



Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Down 4 Percent from 2010 Orange Production Down 1 Percent from April

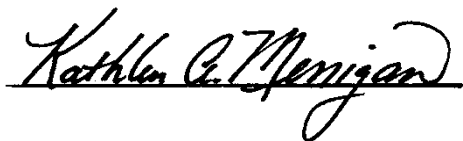
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.42 billion bushels, down 4 percent from 2010. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 32.0 million acres, up 1 percent from last year. Based on May 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 44.5 bushels per acre, down 2.3 bushels from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 762 million bushels, is down 25 percent from 2010. Soft Red Winter, at 427 million bushels, is up 80 percent from last year. White Winter is up 3 percent from last year and totals 235 million bushels. Of this total, 11.7 million bushels are Hard White and 224 million bushels are Soft White.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2010-2011 season is 8.82 million tons, down 1 percent from the April 1 forecast but 7 percent above the 2009-2010 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 140 million boxes (6.30 million tons), is down 1 percent from the April 1 forecast but 5 percent above last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 70.0 million boxes (3.15 million tons), unchanged from April but 2 percent higher than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 70.0 million boxes (3.15 million tons), is down 3 percent from the previous forecast but up 8 percent from the 2009-2010 crop. In Florida, fruit size is projected to be below average while droppage is projected to be above average. The monthly row count survey indicated that harvest of early, midseason, and navel oranges is complete, while approximately 50 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 2010-2011 season is 1.58 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, unchanged from the April 1 forecast but up 1 percent from last season's final yield of 1.56 gallons per box. The early-midseason portion is final at 1.52 gallons per box, up 1 percent from last season's yield of 1.51 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.66 gallons per box, 2 percent higher than last year's final yield of 1.63 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 May 11, 2011.



Acting Secretary of
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Agricultural Statistics Board
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Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2009, 2010, and Forecasted May 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production		
	2010 (1,000 acres)	2011 (1,000 acres)	2010 (bushels)	2011 (bushels)	2009 (1,000 bushels)	2010 (1,000 bushels)	2011 (1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	150	450	54.0	52.0	17,160	8,100	23,400
California	360	460	80.0	85.0	26,400	28,800	39,100
Colorado	2,350	2,150	45.0	30.0	98,000	105,750	64,500
Georgia	125	180	40.0	49.0	10,500	5,000	8,820
Idaho	710	790	82.0	79.0	56,700	58,220	62,410
Illinois	295	730	56.0	61.0	45,920	16,520	44,530
Indiana	230	390	60.0	64.0	30,150	13,800	24,960
Kansas	8,000	7,700	45.0	34.0	369,600	360,000	261,800
Kentucky	250	410	66.0	66.0	22,230	16,500	27,060
Maryland	135	220	60.0	67.0	11,700	8,100	14,740
Michigan	510	680	70.0	73.0	39,330	35,700	49,640
Mississippi	100	300	47.0	53.0	8,250	4,700	15,900
Missouri	280	720	45.0	52.0	34,310	12,600	37,440
Montana	1,950	2,150	48.0	44.0	89,540	93,600	94,600
Nebraska	1,490	1,350	43.0	42.0	76,800	64,070	56,700
New York	100	105	67.0	64.0	6,825	6,700	6,720
North Carolina	380	630	37.0	57.0	29,400	14,060	35,910
North Dakota	320	310	55.0	54.0	26,160	17,600	16,740
Ohio	750	860	61.0	69.0	70,560	45,750	59,340
Oklahoma	3,900	3,400	31.0	22.0	77,000	120,900	74,800
Oregon	810	810	67.0	69.0	42,000	54,270	55,890
Pennsylvania	150	160	59.0	59.0	9,800	8,850	9,440
South Carolina	130	190	36.0	47.0	7,050	4,680	8,930
South Dakota	1,300	1,550	49.0	46.0	64,260	63,700	71,300
Tennessee	180	260	53.0	57.0	17,340	9,540	14,820
Texas	3,750	1,800	34.0	26.0	61,250	127,500	46,800
Virginia	160	260	51.0	66.0	12,180	8,160	17,160
Washington	1,710	1,770	69.0	65.0	96,760	117,990	115,050
Wisconsin	230	305	64.0	67.0	21,420	14,720	20,435
Other States ¹	944	949	41.7	47.9	46,013	39,356	45,422
United States	31,749	32,039	46.8	44.5	1,524,608	1,485,236	1,424,357

