Crop Production

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Corn Updates

Survey respondents who reported corn acreage as not yet harvested in North Dakota and South Dakota during the survey conducted in preparation for the *Crop Production 2009 Summary* were re-contacted in late April to determine how many of the acres were harvested or still intended for harvest, and to record the production from those acres. Based on this updated information, several changes were made to the estimates published in the *Crop Production 2009 Summary*. Because unharvested production is a component of on-farms stocks, changes were made to the December 1 on-farms stocks levels comparable with the production adjustments as well.

Winter Wheat Production Down 4 Percent from 2009
All Orange Production Unchanged from April

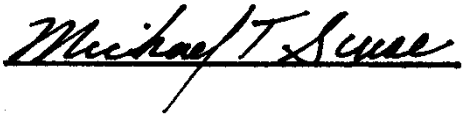
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.46 billion bushels, down 4 percent from 2009. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 31.8 million acres, down 8 percent from last year. Based on May 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 45.9 bushels per acre, up 1.7 bushels from the previous year.

Hard Red Winter, at 960 million bushels, is up 5 percent from 2009. Soft Red Winter, at 283 million bushels, is down 30 percent from last year. White Winter is up 7 percent from last year and now totals 215 million bushels. Of this total, 17.0 million bushels are Hard White and 198 million bushels are Soft White.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2009-2010 season is 8.20 million tons, unchanged from the April 1 forecast but down 10 percent from the 2008-2009 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 132 million boxes (5.92 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 19 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 68.6 million boxes (3.09 million tons), unchanged from April 1 but 19 percent lower than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 63.0 million boxes (2.84 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 19 percent from the 2008-2009 estimate. Most citrus producing areas in Florida reported ideal growing conditions during April with warm temperatures and adequate amounts of sun and precipitation. The monthly row count survey indicated that harvest of early, midseason, and navel oranges is complete, while 48 percent of the Valencia crop is harvested. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from April.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2009-2010 season is 1.55 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, down 1 percent from the April 1 forecast and down 7 percent from last season's final yield of 1.66 gallons per box. The early-midseason portion is final at 1.51 gallons per box, down 6 percent from last season's record yield of 1.60 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.63 gallons per box, 7 percent lower than last year's final yield of 1.75 gallons per box. All projections of yield assume the processing relationship this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

This report was approved on May 11, 2010.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
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Chairperson
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Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production - States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted May 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	390	170	44.0	52.0	55,860	17,160	8,840
California	315	380	80.0	70.0	34,000	25,200	26,600
Colorado	2,450	2,300	40.0	38.0	57,000	98,000	87,400
Georgia	250	130	42.0	48.0	22,400	10,500	6,240
Idaho	700	740	81.0	85.0	60,000	56,700	62,900
Illinois	820	325	56.0	60.0	73,600	45,920	19,500
Indiana	450	280	67.0	68.0	38,640	30,150	19,040
Kansas	8,800	8,200	42.0	42.0	356,000	369,600	344,400
Kentucky	390	300	57.0	65.0	32,660	22,230	19,500
Maryland	195	140	60.0	63.0	13,140	11,700	8,820
Michigan	560	490	69.0	72.0	48,990	38,640	35,280
Mississippi	165	130	50.0	50.0	30,070	8,250	6,500
Missouri	730	310	47.0	46.0	55,680	34,310	14,260
Montana	2,420	1,900	37.0	40.0	94,380	89,540	76,000
Nebraska	1,600	1,500	48.0	46.0	73,480	76,800	69,000
New York	105	100	65.0	62.0	7,686	6,825	6,200
North Carolina	600	400	49.0	46.0	43,200	29,400	18,400
North Dakota	545	320	48.0	52.0	22,550	26,160	16,640
Ohio	980	750	72.0	72.0	74,120	70,560	54,000
Oklahoma	3,500	3,900	22.0	33.0	166,500	77,000	128,700
Oregon	750	830	56.0	59.0	44,950	42,000	48,970
Pennsylvania	175	155	56.0	58.0	11,840	9,800	8,990
South Carolina	150	135	47.0	46.0	11,070	7,050	6,210
South Dakota	1,530	1,180	42.0	49.0	103,950	64,260	57,820
Tennessee	340	180	51.0	56.0	32,760	17,340	10,080
Texas	2,450	3,500	25.0	35.0	99,000	61,250	122,500
Virginia	210	175	58.0	63.0	19,880	12,180	11,025
Washington	1,640	1,710	59.0	61.0	96,320	96,760	104,310
Wisconsin	315	230	68.0	68.0	22,110	21,420	15,640
Other States [1]	960	926	47.9	48.1	65,497	46,013	44,585
United States	34,485	31,786	44.2	45.9	1,867,333	1,522,718	1,458,350

[1] Other States include Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary* report.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production - States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted May 1, 2010

[Area harvested for the United States and remaining States will be published in *Acreage* released June 30, 2010. Yield and production will be published in *Crop Production* released July 9, 2010]

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	124	79	100.0	100.0	14,602	12,400	7,900
California	170	105	100.0	105.0	15,225	17,000	11,025
Montana	535		31.0		10,830	16,585	
North Dakota	1,570		39.0		42,250	61,230	
Other States [1]	29		63.0		920	1,827	
United States	2,428		44.9		83,827	109,042	

[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class - United States: 2008-2010

[Wheat class estimates are based on the latest available data including both surveys and administrative data. The previous end-of-year season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season for States that do not have survey or administrative data available. Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter			
Hard Red	1,034,694	919,015	960,383
Soft Red	613,578	403,563	283,464
Hard White	22,702	18,128	17,010
Soft White	196,360	182,012	197,493
Spring			
Hard Red	512,138	547,933	
Hard White	6,340	7,865	
Soft White	29,525	28,613	
Durum	83,827	109,042	
Total	2,499,164	2,216,171	

Corn Area Planted for All Purposes, Area Harvested, Yield, and Production for Grain - Selected States and United States: 2009

[Updated from *Crop Production 2009 Summary* released January 12, 2010]

State	Area planted	Area harvested	Yield	Production
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
North Dakota	1,950	*1,740	*115.0	*200,100
South Dakota	5,000	*4,680	*151.0	*706,680
United States [1]	86,482	*79,590	*164.7	*13,110,062

* Revised.
[1] United States total previously revised in the March *Crop Production* report, released March 10, 2010.

Corn Stocks by Position - Selected States and United States: December 1, 2009

[Updated from *Grains Stocks* released March 31, 2010]

State	On farms	Off farms [1]	Total All positions
	Corn		
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
North Dakota	*140,000	32,462	*172,462
South Dakota	*500,000	122,290	*622,290
United States	*7,405,000	3,497,460	*10,902,460

* Revised.
[1] Included stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors.

Hay Stocks on Farms - States and United States: December 1 and May 1, 2007-2010

State	December 1			May 1		
	2007	2008	2009	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Alabama	1,318	1,540	1,700	150	375	192
Arizona	260	475	500	36	50	60
Arkansas	2,700	3,020	2,900	530	570	340
California	1,890	2,380	2,400	250	470	432
Colorado	2,400	1,975	2,500	520	400	650
Connecticut	69	65	71	8	9	14
Delaware	8	20	29	1	4	4
Florida	492	587	535	66	58	40
Georgia	1,013	1,319	1,374	145	238	210
Idaho	2,400	2,012	2,750	300	450	775
Illinois	1,100	1,386	1,400	210	300	310
Indiana	973	1,191	1,360	93	185	198
Iowa	3,500	3,918	3,100	640	750	420
Kansas	5,465	5,700	5,400	1,100	1,350	1,200
Kentucky	3,312	4,169	4,905	186	465	1,006
Louisiana	820	921	710	100	60	60
Maine	160	145	134	27	18	34
Maryland	240	431	350	52	111	60
Massachusetts	74	77	75	12	12	9
Michigan	1,700	1,998	1,451	320	450	330
Minnesota	3,140	3,891	3,570	535	790	630
Mississippi	1,459	1,365	1,058	196	214	90
Missouri	6,662	7,744	8,280	900	2,050	1,250
Montana	4,530	3,831	4,100	1,025	590	720
Nebraska	4,205	4,115	4,490	990	935	1,000
Nevada	767	1,000	1,012	90	170	310
New Hampshire	57	70	45	6	8	7
New Jersey	68	94	102	5	26	46
New Mexico	580	600	570	125	105	125
New York	1,674	1,453	1,582	283	420	400
North Carolina	682	962	1,523	79	311	296
North Dakota	4,990	4,032	5,500	1,260	700	1,310
Ohio	1,653	1,992	2,013	165	325	350
Oklahoma	6,100	4,595	4,435	1,600	1,000	650
Oregon	1,700	1,561	2,200	150	270	420
Pennsylvania	1,750	2,500	2,400	500	700	680
Rhode Island	6	10	8	1	1	2
South Carolina	350	451	590	55	115	130
South Dakota	7,816	7,660	8,290	1,930	1,900	2,190
Tennessee	2,121	3,038	3,219	215	552	678
Texas	13,400	8,483	7,700	4,906	2,100	1,100
Utah	1,130	1,300	1,330	215	285	245
Vermont	228	175	204	60	37	50
Virginia	1,705	2,174	1,940	226	450	350
Washington	1,335	1,182	1,418	200	350	280
West Virginia	720	916	938	92	156	125
Wisconsin	3,467	3,603	3,021	790	950	753
Wyoming	1,900	1,532	2,040	240	230	400
United States	104,089	103,658	107,222	21,585	22,065	20,913

