



Released July 9, 2010, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Winter Wheat Production Up 2 Percent from June All Orange Production Down Slightly from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.51 billion bushels, up 2 percent from last month but down 1 percent from 2009. The United States yield is forecast at 46.9 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last month and up 2.7 bushels from last year. If realized, this will be tied for the third highest yield on record, trailing only 1999 and 2008. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 32.1 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2010 but down 7 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 1.01 billion bushels, is up 3 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 268 million bushels, is down 6 percent from the previous forecast. White Winter is up 3 percent from last month and now totals 226 million bushels. Of this total, 17.8 million bushels are Hard White and 208 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 104 million bushels, down 5 percent from 2009. The United States yield is forecast at 40.0 bushels per acre, 4.9 bushels below last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, trailing only last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.59 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2010 but up 7 percent from last year.

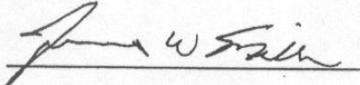
Other spring wheat production is forecast at 607 million bushels, up 4 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the third largest production on record. The expected area to be harvested for grain totals 13.6 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2010 but up 5 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 44.6 bushels per acre, 0.5 bushel below 2009. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, trailing only last year. Of the total production, 567 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 3 percent from last year.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2009-2010 season is 8.26 million tons, down slightly from the June 1 forecast and down 10 percent from the 2008-2009 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 134 million boxes (6.01 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 18 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 June 1 but 19 percent lower than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 65.0 million boxes (2.93 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 17 percent from the 2008-2009 estimate.

All orange production in California is forecast at 58.0 million boxes (2.18 million tons), down 2 percent from the previous forecast but up 25 percent from last season. The navel harvest was complete in early July with reports of high quality fruit from growers. The Valencia harvest is ongoing. Texas orange production is forecast at 1.64 million boxes (70,000 tons), up 2 percent from the previous forecast and 12 percent higher than last season.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2009-2010 season is 1.56 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, up 1 percent from the June 1 forecast but down 6 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 relationships this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

This report was approved on July 9, 2010.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
James W. Miller



Agricultural Statistics Board
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Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production - States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted July 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)
California	30	25	105.0	90.0	2,000	3,150	2,250
Idaho	25	20	78.0	78.0	1,380	1,950	1,560
Illinois	25	25	65.0	68.0	2,100	1,625	1,700
Iowa	95	100	65.0	67.0	4,875	6,175	6,700
Kansas	35	30	53.0	49.0	1,325	1,855	1,470
Michigan	55	55	63.0	67.0	3,960	3,465	3,685
Minnesota	170	150	71.0	69.0	11,900	12,070	10,350
Montana	32	30	56.0	59.0	1,530	1,792	1,770
Nebraska	30	30	69.0	70.0	2,450	2,070	2,100
New York	60	55	77.0	73.0	4,224	4,620	4,015
North Dakota	165	130	68.0	70.0	6,630	11,220	9,100
Ohio	45	50	75.0	73.0	3,500	3,375	3,650
Oregon	22	20	100.0	100.0	1,800	2,200	2,000
Pennsylvania	80	85	61.0	61.0	4,640	4,880	5,185
South Dakota	90	90	73.0	72.0	8,760	6,570	6,480
Texas	60	80	47.0	50.0	5,000	2,820	4,000
Wisconsin	195	190	68.0	68.0	11,780	13,260	12,920
Other States ¹	165	150	60.5	58.6	11,281	9,984	8,791
United States	1,379	1,315	67.5	66.7	89,135	93,081	87,726

¹ For 2008, Other States include Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. Beginning in 2009, Other States include Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary*.

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production - States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted July 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)
Arizona	45	53	115.0	125.0	4,800	5,175	6,625
California	55	70	54.0	50.0	3,300	2,970	3,500
Colorado	77	67	135.0	140.0	8,640	10,395	9,380
Idaho	510	480	95.0	95.0	49,880	48,450	45,600
Maryland	48	35	70.0	70.0	3,150	3,360	2,450
Minnesota	80	70	61.0	57.0	7,150	4,880	3,990
Montana	720	550	57.0	58.0	37,740	41,040	31,900
North Dakota	1,130	790	70.0	63.0	86,240	79,100	49,770
Oregon	32	40	60.0	45.0	2,100	1,920	1,800
Pennsylvania	45	50	75.0	77.0	4,125	3,375	3,850
Utah	30	25	85.0	87.0	2,295	2,550	2,175
Virginia	43	60	74.0	75.0	3,060	3,182	4,500
Washington	97	77	64.0	65.0	11,115	6,208	5,005
Wyoming	64	60	105.0	90.0	6,900	6,720	5,400
Other States ¹	137	119	58.4	52.5	9,698	7,998	6,247
United States	3,113	2,546	73.0	71.6	240,193	227,323	182,192

¹ For 2008, Other States include Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Beginning in 2009, Other States include Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Individual State estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary*.

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production - States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted July 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	390	170	44.0	52.0	52.0	17,160	8,840
California	315	350	80.0	70.0	75.0	25,200	26,250
Colorado	2,450	2,300	40.0	39.0	40.0	98,000	92,000
Georgia	250	145	42.0	44.0	40.0	10,500	5,800
Idaho	700	740	81.0	85.0	87.0	56,700	64,380
Illinois	820	325	56.0	59.0	54.0	45,920	17,550
Indiana	450	280	67.0	68.0	65.0	30,150	18,200
Kansas	8,800	8,200	42.0	43.0	45.0	369,600	369,000
Kentucky	390	270	57.0	63.0	63.0	22,230	17,010
Maryland	195	155	60.0	68.0	64.0	11,700	9,920
Michigan	560	490	69.0	74.0	74.0	38,640	36,260
Mississippi	165	105	50.0	50.0	50.0	8,250	5,250
Missouri	730	310	47.0	46.0	44.0	34,310	13,640
Montana	2,420	2,050	37.0	43.0	43.0	89,540	88,150
Nebraska	1,600	1,520	48.0	46.0	46.0	76,800	69,920
New York	105	95	65.0	64.0	64.0	6,825	6,080
North Carolina	600	400	49.0	46.0	37.0	29,400	14,800
North Dakota	545	320	48.0	54.0	54.0	26,160	17,280
Ohio	980	760	72.0	72.0	66.0	70,560	50,160
Oklahoma	3,500	3,900	22.0	33.0	33.0	77,000	128,700
Oregon	750	835	56.0	62.0	63.0	42,000	52,605
Pennsylvania	175	155	56.0	60.0	61.0	9,800	9,455
South Carolina	150	130	47.0	43.0	38.0	7,050	4,940
South Dakota	1,530	1,180	42.0	50.0	50.0	64,260	59,000
Tennessee	340	190	51.0	56.0	52.0	17,340	9,880
Texas	2,450	3,550	25.0	35.0	35.0	61,250	124,250
Virginia	210	180	58.0	63.0	54.0	12,180	9,720
Washington	1,640	1,720	59.0	62.0	65.0	96,760	111,800
Wisconsin	315	240	68.0	70.0	68.0	21,420	16,320
Other States ¹	960	1,020	47.9	49.2	47.4	46,013	48,333
United States	34,485	32,085	44.2	46.6	46.9	1,522,718	1,505,493

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*.

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

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	124	84	100.0	110.0	110.0	12,400	9,240
California	170	100	100.0	105.0	110.0	17,000	11,000
Montana	535	625	31.0	(X)	32.0	16,585	20,000
North Dakota	1,570	1,750	39.0	(X)	35.0	61,230	61,250
Other States ¹	29	29	63.0	(X)	69.8	1,827	2,023
United States	2,428	2,588	44.9	(X)	40.0	109,042	103,513

(X) Not applicable.

