48,990	39,330
MS	485	200	62.0	60.0	55.0	30,070	11,000
MO	1,160	750	48.0	51.0	51.0	55,680	38,250
MT	2,420	2,400	39.0	39.0	39.0	94,380	93,600
NE	1,670	1,600	44.0	42.0	45.0	73,480	72,000
NY	122	110	63.0	58.0	54.0	7,686	5,940
NC	720	510	60.0	55.0	55.0	43,200	28,050
ND	550	490	41.0	46.0	44.0	22,550	21,560
OH	1,090	990	68.0	66.0	66.0	74,120	65,340
OK	4,500	3,500	37.0	23.0	21.0	166,500	73,500
OR	775	720	58.0	53.0	53.0	44,950	38,160
PA	185	180	64.0	59.0	59.0	11,840	10,620
SC	205	160	54.0	51.0	51.0	11,070	8,160
SD	1,890	1,550	55.0	49.0	45.0	103,950	69,750
TN	520	300	63.0	64.0	59.0	32,760	17,700
TX	3,300	2,400	30.0	27.0	27.0	99,000	64,800
VA	280	245	71.0	66.0	63.0	19,880	15,435
WA	1,720	1,700	56.0	60.0	60.0	96,320	102,000
WI	335	305	66.0	62.0	62.0	22,110	18,910
Oth Sts [1]	1,247	1,055	53.0	43.0	43.0	66,067	45,364
US	39,614	33,995	47.2	44.2	43.9	1,867,903	1,491,769

[1] Other States include AL, AZ, DE, FL, IA, LA, MN, NV, NJ, NM, UT, WV, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2009 Summary."

Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2008 and Forecasted June 1, 2009 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009		2008	2009
				May 1	Jun 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	149	125	98.0	105.0	105.0	14,602	13,125
CA	155	135	105.0	90.0	100.0	16,275	13,500
MT	570		19.0			10,830	
ND	1,690		25.0			42,250	
Oth Sts [2]	20		46.0			920	
US	2,584		32.8			84,877	

[1] Area harvested for the U.S. and remaining States will be published in "Acreage" released June 30, 2009. Yield and production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 10, 2009.
[2] Other States include ID and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2009 Summary."

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2007-2008 and Forecasted June 1, 2009 [1] [2]

Year	Winter					
	Hard Red	Soft Red	Hard White	Soft White	All White	
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	
2007	955,555	352,026	21,454	170,206	191,660	
2008	1,035,235	613,578	22,730	196,360	219,090	
2009	867,596	415,433	21,064	187,676	208,740	
	Spring					Total
	Hard Red	Hard White	Soft White	All White	Durum	
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
2007	450,070	5,585	23,968	29,553	72,224	2,051,088
2008	511,508	6,315	28,921	35,236	84,877	2,499,524
2009						

[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] Spring wheat production by class and total production will be published in "Crop Production " released July 10, 2009.

Sweet Cherries: Total Production by State and Total, 2007-2008 and Forecasted June 1, 2009

State	Total Production		
	2007	2008	2009 [1]
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
CA	85,000	86,000	75,000
OR	35,000	31,000	60,000
WA	157,000	100,000	180,000
Total	277,000	217,000	315,000

[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 18, 2009. The first estimate for 2009 sweet cherries in MT will be released in January 2010.

Peaches: Total Production by Crop, State, and Total, 2007-2008 and Forecasted June 1, 2009

State	Total Production		
	2007	2008	2009
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
CA			
All	949,000	852,000	810,000
Clingstone [1]	503,000	426,000	440,000
Freestone	446,000	426,000	370,000
GA	13,000	28,000	32,000
SC	12,500	60,000	65,000
Total	974,500	940,000	907,000

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

Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2006-07, 2007-08 and Forecasted June 1, 2009 [1]

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	1,000 Boxes [2]	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
Oranges						
Early, Mid & Navel [3]						
AZ [4]	200	230	150	7	9	6
CA [4]	34,500	45,000	38,000	1,294	1,688	1,425
FL	65,600	83,500	84,600	2,952	3,757	3,807
TX [4]	1,600	1,500	1,550	68	64	66
US	101,900	130,230	124,300	4,321	5,518	5,304
Valencia						
AZ [4]	100	150	150	4	6	6
CA [4]	11,500	17,000	15,000	431	638	563
FL	63,400	86,700	75,000	2,853	3,902	3,375
TX [4]	380	234	150	16	10	6
US	75,380	104,084	90,300	3,304	4,556	3,950
All						
AZ [4]	300	380	300	11	15	12
CA [4]	46,000	62,000	53,000	1,725	2,326	1,988
FL	129,000	170,200	159,600	5,805	7,659	7,182
TX [4]	1,980	1,734	1,700	84	74	72
US	177,280	234,314	214,600	7,625	10,074	9,254
Grapefruit						
White						
FL	9,300	9,000	6,700	395	383	285
Colored						
FL	17,900	17,600	15,100	761	748	642
All						
AZ [4]	100	100	150	3	3	5
CA [4]	5,500	5,200	4,400	184	174	147
FL	27,200	26,600	21,800	1,156	1,131	927
TX [4]	7,100	6,100	6,200	284	244	248
US	39,900	38,000	32,550	1,627	1,552	1,327
Tangerines and Mandarins						
AZ [4 5]	300	400	250	11	15	9
CA [4 5]	3,500	6,700	6,700	131	251	251
FL	4,600	5,500	3,900	219	261	185
US	8,400	12,600	10,850	361	527	445
Lemons [4]						
AZ	2,500	1,500	2,500	95	57	95
CA	18,500	14,800	19,000	703	562	722
US	21,000	16,300	21,500	798	619	817
Tangelos						
FL	1,250	1,500	1,150	56	68	52

[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; tangerines and mandarins-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 tangelos and tangors.

Bartlett Pears: Total Production by State and Total, 2007-2008 and Forecasted June 1, 2009

State	Total Production		
	2007	2008	2009
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
CA	201,000	195,000	190,000
OR	59,000	57,000	63,000
WA	163,000	158,000	170,000
Total	423,000	410,000	423,000

Miscellaneous Fruits, California: Total Production by Crop, 2007-2008 and Forecasted June 1, 2009

Crop	Total Production		
	2007	2008	2009
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Prunes (Dried Basis) [1]	83,000	129,000	170,000
Apricots	81,000	77,000	66,000

[1] 2008 revised.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production by Month, Hawaii, 2008-2009

Month	Area				Fresh Production [1]	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2008	2009
	2008	2009	2008	2009		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Mar	2,040	2,330	1,430	1,470	2,620	2,600
Apr	2,025	2,280	1,310	1,420	2,615	2,520

[1] Utilized fresh production.

Hops: Area Harvested by Variety, State, and United States, 2007-2008 and Forecasted June 1, 2009

State and Variety	Area Harvested		Strung For Harvest
	2007	2008	2009
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
ID			
Total [1]	2,896	3,933	4,032
OR			
Cascade	*	76	148
Golding	115	135	*
Millenium	294	343	344
Mt. Hood	178	186	158
Nugget	1,675	2,135	1,880
Sterling	95	95	101
Super Galena [R]	*	*	177
Willamette	2,396	2,593	2,592
Other Varieties	517	807	785
Total	5,270	6,370	6,185
WA			
Ahtanum	42	*	*
Apollo [R]	*	698	738
Bravo [R]	*	222	336
Cascade	1,303	2,073	2,322
Centennial	*	253	315
Chelan	505	739	624
Chinook	311	285	385
Cluster	366	420	448
Columbus/Tomahawk [R]	3,342	4,891	4,623
Galena	3,030	2,584	2,556
Glacier	21	56	65
Golding	52	38	46
Hallertauer	56	*	*
Millenium	728	716	580
Mt. Hood	43	29	49
Northern Brewer	*	*	87
Nugget	1,093	1,086	1,072
Simcoe	*	129	183
Summit [R]	632	*	*
Super Galena [R]	*	793	818
Vanguard	64	*	*
Willamette	4,462	4,664	2,910
YCR-4(Palisade [R])	91	307	328
YCR-5(Warrior [R])	339	394	257
Zeus	4,737	6,779	6,399
Other Varieties	1,528	3,439	4,767
Total	22,745	30,595	29,908
US	30,911	40,898	40,125