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 2011 Summary* report.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2009, 2010, and Forecasted May 1, 2011

[Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun. Area harvested for the United States and remaining States will be published in *Acreage* released June 2011. Yield and production will be published in *Crop Production* released July 2011]

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production		
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	79	69	115.0	105.0	12,400	9,085	7,245
California	105	145	110.0	110.0	17,000	11,550	15,950
Montana	530		34.0		16,585	18,020	
North Dakota	1,780		37.5		61,230	66,750	
Other States ¹	35		50.7		1,827	1,775	
United States	2,529		42.4		109,042	107,180	

¹ Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2011 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2009-2011

[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	2009	2010	2011
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter			
Hard red	919,939	1,018,337	761,954
Soft red	403,984	237,804	427,123
Hard white	18,248	13,496	11,675
Soft white	182,437	215,599	223,605
Spring			
Hard red	547,933	569,975	
Hard white	7,865	9,256	
Soft white	28,613	36,744	
Durum	109,042	107,180	
Total	2,218,061	2,208,391	

Hay Stocks on Farms – States and United States: December 1 and May 1, 2008-2011

State	December 1			May 1		
	2008 (1,000 tons)	2009 (1,000 tons)	2010 (1,000 tons)	2009 (1,000 tons)	2010 (1,000 tons)	2011 (1,000 tons)
Alabama	1,540	1,700	1,200	375	192	187
Arizona	475	500	365	50	60	40
Arkansas	3,020	2,900	2,050	570	340	380
California	2,380	2,400	1,850	470	432	160
Colorado	1,975	2,500	2,000	400	650	450
Connecticut	65	71	45	9	14	12
Delaware	20	29	19	4	4	3
Florida	587	535	477	58	40	45
Georgia	1,319	1,374	1,360	238	210	188
Idaho	2,012	2,750	2,300	450	775	280
Illinois	1,386	1,400	1,310	300	310	320
Indiana	1,191	1,360	1,200	185	198	225
Iowa	3,918	3,100	3,050	750	420	610
Kansas	5,700	5,400	4,500	1,350	1,200	1,000
Kentucky	4,169	4,905	4,392	465	1,006	799
Louisiana	921	710	700	60	60	110
Maine	145	134	120	18	34	23
Maryland	431	350	310	111	60	65
Massachusetts	77	75	63	12	9	10
Michigan	1,998	1,451	2,000	450	330	420
Minnesota	3,891	3,570	3,700	790	630	810
Mississippi	1,365	1,058	1,175	214	90	137
Missouri	7,744	8,280	6,500	2,050	1,250	1,325
Montana	3,831	4,100	5,500	590	720	1,300
Nebraska	4,115	4,490	4,700	935	1,000	1,335
Nevada	1,000	1,012	819	170	310	46
New Hampshire	70	45	40	8	7	6
New Jersey	94	102	110	26	46	17
New Mexico	600	570	520	105	125	100
New York	1,453	1,582	1,744	420	400	273
North Carolina	962	1,523	1,157	311	296	253
North Dakota	4,032	5,500	5,370	700	1,310	1,250
Ohio	1,992	2,013	1,790	325	350	390
Oklahoma	4,595	4,435	4,550	1,000	650	1,200
Oregon	1,561	2,200	2,100	270	420	280
Pennsylvania	2,500	2,400	1,950	700	680	340
Rhode Island	10	8	8	1	2	1
South Carolina	451	590	490	115	130	110
South Dakota	7,660	8,290	7,850	1,900	2,190	1,850
Tennessee	3,038	3,219	2,985	552	678	746
Texas	8,483	7,700	9,500	2,100	1,100	2,500
Utah	1,300	1,330	1,050	285	245	144
Vermont	175	204	180	37	50	48
Virginia	2,174	1,940	1,660	450	350	402
Washington	1,182	1,418	1,607	350	280	350
West Virginia	916	938	790	156	125	190
Wisconsin	3,603	3,021	3,278	950	753	1,122
Wyoming	1,532	2,040	1,700	230	400	365
United States	103,658	107,222	102,134	22,065	20,931	22,217