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop - States and United States: 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and Forecasted May 1, 2010

[The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year]

Crop and State	Utilized production boxes [1]			Utilized production ton equivalent		
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges						
Early, mid, and navel [2]						
Arizona [3]	230	150	(NA)	9	5	(NA)
California [4]	45,000	34,500	42,000	1,688	1,294	1,575
Florida	83,500	84,600	68,600	3,758	3,807	3,087
Texas [4]	1,600	1,300	1,350	68	55	57
United States	130,330	120,550	111,950	5,523	5,161	4,719
Valencia						
Arizona [3]	150	100	(NA)	6	4	(NA)
California [4]	17,000	12,000	17,000	637	450	638
Florida	86,700	77,900	63,000	3,901	3,506	2,835
Texas [4]	196	159	250	9	7	11
United States	104,046	90,159	80,250	4,553	3,967	3,484
All						
Arizona [3]	380	250	(NA)	15	9	(NA)
California [4]	62,000	46,500	59,000	2,325	1,744	2,213
Florida	170,200	162,500	131,600	7,659	7,313	5,922
Texas [4]	1,796	1,459	1,600	77	62	68
United States	234,376	210,709	192,200	10,076	9,128	8,203
Grapefruit						
White						
Florida	9,000	6,600	5,800	383	280	247
Colored						
Florida	17,600	15,100	14,000	748	642	595
All						
Arizona [3]	100	25	(NA)	3	1	(NA)
California [4]	5,200	4,800	4,200	174	161	141
Florida	26,600	21,700	19,800	1,131	922	842
Texas [4]	6,000	5,500	5,500	240	220	220
United States	37,900	32,025	29,500	1,548	1,304	1,203
Tangerines and mandarins						
Arizona [4 5]	400	250	450	15	9	17
California [4 5]	6,700	6,700	9,100	251	251	341
Florida	5,500	3,850	4,500	261	183	214
United States	12,600	10,800	14,050	527	443	572
Lemons [4]						
Arizona	1,500	3,000	2,500	57	114	95
California	14,800	21,000	20,000	562	798	760
United States	16,300	24,000	22,500	619	912	855
Tangelos						
Florida	1,500	1,150	900	68	52	41

(NA) Not available.

[1] Net pounds per box: oranges in Arizona and California-75, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in Arizona and California-67, Florida-85, Texas-80; lemons-76; tangelos-90; tangerines and mandarins in Arizona and California-75, Florida-95.

[2] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in Arizona and California. Early (including navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. Small quantities of tangerines in Texas and Temples in Florida.

[3] Estimates discontinued beginning with the 2009-2010 crop year.

[4] Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.

[5] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Spring Potato Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production - States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted May 1, 2010

State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield		Production		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Arizona	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.7	280	280	1,050	1,120	1,036
California [1]	17.8	31.0	17.5	31.0	410	395	6,930	7,175	12,245
Florida	32.6	32.4	28.9	31.0	266	244	7,952	7,700	7,550
Hastings	20.0	20.2	16.5	19.0	260	230	4,845	4,290	4,370
Other Florida	12.6	12.2	12.4	12.0	275	265	3,107	3,410	3,180
North Carolina	16.0	16.0	15.0	15.5	225	210	2,520	3,375	3,255
Texas	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.4	235	235	1,680	1,951	1,974
United States	79.2	91.9	73.7	89.6	289	291	20,132	21,321	26,060

[1] Beginning in 2010, winter and summer estimates included in spring total for California.

Bananas, Guavas, Papayas, and Taro Area Harvested, Yield, and Production - Hawaii: 2008 and 2009

Crop	Area harvested		Yield		Production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(acres)	(acres)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Bananas [1]	1,100	1,100	15.8	*16.8	17,400	*18,500
Guavas [1]	160	135	21.9	15.6	3,500	2,100
Papayas [1]	1,380	1,325	24.3	*23.8	33,500	*31,500
Taro [2]	390	445	(NA)	(NA)	4,300	4,000

* Revised.
(NA) Not available.
[1] Only utilized production is estimated.
[2] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres.

Peach Production by Crop - California: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted May 1, 2010

State	Total production		
	2008	2009	2010
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Freestone	433,000	349,000	365,000
Clingstone [1]	426,000	469,000	400,000
Total	859,000	818,000	765,000

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

Almonds Utilized Production - California: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted May 1, 2010

State	Utilized production (shelled basis)		
	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
California	1,630,000	*1,410,000	1,530,000

* Revised.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production - States and United States: 2008 and 2009

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Connecticut	2,600	*1,900	1,352	*1,277	3,516	*2,426
Georgia	16,000	14,000	2,100	2,000	33,600	28,000
Kentucky	87,800	88,700	2,345	2,333	205,850	206,900
Massachusetts	690	390	1,403	*1,500	968	*585
Missouri [1]	1,500	(NA)	2,240	(NA)	3,360	(NA)
North Carolina	174,300	177,400	2,240	2,389	390,360	423,856
Ohio	3,400	3,400	2,050	2,000	6,970	6,800
Pennsylvania	7,900	8,200	2,232	2,276	17,630	18,660
South Carolina	19,000	18,500	2,100	2,100	39,900	38,850
Tennessee	21,800	21,600	2,403	2,313	52,380	49,960
Virginia	19,500	20,150	2,357	*2,309	45,970	*46,530
United States	354,490	*354,240	2,258	*2,322	800,504	*822,567

* Revised.
(NA) Not available.
[1] Estimates discontinued in 2009.

Tobacco Price and Value - States and United States: 2008 and 2009

State	Price per pound		Value of production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Connecticut [1]	5.900	(D)	13,841	(D)
Georgia	1.700	1.700	57,120	47,600
Kentucky	1.859	1.852	382,593	383,208
Massachusetts [1]	5.500	(D)	4,015	(D)
Missouri [2]	1.750	(NA)	5,880	(NA)
North Carolina	1.760	1.759	686,921	745,736
Ohio	1.630	1.650	11,361	11,220
Pennsylvania [3]	1.735	*1.674	24,040	*31,239
South Carolina	1.740	1.760	69,426	68,376
Tennessee	2.109	2.096	110,448	104,735
Virginia	1.790	*1.744	82,296	*81,150
Connecticut and Massachusetts [4]	28.500	28.500	40,128	32,462
United States [5]	1.859	*1.842	1,488,069	*1,515,159

* Revised.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(NA) Not available.
[1] Price and value includes Connecticut Valley Broadleaf only. Connecticut Valley Shade-grown is not included in State totals to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2009.
[3] Price and value for 2008 exclude Southern Maryland Belt tobacco to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Includes Connecticut Valley Shade-grown only. Connecticut and Massachusetts combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Price and value not available for 2009.
[5] Includes estimated 2009 value of production for Connecticut and Massachusetts, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown. Used 2008 Connecticut and Massachusetts, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown price to compute the 2009 value of production.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class and Type - States and United States: 2008 and 2009

Class and Type	Area harvested		Yield		Production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	16,000	14,000	2,100	2,000	33,600	28,000
North Carolina	171,000	174,000	2,250	2,400	384,750	417,600
South Carolina	19,000	18,500	2,100	2,100	39,900	38,850
Virginia	17,000	17,500	2,410	*2,340	40,970	*40,950
United States	223,000	224,000	2,239	*2,346	499,220	*525,400
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	10,900	9,100	3,500	3,500	38,150	31,850
Tennessee	7,200	6,400	3,200	3,100	23,040	19,840
Virginia	500	650	2,000	*2,000	1,000	*1,300
United States	18,600	16,150	3,344	*3,281	62,190	*52,990
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	70,000	75,000	2,100	2,150	147,000	161,250
Missouri	1,500	(NA)	2,240	(NA)	3,360	(NA)
North Carolina	3,300	3,400	1,700	1,840	5,610	6,256
Ohio	3,400	3,400	2,050	2,000	6,970	6,800
Pennsylvania	4,300	4,100	2,300	2,300	9,890	9,430
Tennessee	13,000	14,000	1,900	1,920	24,700	26,880
Virginia	2,000	2,000	2,000	*2,140	4,000	*4,280
United States	97,500	101,900	2,067	*2,109	201,530	*214,896
Type 32, Southern Maryland						
Pennsylvania	1,800	2,100	2,100	2,300	3,780	4,830
Total light air-cured (31-32)	99,300	104,000	2,068	*2,113	205,310	*219,726
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	6,900	4,600	3,000	3,000	20,700	13,800
Tennessee	1,600	1,200	2,900	2,700	4,640	3,240
United States	8,500	5,800	2,981	2,938	25,340	17,040
Class 4, Cigar filler						
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf						
Pennsylvania	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,200	3,960	4,400
Class 5, Cigar binder						
Type 51, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf						
Connecticut	1,700	*1,100	1,380	*1,260	2,346	*1,386
Massachusetts	500	300	1,460	*1,620	730	*486
United States	2,200	*1,400	1,398	*1,337	3,076	*1,872
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown						
Connecticut	900	800	1,300	*1,300	1,170	*1,040
Massachusetts	190	90	1,250	1,100	238	99
United States	1,090	890	1,292	*1,280	1,408	*1,139
Total cigar types (41-61)	5,090	*4,290	1,659	*1,728	8,444	*7,411
All Tobacco	354,490	*354,240	2,258	*2,322	800,504	*822,567

* Revised.
(NA) Not available.