[1] Only State totals published for Idaho to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
* Included in Other Varieties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[R] Registered

Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by State and United States, 2007-2008 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
CA	40.0	26.1	39.1	25.4	35.5	39.7
CO	32.0	33.8	29.2	28.6	26.2	26.5
ID	169.0	131.0	167.0	116.0	34.4	31.2
MI	150.0	137.0	149.0	136.0	23.4	28.7
MN	486.0	440.0	481.0	399.0	23.8	24.7
MT	47.5	31.7	47.0	30.7	24.7	26.8
NE	47.5	45.2	44.3	37.3	23.5	22.6
ND	252.0	208.0	247.0	197.0	23.1	25.9
OR	12.0	6.7	11.0	5.9	31.9	33.1
WA	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.6	42.0	41.9
WY	30.8	29.7	30.2	27.1	21.8	24.5
US	1,268.8	1,090.8	1,246.8	1,004.6	25.5	26.7

State	Production		Price per Ton		Value of Production	
	2007	2008 [2]	2007	2008 [3]	2007	2008 [3]
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
CA	1,388	1,008	43.60		60,517	
CO	765	758	36.00		27,540	
ID	5,745	3,619	36.50		209,693	
MI	3,487	3,903	36.00		125,532	
MN	11,448	9,855	45.20		517,450	
MT	1,161	823	39.10		45,395	
NE	1,041	843	40.40		42,056	
ND	5,706	5,102	46.30		264,188	
OR	351	195	36.50		12,812	
WA	84	67	36.50		3,066	
WY	658	664	40.20		26,452	
US	31,834	26,837	41.90		1,334,701	

[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] 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, 2009. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released February 2010.

Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield [1]		Production [1]	
	2007	2008 [2]	2007	2008 [2]	2007	2008 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
For Sugar						
FL	375.0	384.0	36.0	32.9	13,500	12,634
HI	20.4	20.4	73.2	69.7	1,493	1,422
LA	390.0	380.0	30.4	28.3	11,856	10,754
TX	42.5	37.2	33.5	35.5	1,424	1,321
US	827.9	821.6	34.2	31.8	28,273	26,131
For Seed						
FL	18.0	17.0	37.6	36.5	677	621
HI	2.5	2.4	28.3	30.0	71	72
LA	30.0	25.0	30.4	28.3	912	708
TX	1.2	2.0	30.4	35.5	36	71
US	51.7	46.4	32.8	31.7	1,696	1,472
For Sugar and Seed						
FL	393.0	401.0	36.1	33.1	14,177	13,255
HI	22.9	22.8	68.3	65.5	1,564	1,494
LA	420.0	405.0	30.4	28.3	12,768	11,462
TX	43.7	39.2	33.4	35.5	1,460	1,392
US	879.6	868.0	34.1	31.8	29,969	27,603

	For Sugar				For Sugar and Seed	
	Price per Ton		Value of Production		Value of Production [3]	
	2007	2008 [4]	2007	2008 [4]	2007	2008 [4]
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
FL	31.60		426,600		447,993	
HI	31.90		47,627		49,892	
LA	27.80		329,597		354,951	
TX	23.40		33,322		34,164	
US	29.60		837,146		887,000	

[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, 2009. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released February 2010.

Maple Syrup: Taps, Yield, and Production
by State and United States, 2007-2009 [1]

State	Number of Taps			Yield per Tap			Production		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	1,000 Taps	*1,000 Taps*	*1,000 Taps*	*Gallons*	*Gallons*	*Gallons*	*1,000 Gallons*	*1,000 Gallons*	*1,000 Gallons*
CT	73	75	71	0.151	0.253	0.183	11	19	13
ME	1,485	1,440	1,470	0.168	0.167	0.269	250	240	395
MA	250	250	230	0.160	0.260	0.200	40	65	46
MI	390	405	450	0.167	0.259	0.256	65	105	115
NH	400	395	385	0.175	0.241	0.244	70	95	94
NY	1,440	1,445	1,508	0.158	0.227	0.240	228	328	362
OH	325	350	375	0.194	0.286	0.240	63	100	90
PA	445	475	464	0.124	0.211	0.198	55	100	92
VT	2,770	2,870	3,030	0.231	0.247	0.304	640	710	920
WI	600	620	670	0.158	0.242	0.299	95	150	200
US	8,178	8,325	8,653	0.185	0.230	0.269	1,517	1,912	2,327

[1] 2008 revised.

Maple Syrup: Price and Value
by State and United States, 2007-2009 [1]

State	Average Price per Gallon			Value of Production		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
CT	53.90	61.60		593	1,170	
ME	30.10	36.80		7,525	8,832	
MA	46.10	45.80		1,844	2,977	
MI	41.60	41.00		2,704	4,305	
NH	46.80	52.30		3,276	4,969	
NY	33.50	42.40		7,638	13,907	
OH	39.00	37.90		2,457	3,790	
PA	31.60	38.30		1,738	3,830	
VT	29.10	39.20		18,624	27,832	
WI	35.70	39.10		3,392	5,865	
US	32.80	40.50		49,791	77,477	

[1] Price and value for 2009 will be published in "Crop Production" released June 2010.

Maple Syrup: Season by State, 2007-2009

State	Date Season Opened [1]			Date Season Closed [2]			Average Season Length [3]		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	Date	*Date*	*Date*	*Date*	*Date*	*Date*	*Days*	*Days*	*Days*
CT	Feb 5	Jan 6	Feb 1	Apr 24	Apr 28	Apr 25	29	40	32
ME	Feb 20	Feb 4	Feb 17	May 7	May 4	Apr 30	33	27	29
MA	Feb 20	Jan 24	Jan 28	May 2	Apr 19	Apr 15	30	32	25
MI	Feb 19	Mar 3	Feb 4	Apr 23	Apr 20	Apr 19	20	23	25
NH	Feb 15	Feb 5	Feb 12	Apr 24	Apr 26	May 1	32	31	28
NY	Jan 5	Jan 5	Jan 28	May 3	Apr 30	Apr 30	29	31	30
OH	Jan 31	Jan 9	Feb 2	Apr 20	Apr 16	Apr 22	20	30	27
PA	Jan 7	Jan 15	Jan 15	May 1	Apr 25	Apr 28	22	31	28
VT	Feb 15	Jan 22	Jan 27	Apr 30	May 4	Apr 30	31	32	32
WI	Feb 15	Feb 17	Feb 23	Apr 29	May 10	Apr 30	26	25	27
US							27	30	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, 2007-2008 [1]

Type and State	Gallons		1/2 Gallons		Quarts		Pints		1/2 Pints	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Retail										
CT	40.80	54.10	24.80	27.60	14.70	16.80	8.30	11.00	5.10	7.00
ME	38.30	45.20	21.20	25.20	11.80	14.20	7.00	8.30	4.50	5.50
MA	39.50	48.00	23.00	23.20	14.30	14.00	8.90	8.75	6.40	6.05
MI	34.30	36.30	20.90	20.90	11.80	12.00	6.80	7.40	4.60	5.00
NH	40.30	44.30	22.10	25.30	13.30	14.60	8.00	8.65	5.00	5.10
NY	34.10	38.10	19.80	22.90	12.00	14.00	7.80	8.85	4.80	5.85
OH	33.60	33.60	19.40	20.20	12.00	12.40	7.35	7.80	4.65	5.35
PA	32.20	37.30	19.00	22.00	10.80	13.00	6.40	7.15	4.20	4.40
VT	35.40	40.60	20.20	24.10	12.50	15.00	8.20	9.65	5.30	6.35
WI	31.20	37.70	17.30	21.50	9.60	10.70	6.25	7.40	4.50	5.20
Wholesale										
CT	40.60	46.80	21.40	27.70	12.40	14.60	7.20	8.90	4.80	5.75
ME	32.80	38.40	18.70	21.80	10.40	11.90	6.10	6.90	4.00	4.30
MA	34.60	42.20	19.50	24.20	10.70	13.00	6.30	7.40	4.20	4.95
MI	29.50	30.70	17.10	18.00	10.20	10.10	6.00	6.10	4.00	3.70
NH	29.50	38.60	18.40	22.90	10.10	13.40	5.40	7.70	3.00	4.15
NY	30.60	35.90	17.60	20.80	10.60	11.60	5.95	6.50	3.70	4.00
OH	33.50	32.50	18.30	18.00	9.80	11.20	6.00	6.70	3.40	4.80
PA	21.30	34.60	16.80	17.80	9.00	10.20	5.60	5.95	3.30	4.40
VT	29.40	38.10	18.20	21.70	10.20	12.60	6.40	7.45	3.70	5.10
WI	31.10	35.50	18.50	20.80	9.80	11.70	5.80	6.50	3.50	4.20