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

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production - States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted July 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)
Idaho	530	540	77.0	80.0	37,440	40,810	43,200
Minnesota	1,550	1,650	53.0	57.0	100,800	82,150	94,050
Montana	2,350	2,750	30.0	31.0	59,520	70,500	85,250
North Dakota	6,300	6,550	46.0	43.0	246,400	289,800	281,650
Oregon	127	130	54.0	55.0	7,650	6,858	7,150
South Dakota	1,470	1,370	44.0	45.0	68,400	64,680	61,650
Washington	585	555	45.0	56.0	22,470	26,325	31,080
Other States ¹	43	45	76.5	60.6	5,324	3,288	2,725
United States	12,955	13,590	45.1	44.6	548,004	584,411	606,755

¹ For 2008, Other States include Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Beginning in 2009, Other States include Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class - United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted July 1, 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]

Crop	2008		2009		2010	
	(1,000 bushels)		(1,000 bushels)		(1,000 bushels)	
Winter						
Hard red		1,034,694		919,015		1,011,486
Soft red		613,578		403,563		267,768
Hard white		22,702		18,128		17,819
Soft white		196,360		182,012		208,420
Spring						
Hard red		512,138		547,933		567,003
Hard white		6,340		7,865		7,994
Soft white		29,525		28,613		31,758
Durum		83,827		109,042		103,513
Total		2,499,164		2,216,171		2,215,761

Winter Wheat Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during 2010. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey. The final number of heads is determined when the plots are harvested.

Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot - Selected States: 2006-2010

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	34.6	41.3	37.8	44.0	47.3
August	34.5	41.5	38.8	44.1	
Final	34.5	41.5	38.8	43.9	
Illinois					
July	62.4	52.3	63.9	58.1	44.5
August	62.5	52.3	63.2	58.4	
Final	62.5	52.3	63.2	58.4	
Kansas					
July	39.9	43.5	44.7	45.5	44.6
August	39.9	43.6	44.7	45.5	
Final	39.9	43.6	44.7	45.5	
Missouri					
July	48.2	53.1	61.5	49.7	39.8
August	48.2	53.1	53.2	49.7	
Final	48.2	53.1	53.2	49.7	
Montana					
July	42.1	38.5	38.6	37.1	44.7
August	42.9	38.1	39.4	35.8	
Final	42.9	38.1	39.4	36.0	
Nebraska					
July	50.8	49.5	44.9	51.5	47.1
August	51.2	49.2	47.6	50.8	
Final	51.2	49.2	47.6	50.8	
Ohio					
July	53.5	52.4	58.4	57.8	62.1
August	53.7	52.4	61.0	58.2	
Final	53.7	52.4	61.0	58.2	
Oklahoma					
July	31.7	42.8	41.8	38.7	36.5
August	31.7	42.8	41.8	38.7	
Final	31.7	42.8	41.8	38.7	
Texas					
July	29.1	38.5	30.6	35.2	35.9
August	29.1	38.5	31.0	35.2	
Final	29.1	38.5	31.5	35.1	
Washington					
July	38.5	38.9	38.4	36.0	40.2
August	37.9	38.1	36.6	35.6	
Final	37.9	38.1	36.6	35.4	

¹ Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary*.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class - States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted July 1, 2010

Class and type	Area harvested		Yield		Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	14,000	11,000	2,000	2,350	28,000	25,850
North Carolina	174,000	164,000	2,400	2,200	417,600	360,800
South Carolina	18,500	17,000	2,100	2,000	38,850	34,000
Virginia	17,500	15,000	2,340	2,100	40,950	31,500
United States	224,000	207,000	2,346	2,184	525,400	452,150

Peach Production - States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted July 1, 2010

State	Total production		
	2008	2009	2010
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Alabama	7,000	4,500	7,000
Arkansas	4,400	1,500	4,500
California	859,000	819,000	775,000
Clingstone	426,000	469,000	420,000
Freestone	433,000	350,000	355,000
Colorado	14,000	13,000	14,000
Connecticut	1,200	1,300	1,200
Georgia	28,000	32,000	40,000
Idaho	8,000	9,200	8,000
Illinois	8,730	8,210	9,600
Kentucky ¹	1,700	(NA)	(NA)
Louisiana ¹	450	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	3,480	3,800	3,890
Massachusetts	1,650	1,800	1,800
Michigan	14,000	17,200	14,600
Missouri	6,100	4,800	6,500
New Jersey	34,000	35,000	35,000
New York	5,500	6,500	6,200
North Carolina	5,600	4,200	6,600
Ohio	6,600	2,560	5,500
Oklahoma ¹	1,000	(NA)	(NA)
Oregon ¹	1,600	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania	21,200	27,900	21,900
South Carolina	60,000	75,000	120,000
Tennessee ¹	1,600	(NA)	(NA)
Texas	7,900	4,900	13,000
Utah	5,000	5,800	4,000
Virginia	5,200	5,800	6,500
Washington	16,800	14,500	17,000
West Virginia	5,600	5,300	5,300
United States	1,135,310	1,103,770	1,127,090

(NA) Not available.

¹ Estimates discontinued in 2009.

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts Production by Crop - States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted July 1, 2010

Crop and State	Total production		
	2008	2009	2010
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Grapes (California only)			
Table type ¹	973,000	874,000	900,000
Wine type	3,055,000	3,743,000	3,500,000
Raisin type ¹	2,520,000	1,927,000	2,100,000
All Grapes	6,548,000	6,544,000	6,500,000
Apricots			
California	77,000	59,500	60,000
Utah	410	320	300
Washington	4,200	8,900	7,000
United States	81,610	68,720	67,300
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Almonds, shelled basis ²			
California	1,630,000	1,410,000	1,650,000

¹ Fresh equivalent of dried and not dried.

² Utilized production.

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop - States and United States: 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and Forecasted July 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	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	1,600	1,300	1,360	68	55	58
United States	130,330	120,550	111,960	5,523	5,161	4,720
Valencia						
Arizona ³	150	100	(NA)	6	4	(NA)
California	17,000	12,000	16,000	637	450	600
Florida	86,700	77,900	65,000	3,901	3,506	2,925
Texas	196	159	275	9	7	12
United States	104,046	90,159	81,275	4,553	3,967	3,537
All						
Arizona ³	380	250	(NA)	15	9	(NA)
California	62,000	46,500	58,000	2,325	1,744	2,175
Florida	170,200	162,500	133,600	7,659	7,313	6,012
Texas	1,796	1,459	1,635	77	62	70
United States	234,376	210,709	193,235	10,076	9,128	8,257
Grapefruit						
White						
Florida	9,000	6,600	6,000	383	280	255
Colored						
Florida	17,600	15,100	14,300	748	642	608
All						
Arizona ³	100	25	(NA)	3	1	(NA)
California	5,200	4,800	4,200	174	161	141
Florida	26,600	21,700	20,300	1,131	922	863
Texas	6,000	5,500	5,500	240	220	220
United States	37,900	32,025	30,000	1,548	1,304	1,224
Tangerines and mandarins						
Arizona ⁴	400	250	450	15	9	17
California ⁴	6,700	6,700	9,900	251	251	371
Florida	5,500	3,850	4,500	261	183	214
United States	12,600	10,800	14,850	527	443	602
Lemons						
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 Includes tangelos and tangors.