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Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2009-2010 and Forecasted May 1, 2011

[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	
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
Early, mid, and navel ²				
California ³	42,500	48,000	1,594	1,920
Florida	68,600	70,000	3,087	3,150
Texas ³	1,360	1,480	58	63
United States	112,460	119,480	4,739	5,133
Valencia				
California ³	15,000	13,000	563	520
Florida	65,100	70,000	2,930	3,150
Texas ³	275	285	12	12
United States	80,375	83,285	3,505	3,682
All				
California ³	57,500	61,000	2,157	2,440
Florida	133,700	140,000	6,017	6,300
Texas ³	1,635	1,765	70	75
United States	192,835	202,765	8,244	8,815
Grapefruit				
White				
Florida	6,000	5,600	255	238
Colored				
Florida	14,300	14,000	608	595
All				
California ³	4,500	3,500	151	140
Florida	20,300	19,600	863	833
Texas ³	5,600	5,900	224	236
United States	30,400	29,000	1,238	1,209
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona ^{3 4}	350	300	13	12
California ^{3 4}	9,900	9,600	371	384
Florida	4,450	4,600	211	219
United States	14,700	14,500	595	615
Lemons ³				
Arizona	2,200	2,500	84	100
California	21,000	21,000	798	840
United States	23,200	23,500	882	940
Tangelos				
Florida	900	1,150	41	52

¹ Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80 (75 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80 (67 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), Florida-85, Texas-80; lemons-80 (76 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), tangelos-90; tangerines and mandarins in Arizona and California-80 (75 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), Florida-95.

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

³ Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.

⁴ Includes tangelos and tangors.

Spring Potato Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted May 1, 2011

State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Arizona	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	280	290	1,036	1,102
California	27.1	29.0	27.0	29.0	405	370	10,935	10,730
Florida	33.2	35.4	31.8	33.7	250	256	7,950	8,618
Hastings area	21.5	22.4	20.3	21.2	250	265	5,075	5,618
Other areas	11.7	13.0	11.5	12.5	250	240	2,875	3,000
North Carolina	16.0	17.0	15.0	16.5	195	210	2,925	3,465
Texas	8.8	7.9	8.4	7.5	235	230	1,974	1,725
United States	88.8	93.1	85.9	90.5	289	283	24,820	25,640

Bananas, Guavas, Papayas, and Taro Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – Hawaii: 2009 and 2010

Crop	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(acres)	(acres)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Bananas ¹	1,100	1,100	16.8	16.2	18,500	17,800
Guavas ¹	135	115	15.6	11.3	2,100	1,300
Papayas ¹	1,325	1,350	23.8	22.3	31,500	30,100
Taro ²	445	475	(NA)	(NA)	4,000	3,900

(NA) Not available.

¹ Only utilized production is estimated.

² Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres.