	Bulk All Grades		Bulk All Grades		All Sales	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Dollars per Pound	*Dollars per Pound*	*Dollars per Gallon*	*Dollars per Gallon*	*Equivalent per Gallon*	*Equivalent per Gallon*
Bulk						
CT	1.95	2.90	21.50	32.00	53.90	61.60
ME	2.65	3.30	29.20	36.40	30.10	36.80
MA	1.95	3.15	21.50	34.70	46.10	45.80
MI	2.30	3.10	25.50	34.10	41.60	41.00
NH	2.05	3.20	22.60	35.30	46.80	52.30
NY	2.05	3.15	22.60	34.70	33.50	42.40
OH	2.05	2.80	22.70	30.90	39.00	37.90
PA	1.95	2.45	21.60	27.00	31.60	38.30
VT	2.05	3.05	22.60	33.60	29.10	39.20
WI	2.05	2.75	22.50	30.30	35.70	39.10

[1] Prices for 2009 will be published in "Crop Production" released June 2010.

Maple Syrup: Percent of Sales by Type and State, 2007-2008

State	Retail		Wholesale		Bulk	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
CT	75	70	15	15	10	15
ME	3	1	5	1	92	98
MA	50	40	40	35	10	25
MI	55	42	25	20	20	38
NH	75	60	10	15	15	25
NY	46	36	16	22	38	42
OH	68	53	17	11	15	36
PA	52	54	28	25	20	21
VT	20	20	15	10	65	70
WI	39	43	31	14	30	43

Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2007-2008 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.5
CA	13.5	14.8	13.3	14.8
LA	16.0	15.0	15.0	11.0
MS	20.5	20.0	20.0	19.5
NJ	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
NC	44.0	47.0	43.0	46.0
SC	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
TX	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5
VA	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
US	100.5	103.2	97.4	97.3
	Yield		Production	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Cwt	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
AL	120	175	276	438
CA	320	295	4,256	4,366
LA	200	100	3,000	1,100
MS	175	172	3,500	3,354
NJ	100	125	120	150
NC	155	190	6,665	8,740
SC	110	110	55	55
TX	90	140	162	210
VA	120	100	36	30
US	186	190	18,070	18,443

[1] 2008 revised.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2008-2009
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	4,234.0	3,953.0	3,767.0	
Corn for Grain [2]	85,982.0	84,986.0	78,640.0	
Corn for Silage			5,965.0	
Hay, All			60,062.0	60,297.0
Alfalfa			20,980.0	
All Other			39,082.0	
Oats	3,217.0	3,400.0	1,395.0	
Proso Millet	520.0		460.0	
Rice	2,995.0	3,183.0	2,976.0	
Rye	1,260.0		269.0	
Sorghum for Grain [2]	8,284.0	6,960.0	7,271.0	
Sorghum for Silage			408.0	
Wheat, All	63,147.0	58,638.0	55,685.0	
Winter	46,281.0	42,889.0	39,614.0	33,995.0
Durum	2,731.0	2,445.0	2,584.0	
Other Spring	14,135.0	13,304.0	13,487.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,011.0	857.3	989.0	
Cottonseed [3]				
Flaxseed	354.0	386.0	340.0	
Mustard Seed	79.5		71.5	
Peanuts	1,534.0	1,124.0	1,507.0	
Rapeseed	0.2		0.2	
Safflower	202.0		195.0	
Soybeans for Beans	75,718.0	76,024.0	74,641.0	
Sunflower	2,516.5	2,069.5	2,396.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	9,471.0	8,811.5	7,568.7	
Upland	9,297.0	8,668.0	7,400.0	
Amer-Pima	174.0	143.5	168.7	
Sugarbeets	1,090.8	1,151.6	1,004.6	
Sugarcane			868.0	
Tobacco			354.5	353.2
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	17.5	19.0	8.0	
Dry Edible Beans	1,495.0	1,546.1	1,445.2	
Dry Edible Peas	882.5	966.0	847.3	
Lentils	271.0	375.0	263.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.3	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.1	
Hops			40.9	40.1
Peppermint Oil			60.0	
Potatoes, All	1,058.8		1,045.7	
Winter	11.0	9.0	11.0	9.0
Spring	70.3	75.6	68.8	73.4
Summer	47.0		44.8	
Fall	930.5		921.1	
Spearmint Oil			20.4	
Sweet Potatoes	103.2	101.9	97.3	
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 2009 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, 2008-2009
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Units	Yield		Production	
		2008	2009	2008	2009
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	63.6		239,498	
Corn for Grain	"	153.9		12,101,238	
Corn for Silage	Tons	18.7		111,619	
Hay, All	"	2.43		145,672	
Alfalfa	"	3.32		69,620	
All Other	"	1.95		76,052	
Oats	Bu	63.5		88,635	
Proso Millet	"	32.3		14,880	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,846		203,733	
Rye	Bu	29.7		7,979	
Sorghum for Grain	"	65.0		472,342	
Sorghum for Silage	Tons	13.8		5,646	
Wheat, All	Bu	44.9		2,499,524	
Winter	"	47.2	43.9	1,867,903	1,491,769
Durum	"	32.8		84,877	
Other Spring	"	40.5		546,744	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lbs	1,461		1,445,064	
Cottonseed [3]	Tons			4,300.3	
Flaxseed	Bu	16.8		5,716	
Mustard Seed	Lbs	577		41,255	
Peanuts	"	3,416		5,147,900	
Rapeseed	"	1,500		300	
Safflower	"	1,592		310,433	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	39.6		2,959,174	
Sunflower	Lbs	1,429		3,422,840	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bales	813		12,815.3	
Upland [2]	"	803		12,384.5	
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,226		430.8	
Sugarbeets	Tons	26.7		26,837	
Sugarcane	"	31.8		27,603	
Tobacco	Lbs	2,258		800,504	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,300		104	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,768		25,558	
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,448		12,270	
Lentils [2]	"	917		2,411	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			580	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lbs	1,160		7,300	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	30,000		1,800	
Hops	"	1,971		80,630.1	
Peppermint Oil	"	92		5,499	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	395		412,742	
Winter	"	230	240	2,530	2,160
Spring	"	293	291	20,132	21,325
Summer	"	306		13,694	
Fall	"	409		376,386	
Spearmint Oil	Lbs	118		2,399	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	190		18,443	
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 2009 crop year.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2008-2009
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,713,460	1,599,740	1,524,470	
Corn for Grain [2]	34,796,060	34,392,980	31,824,820	
Corn for Silage			2,413,980	
Hay, All [3]			24,306,490	24,401,590
Alfalfa			8,490,400	
All Other			15,816,090	
Oats	1,301,890	1,375,950	564,540	
Proso Millet	210,440		186,160	
Rice	1,212,050	1,288,130	1,204,360	
Rye	509,910		108,860	
Sorghum for Grain [2]	3,352,450	2,816,640	2,942,500	
Sorghum for Silage			165,110	
Wheat, All [3]	25,554,960	23,730,210	22,535,160	
Winter	18,729,460	17,356,750	16,031,390	13,757,440
Durum	1,105,210	989,470	1,045,720	
Other Spring	5,720,290	5,384,000	5,458,050	
Oilseeds				
Canola	409,140	346,940	400,240	
Cottonseed [4]				
Flaxseed	143,260	156,210	137,590	
Mustard Seed	32,170		28,940	
Peanuts	620,790	454,870	609,870	
Rapeseed	80		80	
Safflower	81,750		78,910	
Soybeans for Beans	30,642,320	30,766,150	30,206,470	
Sunflower	1,018,400	837,510	969,640	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	3,832,820	3,565,930	3,062,980	
Upland	3,762,400	3,507,850	2,994,710	
Amer-Pima	70,420	58,070	68,270	
Sugarbeets	441,440	466,040	406,550	
Sugarcane			351,270	
Tobacco			143,460	142,940
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	7,080	7,690	3,240	
Dry Edible Beans	605,010	625,690	584,860	
Dry Edible Peas	357,140	390,930	342,890	
Lentils	109,670	151,760	106,430	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [4]				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,550	
Ginger Root (HI)			20	
Hops			16,550	16,240
Peppermint Oil			24,280	
Potatoes, All [3]	428,490		423,180	
Winter	4,450	3,640	4,450	3,640
Spring	28,450	30,590	27,840	29,700
Summer	19,020		18,130	
Fall	376,560		372,760	
Spearmint Oil			8,260	
Sweet Potatoes	41,760	41,240	39,380	
Taro (HI) [5]			160	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2009 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, 2008-2009
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.42		5,214,450	
Corn for Grain	9.66		307,385,600	
Corn for Silage	41.95		101,259,050	
Hay, All [2]	5.44		132,151,420	
Alfalfa	7.44		63,158,200	
All Other	4.36		68,993,210	
Oats	2.28		1,286,530	
Proso Millet	1.81		337,470	
Rice	7.67		9,241,170	
Rye	1.86		202,680	
Sorghum for Grain	4.08		11,998,040	
Sorghum for Silage	31.02		5,121,970	
Wheat, All [2]	3.02		68,025,900	
Winter	3.17	2.95	50,835,990	40,599,300
Durum	2.21		2,309,970	
Other Spring	2.73		14,879,930	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.64		655,470	
Cottonseed [3]			3,901,170	
Flaxseed	1.06		145,190	
Mustard Seed	0.65		18,710	
Peanuts	3.83		2,335,050	
Rapeseed	1.68		140	
Safflower	1.78		140,810	
Soybeans for Beans	2.67		80,535,520	
Sunflower	1.60		1,552,570	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.91		2,790,200	
Upland	0.90		2,696,410	
Amer-Pima	1.37		93,800	
Sugarbeets	59.88		24,346,120	
Sugarcane	71.29		25,041,020	
Tobacco	2.53		363,100	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.46		4,720	
Dry Edible Beans	1.98		1,159,290	
Dry Edible Peas	1.62		556,560	
Lentils	1.03		109,360	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			26,310	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.30		3,310	
Ginger Root (HI)	33.63		820	
Hops	2.21		36,570	
Peppermint Oil	0.10		2,490	
Potatoes, All [2]	44.24		18,721,660	
Winter	25.78	26.90	114,760	97,980
Spring	32.80	32.56	913,170	967,290
Summer	34.26		621,150	
Fall	45.80		17,072,580	
Spearmint Oil	0.13		1,090	
Sweet Potatoes	21.25		836,560	
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 2009 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Summary: Production, United States, 2007-2009
(Domestic Units) [1]