Potato Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group - States and United States: 2009 and 2010

[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]

Seasonal group and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield		Production	
	2009 (1,000 acres)	2010 (1,000 acres)	2009 (1,000 acres)	2010 (1,000 acres)	2009 (cwt)	2010 (cwt)	2009 (1,000 cwt)	2010 (1,000 cwt)
Winter ¹								
California	9.0	(NA)	8.7	(NA)	245	(NA)	2,132	(NA)
Spring ²								
Arizona	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.7	280	280	1,120	1,036
California ¹	17.8	31.0	17.5	31.0	410	395	7,175	12,245
Florida	32.6	32.4	28.9	31.0	266	244	7,700	7,550
Hastings area	20.0	20.2	16.5	19.0	260	230	4,290	4,370
All other areas	12.6	12.2	12.4	12.0	275	265	3,410	3,180
North Carolina	16.0	16.0	15.0	15.5	225	210	3,375	3,255
Texas	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.4	235	235	1,951	1,974
United States	79.2	91.9	73.7	89.6	289	291	21,321	26,060
Summer								
California ¹	3.4	(NA)	3.4	(NA)	405	(NA)	1,377	(NA)
Colorado	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	400	410	1,560	1,640
Delaware	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	300	270	480	432
Illinois	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	385	389	2,002	2,062
Kansas	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.3	360	370	1,728	1,591
Maryland	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.1	320	310	736	651
Missouri	7.3	7.7	7.1	7.6	275	300	1,953	2,280
New Jersey	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	260	250	546	525
Texas	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.6	460	440	2,484	2,464
Virginia	7.0	6.0	6.9	5.9	240	240	1,656	1,416
United States	44.2	39.6	42.7	38.5	340	339	14,522	13,061

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Potato Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group - States and United States: 2009 and 2010 (continued)

[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]

Seasonal group and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield		Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Fall ³								
California	8.4	6.4	8.4	6.4	495		4,158	
Colorado	56.0	55.5	55.2	55.2	400		22,080	
Idaho	320.0	295.0	319.0	294.0	411		131,000	
10 Southwest counties	19.0	16.0	19.0	16.0	500		9,500	
All other counties	301.0	279.0	300.0	278.0	405		121,500	
Maine	56.0	55.5	55.5	55.0	275		15,263	
Massachusetts	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	260		884	
Michigan	45.0	44.0	43.5	43.5	360		15,660	
Minnesota	47.0	43.0	45.0	40.0	460		20,700	
Montana	11.2	10.0	9.7	9.7	345		3,347	
Nebraska	20.0	19.5	19.9	19.2	440		8,756	
Nevada	5.1	5.9	5.1	5.9	470		2,397	
New Mexico	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.2	400		2,560	
New York	17.1	16.2	16.5	15.6	300		4,950	
North Dakota	83.0	90.0	75.0	84.0	255		19,125	
Ohio	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	335		704	
Oregon	37.0	35.0	37.0	35.0	580		21,460	
Pennsylvania	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	310		2,945	
Rhode Island	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	210		84	
Washington	145.0	135.0	145.0	135.0	610		88,450	
Wisconsin	63.5	62.5	63.0	62.0	460		28,980	
United States	937.1	896.1	919.6	882.3	428		393,503	
All potatoes								
United States	1,069.5	1,027.6	1,044.7	1,010.4	413		431,478	

(NA) Not available.

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

² Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

³ The forecast of fall potato production will be published in *Crop Production* on November 9, 2010.

Fall Potato Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potato - Selected States: 2009 and 2010

State	Potato types ¹							
	Reds		Whites		Yellows		Russets	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	3	2	2	3	11	10	84	85
Idaho	2	3	4	4	1	1	93	92
Maine	6	5	35	39	8	5	51	51
Michigan	2	2	80	87	1	-	17	11
Minnesota	23	21	10	9	1	1	66	69
New York	6	3	88	90	5	5	1	2
North Dakota	24	15	33	30	1	1	42	54
Oregon	1	3	16	14	1	2	82	81
Pennsylvania	3	5	95	92	1	1	1	2
Washington	3	3	16	11	1	1	80	85
Wisconsin	8	10	36	37	1	1	55	52
Total	6	6	20	20	2	2	72	72

- Represents zero.

¹ Predominant type shown may include small portion of other type(s) constituting less than 1 percent of State's total. Blue types are reported under red types.

Fall Potato Area Planted for Certified Seed - Selected States and Total: 2009 and 2010

[Data supplied by State seed certification officials]

State	2009 Crop			2010 Crop
	Entered for certification	Certified	Percent certified	Entered for certification
	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)	(acres)
Alaska	120	99	83	120
California	767	767	100	600
Colorado	13,200	11,471	87	13,200
Idaho	31,948	31,899	100	30,500
Maine	10,785	10,774	100	10,964
Michigan	2,242	2,242	100	2,277
Minnesota	7,700	6,108	79	7,000
Montana	10,354	10,354	100	9,458
Nebraska	5,334	5,089	95	5,000
New York	902	902	100	839
North Dakota	16,897	15,364	91	17,759
Oregon	2,384	2,384	100	2,438
Pennsylvania	273	273	100	271
Washington	2,856	2,856	100	2,600
Wisconsin	8,165	8,163	100	8,123
Total	113,927	108,745	95	111,149

Dry Edible Pea Area Planted and Harvested - States and United States: 2009 and 2010

[Excludes both wrinkled seed peas and Austrian winter peas]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	42.0	60.0	41.0	59.0
Montana	240.0	240.0	226.0	226.0
North Dakota	490.0	490.0	480.0	480.0
Oregon	6.3	9.0	5.9	7.9
Washington	85.0	70.0	85.0	70.0
United States	863.3	869.0	837.9	842.9

Lentil Area Planted and Harvested - States and United States: 2009 and 2010

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	53.0	80.0	52.0	79.0
Montana	122.0	260.0	116.0	250.0
North Dakota	165.0	240.0	164.0	235.0
Washington	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
United States	415.0	655.0	407.0	639.0

Austrian Winter Pea Area Planted and Harvested - States and United States: 2009 and 2010

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	8.0	15.0	6.0	12.0
Montana	10.0	13.0	6.0	8.0
Oregon	2.5	3.5	1.7	2.2
United States	20.5	31.5	13.7	22.2

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	2,972.0	3,113.0	2,546.0
Corn for grain ¹	86,482.0	87,872.0	79,590.0	81,005.0
Corn for silage	(NA)		5,605.0	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	59,755.0	59,656.0
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	21,227.0	20,732.0
All other	(NA)	(NA)	38,528.0	38,924.0
Oats	3,404.0	3,176.0	1,379.0	1,315.0
Proso millet	350.0	385.0	293.0	
Rice	3,135.0	3,512.0	3,103.0	3,493.0
Rye	1,241.0	1,186.0	252.0	250.0
Sorghum for grain ¹	6,633.0	6,000.0	5,520.0	5,176.0
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		254.0	
Wheat, all	59,133.0	54,305.0	49,868.0	48,263.0
Winter	43,311.0	37,723.0	34,485.0	32,085.0
Durum	2,554.0	2,675.0	2,428.0	2,588.0
Other spring	13,268.0	13,907.0	12,955.0	13,590.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	827.0	1,523.7	814.0	1,491.7
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	317.0	410.0	314.0	405.0
Mustard seed	51.5	52.0	49.8	49.1
Peanuts	1,116.0	1,290.0	1,081.0	1,261.0
Rapeseed	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.6
Safflower	175.0	183.5	165.5	175.0
Soybeans for beans	77,451.0	78,868.0	76,372.0	77,986.0
Sunflower	2,030.0	2,093.0	1,953.5	2,011.3
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	9,149.5	10,909.0	7,528.7	
Upland	9,008.1	10,700.0	7,390.5	
American Pima	141.4	209.0	138.2	
Sugarbeets	1,185.8	1,184.7	1,148.6	1,146.4
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	873.9	863.9
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	354.2	327.3
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	20.5	31.5	13.7	22.2
Dry edible beans	1,537.5	1,742.3	1,463.0	1,670.1
Dry edible peas	863.3	869.0	837.9	842.9
Lentils	415.0	655.0	407.0	639.0
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		6.3	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	39.7	31.3
Peppermint oil	(NA)		69.8	
Potatoes, all	1,069.5	1,027.6	1,044.7	1,010.4
Winter	9.0	(NA)	8.7	(NA)
Spring	79.2	91.9	73.7	89.6
Summer	44.2	39.6	42.7	38.5
Fall	937.1	896.1	919.6	882.3
Spearmint oil	(NA)		20.5	
Sweet potatoes	109.9	113.8	96.9	110.2
Taro (Hawaii) ²	(NA)		0.4	