Tobacco Price and Value by Class and Type - States and United States: 2008 and 2009

Class and Type	Price per pound		Value of production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)				
Georgia	1.700	1.700	57,120	47,600
North Carolina	1.760	1.760	677,160	734,976
South Carolina	1.740	1.760	69,426	68,376
Virginia	1.790	*1.730	73,336	*70,844
United States	1.757	*1.754	877,042	*921,796
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)				
Kentucky	2.450	2.450	93,468	78,033
Tennessee	2.490	2.520	57,370	49,997
Virginia	2.160	*2.100	2,160	*2,730
United States	2.460	*2.468	152,998	*130,760
Class 3A, Light air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
Kentucky	1.650	1.700	242,550	274,125
Missouri [1]	1.750	(NA)	5,880	(NA)
North Carolina	1.740	1.720	9,761	10,760
Ohio	1.630	1.650	11,361	11,220
Pennsylvania	1.750	1.700	17,308	16,031
Tennessee	1.730	1.770	42,731	47,578
Virginia	1.700	*1.770	6,800	*7,576
United States	1.669	*1.709	336,391	*367,290
Type 32, Southern Maryland				
Pennsylvania [2]	(D)	*1.600	(D)	*7,728
Total light air-cured (31-32) [2]	(D)	*1.707	(D)	*375,018
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)				
Kentucky	2.250	2.250	46,575	31,050
Tennessee	2.230	2.210	10,347	7,160
United States	2.246	2.242	56,922	38,210
Class 4, Cigar filler				
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf				
Pennsylvania	1.700	*1.700	6,732	*7,480
Class 5, Cigar binder				
Type 51, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf				
Connecticut	5.900	*5.000	13,841	*6,930
Massachusetts	5.500	*5.150	4,015	*2,503
United States	5.805	*5.039	17,856	*9,433
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown				
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
United States [3]	28.500	*28.500	40,128	*32,462
Total cigar types (41-61)	7.664	*6.662	64,716	*49,375
All Tobacco [4 5]	1.859	*1.842	1,488,069	*1,515,159

* Revised.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(NA) Not available.
[1] Estimates discontinued in 2009.
[2] Price and value not available for 2008.
[3] Connecticut and Massachusetts combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] The 2009 price and value exclude Connecticut Valley Shade-grown.
[5] Includes estimated 2009 value of production for Connecticut and Massachusetts, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown. Used 2008 Connecticut and Massachusetts, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown price to compute the 2009 value production. Excludes Southern Maryland belt tobacco for 2008 to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Cotton Area Planted, Harvested, and Yield by Type - States and United States: 2008 and 2009

Type and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Upland						
Alabama	290.0	255.0	286.0	*248.0	787	*668
Arizona	135.0	145.0	133.0	144.0	1,462	*1,477
Arkansas	620.0	520.0	615.0	500.0	1,012	*818
California	120.0	71.0	117.0	70.0	1,506	*1,646
Florida	67.0	82.0	65.0	78.0	916	*723
Georgia	940.0	1,000.0	920.0	990.0	835	*902
Kansas	35.0	38.0	25.0	34.0	653	*748
Louisiana	300.0	230.0	234.0	225.0	576	*745
Mississippi	365.0	305.0	360.0	*290.0	911	*687
Missouri	306.0	272.0	303.0	260.0	1,106	*927
New Mexico	38.0	*31.1	35.0	*29.5	974	*1,172
North Carolina	430.0	375.0	428.0	370.0	847	*990
Oklahoma	170.0	205.0	155.0	*195.0	811	*785
South Carolina	135.0	115.0	134.0	114.0	881	*872
Tennessee	285.0	300.0	280.0	280.0	909	*843
Texas	5,000.0	5,000.0	3,250.0	*3,500.0	657	*634
Virginia	61.0	64.0	60.0	63.0	908	*1,052
United States	9,297.0	*9,008.1	7,400.0	*7,390.5	803	*766
American Pima						
Arizona	0.8	*1.6	0.8	*1.6	480	*1,170
California	155.0	119.0	151.0	116.0	1,281	*1,494
New Mexico	2.6	*2.8	1.9	*2.8	758	*686
Texas	15.6	18.0	15.0	17.8	768	*836
United States	174.0	*141.4	168.7	*138.2	1,226	*1,389
All						
Alabama	290.0	255.0	286.0	*248.0	787	*668
Arizona	135.8	146.6	133.8	*145.6	1,456	*1,473
Arkansas	620.0	520.0	615.0	500.0	1,012	*818
California	275.0	190.0	268.0	186.0	1,379	*1,551
Florida	67.0	82.0	65.0	78.0	916	*723
Georgia	940.0	1,000.0	920.0	990.0	835	*902
Kansas	35.0	38.0	25.0	34.0	653	*748
Louisiana	300.0	230.0	234.0	225.0	576	*745
Mississippi	365.0	305.0	360.0	*290.0	911	*687
Missouri	306.0	272.0	303.0	260.0	1,106	*927
New Mexico	40.6	*33.9	36.9	*32.3	963	*1,129
North Carolina	430.0	375.0	428.0	370.0	847	*990
Oklahoma	170.0	205.0	155.0	*195.0	811	*785
South Carolina	135.0	115.0	134.0	114.0	881	*872
Tennessee	285.0	300.0	280.0	280.0	909	*843
Texas	5,015.6	5,018.0	3,265.0	*3,517.8	658	*635
Virginia	61.0	64.0	60.0	63.0	908	*1,052
United States	9,471.0	*9,149.5	7,568.7	*7,528.7	813	*777

* Revised.

Cotton Production and Bales Ginned by Type - States and United States: 2008 and 2009

Type and State	Production in 480-lb Net Weight bales [1]		Lint seed ratio [2]		Bales Ginned in 480-lb Net Weight bales [3]	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(1,000 bales)	(1,000 bales)			(bales)	(bales)
Upland						
Alabama	469.0	*345.0	(NA)	(NA)	465,800	340,400
Arizona	405.0	*443.0	(NA)	(NA)	386,800	433,850
Arkansas	1,296.0	*852.0	(NA)	(NA)	1,272,100	819,150
California	367.0	*240.0	(NA)	(NA)	383,500	248,900
Florida	124.0	*117.5	(NA)	(NA)	108,250	93,000
Georgia	1,600.0	*1,860.0	(NA)	(NA)	1,620,450	1,882,200
Kansas	34.0	*53.0	(NA)	(NA)	33,850	44,250
Louisiana	281.0	*349.0	(NA)	(NA)	287,100	348,850
Mississippi	683.0	*415.0	(NA)	(NA)	673,700	406,100
Missouri	698.0	*502.0	(NA)	(NA)	715,900	534,850
New Mexico	71.0	*72.0	(NA)	(NA)	43,950	30,200
North Carolina	755.0	*763.0	(NA)	(NA)	766,400	779,250
Oklahoma	262.0	*319.0	(NA)	(NA)	259,000	316,300
South Carolina	246.0	*207.0	(NA)	(NA)	239,750	201,050
Tennessee	530.0	*492.0	(NA)	(NA)	533,000	497,650
Texas	4,450.0	*4,620.0	(NA)	(NA)	4,485,300	4,671,650
Virginia	113.5	*138.1	(NA)	(NA)	105,400	123,900
United States	12,384.5	*11,787.6	(NA)	(NA)	12,380,250	11,771,550
American Pima						
Arizona	0.8	*3.9	(NA)	(NA)	750	4,050
California	403.0	*361.0	(NA)	(NA)	403,200	359,750
New Mexico	3.0	*4.0	(NA)	(NA)	3,800	5,200
Texas	24.0	*31.0	(NA)	(NA)	22,850	30,050
United States	430.8	*399.9	(NA)	(NA)	430,600	399,050
All						
Alabama	469.0	*345.0	(NA)	(NA)	465,800	340,400
Arizona	405.8	*446.9	(NA)	(NA)	387,550	437,900
Arkansas	1,296.0	*852.0	0.410	0.410	1,272,100	819,150
California	770.0	*601.0	(NA)		786,700	608,650
Florida	124.0	*117.5	(NA)	(NA)	108,250	93,000
Georgia	1,600.0	*1,860.0	0.441	0.444	1,620,450	1,882,200
Kansas	34.0	*53.0	(NA)	(NA)	33,850	44,250
Louisiana	281.0	*349.0	0.427	0.431	287,100	348,850
Mississippi	683.0	*415.0	0.413	0.416	673,700	406,100
Missouri	698.0	*502.0	(NA)	(NA)	715,900	534,850
New Mexico	74.0	*76.0	(NA)	(NA)	47,750	35,400
North Carolina	755.0	*763.0	0.434	0.434	766,400	779,250
Oklahoma	262.0	*319.0	(NA)	(NA)	259,000	316,300
South Carolina	246.0	*207.0	(NA)	(NA)	239,750	201,050
Tennessee	530.0	*492.0	(NA)	(NA)	533,000	497,650
Texas	4,474.0	*4,651.0	0.409	0.410	4,508,150	4,701,700
Virginia	113.5	*138.1	(NA)	(NA)	105,400	123,900
United States	12,815.3	*12,187.5	(NA)	(NA)	12,810,850	12,170,600

* Revised.
(NA) Not available.
[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] Estimates available only for the 6 States shown. Based on a three-year average.
[3] Equivalent 480-lb net weight bales ginned, not adjusted for cross-state movement.