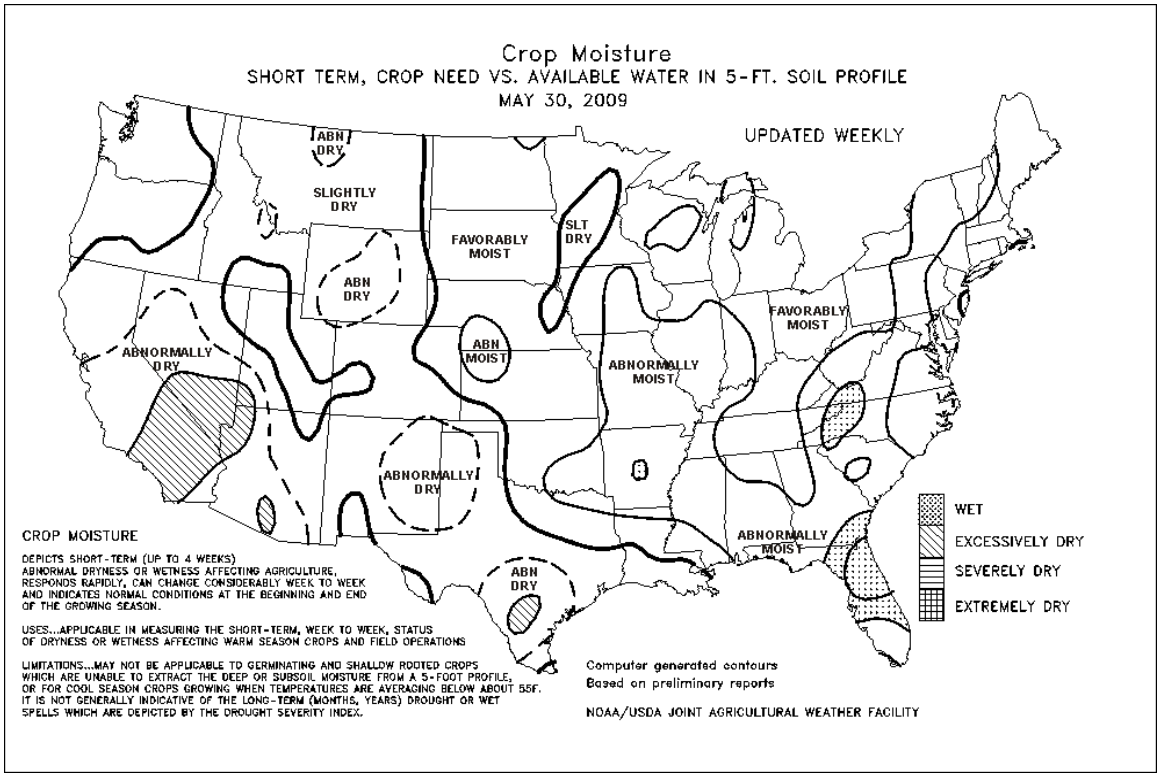
Crop	Units	Production		
		2007	2008	2009
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
Citrus [2]				
Grapefruit	Tons	1,627	1,552	1,327
Lemons	"	798	619	817
Oranges	"	7,625	10,074	9,254
Tangelos (FL)	"	56	68	52
Tangerines and Mandarins	"	361	527	445
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	9,089.4	10,035.2	
Apricots	Tons	88.5	81.5	
Bananas (HI)	Lbs	25,600.0	17,400.0	
Grapes	Tons	7,037.3	7,434.9	
Olives (CA)	"	132.5	66.8	
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	33,400.0	33,500.0	
Peaches	Tons	1,127.2	1,121.9	
Pears	"	873.0	818.5	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	83.0	129.0	170.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	12.1	15.6	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA) (shelled)	Lbs	1,390,000	1,610,000	1,450,000
Hazelnuts (OR) (in-shell)	Tons	37.0	32.0	
Pecans (in-shell)	Lbs	387,305	191,080	
Walnuts (CA) (in-shell)	Tons	328.0	375.0	
Maple Syrup	Gals	1,517	1,912	2,327

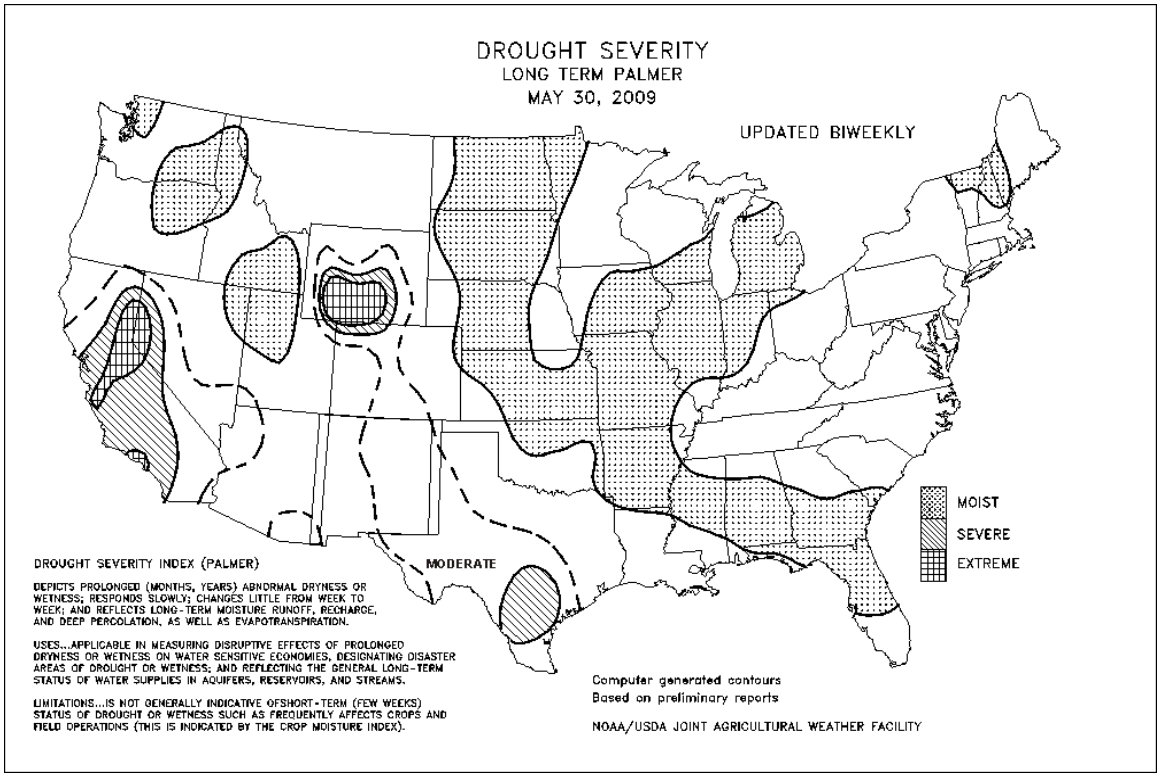
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2009 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2008-09 season.
[2] Production years are 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09.