(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	71.6	227,323	182,192
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	66.7	93,081	87,726
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	45.9	2,216,171	2,215,761
Winter	bushels	44.2	46.9	1,522,718	1,505,493
Durum	bushels	44.9	40.0	109,042	103,513
Other spring	bushels	45.1	44.6	584,411	606,755
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	25.7		29,563	
Sugarcane	tons	34.8		30,432	
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	(NA)	2,132	(NA)
Spring	cwt	289	291	21,321	26,060
Summer	cwt	340	339	14,522	13,061
Fall	cwt	428		393,503	
Spearmint oil	pounds	132		2,698	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	201		19,469	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	(NA)		4,000	

(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	1,202,740	1,259,800	1,030,340
Corn for grain ¹	34,998,400	35,560,920	32,209,280	32,781,910
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,268,290	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	24,182,250	24,142,190
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	8,590,350	8,390,030
All other	(NA)	(NA)	15,591,900	15,752,150
Oats	1,377,560	1,285,300	558,070	532,170
Proso millet	141,640	155,810	118,570	
Rice	1,268,700	1,421,270	1,255,750	1,413,580
Rye	502,220	479,960	101,980	101,170
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,684,310	2,428,140	2,233,890	2,094,680
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		102,790	
Wheat, all ²	23,930,530	21,976,690	20,181,080	19,531,550
Winter	17,527,530	15,266,120	13,955,730	12,984,480
Durum	1,033,580	1,082,550	982,590	1,047,340
Other spring	5,369,430	5,628,020	5,242,760	5,499,740
Oilseeds				
Canola	334,680	616,630	329,420	603,680
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	128,290	165,920	127,070	163,900
Mustard seed	20,840	21,040	20,150	19,870
Peanuts	451,630	522,050	437,470	510,310
Rapeseed	400	690	360	650
Safflower	70,820	74,260	66,980	70,820
Soybeans for beans	31,343,650	31,917,090	30,906,980	31,560,150
Sunflower	821,520	847,020	790,560	813,950
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	3,702,710	4,414,760	3,046,790	
Upland	3,645,490	4,330,180	2,990,860	
American Pima	57,220	84,580	55,930	
Sugarbeets	479,880	479,440	464,830	463,940
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	353,660	349,610
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	143,360	132,440
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	8,300	12,750	5,540	8,980
Dry edible beans	622,210	705,090	592,060	675,870
Dry edible peas	349,370	351,680	339,090	341,110
Lentils	167,950	265,070	164,710	258,600
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		2,550	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	16,080	12,650
Peppermint oil	(NA)		28,250	
Potatoes, all ²	432,820	415,860	422,780	408,900
Winter	3,640	(NA)	3,520	(NA)
Spring	32,050	37,190	29,830	36,260
Summer	17,890	16,030	17,280	15,580
Fall	379,230	362,640	372,150	357,060
Spearmint oil	(NA)		8,300	
Sweet potatoes	44,480	46,050	39,210	44,600
Taro (Hawaii) ³	(NA)		180	

(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	3.85	4,949,370	3,966,760
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	2.39	1,351,070	1,273,340
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	3.09	60,314,290	60,303,130
Winter	2.97	3.16	41,441,590	40,972,800
Durum	3.02	2.69	2,967,640	2,817,160
Other spring	3.03	3.00	15,905,060	16,513,160
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	57.70		26,819,100	
Sugarcane	78.06		27,607,450	
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	(NA)	96,710	(NA)
Spring	32.43	32.60	967,100	1,182,060
Summer	38.12	38.02	658,710	592,440
Fall	47.96		17,849,000	
Spearmint oil	0.15		1,220	
Sweet potatoes	22.52		883,100	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,810	

(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	1,548.0	1,304.0	1,224.0
Lemons	619.0	912.0	855.0
Oranges	10,076.0	9,128.0	8,257.0
Tangelos (Florida)	68.0	52.0	41.0
Tangerines and mandarins	527.0	443.0	602.0
Noncitrus			
Apples	9,633.3	9,914.9	
Apricots	81.6	68.7	67.3
Bananas (Hawaii)	17,400.0	18,500.0	
Grapes	7,319.3	7,294.8	
Olives (California)	66.8	46.3	
Papayas (Hawaii)	33,500.0	31,500.0	
Peaches	1,135.3	1,103.8	1,127.1
Pears	869.9	957.2	
Prunes, dried (California)	129.0	166.0	150.0
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	15.5	18.6	
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,630,000.0	1,410,000.0	1,650,000.0
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	32.0	47.0	
Pecans, in-shell	194,080.0	291,830.0	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	436.0	437.0	
Maple syrup	1,912.0	2,404.0	1,955.0

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

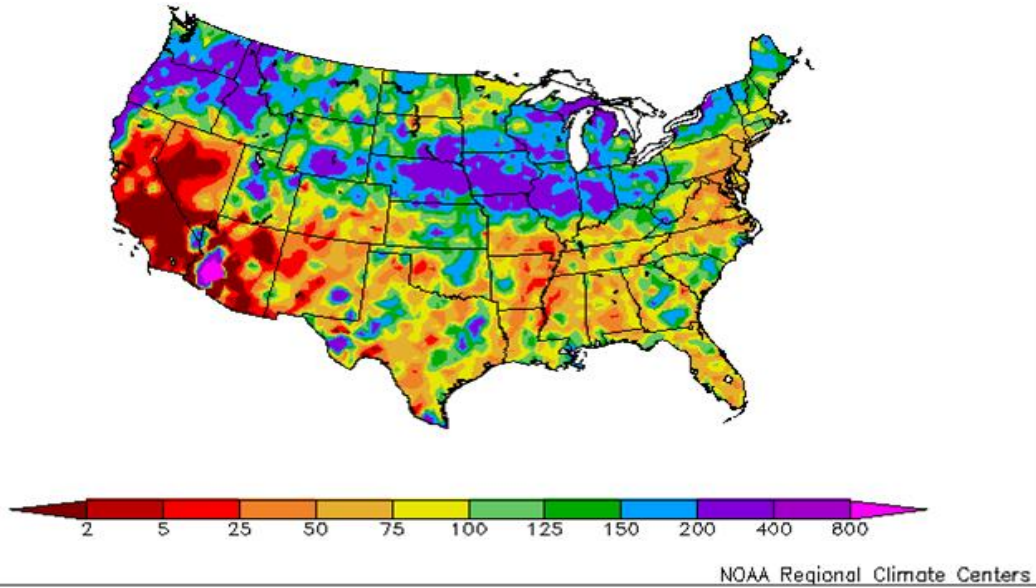
Fruits and Nuts Production - United States: 2008-2010 (Metric Units)