Peach Production by Crop – California: 2009, 2010, and Forecasted May 1, 2011

State	Total production		
	2009	2010	2011
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Freestone	350,000	385,000	385,000
Clingstone ¹	469,000	432,000	430,000
Total	819,000	817,000	815,000

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

Almonds Utilized Production – California: 2009, 2010, and Forecasted May 1, 2011

State	Utilized production (shelled basis)		
	2009	2010	2011
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
California	1,410,000	1,650,000	1,750,000

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2009 and 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Connecticut	1,900	2,600	1,277	1,665	2,426	4,329
Georgia	13,800	11,400	2,030	2,400	28,014	27,360
Kentucky	88,700	85,200	2,333	2,133	206,900	181,760
Massachusetts	390	950	1,500	1,768	585	1,680
North Carolina	177,400	168,300	2,389	2,095	423,856	352,625
Ohio	3,400	2,500	2,000	2,050	6,800	5,125
Pennsylvania	8,200	8,500	2,276	2,349	18,660	19,965
South Carolina	18,500	16,000	2,100	2,250	38,850	36,000
Tennessee	21,600	22,300	2,313	2,051	49,960	45,740
Virginia	20,150	19,750	2,309	2,243	46,530	44,299
United States	354,040	337,500	2,323	2,130	822,581	718,883

Tobacco Price and Value – States and United States: 2009 and 2010

State	Price per pound		Value of production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Georgia	1.700	1.730	47,624	47,333
Kentucky	1.852	1.677	383,208	309,468
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
North Carolina	1.759	1.671	745,736	589,085
Ohio	1.650	1.630	11,220	8,354
Pennsylvania	1.674	1.675	31,239	33,445
South Carolina	1.760	1.760	68,376	63,360
Tennessee	2.096	2.085	104,735	94,140
Virginia	1.744	1.772	81,150	78,479
United States ¹	1.837	1.747	1,511,196	1,253,884

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

¹ Excludes estimated 2010 Connecticut Valley Shade-grown value of production for Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class and Type – States and United States: 2009 and 2010

Class, type, and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	13,800	11,400	2,030	2,400	28,014	27,360
North Carolina	174,000	166,000	2,400	2,100	417,600	348,600
South Carolina	18,500	16,000	2,100	2,250	38,850	36,000
Virginia	17,500	17,500	2,340	2,280	40,950	39,900
United States	223,800	210,900	2,348	2,143	525,414	451,860
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	9,100	8,800	3,500	3,300	31,850	29,040
Tennessee	6,400	6,200	3,100	2,900	19,840	17,980
Virginia	650	650	2,000	2,090	1,300	1,359
United States	16,150	15,650	3,281	3,091	52,990	48,379
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	75,000	72,000	2,150	1,950	161,250	140,400
North Carolina	3,400	2,300	1,840	1,750	6,256	4,025
Ohio	3,400	2,500	2,000	2,050	6,800	5,125
Pennsylvania	4,100	4,200	2,300	2,400	9,430	10,080
Tennessee	14,000	15,000	1,920	1,660	26,880	24,900
Virginia	2,000	1,600	2,140	1,900	4,280	3,040
United States	101,900	97,600	2,109	1,922	214,896	187,570
Type 32, Southern Maryland						
Pennsylvania	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,250	4,830	4,950
Total light air-cured (31-32)	104,000	99,800	2,113	1,929	219,726	192,520
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	4,600	4,400	3,000	2,800	13,800	12,320
Tennessee	1,200	1,100	2,700	2,600	3,240	2,860
United States	5,800	5,500	2,938	2,760	17,040	15,180
Class 4, Cigar filler						
Pennsylvania	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,350	4,400	4,935
Class 5, Cigar binder						
Type 51, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf						
Connecticut	1,100	1,950	1,260	1,720	1,386	3,354
Massachusetts	300	850	1,620	1,800	486	1,530
United States	1,400	2,800	1,337	1,744	1,872	4,884
Class 6, Cigar wrapper						
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown						
Connecticut	800	650	1,300	1,500	1,040	975
Massachusetts	90	100	1,100	1,500	99	150
United States	890	750	1,280	1,500	1,139	1,125
Total cigar types (41-61)	4,290	5,650	1,728	1,937	7,411	10,944
All tobacco						
United States	354,040	337,500	2,323	2,130	822,581	718,883

Tobacco Price and Value by Class and Type – States and United States: 2009 and 2010