Fruits and Nuts Summary: Production, United States, 2007-2009
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Production		
	2007	2008	2009
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Citrus [2]			
Grapefruit	1,475,990	1,407,950	1,203,830
Lemons	723,930	561,550	741,170
Oranges	6,917,280	9,138,980	8,395,090
Tangelos (FL)	50,800	61,690	47,170
Tangerines and Mandarins	327,490	478,090	403,700
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,122,880	4,551,890	
Apricots	80,250	73,940	
Bananas (HI)	11,610	7,890	
Grapes	6,384,090	6,744,840	
Olives (CA)	120,200	60,600	
Papayas (HI)	15,150	15,200	
Peaches	1,022,530	1,017,780	
Pears	791,930	742,490	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	75,300	117,030	154,220
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	10,980	14,150	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA) (shelled)	630,490	730,280	657,710
Hazelnuts (OR) (in-shell)	33,570	29,030	
Pecans (in-shell)	175,680	86,670	
Walnuts (CA) (in-shell)	297,560	340,190	
Maple Syrup	7,580	9,560	11,630

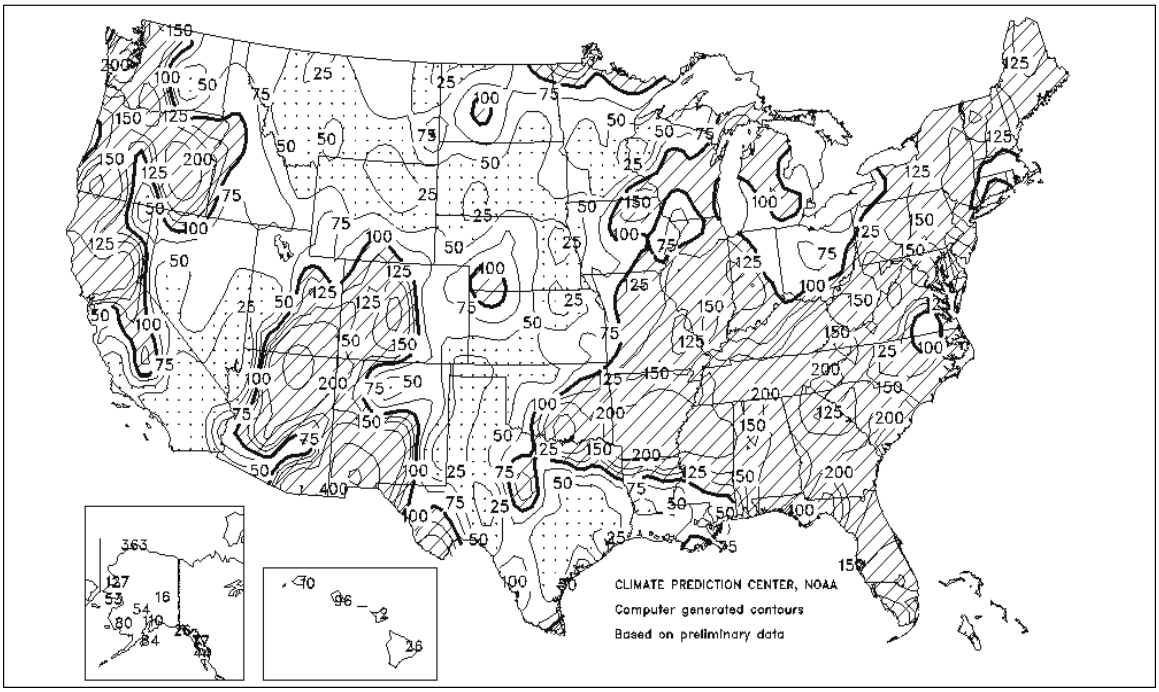
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2009 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2008-09 season.
[2] Production years are 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09.


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 30, 2009
UPDATED WEEKLY
ABN DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLT DRY
ABN DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABNORMALLY DRY
ABN MOIST
ABNORMALLY MOIST
ABNORMALLY DRY
ABNORMALLY MOIST
ABN DRY
WET
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
EXTREMELY DRY
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY


DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
MAY 30, 2009
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MOIST
SEVERE
EXTREME
MODERATE
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

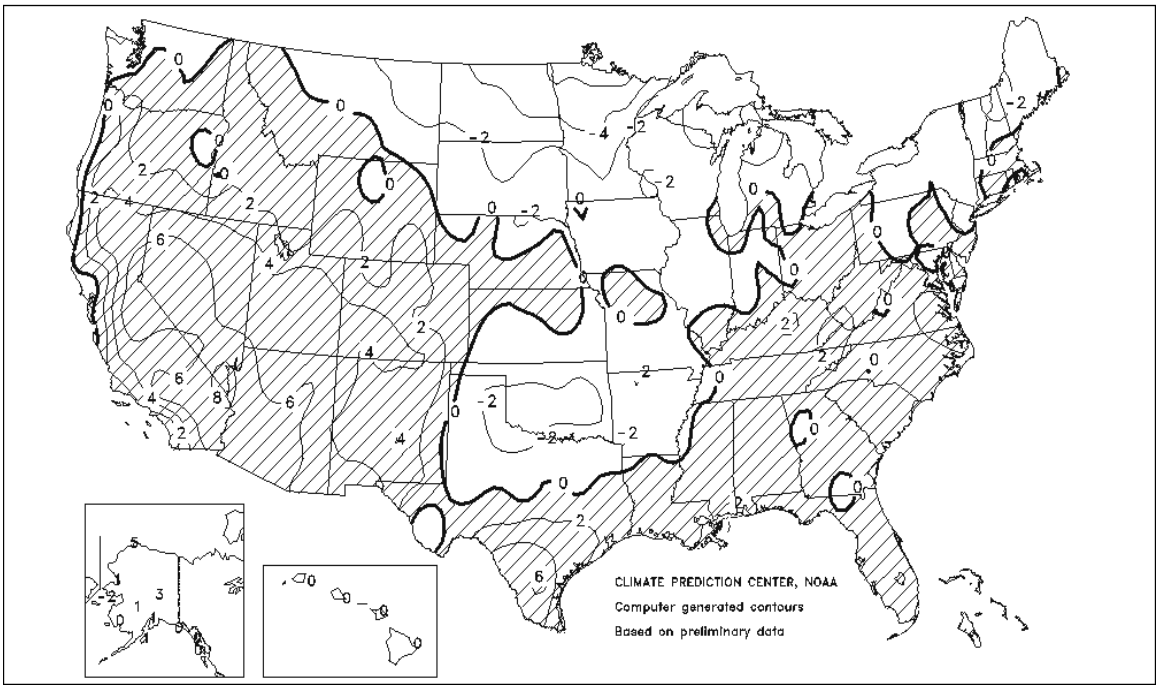
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

May 2009



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

May 2009



May Weather Summary

Extremely wet conditions persisted or developed across the South and East, eradicating drought but causing localized flooding and fieldwork delays. Some of the heaviest rain, 10 to 20 inches or more, drenched Florida's previously drought-stricken peninsula. An exception to the dry pattern was the western Gulf Coast region, where only light rain fell.