[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]

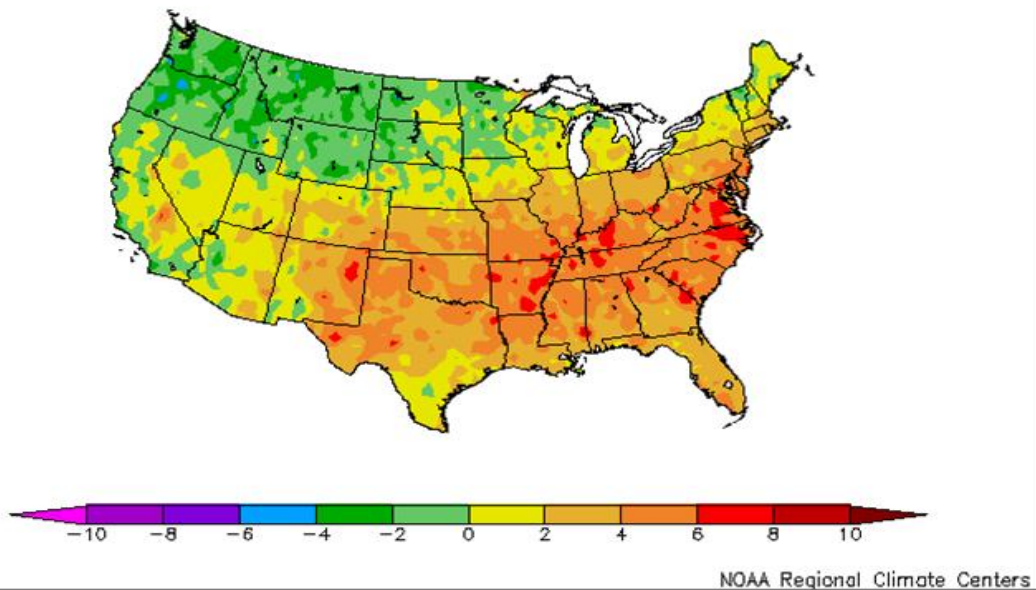
Crop	Production		
	2008	2009	2010
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus ¹			
Grapefruit	1,404,320	1,182,970	1,110,390
Lemons	561,550	827,350	775,640
Oranges	9,140,790	8,280,780	7,490,620
Tangelos (Florida)	61,690	47,170	37,190
Tangerines and mandarins	478,090	401,880	546,130
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,369,590	4,497,320	
Apricots	74,040	62,340	61,050
Bananas (Hawaii)	7,890	8,390	
Grapes	6,639,920	6,617,770	
Olives (California)	60,600	42,000	
Papayas (Hawaii)	15,200	14,290	
Peaches	1,029,940	1,001,320	1,022,480
Pears	789,110	868,380	
Prunes, dried (California)	117,030	150,590	136,080
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	14,060	16,870	
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California)	739,360	639,570	748,430
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	29,030	42,640	
Pecans, in-shell	88,030	132,370	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	395,530	396,440	
Maple syrup	9,560	12,020	9,770

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

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2010 – 6/30/2010



Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2010 – 6/30/2010



June Weather Summary

Abundant to locally excessive Midwestern rainfall generally benefited summer crops but triggered lowland flooding, especially from the middle Missouri Valley into the middle Mississippi Valley. In stark contrast, hot, mostly dry weather significantly increased stress on pastures and rain-fed summer crops in the Delta and the Mid-Atlantic States. Due to more widespread showers, conditions were slightly more favorable across the remainder of the South and East.

Farther west, summer crops in the Plains largely continued to flourish under a showery weather regime. However, cool weather on the northern High Plains caused crop developmental delays, while local downpours across the Nation's midsection resulted in isolated flooding.

Elsewhere, a cool, wet weather pattern continued in the Northwest for much of June, maintaining a slow development pace for winter wheat and spring-sown crops. In California and the Southwest, however, mostly dry weather and periods of warmth promoted fieldwork and crop development.

Monthly temperatures averaged more than 5 degrees Fahrenheit above normal in numerous locations from the Mid-South into the southern Mid-Atlantic region, but averaged at least 3 degrees Fahrenheit below normal in parts of the Pacific Northwest.

June Agricultural Summary

Warmer than normal temperatures dominated much of the country during June, promoting rapid summer crop development in some areas, while negatively impacting crop conditions in others. Most notably, average monthly temperatures reached as much as 8 degrees above normal in portions of the Delta, Tennessee Valley, and along the central and southern Atlantic Coast. Elsewhere, cool temperatures in the Pacific Northwest, northern Rocky Mountains, and areas of the northern Great Plains hindered small grain maturation. While much of the southern United States was drier than normal during the month, the Pacific Northwest and Corn Belt received precipitation totaling 200 percent or more above normal. Rainfall totaling 12 inches or more fell in portions of Iowa and Nebraska, saturating fields and hampering fieldwork.

By June 13, ninety-eight percent of the 2010 corn crop was emerged, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was complete or nearly complete throughout much of the major corn-producing regions. Silking was underway in half of the 18 estimating States by June 27, with progress most advanced in North Carolina, where warm temperatures had promoted rapid phenological development. Above average temperatures and adequate soil moisture levels in late June and early July pushed silking progress in Illinois and Indiana well ahead of the normal pace. By July 4, nineteen percent of the Nation's crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Corn condition ratings declined during June. Mid-month summer storms delivered above average rainfall and hail that caused flooding and damaged corn plants in some fields in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, the five largest corn-producing States. In Iowa, the portion of the crop rated good to excellent continued to decline throughout the end of June and beginning of July, as excessive soil moisture led to increased yellowing and poor emergence in some fields. On July 4, seventy-one percent of the national crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 76 percent on June 6 and 71 percent from the same time last year.

As June began, optimal weather conditions in Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing State, afforded producers ample time to plant their crop at a rapid pace; however, overall progress remained slightly behind normal. In Texas, mid-month flooding in the Northern High Plains delayed sorghum planting by several days but overall progress for the State remained ahead of the average pace. Heading was underway in the Delta, Illinois, and Texas by June 20. Sorghum fields in southern Texas matured rapidly due to above average temperatures in late June. By July 4, producers had planted 98 percent of this year's crop, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. One quarter of the crop was headed, and coloring was well underway in Louisiana and Texas. On July 4, seventy-one percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 73 percent on June 13 and 51 percent from the same time last year.

By June 6, oat emergence reached 97 percent complete while 37 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, both ahead of the 5-year average. Warm temperatures throughout much of the major oat-producing regions promoted rapid head development early in the month. By June 20, heading was ahead of normal in all estimating States except Nebraska, where progress was slightly behind normal, and North Dakota, where heading had yet to begin and was over two weeks behind normal. By July 4, heading was complete or nearly complete in all of the major oat-producing States except the Dakotas. Eighty-one percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 4, up slightly from ratings on June 6 and 22 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By June 13, ninety-six percent of this year's barley crop was emerged, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in Idaho and Montana, two of the three largest barley-producing States, where lingering below average temperatures limited crop growth in late May and early June. Nationally, 5 percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 20, behind both last year and the 5-year average. Improved growing conditions throughout much of the major growing regions allowed for double-digit heading progress during the latter half of the month, and by July 4, forty-four percent of the barley crop was at the heading stage or beyond, 20 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 4, eighty-five percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 86 percent on June 6 and 77 percent from the same time last year.