Cottonseed Production and Farm Disposition - States and United States: 2008 and 2009

State	Production		Farm disposition				Seed for planting [2]	
			Sales to oil mills		Other [1]			
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Alabama	139.0	*114.0	22.0	11.0	117.0	103.0	*1.5	2.2
Arizona	140.3	*161.4	-	-	140.3	161.4	*1.1	1.4
Arkansas	443.0	*294.0	357.0	253.0	86.0	41.0	*3.6	3.5
California	280.0	*275.0	73.0	-	207.0	275.0	*1.7	2.4
Florida	32.6	*34.5	28.5	29.0	4.1	5.5	*0.4	0.5
Georgia	508.0	*539.1	361.0	332.6	147.0	206.5	*5.0	5.0
Kansas	12.7	19.0	-	-	12.7	19.0	*0.2	0.2
Louisiana	89.0	*108.0	58.0	75.0	31.0	33.0	*2.1	1.8
Mississippi	230.0	*134.0	204.0	118.5	26.0	15.5	*2.2	2.4
Missouri	240.0	*192.5	155.0	127.0	85.0	65.5	*1.5	1.6
New Mexico	25.0	*25.4	-	-	25.0	25.4	*0.2	0.3
North Carolina	231.0	*244.6	44.0	41.1	187.0	203.5	*2.4	3.4
Oklahoma	90.5	*108.4	87.2	96.8	3.3	11.6	*1.0	1.3
South Carolina	88.1	*64.3	55.9	40.6	32.2	23.7	*0.5	0.7
Tennessee	169.0	*157.9	146.0	140.5	23.0	17.4	*2.0	2.5
Texas	1,547.1	*1,634.0	934.9	1,012.8	612.2	621.2	*32.6	37.1
Virginia	35.0	*42.7	-	-	35.0	42.7	*0.6	0.7
United States	4,300.3	*4,148.8	2,526.5	2,277.9	1,773.8	1,870.9	*58.6	67.0

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

Cotton Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted objective yield surveys in six cotton-producing States during 2009. Randomly selected plots in cotton fields were visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in these tables are actual field counts from this survey.

Cotton Harvest Loss per Acre - Selected States: 2005-2009

State	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Arkansas	138	93	146	144	198
Georgia	139	183	185	146	186
Louisiana	118	127	136	147	135
Mississippi	73	68	103	118	116
North Carolina	189	184	134	195	150
Texas	59	56	52	65	37

Cotton Cumulative Boll Counts - Selected States: 2005-2009

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

State	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Arkansas					
September	811	859	790	943	1,051
October	728	814	839	810	814
November	733	849	849	852	803
December	733	824	849	846	794
Final	733	824	849	846	794
Georgia					
September	667	648	616	587	571
October	689	675	570	613	731
November	767	774	707	733	712
December	767	790	708	742	737
Final	767	790	708	742	737
Louisiana					
September	746	760	796	655	714
October	768	781	808	578	792
November	775	786	841	579	756
December	775	785	841	579	788
Final	775	785	841	579	788
Mississippi					
September	818	700	819	909	925
October	729	699	745	679	833
November	724	695	747	728	717
December	722	695	747	722	722
Final	722	695	747	722	722
North Carolina					
September	799	637	527	667	701
October	693	641	601	652	730
November	721	671	625	702	779
December	721	671	625	704	777
Final	721	671	625	704	777
Texas					
September	620	530	602	633	613
October	516	477	538	513	522
November	586	533	631	579	502
December	585	544	632	573	502
Final	585	544	632	573	502

Crop Area Planted and Harvested - United States: 2009 and 2010 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,567.0	3,273.0	3,113.0	
Corn for grain [1]	86,482.0	88,798.0	*79,590.0	
Corn for silage	(NA)		5,605.0	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	59,755.0	60,460.0
Alfalfa	(NA)		21,227.0	
All other	(NA)		38,528.0	
Oats	3,404.0	3,364.0	1,379.0	
Proso millet	350.0		293.0	
Rice	3,135.0	3,411.0	3,103.0	
Rye	1,241.0		252.0	
Sorghum for grain [1]	6,633.0	6,360.0	5,520.0	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		254.0	
Wheat, all	59,133.0	53,827.0	49,868.0	
Winter	43,311.0	37,698.0	34,485.0	31,786.0
Durum	2,554.0	2,223.0	2,428.0	
Other spring	13,268.0	13,906.0	12,955.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	827.0	1,228.1	814.0	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	317.0	420.0	314.0	
Mustard seed	51.5		49.8	
Peanuts	1,116.0	1,201.0	1,081.0	
Rapeseed	1.0		0.9	
Safflower	175.0		165.5	
Soybeans for beans	77,451.0	78,098.0	76,372.0	
Sunflower	2,030.0	2,181.0	1,953.5	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	*9,149.5	10,505.0	*7,528.7	
Upland	*9,008.1	10,315.0	*7,390.5	
American Pima	*141.4	190.0	*138.2	
Sugarbeets	1,183.2	1,174.2	1,145.3	
Sugarcane	(NA)		877.7	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	*354.2	334.0
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	20.5	29.5	13.7	
Dry edible beans	1,537.5	1,766.6	1,463.0	
Dry edible peas	863.3	837.0	837.9	
Lentils	415.0	510.0	407.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		6.3	
Hops	(NA)		39.7	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		69.8	
Potatoes, all	1,069.5		1,044.7	
Winter	9.0		8.7	
Spring	79.2	91.9	73.7	89.6
Summer	44.2		42.7	
Fall	937.1		919.6	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		20.5	
Sweet potatoes	109.6	117.1	97.7	
Taro (Hawaii) [2]	(NA)		0.4	

* Revised.
(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres.

Crop Yield and Production - United States: 2009 and 2010 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield		Production	
		2009	2010	2009	2010
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	73.0		227,323	
Corn for grain	bushels	*164.7		*13,110,062	
Corn for silage	tons	19.3		108,209	
Hay, all	tons	2.47		147,442	
Alfalfa	tons	3.35		71,030	
All other	tons	1.98		76,412	
Oats	bushels	67.5		93,081	
Proso millet	bushels	33.7		9,865	
Rice [1]	cwt	7,085		219,850	
Rye	bushels	27.8		6,993	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	69.4		382,983	
Sorghum for silage	tons	14.5		3,680	
Wheat, all	bushels	44.4		2,216,171	
Winter	bushels	44.2	45.9	1,522,718	1,458,350
Durum	bushels	44.9		109,042	
Other spring	bushels	45.1		584,411	
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,811		1,474,130	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		*4,148.8	
Flaxseed	bushels	23.6		7,423	
Mustard seed	pounds	991		49,364	
Peanuts	pounds	3,412		3,688,350	
Rapeseed	pounds	1,700		1,530	
Safflower	pounds	1,462		241,970	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	44.0		3,359,011	
Sunflower	pounds	1,554		3,036,460	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [1]	bales	*777		*12,187.5	
Upland [1]	bales	*766		*11,787.6	
American Pima [1]	bales	*1,389		*399.9	
Sugarbeets	tons	25.8		29,519	
Sugarcane	tons	34.4		30,151	
Tobacco	pounds	*2,322		*822,567	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [1]	cwt	1,328		182	
Dry edible beans [1]	cwt	1,733		25,360	
Dry edible peas [1]	cwt	2,045		17,137	
Lentils [1]	cwt	1,440		5,859	
Wrinkled seed peas	cwt	(NA)		874	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Coffee (Hawaii)	pounds	1,270		8,000	
Hops	pounds	2,383		94,677.9	
Peppermint oil	pounds	91		6,379	
Potatoes, all	cwt	413		431,478	
Winter	cwt	245		2,132	
Spring	cwt	289	291	21,321	26,060
Summer	cwt	340		14,522	
Fall	cwt	428		393,503	
Spearmint oil	pounds	132		2,698	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	201		19,647	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	(NA)		4,000	