The majority of the Nation's mid-section experienced a drying trend during May, although some heavy showers lingered across the southeastern Plains and a few other scattered locations. The drier weather promoted winter wheat maturation and a rapid fieldwork pace, but reduced soil moisture for immature wheat and emerging summer crops.

Generally dry conditions in the western Corn Belt allowed corn and soybean planting to approach completion, while fieldwork languished in the still-soggy central Corn Belt. Persistently cool weather hampered crop emergence and growth in the upper Midwest, where May temperatures averaged as many as 2 to 6 degrees Fahrenheit below normal.

Elsewhere, warmer-than-normal weather (generally 2 to 8 degrees Fahrenheit above normal) prevailed in the West, except for near-normal temperatures across the northern tier of the region. However, unusually heavy late-spring precipitation affected several areas, including northern California, the Northwest, and the Four Corners region.

May Agricultural Summary

The month of May delivered above average temperatures to much of the United States, helping to dry previously soggy fields and affording producers ideal planting conditions. Conversely, temperatures in the northern Great Plains States of North Dakota and Minnesota fell to as many as 8 degrees below normal. Much of the eastern half of the country was wetter than normal during the month, bringing drought relief to many regions. Northeastern coastal counties in Florida received up to 22 inches of rainfall brought about mostly by a slow-moving low pressure system that pounded the State during the latter part of the month, and caused localized flooding in some citrus groves. In contrast, much of the Intermountain and Plateau region, as well as the northern Rocky Mountains, Great Plains, and lower Delta experienced below normal precipitation for the month.

By May 3, corn producers had planted 33 percent of this year's crop, 9 points ahead of one year ago but 17 points slower than the 5-year average. Unfavorably wet field conditions in Illinois, the second largest corn-producing State, slowed planting progress to over 3 weeks behind normal. By mid-month, planting progress remained behind the average in all States except Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Carolina. Continued wet weather in Illinois and Indiana further delayed planting progress. By month's end, 93 percent of the 2009 corn crop was planted, 1 point behind last year and 4 points behind the average. Planting in the Corn Belt was complete or nearly complete in all States except Illinois and Indiana where 82 and 78 percent of the crop was planted, respectively. Nationally, 14 percent of this year's corn crop was emerged by May 10, compared with 10 percent a year ago and 28 percent for the 5-year average. Development was behind normal in all States except Iowa and Nebraska. By May 31, emergence was evident in 73 percent of the Nation's crop, with 70 percent rated in good to excellent condition.

As the month began, 30 percent of this year's sorghum crop was planted, slightly behind last year, but on par with the average. Sorghum producers in Illinois, Kansas, and South Dakota had yet to begin planting their 2009 crop. By mid-May, planting was just underway in Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing State; however, with just 5 percent of the crop in the ground, progress was 4 points behind the previous year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Toward month's end, the most progress was made in New Mexico ahead of forecasted rainfall. By the end of May, 57 percent of this year's acreage was planted, compared with 53 percent a year ago and 58 percent for the average. Planting in Illinois was over a month behind normal due to an abundance of soil moisture that prevented fieldwork.

Oat producers had sown 69 percent of their acreage by May 3, four points ahead of last year's pace but 9 points behind the 5-year average. By the onset of May, seeding was complete in Texas and neared completion in Iowa and Nebraska. By mid-month, 88 percent of this year's crop was sown, compared with 92 percent a year ago and 95 percent for the average. Favorable conditions allowed producers in North Dakota, the second largest oat-producing State, to make a large push in seeding progress; however, progress lagged normal by nearly 2 weeks because wet fields had delayed the start of spring fieldwork. By May 24, producers had sown 95 percent of their 2009 acreage, 2 points behind the pace in 2008 and 3 points behind normal. Seeding was complete or nearly complete in all States except North Dakota. Forty-seven percent of the Nation's oat crop had emerged by May 3, compared with 38 percent a year ago and 51 percent for the 5-year average. Warm growing conditions in Nebraska and Iowa aided rapid development at the

beginning of the month. By May 17, emergence was evident in 71 percent of oat fields across the country, 4 points ahead of last year but 8 points behind the average. At the end of the month, 92 percent of the 2009 oat crop had emerged, on par with the pace a year ago but 4 points behind normal. Thirty percent of this year's crop was at or beyond the heading stage, compared with 30 percent a year ago and 31 percent for the average. Heading was virtually complete in Texas, the largest oat-producing State. Overall, the condition of this year's oat crop improved throughout the month, with 56 percent rated in good to excellent condition by May 31.

Following a slow start to seeding in April, barley producers had sown just 22 percent of their acreage by May 3, twenty-eight points behind last year and 32 points, or almost 2 weeks, behind the 5-year average. Continued soggy fields in North Dakota caused their seeding pace to fall to 3 weeks behind normal at the beginning of the month, but drier conditions at mid-month allowed producers to seed a significant number of acres. By month's end, 87 percent of 2009's acreage was sown, 12 points behind last year and 11 points behind the average. Emergence was evident in 6 percent of the crop as the month began, compared with 10 percent in 2008 and 18 percent for the 5-year average. Affected by the slow seeding pace, emergence had reached only 60 percent by May 31, twenty-nine points behind last year and 28 points behind normal. Seventy-two percent of the barley crop was rated in good to excellent condition on May 31, compared with 59 percent a year ago.

The month began with 27 percent of this year's winter wheat crop at or beyond the heading stage, slightly ahead of last year, but 8 points behind the 5-year average. As the month progressed, heading reached 56 percent complete by May 17, compared with 47 percent last year and 60 percent for the average. May ended with 77 percent of this year's crop at or beyond the heading stage, with heading complete in Arkansas, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. On May 31, forty-five percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, a slight decline from the end of April and a year ago.

On May 3, spring wheat seeding was 23 percent complete, and lagged 32 and 36 points, or nearly 2 weeks, behind last year's and the average pace. In North Dakota and Montana, the two largest spring wheat-producing States, progress was over 3 weeks and 1 week behind average, respectively, due mostly to producers being unable to get equipment into saturated fields. By mid-month, seeding was nearing completion in Idaho, South Dakota, and Washington. As May ended, seeding was behind the previous year and 5-year average in all States except South Dakota and Washington, where all acreage had been sown. Nationally, emergence reached 7 percent complete on May 3, three points behind last year and 13 points behind the average pace. During the month, 60 percent of the crop emerged. By the end of the month, emergence reached 67 percent complete, but was nearly 2 weeks behind normal. At month's end, 73 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared to 57 percent a year ago.

Rice producers had sown 64 percent of their 2009 acreage as May began, 5 points ahead of last year, but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Progress was most advanced in Texas and the Delta States. Field preparation and seeding were in full swing in California mid-month. Nationally, as May ended, 94 percent of the rice crop was seeded, 3 points behind both the pace in 2008 and normal. By month's end, 81 percent of this year's crop had emerged, with 53 percent rated in good to excellent condition.

By May 3, soybean producers had planted 6 percent of their acreage, 1 point ahead of last year, but 5 points behind the average pace. Progress was most advanced in the Delta, but had not yet begun in several other locations. As the month progressed, producers in Illinois and North Dakota continued to battle soggy fields and wet weather, leaving planting over a week behind normal. By May 31, sixty-six percent of the 2009 soybean acreage was planted, slightly behind last year and 13 points behind normal. Crop emergence began mid-month, and had reached 17 percent by May 24, compared with 12 percent a year ago and 31 percent for the 5-year average. As the month ended, emergence was 36 percent complete, 6 points ahead of 2008 but 15 points behind the average. Following a delay in planting, crop emergence in Illinois lagged the average pace by 54 points.

Peanut producers planted 11 percent of this year's crop by May 3, two points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. A lack of soil moisture held planting to a slow pace in Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State. After wet fields kept producers in Alabama out of their fields at the start of the month, the planting pace gained speed mid-month with 20 percent of the crop planted during the week ending May 17. As of May 31, seventy-two percent of the Nation's peanut crop was planted; however, progress lagged last year and the average by 12 points, and was behind in all States except North Carolina and Texas.