As June began, heading of the winter wheat crop was 84 percent complete, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in the Pacific Northwest, Montana, and Nebraska, where cool temperatures had slowed crop development. By June 13, harvest was complete on 9 percent of this year's acreage, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Warm, mostly dry weather prevailed mid-month, promoting rapid heading progress and providing ideal harvesting conditions for much of the major winter wheat-producing regions. By June 27, ninety-six percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage. Producers had harvested 54 percent of this year's crop by July 4, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. As harvest surpassed the midpoint, 63 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 66 percent on June 6 and 47 percent from the same time last year.

While spring wheat emergence was complete or nearly complete in three of the six major estimating States by June 6, progress trailed normal in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota. By June 20, fourteen percent of the 2010 crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average, with the most significant delay evident in Washington, where overall progress was 11 days behind normal. Warmer temperatures toward month's end promoted rapid head development throughout the spring wheat-producing areas. By July 4, heading was 52 percent complete, 24 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-three percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 4, down slightly from ratings on June 6 but 11 percentage points better than the same time last year.

As June began, emergence of the 2010 rice crop was on par with or ahead of normal in four of the six major estimating States. In California, emergence was over one week behind normal on June 6, as earlier planted fields developed at a slower-than-normal pace following cool temperatures in late-May. Nationwide, emergence had advanced to 96 percent complete by June 20, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average, but was complete throughout the Delta. By June 27, heading had begun in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, with progress most advanced in Louisiana, where producers were checking fields for insects and applying fungicides to treat sheath blight occurrences following recent rainfall. By July 4, thirteen percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 4 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Rice conditions declined during the latter half of June, as hot, dry weather prevailed throughout much of the Delta. Seventy-two percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 4, compared with 76 percent on June 6 and 55 percent from the same time last year.

By June 6, soybean producers had planted 84 percent of the Nation's crop, 8 percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Mostly ideal growing conditions throughout much of the major soybean-producing regions promoted rapid emergence early in the month, and by June 13, emergence was complete on 80 percent of this year's acreage, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Above average precipitation fell in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, the five largest soybean-producing States, during the week ending June 20, limiting planting progress to 3 percentage points or less. With the exception of Illinois, Missouri, and North

Carolina, planting was complete or nearly complete in the major producing areas by June 27. Warm temperatures and adequate soil moisture levels promoted rapid crop development at month's end. By July 4, emergence had advanced to 97 percent complete and blooming was underway in the 18 major estimating States. Sixty-six percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 4, compared with 75 percent on June 6 and 66 percent from the same time last year.

Nationally, 96 percent of this year's peanut crop was planted by June 13, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average, with progress ahead of normal in all estimating States except Alabama, where planting trailed the average by nearly one week. By June 20, pegging was underway in all major peanut-producing States except Alabama, and had advanced to 39 percent complete by July 4, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Above average temperatures coupled with mostly dry weather throughout the month led to a decline in crop condition ratings during June. On July 4, seventy-two percent of the 2010 peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 77 percent on June 6 and 58 percent from the same time last year.

Sunflower producers in the four major estimating States had planted 52 percent of the Nation's crop by June 6, slightly ahead of last year but 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress remained steady during the two weeks from June 7 to June 20; however, wet fields in North Dakota, the largest sunflower-producing State, slowed progress from mid to late June. Mostly sunny skies and dry conditions returned during the week ending June 27, and by July 6, ninety-eight percent of this year's crop was planted, on par with both last year and the 5-year average.

By June 6, cotton producers across the country had planted 91 percent of the 2010 crop, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was complete ahead of or on par with the average pace in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, and Missouri where mostly sunny conditions during late May provided ample time for fieldwork. As the month progressed, warmer temperatures and timely rainfall promoted double-digit squaring progress throughout much of the major cotton-producing regions. With activity limited to Arizona, Georgia, Texas, and the Delta, 4 percent of the Nation's crop was setting bolls by June 20, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, adequate soil moisture and available heat units boosted crop development in the High Plains, while additional moisture was needed for continued growth in the Southern Low Plains. By July 4, sixty-four percent of this year's cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average, while 15 percent of the crop was setting bolls, slightly ahead of last year but on par with the average. Sixty-five percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 4, compared with 66 percent on June 6 and 42 percent from the same time last year.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 87.7 million bushels, down 6 percent from 2009. If realized, this will be the lowest production on record. Based on conditions as of July 1, the yield is forecast at 66.7 bushels per acre, down 0.8 bushel from 2009's record high yield. Growers expect to harvest 1.32 million acres for grain or seed, down 5 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the smallest harvested area on record.

Compared with 2009, the largest yield decrease is expected in California, down 15 bushels from last year's record high. An increase of 4 bushels per acre is forecast in Michigan, with a 3 bushel increase expected in Illinois, Montana, and Texas. If realized, the yield forecasts in North Dakota and Wisconsin will both tie record highs previously set in 1993 for North Dakota and 2009 for Wisconsin.

Overall, the oat crop has developed at a near normal pace in most States this year. As of July 4, eighty-seven percent of the oat acreage was headed, 13 points ahead of last year's pace and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 4, eighty-one percent of the oat crop in the nine major producing States was rated as good to excellent, compared with 59 percent last year.

Barley: Production for 2010 is forecast at 182 million bushels, down 20 percent from 2009. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 71.6 bushels per acre, down 1.4 bushels from a year ago. While the forecasted yield per acre is down 2 percent from a year ago, the expected decline in production is more a reflection of the lowest planted acreage on record and the lowest expected harvested acreage since 1883. Area harvested

for grain or seed, at 2.55 million acres, is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 18 percent from 2009. Record high yields are expected in Arizona and Colorado, while a record tying yield is forecast for Idaho.

Emergence was complete on 96 percent of this year's barley crop by mid-June, slightly behind the 5-year average as cooler than normal temperatures slowed crop development in the Pacific Northwest and Montana. By July 4, heading in the five major barley-producing States had advanced to 44 percent complete, well ahead of last year but 8 percentage points behind normal. On July 4, eighty-five percent of this year's barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 77 percent a year ago.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.51 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the June 1 forecast but down 1 percent from 2009. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 46.9 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last month and 2.7 bushels above last year. If realized, this will be tied for the third highest yield on record, trailing only 1999 and 2008. Expected grain area totals 32.1 million acres, down 7 percent from last year but unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2010. Harvest in the 18 major producing States was 54 percent complete by July 4, slightly ahead of last year and the 5-year average.

As of July 4, harvest progress was behind normal in all Hard Red Winter States except Kansas, where progress was 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest in Oklahoma and Texas was 90 and 78 percent complete, respectively. Yield forecasts were unchanged from last month in Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. Forecasted yield in Colorado and Kansas increased from last month. State yields in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, and Texas all rank in the top five on record.

As of July 4, harvest progress in the Soft Red Winter growing area was ahead of normal in all major States except Michigan, where progress was 3 points behind the 5-year average. Yield forecasts are down from last month in most Soft Red Winter States. The largest declines were in North Carolina and Virginia, both down 9 bushels from last month. Extreme heat and dry weather produced adverse conditions in both States.

Due to beneficial rains across the region during June, yield forecasts in the Pacific Northwest States are above the previous month's levels. The wet conditions in Washington increased incidences of rust.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 104 million bushels, down 5 percent from 2009. The United States yield is forecast at 40.0 bushels per acre, 4.9 bushels below last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, trailing only last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 2.59 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2010 but up 7 percent from last year.