* Revised.
(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested - United States: 2009 and 2010 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,443,530	1,324,550	1,259,800	
Corn for grain [1]	34,998,400	35,935,660	*32,209,280	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,268,290	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	24,182,250	24,467,560
Alfalfa	(NA)		8,590,350	
All other	(NA)		15,591,900	
Oats	1,377,560	1,361,380	558,070	
Proso millet	141,640		118,570	
Rice	1,268,700	1,380,400	1,255,750	
Rye	502,220		101,980	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,684,310	2,573,830	2,233,890	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		102,790	
Wheat, all [2]	23,930,530	21,783,250	20,181,080	
Winter	17,527,530	15,256,000	13,955,730	12,863,480
Durum	1,033,580	899,630	982,590	
Other spring	5,369,430	5,627,620	5,242,760	
Oilseeds				
Canola	334,680	497,000	329,420	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	128,290	169,970	127,070	
Mustard seed	20,840		20,150	
Peanuts	451,630	486,030	437,470	
Rapeseed	400		360	
Safflower	70,820		66,980	
Soybeans for beans	31,343,650	31,605,480	30,906,980	
Sunflower	821,520	882,630	790,560	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	*3,702,710	4,251,270	*3,046,790	
Upland	*3,645,490	4,174,380	*2,990,860	
American Pima	*57,220	76,890	*55,930	
Sugarbeets	478,830	475,190	463,490	
Sugarcane	(NA)		355,200	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	*143,360	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	8,300	11,940	5,540	
Dry edible beans	622,210	714,930	592,060	
Dry edible peas	349,370	338,730	339,090	
Lentils	167,950	206,390	164,710	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		2,550	
Hops	(NA)		16,080	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		28,250	
Potatoes, all [2]	432,820		422,780	
Winter	3,640		3,520	
Spring	32,050	37,190	29,830	36,260
Summer	17,890		17,280	
Fall	379,230		372,150	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		8,300	
Sweet potatoes	44,350	47,390	39,540	
Taro (Hawaii) [3]	(NA)		180	

* Revised.
(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Total may not add due to rounding.
[3] Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Yield and Production - United States: 2009 and 2010 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.93		4,949,370	
Corn for grain	*10.34		*333,010,910	
Corn for silage	43.28		98,165,550	
Hay, all [1]	5.53		133,757,130	
Alfalfa	7.50		64,437,330	
All other	4.45		69,319,800	
Oats	2.42		1,351,070	
Proso millet	1.89		223,730	
Rice	7.94		9,972,230	
Rye	1.74		177,630	
Sorghum for grain	4.35		9,728,220	
Sorghum for silage	32.48		3,338,440	
Wheat, all [1]	2.99		60,314,290	
Winter	2.97	3.09	41,441,590	39,689,780
Durum	3.02		2,967,640	
Other spring	3.03		15,905,060	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.03		668,650	
Cottonseed	(X)		*3,763,730	
Flaxseed	1.48		188,550	
Mustard seed	1.11		22,390	
Peanuts	3.82		1,673,010	
Rapeseed	1.91		690	
Safflower	1.64		109,760	
Soybeans for beans	2.96		91,417,300	
Sunflower	1.74		1,377,320	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [1]	*0.87		*2,653,520	
Upland	*0.86		*2,566,450	
American Pima	*1.56		*87,070	
Sugarbeets	57.78		26,779,190	
Sugarcane	77.01		27,352,530	
Tobacco	*2.60		*373,110	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.49		8,260	
Dry edible beans	1.94		1,150,310	
Dry edible peas	2.29		777,320	
Lentils	1.61		265,760	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		39,640	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.42		3,630	
Hops	2.67		42,950	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,890	
Potatoes, all [1]	46.29		19,571,510	
Winter	27.47		96,710	
Spring	32.43	32.60	967,100	1,182,060
Summer	38.12		658,710	
Fall	47.96		17,849,000	
Spearmint oil	0.15		1,220	
Sweet potatoes	22.54		891,170	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,810	

* Revised.
(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Production may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production - United States: 2008-2010 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2009-2010 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production		
	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus [1]			
Grapefruit ..... tons	1,548.0	1,304.0	1,203.0
Lemons ..... tons	619.0	912.0	855.0
Oranges ..... tons	10,076.0	9,128.0	8,203.0
Tangelos (Florida) ..... tons	68.0	52.0	41.0
Tangerines and mandarins ..... tons	527.0	443.0	572.0
Noncitrus			
Apples .....pounds	9,609.3	9,953.6	
Apricots ..... tons	81.6	68.3	
Bananas (Hawaii) .....pounds	17,400.0	*18,500.0	
Grapes ..... tons	7,319.3	7,067.6	
Olives (California) ..... tons	66.8	42.8	
Papayas (Hawaii) .....pounds	33,500.0	*31,500.0	
Peaches ..... tons	1,135.3	1,105.7	
Pears ..... tons	869.9	936.2	
Prunes, dried (California) ..... tons	129.0	157.0	
Prunes and plums (excludes California) ..... tons	15.5	18.8	
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California) .....pounds	1,630,000.0	*1,410,000.0	1,530,000.0
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons	32.0	47.0	
Pecans, in-shell .....pounds	194,080.0	290,500.0	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	436.0	415.0	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	1,912.0	2,327.0	

* Revised.

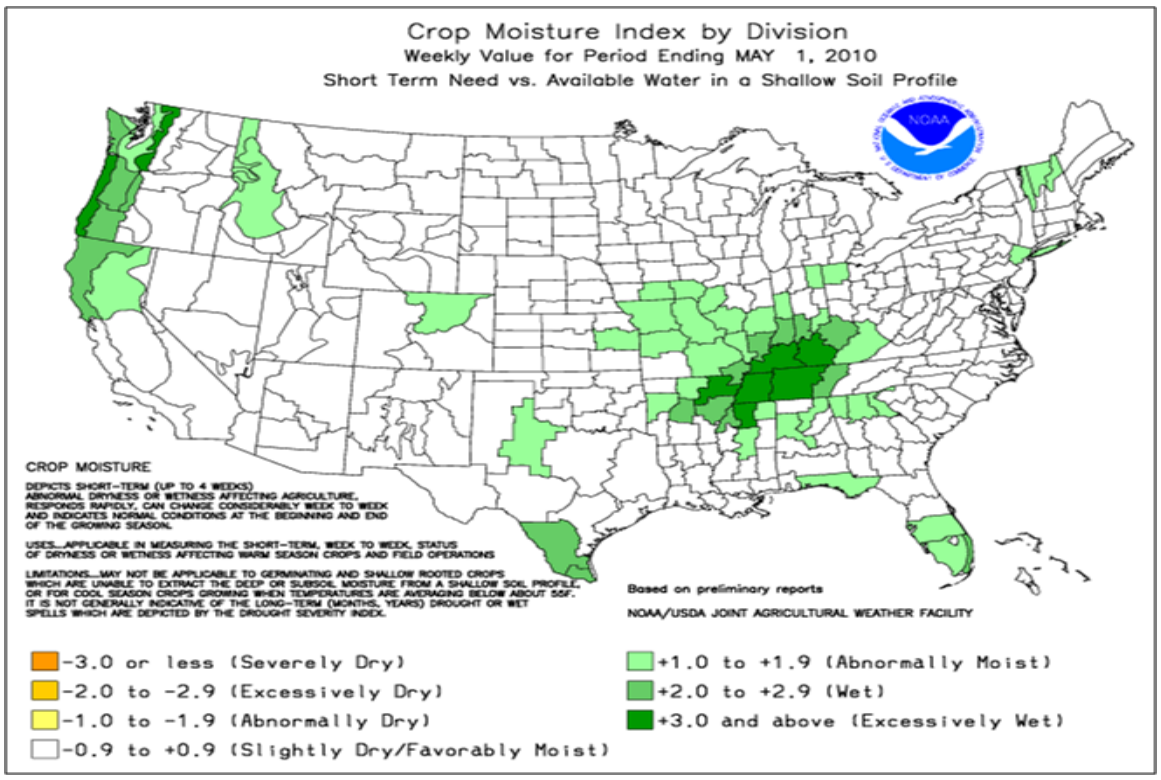
[1] Production years are 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010.