With 2 percent of the 2009 crop in the ground, sunflower planting was just underway during the week ending May 17, and was 10 points behind the pace in 2008 and 9 points behind normal. Progress was at or behind last year and the 5-year average in all States. As May ended, 31 percent of the Nation's crop was planted, with progress in North Dakota, the largest sunflower-producing State, at 34 percent complete, 2 weeks behind the average.

Cotton producers had planted nearly one-quarter of their acreage by May 3. At 24 percent complete, progress was slightly behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Planting in the High Plains of Texas was delayed as producers waited for additional rainfall before putting their seed in the ground. By mid-month, an increased number of days suitable for fieldwork brought significant planting activity to the Southeastern States of Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina; however, progress remained behind last year and the average in all 3 States. The end of the May brought warm, dry weather to Kansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas, allowing producers to plant one-fifth or more of their acreage during the week ending May 31. As May ended, cotton planting had reached 77 percent complete, 2 points behind last year and 4 points behind the average.

By May 3, thirty-seven percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, compared with 50 percent in 2008 and 72 percent for the 5-year average. As saturated fields and cool temperatures limited fieldwork, producers in North Dakota planted just 1 percent of their crop from April 27 to May 3. With planting progress in Idaho and Michigan nearing completion by May 17, growers in Minnesota and North Dakota fought sodden fields, allowing progress to fall to over 2 weeks behind normal. May ended with 96 percent of the sugarbeet crop planted, 4 points behind last year's and the average pace.

Crop Comments

Winter Wheat: Production is forecast at 1.49 billion bushels, down less than 1 percent from the May 1 forecast and down 20 percent from 2008. Based on June 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 43.9 bushels per acre, down 0.3 bushel from the previous forecast and down 3.3 bushels from last year. Grain area totals 34.0 million acres, unchanged from last month. As of May 31, heading had reached 77 percent in the 18 major States, 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

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 Montana and Oklahoma but above in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas. Condition ratings during May declined in Kansas and Montana, improved in Colorado, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, and remained constant in Texas. Colorado and Nebraska received much needed moisture during May, while Oklahoma was adversely affected by rain and hail.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the 3 Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are below last year's level. Condition ratings declined during May in Illinois and Missouri, but improved in Ohio. Wet weather and cool temperatures in Illinois have kept crop progress behind normal.

In the Pacific Northwest States (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington), yields increased from last month in Idaho, but remain unchanged in Washington and Oregon. Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are above last year. Condition ratings declined during May in Washington, improved in Oregon, and remained constant in Idaho. As of May 31, winter wheat crop progress in Washington was 30 percent headed, behind the 5-year average of 54 percent.

Durum Wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 26.6 million bushels, up 5 percent from May 1 but 14 percent below their 2008 total of 30.9 million bushels. California reported scattered incidents of stripe rust with little to no impact on yield. Harvest in Arizona, as of May 31, was slightly ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average.

Peaches: The 2009 peach crop in California, Georgia, and South Carolina is forecast at 907,000 tons, down 4 percent from 2008 and 7 percent below two years ago.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 440,000 tons, up 2 percent from the May 1 forecast and 3 percent above 2008. The 2009 bloom was reported as good to very good throughout the State. Following some freezing temperatures and a series of rainstorms in early March, growers had good weather for pruning, spraying, and tree planting activities. By the end of April, the fruit was starting to differentiate in size. The crop set appeared lighter than the growers' initial post bloom expectations. However, growers reported a normal crop level.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 370,000 tons, unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 13 percent below the 2008 crop. Freezing temperatures, along with decreased bearing acreage, have resulted in lower production expectations compared with the previous year. Harvest continued during May with Spring Flame, Super Rich, and Snow Angel reported as the major varieties harvested.

The South Carolina crop is forecast at 65,000 tons, up 8 percent from last year. Precipitation throughout the production areas has been adequate this season. Fruit size and quality have been reported as good. Harvest began the week of May 10.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 32,000 tons, up 14 percent from last year and 146 percent above the 2007 freeze damaged crop. Harvest began around mid-May and is progressing at a normal pace.

Bartlett Pears: Production of Bartlett Pears in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 423,000 tons, up 3 percent from last year but equal to the 2007 production.

Production in California is forecast at 190,000 tons, down 3 percent from last season and 5 percent below 2 years ago. Bartlett bloom began in March and was reported to be excellent. Growing conditions have been favorable with minimal frost damage reported.

Washington's Bartlett crop is forecast at 170,000 tons, up 8 percent from 2008 and 4 percent above 2 years ago. Despite a cold winter and cooler than normal spring, minimal damage was reported. Grower comments indicated good overall bloom densities and fruit set. However, many producers reported a large volume of small fruit.

Oregon growers expect to harvest 63,000 tons, up 11 percent from last year and 7 percent above the 2007 Bartlett crop.

Sweet Cherries: The combined 2009 sweet cherry production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 315,000 tons, up 45 percent from 2008 and 14 percent above 2007. Washington's production is forecast at 180,000 tons, up 80 percent from the previous year. A very cold winter, combined with an excellent bloom, provided a good start for the 2009 crop. Very little damage was reported from cold weather this Spring, with newer plantings coming into full production. Oregon's 2009 sweet cherry production is forecast at 60,000 tons, up 94 percent from 2008. Higher production levels were expected due to reports of ideal weather conditions for crop growth in the two main areas where cherries are grown in Oregon. Also, producers in the largest growing area reported the highest expected production as a percentage of a full crop. California's production is forecast at 75,000 tons, down 13 percent from 2008. Spring weather generated occasional rain and cool temperatures for California's sweet cherry crop. Storms early in the month produced some damages to Brooks and Burlat varieties.

Prunes (Dried Plums): California's 2009 prune production forecast is 170,000 dried tons, up 32 percent from the 129,000 tons in 2008 and 205 percent above the 2007 crop. Weather conditions have been ideal, resulting in excellent bloom, fruit set and good sized fruit. Growers were busy thinning fruit due to the large set.

Apricots: California's 2009 production forecast is 66,000 tons, down 14 percent from the 2008 crop and 19 percent below 2007. Production was expected to be down from above average levels in recent years due to frosts and water shortages. Overall, bloom, fruit set, and quality were reported to be good. The sensitivity of apricots to weather, economics, market demand and foreign competition continued to pressure apricot growers to pull trees and grow more profitable crops.

Florida Citrus: During May, Florida's citrus producing regions received relief from the drought. Several days of storms and heavy showers around mid-month drenched the area causing localized flooding. Some growers pumped excess water out of the groves and into canals and reservoirs. By the end of the month, the heavy showers tapered off and typical Florida summer weather patterns returned, bringing plenty of sunshine and quick moving late afternoon and evening rain showers. The northern citrus producing region received the most rainfall totaling up to fifteen inches in some areas, followed by the central citrus producing region with six to twelve inches. Temperatures were about average most of the month, dropping into the 60's at night and reaching into the mid to high 80's during the day.

Harvest of Valencia oranges peaked during the second week in May. Most packinghouses had closed or planned to close by the end of June. Varieties going to the fresh market included late oranges and small quantities of grapefruit.

Trees in well kept groves appeared healthy and next season's fruit was sizing well. Oranges were as large as golf balls in many orchards and grapefruit were slightly larger. Production practices were lighter than normal due to the heavy rain and lightning, but included applying herbicides, spraying, mowing, and removing brush.

California Citrus: Widely fluctuating temperatures in the San Joaquin Valley during May increased fruit drop in some navel orange orchards. Late varieties of navel oranges continued to be harvested and Valencia oranges entered their peak harvest season. Harvesting of Gold Nugget mandarins, W. Murcott tangerines, and Minneola tangelos was complete. Lemon and grapefruit harvests continued.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Irrigation was widespread for all fruit and nut crops throughout the San Joaquin Valley during May but significant rainfall made irrigation unnecessary in northern coastal areas. Surface water irrigation allotments were increased slightly by the State and Federal water projects due to the recent rains but many orchards throughout the Central Valley planned to rely primarily on well water for the remainder of the season. Storms early in the month damaged Brooks and Burlat cherries in the Sacramento Valley. Mildew was a pressing concern of grape growers across the State. Fungicides, pesticides, and herbicides were applied in grape vineyards. Pruning, fertilization, and insect and weed control were underway in tree fruit orchards across the State. Grape and prune growers continued thinning fruit in orchards and vineyards with excessive sets. Almond growers monitored for spider mites and applied preventative miticides where necessary. Blight treatments and weed flaming continued in walnut orchards.