Yield forecasts are up from last year in all States except North Dakota. North Dakota's yield of 35 bushels per acre is down 4 bushels from last year, but if realized, will be tied for the third highest on record, trailing only 2009 and 1992. Record yields are expected in Arizona, California, and Idaho. As of July 4, crop condition in Montana and North Dakota, the two largest producing States, was rated 81 and 87 percent good to excellent, respectively. Condition ratings in both States are higher than the same time a year ago.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 607 million bushels, up 4 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the third largest production on record. The United States yield is forecast at 44.6 bushels per acre, down 0.5 bushel from last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, trailing only last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 13.6 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2010 but up 5 percent from last year.

In the six major producing States, 52 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage as of July 4, twenty-four percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Heading in Minnesota and North Dakota was 63 and 34 percentage points ahead of last year, respectively. Forecasted yields are up from last year in all States except North Dakota. If realized, North Dakota's yield of 43 bushels per acre will be the second highest on record, trailing only last year. Minnesota's yield of 57 bushels per acre will also be the second highest on record, if realized.

Lentils: Planted area of lentils is estimated at 655,000 acres, up 28 percent from the March *Prospective Plantings* and 58 percent above 2009. If realized, this will be the largest planted acreage since records began in 1986. Harvested area is estimated at 639,000 acres, up 57 percent from last year.

Montana growers planted 260,000 acres this year, 131 percent above last year, while producers in Idaho reported a 51 percent increase from a year ago.

North Dakota's planted area is estimated at 240,000 acres, up 45 percent from 2009. Planting began the second week of April, one week ahead of the previous year. Planting was virtually complete by the end of May, slightly ahead of last year.

Dry edible peas: Planted area of dry edible peas is estimated at 869,000 acres, up 4 percent from the March *Prospective Plantings*, but virtually unchanged from 2009. Area for harvest, at 842,900 acres, is 1 percent above a year ago. Area planted in North Dakota, at 490,000 acres, is unchanged from 2009. Planting began the second week of April, one week ahead of the previous year, due mainly to favorable weather conditions. Planting was virtually complete by the end of May, slightly ahead of last year. Condition of the crop was rated mostly good through July 4.

Montana dry edible pea growers planted 240,000 acres, unchanged from 2009. Dry peas were 93 percent planted by May 31 compared with 98 percent last year. By late June, the crop was rated by growers as mostly good to excellent.

Idaho growers reported a planted acreage increase of 43 percent from a year ago, while Washington's planted acreage is down 18 percent from last year.

Austrian winter peas: Planted area of Austrian winter peas is estimated at 31,500 acres, up 7 percent from the March *Prospective Plantings*, and 54 percent above a year ago. Area harvested is forecast at 22,200 acres, up 62 percent from a year ago.

Montana growers planted 13,000 acres, up 30 percent from last year. Widespread precipitation this spring resulted in mostly adequate to surplus topsoil and subsoil moisture supplies. Austrian winter pea planted acreage in Idaho, at 15,000 acres, is up 7,000 acres from last season, while Oregon planted area, at 3,500 acres, is up 1,000 acres from a year ago.

Tobacco: United States all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 452 million pounds, down 14 percent from the 2009 crop. Area harvested, at 207,000 acres, is 8 percent below last year. Yield per acre for flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 2,184 pounds, down 162 pounds from a year ago. Forecasted yields for flue-cured tobacco in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia decreased from last year.

In North Carolina, the leading flue-cured tobacco State, production is forecast at 361 million pounds, down 14 percent from the 2009 crop. North Carolina accounts for 80 percent of the total United States flue-cured tobacco production. Area harvested, at 164,000 acres, is 6 percent below last year. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,200 pounds, down 200 pounds from 2009. As of July 4, the crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition. Weather in some tobacco-growing areas has been hot and the crop is being negatively affected by the stress of the heat.

Flue-cured tobacco production in South Carolina is forecast at 34.0 million pounds, down 12 percent from a year ago. Area harvested, at 17,000 acres, is 8 percent below 2009. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,000 pounds, down 100 pounds from last year. The spring season was particularly dry for the State, with very little rain received when transplants were being set out in the field. No significant pressure from disease or insects was reported. The majority of the crop was rated in fair to good condition as of July 4.

In Virginia, flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 31.5 million pounds, down 23 percent from the 2009 crop. Area harvested, at 15,000 acres, is 14 percent below a year ago. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,100 pounds, 240 pounds below last year. Dry and hot conditions stifled tobacco development. As of July 4, the majority of flue-cured tobacco was rated in fair condition.

Flue-cured tobacco production in Georgia is forecast at 25.9 million pounds, down 8 percent from a year ago. Area harvested, at 11,000 acres, is 21 percent below 2009. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,350 pounds, 350 pounds above last year. This is the largest yield since 2001 because overall, the crop has not been under heat nor soil moisture stress this season. However, there have been reports of drowning of tobacco plants in low areas due to heavy rains. The majority of the crop was rated in fair to good condition as of July 4.

All potatoes: Potato growers across the United States planted an estimated 1.03 million acres of potatoes in all four seasons of the 2010 crop year, down 4 percent from the previous year. Area for harvest, forecasted at 1.01 million acres, is down 3 percent from 2009.

Fall potatoes: Area planted to fall potatoes in 2010 is estimated at 896,100 acres, down 4 percent from the 2009 crop year. Harvested area is forecast at 882,300 acres, also down 4 percent from 2009.

Idaho growers reduced planted area 8 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the fewest planted acres since 1980. Washington producers planted 7 percent fewer acres than a year ago. If realized, this will be the lowest planted area since 1992. Oversupply and prices deterred producers from increasing acreage. Oregon growers reduced planted area 5 percent from last year. The crop got off to a slow start. Cool, wet conditions slowed growth.

In Maine, planted area dropped 1 percent from the previous year. Warm, dry conditions encouraged growth. In Colorado, producers started planting earlier than usual and finished ahead of the usual pace. Producers continued to voluntarily limit acreage this year for water conservation and supply management.

In North Dakota, warm, dry weather allowed planting to begin earlier than normal and was 40 percent planted by April 25. Planting remained ahead of average and was virtually complete by May 30. Nearly all of Minnesota potatoes were planted by May 23. Due to recent rains, some operators had to replant their acreage, while some decided not to replant.

Summer potatoes: Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 13.1 million cwt, down 10 percent from 2009. Harvested area is estimated at 38,500 acres, 10 percent below last year. Average yield is forecast at 339 cwt per acre, down slightly from 2009.

The reduction in production is due primarily to the fact that California's summer potatoes are combined with spring potatoes beginning in 2010. Production is expected to be down in Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, Texas, and Virginia.

States forecasting an increase in production are Missouri, Illinois, and Colorado, where favorable conditions contributed to increased yields. Colorado producers started planting earlier than usual and finished ahead of the usual pace. Growers continued to voluntarily limit acreage this year for water conservation and supply management.