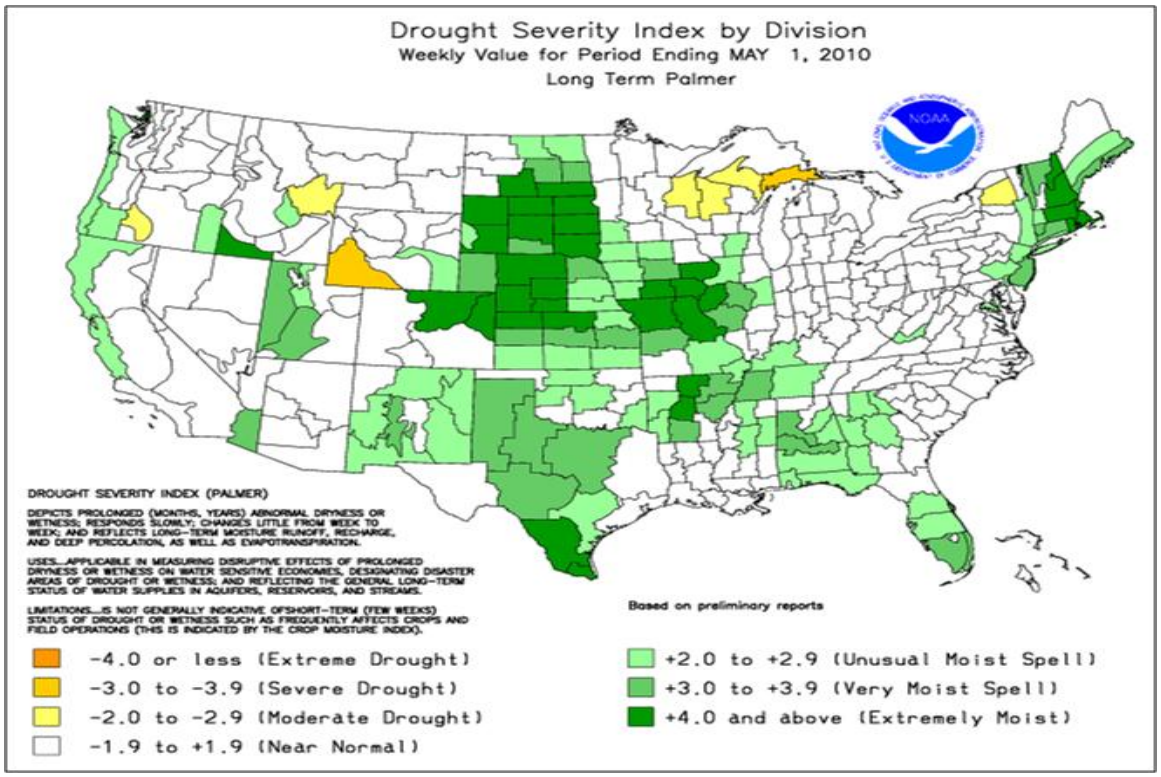
Fruits and Nuts Production - United States: 2008-2010 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2009-2010 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production		
	2008	2009	2010
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]			
Grapefruit	1,404,320	1,182,970	1,091,340
Lemons	561,550	827,350	775,640
Oranges	9,140,790	8,280,780	7,441,640
Tangelos (Florida)	61,690	47,170	37,190
Tangerines and mandarins	478,090	401,880	518,910
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,358,710	4,514,880	
Apricots	74,040	61,980	
Bananas (Hawaii)	7,890	*8,390	
Grapes	6,639,920	6,411,660	
Olives (California)	60,600	38,830	
Papayas (Hawaii)	15,200	*14,290	
Peaches	1,029,940	1,003,090	
Pears	789,110	849,320	
Prunes, dried (California)	117,030	142,430	
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	14,060	17,060	
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California)	739,360	*639,570	694,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	29,030	42,640	
Pecans, in-shell	88,030	131,770	
Walnuts in-shell (California)	395,530	376,480	
Maple syrup	9,560	11,630	

* Revised.
[1] Production years are 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010.


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending MAY 1, 2010
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
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 SHALLOW SOIL 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.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending MAY 1, 2010
Long Term Palmer
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 (TEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)

April Weather Summary

Much of the eastern half of the Nation experienced a drying trend during April, promoting a rapid planting pace but limiting moisture for crop emergence and establishment. In fact, United States corn planting proceeded at a record pace during the second half of April, with half the crop planted by April 25 and more than two-thirds (68 percent) in the ground on May 2. Previous records, set in 2004, had been 37 and 50 percent, respectively, for those two dates.

Toward month's end, however, torrential rainfall overspread the Mid-South, particularly from western and central Tennessee into Kentucky. Mid-South rainfall totals in excess of a foot triggered record flooding, but largely bypassed major production areas for crops such as corn and soft red winter wheat. In addition, little cotton had been planted in the northern Delta at the time of the deluge. In contrast, drought expanded and intensified during April in an area centered on Louisiana, where year-to-date precipitation deficits locally surpassed 10 inches.

Meanwhile, most of the Plains' winter wheat crop continued to experience favorable growing conditions, with moderate temperatures, frequent showers, and abundant soil moisture reserves.

Elsewhere, near- to above-normal monthly precipitation totals were common across the western half of the United States, except in the Southwest. Cool weather accompanied the Western precipitation, resulting in fieldwork and crop developmental delays. However, the late-season storminess also improved water-supply prospects in drought-affected areas of the interior Northwest.

April temperatures ranged from more than 5 degrees Fahrenheit below normal in parts of California to as much as 5 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit above normal from the Midwest into the Northeast. According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, record-setting April warmth occurred in Illinois, New Jersey, and three New England States.

April Agricultural Summary

The month of April delivered abnormally warm temperatures to much of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, allowing spring fieldwork in numerous States to advance at a pace well ahead of normal. The majority of the Great Lakes States, as well as areas in the Corn Belt and along the northern Atlantic Coast recorded temperatures averaging as many as 8 degrees above normal. Conversely, temperatures in Arizona, Nevada, and along the Pacific Coast fell to as many as 6 degrees below normal. Above average precipitation fell on much of the western half of the United States during the month. Most notably, the majority of California accumulated 400 percent or more of its normal precipitation total helping to alleviate prolonged drought conditions and boosting small grain growth. Elsewhere, abnormally dry weather led to monthly rainfall totaling 75 percent of normal or less for much of the Nation east of the Mississippi River.

Nationally, 3 percent of the 2010 corn crop was planted by April 11, compared with 2 percent last year and 4 percent for the 5-year average. With warm, mostly dry weather conditions prevailing across much of the major corn-producing regions, planting progress exploded during the latter half of the month as producers rushed to get as much seed in the ground as possible ahead of approaching late-month thunderstorms. By April 25, producers had planted 50 percent of the Nation's corn crop, the earliest date on record that planting had progressed to the midpoint. Emergence had advanced to 7 percent complete by April 25, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On May 2, sixty-eight percent of the corn crop was planted, 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, and 19 percent had emerged, 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

With activity limited to Texas and the Delta States of Arkansas and Louisiana, 16 percent of the sorghum crop was planted by April 4, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, the second largest sorghum-producing State, wet fields and abnormally cool temperatures throughout March had delayed the start of planting to one week behind normal by April 4. Above average temperatures and sunny skies allowed for rapid mid-month planting in the Delta, while warmer, drier weather was needed in the Coastal Bend region of Texas to promote crop growth and to help dry saturated fields. Toward month's end, planting was underway in all estimating States except Nebraska and South Dakota. By May 2, producers had planted 33 percent of the Nation's sorghum crop, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

As April began, oat producers were busy seeding their crop in 7 of the 9 major producing States. In Texas, the largest oat-producing State, seeding and emergence were complete, with 11 percent of the crop headed by April 4. Nationwide, emergence had advanced to 28 percent complete by April 11, equaling progress from both last year and the 5-year average. Warm temperatures mid-month promoted increased fieldwork and aided emergence throughout much of the growing region. By May 2, producers had seeded 82 percent of the 2010 crop and emergence had advanced to 60 percent complete, both well ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 69 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 2, compared with 35 percent from the same time last year.

By April 18, barley producers had seeded 18 percent of the Nation's crop, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding was most advanced in Washington where above average temperatures and mostly dry weather throughout much of February and March led to fieldwork beginning earlier than normal. In contrast, cool, wet conditions and late-spring snow showers hampered fieldwork in the largest barley-producing area of Idaho, pushing seeding to nearly one week behind normal. Ideal weather conditions allowed for rapid late-month seeding in all estimating States, and by May 2, fifty-one percent of the barley crop was seeded, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Emergence had advanced to 16 percent complete, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Nationally, 6 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by April 18, seven percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most significant mid-month delay existed in Arkansas where seeding setbacks following the harvest of soybeans during the fall prevented the crop from reaching normal maturity before winter dormancy. Although double-digit delays remained in Arkansas, North Carolina, and Oklahoma, mostly favorable late-month growing conditions promoted head development of 19 percentage points or more during the week ending April 25. By May 2, twenty-seven percent of this year's crop was at or beyond the heading stage, on par with last year's progress but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 2, down slightly from ratings on April 4 but 21 percentage points better than a year ago.

Spring wheat producers in the 6 major estimating States seeded 40 percent of the 2010 crop from April 18 to May 2. Similar to barley, mid-month seeding progress was most advanced in Minnesota and Washington. Despite rapid seeding progress during the week ending April 25, progress in Idaho remained 8 percentage points, or over 4 days behind normal. By May 2, sixty percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop was seeded and 23 percent had emerged, both ahead of last year and the 5-year average.

While producers in California were busy preparing fields, rice seeding was underway in the Delta and Texas and by April 4, fourteen percent of the Nation's crop was seeded. Ideal seeding conditions early in the month led to double-digit seeding progress in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, but cool overnight temperatures in the rice-producing areas of Louisiana and Texas hampered emergence, leaving overall progress well behind normal on April 11. Seeding was complete on 76 percent of this year's intended rice acreage by May 2, fifteen percentage points ahead of last year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, emergence had advanced to 52 percent complete, but remained one week or more behind normal in California and Texas.

Soybean producers in the 18 major estimating States were busy planting this year's crop by the end of April, as above average temperatures and dry weather provided ideal conditions for fieldwork. By May 2, fifteen percent of the Nation's crop was in the ground, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

By May 2, peanut planting was underway in all estimating States, with progress on par with or ahead of normal everywhere except Alabama, South Carolina, and Virginia. At 12 percent complete, planting progress was 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was most advanced in Florida, with progress in central areas of the State further along than in the Big Bend and Panhandle regions.