Early varieties of wine grapes were in full bloom along the north coast during May and later varieties were expected to bloom in early June. Harvesting of early apricot, nectarine, peach, and plum varieties continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Brooks and Bing cherry harvests also continued. Figs were sizing well and kiwifruit vineyards were blooming in the Sacramento Valley. Fruit set was good in pear orchards along the north coast but cool temperatures moderated crop growth. Fruit continued to develop in Asian and Bartlett pear and pomegranate orchards. Blackberry vines continued to develop and early season blueberry harvest began in the high desert. Strawberry harvest slowed in the San Joaquin Valley but increased in the Sacramento Valley. Olive trees began flowering and some trees were forming fruit. Summer avocados were blooming, while harvest of springtime varieties was halfway complete. Almond, pistachio, and walnut nutlets were hardening throughout the State.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2008-09 U.S. grapefruit crop is 1.33 million tons, down 2 percent from the May forecast and 14 percent lower than the 2007-08 final utilization of 1.55 million tons. Florida's grapefruit production is forecast at 21.8 million boxes (927,000 tons), 3 percent lower than the May forecast and 18 percent below last season. The Florida all white grapefruit forecast is 6.70 million boxes (285,000 tons), down 4 percent from May and down 26 percent from the 2007-08 final utilization. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 15.1 million boxes (642,000 tons), is down 3 percent from the May forecast and 14 percent lower than last season. The row count survey conducted in early June indicated that nearly 99 percent of the rows observed were harvested. Arizona, California, and Texas forecasts are carried forward from April.

Tangerines and Mandarins: The U.S. tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 445,000 tons, unchanged from the May forecast but 16 percent lower than the 2007-08 season. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 3.90 million boxes (185,000 tons), unchanged from the May forecast but down 29 percent from the 2007-08 final utilization. The Florida tangerine harvest was complete. Of the total, early tangerine varieties made up 2.6 million boxes and the later maturing Honey variety accounted for 1.3 million boxes. Over two-thirds of the certified tangerine crop was sold fresh. Arizona and California forecasts are carried forward from April.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 1.15 million boxes (52,000 tons), unchanged from the May forecast but 23 percent lower than last season's final production. Tangelo harvest was complete for the season and was the smallest crop since the 2003-04 season. About 40 percent of the certified fruit was sold as fresh and the remainder of the fruit was processed.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 2.52 million pounds for April 2009, down 3 percent from March and 4 percent lower than April 2008. Total crop area for April is estimated at 2,280 acres, down 2 percent from March but 13 percent above April 2008. Harvested area totaled 1,420 acres, down 3 percent from the previous month but 8 percent higher than last year. Rainy weather prevailed during early April, resulting in adverse field conditions that made disease prevalent. As a result, some papaya growers abandoned acreage. During the second half of the month, temperatures increased and days were drier with intermittent hazy conditions. The warmer weather promoted

crop progress and the drier periods allowed growers to concentrate their efforts on field maintenance. Orchard conditions were fair to good.

Hops: Area strung for harvest in 2009 for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 40,125 acres, 2 percent less than the 2008 crop of 40,898 acres but 30 percent more than the 2007 crop of 30,911 acres. Washington, with 29,908 acres for harvest, accounts for 75 percent of the U.S. total acreage. Oregon hop growers plan to string 6,185 acres, or 15 percent of the U.S. total for 2009, with Idaho hop growers accounting for the remaining 10 percent, or 4,032 acres strung for harvest. Only Idaho increased their acreage from a year ago.

Hop growth was off to a slow start this season due to a cold, wet spring. Progress caught up to normal as warmer weather prevailed last month. Hops were halfway to the wire with the crop looking very good. Disease pressure was reported to be very low with water supplies at 100 percent.

Sugarbeets: Production of sugarbeets for the 2008 crop year is revised to 26.8 million tons, up 17,000 tons from the January end-of-season estimate but 15 percent below 2007. Area harvested totaled 1.00 million acres, unchanged from the previous estimate but down 19 percent from the previous year. The 2008 record high yield, at 26.7 tons per acre, is up 1.2 tons from 2007 and 0.6 ton from the previous record set in 2006.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2008 is revised to 27.6 million tons, down 4 percent from the March 1 estimate and 8 percent below 2007. Total production of cane for sugar and seed is down from the previous year in all States in the estimating program (Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, and Texas). Area harvested for sugar and seed, at 868,000 acres, is down 500 acres from the previous estimate and 11,600 acres below last year. Yield is estimated at 31.8 tons per acre, down 1.2 tons from March 1 and 2.3 tons below the 2007 crop year.

Production of sugarcane for sugar is revised to 26.1 million tons, down 4 percent from March 1 and 8 percent below 2007. Area harvested for sugar production totaled 821,600 acres, down fractionally from the previous estimate and 1 percent below 2007. Yield of sugarcane for sugar is 31.8 tons per acre, down 1.2 tons from March 1 and 2.4 tons below 2007.

Sweet Potatoes: Production for the 2008 crop year is revised to 18.4 million cwt, up 1 percent from the January production estimate and up 2 percent from 2007. Area harvested, at 97,300 acres, is up slightly from January. The average yield is a record high 190 cwt per acre, up 1 cwt from the January estimate.

California sweet potato production, at 4.37 million cwt, is up 2 percent from January due to a 2 percent increase in harvested area. South Carolina production increased 22 percent from January, due to an increase in yield of 20 cwt per acre.

Maple Syrup: The 2009 U.S. maple syrup production totaled 2.33 million gallons, up 22 percent from 2008 and the highest on record since 1944. The number of taps is estimated at 8.65 million, 4 percent above the 2008 total of 8.33 million. Yield per tap is estimated to be 0.269 gallons, up 17 percent from the previous season.

Vermont led all States in production with 920,000 gallons, an increase of 30 percent from 2008 and the highest on record since 1944. Production in Maine reached a record high 395,000 gallons, up 65 percent from last year. Production in New York, at 362,000 gallons, increased 10 percent from 2008. Production in Wisconsin, at 200,000 gallons, is the highest on record and 33 percent above 2008. In Michigan, production is estimated to be 115,000 gallons. This is the highest on record since 1947 and 10 percent above 2008. In New Hampshire, production is estimated to be 94,000 gallons, down 1 percent from last season. Production in Pennsylvania, at 92,000 gallons, is 8 percent below 2008. In Ohio, production is estimated to be 90,000 gallons, down 10 percent from 2008. Production in Massachusetts, at 46,000 gallons, decreased 29 percent from last season. In Connecticut, production is estimated to be 13,000 gallons, down 32 percent from 2008.

Temperatures were reported to be mostly favorable in all States except Pennsylvania. Producers in Pennsylvania experienced weather fluctuations and reported temperatures that were mostly too warm for sap flow. On average, the season lasted 28 days compared with 30 days last year. In most States, the season started later than last year. The earliest sap flow reported was January 15 in Pennsylvania. The latest sap flow reported was May 1 in New Hampshire.

Sugar content of the sap for 2009 was down from the previous year. On average, approximately 43 gallons of sap were required to produce one gallon of syrup. This compares with 39 gallons in 2008 and 45 gallons in 2007. The majority of the syrup produced in each State this year was medium to dark in color with the exception of Maine.

The 2008 U.S. average price per gallon was $40.50, up $7.70 from the 2007 price of $32.80. The U.S. value of production, at $77.5 million for 2008, was up 55 percent from the previous season. This is the result of an increase in price and production from 2007. Value of production increased in all 10 maple syrup estimating States.

Reliability of June 1 Crop Production Forecast

Wheat Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 24 and June 4 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 61 percent of the 2008 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, internet and personal interviewers. Approximately 6,000 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 are combined with the previous components and 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 5.5 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 5.5 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.5 percent. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have

averaged 76 million bushels, ranging from 13 million to 242 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 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 1.5 percent. However, if you exclude the 5 abnormal production seasons (3 freeze seasons and 2 hurricane seasons), the “Root Mean Square Error” is 1.8 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 1.5 percent, or 1.8 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.7 percent, or 3.0 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the June 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 124,000 tons (154,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 5,000 tons to 368,000 tons when including or excluding abnormal seasons. The June 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times (below 5 times and above 10 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the June 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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