Peaches: The United States peach production forecast is 1.13 million tons, up 2 percent from 2009. Fourteen of the twenty-three Freestone peach estimating States expect increases in production from last year, while six States decreased their production from the previous season, and three States showed no change. Freestone production, at 707,090 tons, is up 11 percent from last season.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 420,000 tons, up 2 percent from the June 1 forecast but 10 percent below the 2009 crop. The crop experienced an adequate number of chilling hours for tree requirements. Full bloom, on a statewide basis, was declared on March 9, six days later than in 2009. This season's bloom was not as strong as last year and occurred over a longer period of time. Rain and colder than normal spring temperatures have slowed crop development. The Late and Extra Late varieties are reported to be lighter than normal. Harvest began on June 23, five days later than last year.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 355,000 tons, down 3 percent from the June 1 forecast but 1 percent above the 2009 crop. Bloom started out quickly but was slowed due to cool spring temperatures. Lack of warm weather resulted in pollination problems. Hail damage affected various growing areas throughout the spring. Harvest continued during June with June Flame, Country Sweet, Earlich, and Rich Lady the major varieties harvested.

The South Carolina peach crop is forecast at 120,000 tons, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but up 60 percent from 2009. The month of June was unseasonably warm and very dry, which limited peach size.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 40,000 tons, down 5 percent from the June 1 forecast but 25 percent above 2009. The crop has been rated mostly excellent this season and, if realized, will be the largest crop since 2006.

In New Jersey, the winter and spring weather was very favorable. Trees began blooming earlier than usual. Adequate rainfall and thinning has contributed to good crop sizing. Harvest of early varieties is underway. Production is forecasted at last year's level of 35,000 tons.

Pennsylvania peach growers anticipate harvesting 21,900 tons this season, a 22 percent decrease from a year ago. Some counties were affected by a late frost as well as spring hail storms. Harvest is expected to begin 7 - 10 days ahead of normal.

Michigan's fresh and processing peach crop, forecasted at 14,600 tons, is down 15 percent from a year ago. Spring freeze damage reduced this year's crop overall potential; however, some areas have reported an excellent crop.

California grapes: California's all grape production is forecast at 6.50 million tons, down 1 percent from last season. Wine type grapes account for 54 percent of California's total production, raisin type grapes account for 32 percent, while the remaining 14 percent are table type grapes. Grape development is about two weeks behind normal due to a cool, wet spring.

Wine type grape production is forecast at 3.50 million tons, down 6 percent from the 2009 crop. Raisin type grape production is forecast at 2.10 million tons, up 9 percent from last year. Bunch counts of Thompson Seedless grapes in the central and southern area of the San Joaquin Valley are up 16 percent from last year. Raisin type grapes were being harvested in the Coachella Valley. Table type grape production is expected to be 900,000 tons, up 3 percent from last year. Harvest of table type grapes continued in the Coachella Valley.

Apricots: The final forecast for the 2010 apricot crop is 67,300 tons, down 2 percent from last year. California's 2010 apricot production, projected to be 60,000 tons, is unchanged from the June 1 forecast but slightly above last year's production. The apricot crop in California represents 89 percent of the total 2010 United States apricot production. Harvest continued throughout the Central and San Joaquin Valley. Mostly favorable weather helped the crop remain in good condition. Washington's forecasted production, at 7,000 tons, is down 21 percent from last year. Washington's apricot crop experienced poor pollination due to cool weather conditions in the spring. Utah's production is forecast at 300 tons, down 6 percent from 2009. Cool weather in the central and northern portions of Utah, along with multiple frosts well into May, negatively impacted this year's production.

Almonds: The 2010 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 1.65 billion pounds, up 17 percent from the 2009 production of 1.41 billion pounds. Despite variable spring weather in 2010, growers reported few negative effects on the coming almond crop. Nut sets, weights and measurements are higher than in 2009. Bee activity was reported as slightly hampered by rain, but overlap of varieties was excellent. Overall, trees are growing well and the crop is developing in good condition.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2009-2010 United States grapefruit crop is 1.22 million tons, up fractionally from the June 1 forecast but down 6 percent from the 2008-2009 crop. Florida's grapefruit production is forecast at 20.3 million boxes (863,000 tons), up slightly from the June 1 forecast but 6 percent below last season.

The Florida all white grapefruit forecast is 6.00 million boxes (255,000 tons), unchanged from June 1 but down 9 percent from the previous year. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 14.3 million boxes (608,000 tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but 5 percent below last season.

In Texas, grapefruit production is forecast at 5.50 million boxes (220,000 tons), unchanged from both the previous forecast and last season. The California grapefruit forecast is 4.20 million boxes (141,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but 13 percent lower than last season.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 602,000 tons, up 5 percent from the previous forecast and 36 percent above the 2008-2009 crop.

The California tangerine and mandarin forecast is 9.90 million boxes (371,000 tons), up 9 percent from the June 1 forecast and up 48 percent from last season. Harvest was completed in late May. California growers were able to produce a record crop for the second year in a row. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 4.50 million boxes (214,000 tons), unchanged from the June 1 forecast but up 17 percent from the previous season. Harvest of Florida tangerines is complete. Production in Arizona is forecast at 450,000 boxes (17,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 80 percent from last season.

Lemons: The forecast for the 2009-2010 United States lemon crop is 855,000 tons, unchanged from the April 1 forecast but down 6 percent from last season. California production is forecast at 20.0 million boxes (760,000 tons), unchanged from April 1 but down 5 percent from last season's final utilization. The California lemon harvest was complete in the Desert Region and Central Valley, but continued in the Coastal Region. Lemon production in Arizona is forecast at 2.50 million boxes (95,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 17 percent from last season.

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 for the month were on average in the 90s, while low temperatures were mostly in the 70s. The warm, sunny weather along with adequate rainfall has been excellent for fruit growth and tree foliage.

The Valencia harvest dropped off early in the month as processing plants and packing houses began closing for the season. Grove activities were limited due to heavy rain in some of the citrus growing areas, but included herbicide applications, mowing, hedging and topping, and brush removal.

California citrus: In the San Joaquin Valley, picking of Valencia oranges continued, while the navel orange harvest slowed. The lemon harvest neared completion in the San Joaquin Valley but continued along the coast. Warm weather led to increased citrus budding.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: The olive bloom concluded in June and good development and heavy fruit set were reported. Strawberry, blueberry, and blackberry harvests were ongoing in the San Joaquin Valley. Sulfur applications were made to grape vineyards in the Napa Valley. Fungicide, herbicide, and fertilizer applications, as well as irrigation, were ongoing in San Joaquin Valley grape vineyards. Insecticide applications to control European grapevine moth were made in the Napa Valley vineyards, along with suckering, shoot removal, and row cultivation. Grape vineyards in the San Joaquin Valley showed good canopy growth. The cherry harvest neared completion, though split damage from rain had negatively impacted the quantity and quality of the crop. The apricot harvest continued as picking of peaches, plums, and nectarines began. Fruit orchards were irrigated across the State and showed good development overall, but development is behind normal due to earlier weather conditions.

Cool temperatures continued to delay development in almond orchards, although trees remained healthy with minimal insect presence. Orchards were sprayed to control mite populations. Blight and herbicide applications, along with irrigation, were ongoing in walnut orchards. Walnut, pistachio, and pecan nuts were reportedly sizing well. While nut orchards showed healthy development across the State, progress appeared to be approximately two weeks behind schedule due to ongoing cool weather. Irrigation and weed control were ongoing in nut orchards in the Central Valley.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 24 and July 1 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 67 percent of the 2009 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet, and personal interviewers. Approximately 8,800 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the July 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which accounts for nearly 75 percent of the 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 July 1 forecasts.

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

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 2.0 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 2.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.4 percent. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 24 million bushels, ranging from 1 million to 65 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 orange production forecast is 1.5 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.5 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.5 percent. Differences between the July 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 122,000 tons, ranging from 18,000 tons to 370,000 tons. The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times. The difference does not imply that the July 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity 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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Bryan Durham – Hay, Oats.....	(202) 690-3234
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