With activity limited to Arizona, California, and Texas, cotton producers had planted 4 percent of the 2010 crop by April 4, on par with last year's progress but slightly behind the 5-year average. While field preparations were ongoing in the High and Low Plains of Texas, abnormally cool overnight temperatures early in the month left much of the crop in the

Coastal Bend region lacking the heat units needed for seed germination and crop emergence. Elsewhere, above average temperatures and dry conditions mid-month afforded producers in areas of the Delta and Southeast ample time to begin planting their crop. Drier conditions toward month's end allowed for a quickened planting pace in Texas. Nationally, 26 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 2, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average, with progress underway in all estimating States except Kansas.

Producers had planted 17 percent of the 2010 sugarbeet crop by April 11, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Michigan, an abnormally mild winter led to early fieldwork, leaving planting progress, at 98 percent complete, 52 percentage points ahead of normal on April 18. Warm, mostly dry weather toward the end of April provided ideal fieldwork conditions in Minnesota and North Dakota, the two largest sugarbeet-producing States, giving producers ample time to plant a significant portion of their crop. By May 2, planting had advanced to 96 percent complete, 58 percentage points ahead of last year and 37 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Progress was behind normal in Idaho where below average temperatures in previous weeks had slowed planting.

Crop Comments

Winter Wheat: Production is forecast at 1.46 billion bushels, down 4 percent from 2009. Based on May 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 45.9 bushels per acre, up 1.7 bushels from the previous year. Expected grain area totals 31.8 million acres, down 8 percent from last year. As of May 2, sixty-eight percent of the United States winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 21 points above the same week in 2009, and heading had reached 27 percent in the 18 major producing States, 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

In the southern Great Plains States, mostly adequate rainfall this spring along with moderate temperatures allowed for good crop development. Record snowfall in Oklahoma aided the crop throughout the early growing season. Crop conditions improved from last year in all of the major Hard Red Winter (HRW) producing States. As of May 2, the percent of crop rated good to excellent in Oklahoma and Texas was 66 and 46 points above last year, respectively. The crop in the northern Great Plains States had adequate snow cover with limited winter kill reported. Yields are forecasted to be up from 2009 in Montana, Oklahoma, and Texas, down in Colorado and Nebraska, and unchanged in Kansas.

The delayed fall seeding in many of the Soft Red Winter (SRW) producing States led to emergence lagging behind the 5-year average. Precipitation has been lower than normal across much of the Corn Belt. The percent of crop rated good to excellent declined from last year in Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. Yields are expected to be up from 2009 in Illinois, down in Missouri, and unchanged in Ohio.

A cool, wet spring in the Pacific Northwest has caused crop development to be slightly behind the 5-year average in Oregon and Washington. Yields are forecasted to be up from 2009 in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Durum Wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 18.9 million bushels, down 36 percent from the previous year. As of May 2, Durum in Arizona was 90 percent headed, 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Scattered incidents of high winds causing lodging were reported in California.

Corn: Survey respondents who reported corn acreage as not yet harvested in North Dakota and South Dakota during the survey conducted in preparation for the *Crop Production 2009 Summary* were re-contacted in late April to determine how many of the acres were actually harvested or still intended for harvest, and to record the actual production from those acres. Based on this updated information, several changes were made to the estimates published in the *Crop Production 2009 Summary*. Because unharvested production is a component of on-farm stocks, changes were made to the December 1 on-farm stocks levels comparable with the production adjustments as well.

Corn harvested area declined 10,000 acres in North Dakota and 20,000 acres in South Dakota from the *Crop Production 2009 Summary*. The estimated average yield in North Dakota of 115 bushels per acre is down 4 bushels from the previous estimate. The South Dakota average yield of 151 is down 2 bushels from the previous estimate. As a result of these changes, corn production in the United States is estimated at 13.1 billion bushels, down fractionally from the previous estimate. The United States average yield per acre, of 164.7, is down 0.2 bushel from the previous estimate.

Hay Stocks on Farms: All hay stored on farms May 1, 2010 totaled 20.9 million tons, down 5 percent from a year ago. Disappearance from December 1, 2009-May 1, 2010 totaled 86.3 million tons, compared with 81.6 million tons for the same period a year ago.

Compared with last year, hay stocks increased in the Tennessee Valley, Ohio Valley, Rocky Mountains, and much of the Southwest. Stock increases in these areas were largely attributed to improved spring pasture conditions and in many cases, higher 2009 hay production. Stocks in Kentucky and Rhode Island showed the largest increases with 116 and 100 percent, respectively.

Hay stocks were down in the southern Great Plains, Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes, Delta, and most Atlantic Coast States. A harsh, snowy winter in many States in these areas caused hay stocks to dwindle as producers were forced to feed more hay due to the lack of available winter pastures. Hay stocks were also lower compared with May 1, 2009 in California, Washington, and Utah. Overall, the greatest percentage declines occurred in Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas.

Almonds: The 2010 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 1.53 billion pounds, up 9 percent from the revised 2009 production of 1.41 billion. Bearing acreage, at 740,000, increased 3 percent from the revised 720,000 acres for 2009. The average yield is forecast at 2,070 pounds per acre, up 110 pounds from last year. Despite variable spring weather in 2010, growers reported few negative effects on the coming almond crop. Bee activity was reported to have been hampered slightly by the rain, while overlap of varieties was excellent. Nut sets looked good. Wet weather increased concerns about fungal infections and rot, but additional sprays have kept the problem under control. Overall, the trees are growing well and the crop is developing in good condition.

California Peaches: The California 2010 peach crop is forecast at 765,000 tons, down 6 percent from 2009.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 365,000 tons, up 5 percent from last year. Growers reported an adequate number of chilling hours for the Freestone crop. Bloom started quickly, but was slowed by cool spring temperatures which caused pollination problems. Hail damage occurred in various growing areas throughout the spring. Despite these problems, growers are still expecting a larger crop than last year's freeze damaged crop. Harvest began during the middle of April with Super Lady and Snow Angel varieties.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 400,000 tons, down 15 percent from last year and 6 percent below the 2008 crop. Full bloom was declared on March 9, 2010, six days later than 2009. The 2010 bloom was not as strong as last year and occurred over a longer period of time. Rain and colder than normal spring temperatures slowed crop development. Extra Early and Early varieties appear to be sizing well, but with a lighter fruit set than last year's crop. The cool, rainy weather forced growers to spray to control diseases.

Bananas: The revised Hawaii banana production estimate for 2009 is 18.5 million pounds, up 20 percent from the preliminary estimate and up 6 percent from the previous year. Harvested area totaled 1,100 acres in 2009, unchanged from the previous year. Drought conditions in Hawaii in 2009 prompted heavy irrigation of the banana crop. Growers report that banana bunchy top virus continued to be a problem.

Guavas: Hawaii guava utilized production for 2009 is estimated at 2.10 million pounds, 40 percent lower than the 2008 utilized production. Harvested area totaled 135 acres, down 16 percent from the previous season. Yield averaged 15,600 pounds per acre, compared with 21,900 pounds per acre in 2008.

Taro: Hawaii taro production for the 2009 crop year is estimated at 4.00 million pounds, down 7 percent from the previous year. Area in crop, at 445 acres, is up 14 percent from 2008. Heavy rains adversely affected several taro patches on the island. Other areas were affected by dry weather conditions. Growers report that apple snails and leaf blight continue to be problems. The mixed weather conditions, pests, and disease hampered taro production in 2009.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2009-2010 United States grapefruit crop is 1.20 million tons, up 3 percent from the April 1 forecast but down 8 percent from the 2008-2009 crop. Florida’s grapefruit production is forecast at 19.8 million boxes (842,000 tons), up 4 percent from the April 1 forecast but 9 percent below last season.

The Florida all white grapefruit forecast is 5.80 million boxes (247,000 tons), up 5 percent from April 1 but down 12 percent from the previous year. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 14.0 million boxes (595,000 tons), is up 4 percent from the previous forecast but 7 percent below last season. As of May 1, approximately 93 percent of the white grapefruit crop and 96 percent of the colored grapefruit crop had been harvested. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts are carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 572,000 tons, up 3 percent from the previous forecast and 29 percent above the 2008-2009 crop. The Florida tangerine forecast is 4.50 million boxes (214,000 tons), up 10 percent from the April 1 forecast and up 17 percent from the previous season. Utilization and survey data indicate the Florida tangerine harvest is nearly complete. Arizona and California tangerine and mandarin production forecasts are carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 900,000 boxes (41,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 22 percent from last season's final utilization. If realized, this will be the smallest tangelo crop since 1962, when Florida experienced a damaging December freeze.

Florida citrus: High temperatures in the citrus growing regions ranged between 80 and 90 degrees all month. Low temperatures were mostly in the 40's and 50's. Adequate rainfall was received during April. Harvest of Murcott tangerines and navel oranges neared completion. Valencia orange harvest continued.

Almost all of the processing plants are still open. Valencia oranges and grapefruit make up the majority of fruit going to processing plants. Grove activities included harvesting, psyllid treatment, hedging and topping, fertilizer applications, and brush removal.

California citrus: By the end of April, harvest of navel oranges and tangerines was slowing down. Picking of Valencia oranges and lemons continued, while the grapefruit harvest was completed. The citrus bloom was ongoing as cool weather lengthened its duration.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: The bloom for plums, prunes, peaches, and cherries was complete in most of the Central Valley. Herbicide applications were ongoing in prune orchards. Preparations were made for the cherry harvest, while some growers reported concerns about the crop due to recent inclement weather. Many strawberry fields continued to set fruit, while harvest began in the San Joaquin Valley. Blueberries continued to bloom and develop in the San Joaquin Valley. The almond bloom ended throughout the Central Valley with reports of a healthy set. In early April, budding was observed in wine grape vineyards along the Central Coast and in the Central Valley. Pruning and row cultivation of grapevines neared completion. Irrigation, fungicide applications, and thinning to increase light exposure were ongoing in wine grape vineyards in the Central Valley. Table grape vineyards were also irrigated and showed good development.

Pest traps continued to be placed in almond orchards and irrigation was ongoing in some areas. Miticides were applied in almond orchards. Walnut blight applications continued as early walnut varieties began to bloom. Blooming was also observed in pistachio orchards, while growers began applying fungicide sprays. Normal ground maintenance was ongoing in orchards and vineyards, which included thinning to increase light exposure and fertilizer application.

Spring potatoes: Production for 2010 is forecast at 26.1 million cwt, up 2 percent from the April forecast and 22 percent from 2009, however beginning in 2010 California winter and summer season potatoes are included in the spring season total. Area for harvest is forecast at 89,600 acres, unchanged from the previous forecast but 22 percent above 2009. The average yield of 291 cwt per acre is up 5 cwt from the April forecast and 2 cwt more than 2009.

Florida's production is forecast at 7.55 million cwt, unchanged from the April forecast. Standing water in some fields delayed field activity in the Hastings area late January. Growers in the other potato growing area expected a normal growing season. California spring potato production is forecast at 12.25 million cwt, up 4 percent from the previous forecast. Growers reported good conditions and a normal crop year. North Carolina growers are expected to produce 3.26 million cwt of spring potatoes, unchanged from the April forecast. As of May 2, 2010, crop condition was rated mostly good with topsoil moisture as mostly adequate. Production in Texas is forecast at 1.97 million cwt and Arizona at 1.04 million cwt, both remain unchanged from the April forecast.

Tobacco: Revised United States tobacco production for 2009 totaled 823 million pounds, down slightly from the January preliminary estimate but 3 percent above 2008. Harvested area is estimated at 354,240 acres, up slightly from the January preliminary estimate but down slightly from the previous year. Yield per acre averaged 2,322 pounds, down 3 pounds from the January preliminary estimate but 64 pounds above 2008.

Flue-cured production totaled 525 million pounds, slightly below the January preliminary estimate. This is 5 percent more than in 2008 when 499 million pounds were produced. Growers harvested 224,000 acres, slightly above the previous year. Flue-cured yields averaged 2,346 pounds per acre, up 107 pounds from 2008. North Carolina, the leading producer of flue-cured tobacco, produced 418 million pounds, approximately 79 percent of all flue-cured production.

Burley production, which accounted for 98 percent of all light air-cured tobacco, totaled 215 million pounds. This is up slightly from the January preliminary estimate and 7 percent above 2008. Producers of burley tobacco harvested 101,900 acres in 2009, up 5 percent from the previous year. Yields averaged 2,109 pounds per acre, 42 pounds above 2008. Kentucky, the leading producer of burley tobacco, produced 161 million pounds, approximately 75 percent of all burley grown in the United States.

Total revised fire-cured production is estimated at 53.0 million pounds, up slightly from the January preliminary estimate but 15 percent below the previous year. Growers harvested 16,150 acres, down 13 percent from 2008. Fire-cured yields averaged 3,281 pounds per acre, down 63 pounds from the previous year. This is the third highest yield on record.

Southern Maryland Belt tobacco, at 4.83 million pounds, is unchanged from the January preliminary estimate but 28 percent above 2008. Pennsylvania growers harvested 2,100 acres, up 17 percent from last year. Yields averaged 2,300 pounds per acre, up 200 pounds from the previous year.

Revised dark air-cured production totaled 17.0 million pounds, unchanged from the January preliminary estimate but 33 percent below the previous year. Growers harvested 5,800 acres in 2009, down 32 percent from 2008. Yield per acre averaged 2,938 pounds, down 43 pounds from the previous year. Kentucky, the leading producer of dark air-cured tobacco, produced 13.8 million pounds in 2009, accounting for approximately 81 percent of the dark air-cured tobacco grown in the United States.

Production of cigar type tobacco, which includes filler, binder, and wrapper, is estimated at 7.41 million pounds, up 3 percent from the January preliminary estimate but 12 percent below the previous year. Growers harvested 4,290 acres in 2009, down 16 percent from last year. The average yield was 1,728 pounds per acre, 69 pounds above 2008.

2009 Cotton Final: Upland cotton production is estimated at 11.8 million 480-pound bales, down 5 percent from last year. The United States yield for upland cotton is estimated at 766 pounds per acre, down 37 pounds from 2008. Harvested area, at 7.39 million acres, is down less than 1 percent from last year.

Upland growers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) finished planting by mid-June. During the early summer months, producers experienced hot, dry conditions, but by the end of summer, cool, wet weather dominated the region delaying crop development. By the middle of September, harvest was underway in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, but had not started in Georgia and Alabama, well behind the 5-year average. By the middle of October, defoliation and harvest was underway throughout the region. Harvest was complete by the end of December, well behind normal. Producers in Georgia reported record high yields, surpassing the record set in 2005. North Carolina and Virginia producers also reported record high yields, surpassing the records set in 2004. Objective yield data in Georgia showed boll weights to be the largest on record. In North Carolina, objective yield measurements showed the boll count per acre and the boll weight to be the largest on record.

In the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) producers finished planting by the middle of June. The later planted crop lagged behind in development throughout the summer and into the fall. During the early part of September, the region was hit with cool weather and excessive rain, further delaying crop development. By early October, harvest began throughout the region and neared completion by the end of November, well behind normal. The

objective yield data showed Mississippi bolls per acre to be slightly below average but boll weights were the largest on record. In Louisiana, bolls per acre were the second highest in the last 10 years.

Texas producers finished planting the upland crop by the end of June. In South Texas, producers battled extreme drought conditions throughout the summer. By late July, harvest was underway and was complete by the end of August. In the Texas Panhandle, hot weather coupled with timely summer rains allowed the upland cotton crop to develop ahead of normal. However, the region received cooler than normal weather during the early fall and development began to lag behind the 5-year average. By the end of October, the region received the first freeze and ideal weather allowed harvest to progress rapidly. Harvest in Texas was complete by the end December, ahead of normal. Objective yield measurements in Texas showed bolls per acre to be the lowest in the last 5 years with boll weights the lowest in the last 4 years.

In Kansas and Oklahoma, producers finished planting by late June. Throughout the growing season, the upland crop developed behind normal. In Oklahoma, harvest got underway in late September and was complete by the end of November. Kansas producers started harvest in early November and completed harvest by the end of December.

Upland producers in California and Arizona completed planting by mid-June. The upland crop developed slightly behind normal throughout the summer. By the end August, hot dry weather aided development and the crop progressed ahead of normal. In Arizona, producers began harvest activities by the last of August, ahead of normal. In California, harvest was underway by the end of September. Harvest throughout the region was complete by the beginning of December.

American-Pima producers planted 141,400 acres, down 19 percent from last year. Harvested area, at 138,200 acres, is down 18 percent from last year. Production is estimated at 399,900 bales (480-pound), down 7 percent from last year. The United States yield is estimated at 1,389 pounds per acre, up 163 pounds from last year. Producers finished planting by the end of May. The crop developed normally throughout the summer and fall. Harvest was underway by late September and was complete by the end of January.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 2009 totaled 4.15 million tons, down 4 percent from last year. Sales to oil mills accounted for 55 percent of the disposition. The remaining 45 percent will be used for seed, feed, exports, and various other uses.

Statistical Methodology

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

The farm operator survey included a sample of approximately 14,300 producers representing all major production areas. These producers were selected from an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable winter wheat acres for harvest and yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the May 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which accounts for nearly 75 percent of the United States 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. California and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys in September for navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

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

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

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 winter wheat production forecast is 7.0 percent. This means that chances are two out of three that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 7.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 12.2 percent. Differences between the May 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 90 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 284 million bushels. The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 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 May 1 orange production forecast is 1.6 percent. However, if you exclude the five abnormal production seasons (three freeze seasons and two hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 1.7 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 1.6 percent, or 1.7 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.8 percent, or 3.0 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the May 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 141,000 tons (159,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 5,000 tons to 369,000 tons when including or excluding abnormal seasons. The May 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times (below 5 times and above 10 times, excluding abnormal seasons). This does not imply that the May 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to nass@nass.usda.gov

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