Class, type, and State	Price per pound		Value of production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)				
Georgia	1.700	1.730	47,624	47,333
North Carolina	1.760	1.670	734,976	582,162
South Carolina	1.760	1.760	68,376	63,360
Virginia	1.730	1.770	70,844	70,623
United States	1.754	1.690	921,820	763,478
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)				
Kentucky	2.450	2.450	78,033	71,148
Tennessee	2.520	2.530	49,997	45,489
Virginia	2.100	2.000	2,730	2,718
United States	2.468	2.467	130,760	119,355
Class 3A, Light air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
Kentucky	1.700	1.500	274,125	210,600
North Carolina	1.720	1.720	10,760	6,923
Ohio	1.650	1.630	11,220	8,354
Pennsylvania	1.700	1.700	16,031	17,136
Tennessee	1.770	1.700	47,578	42,330
Virginia	1.770	1.690	7,576	5,138
United States	1.709	1.549	367,290	290,481
Type 32, Southern Maryland				
Pennsylvania	1.600	1.550	7,728	7,673
Total light air-cured (31-32)	1.707	1.549	375,018	298,154
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)				
Kentucky	2.250	2.250	31,050	27,720
Tennessee	2.210	2.210	7,160	6,321
United States	2.242	2.242	38,210	34,041
Class 4, Cigar filler				
Pennsylvania	1.700	1.750	7,480	8,636
Class 5, Cigar binder				
Type 51, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf				
Connecticut	5.000	6.250	6,930	20,963
Massachusetts	5.150	6.050	2,503	9,257
United States	5.039	6.188	9,433	30,220
Class 6, Cigar wrapper				
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown				
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
United States	25.000	(NA)	28,475	(NA)
Total cigar types (41-61)	6.124	(NA)	45,388	(NA)
All tobacco ¹				
United States	1.837	1.747	1,511,196	1,253,884

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

(NA) Not available.

¹ The 2010 price and value exclude Connecticut Valley Shade-grown.

Cotton Area Planted, Harvested, and Yield by Type – States and United States: 2009 and 2010

Type and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre	
	2009 (1,000 acres)	2010 (1,000 acres)	2009 (1,000 acres)	2010 (1,000 acres)	2009 (pounds)	2010 (pounds)
Upland						
Alabama	255.0	340.0	248.0	338.0	668	682
Arizona	145.0	195.0	144.0	193.0	1,477	1,517
Arkansas	520.0	545.0	500.0	540.0	818	1,045
California	71.0	124.0	70.0	123.0	1,646	1,483
Florida	82.0	92.0	78.0	89.0	723	766
Georgia	1,000.0	1,330.0	990.0	1,315.0	902	821
Kansas	38.0	51.0	34.0	50.0	748	787
Louisiana	230.0	255.0	225.0	249.0	745	842
Mississippi	305.0	420.0	290.0	410.0	687	993
Missouri	272.0	310.0	260.0	308.0	927	1,068
New Mexico	31.1	48.0	29.5	47.0	1,172	1,174
North Carolina	375.0	550.0	370.0	545.0	990	838
Oklahoma	205.0	285.0	195.0	270.0	785	750
South Carolina	115.0	202.0	114.0	201.0	872	898
Tennessee	300.0	390.0	280.0	387.0	843	845
Texas	5,000.0	5,550.0	3,500.0	5,350.0	634	703
Virginia	64.0	83.0	63.0	82.0	1,052	732
United States	9,008.1	10,770.0	7,390.5	10,497.0	766	805
American Pima						
Arizona	1.6	2.5	1.6	2.5	1,170	845
California	119.0	182.0	116.0	180.0	1,494	1,237
New Mexico	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	686	836
Texas	18.0	17.0	17.8	16.5	836	902
United States	141.4	204.2	138.2	201.7	1,389	1,200
All						
Alabama	255.0	340.0	248.0	338.0	668	682
Arizona	146.6	197.5	145.6	195.5	1,473	1,509
Arkansas	520.0	545.0	500.0	540.0	818	1,045
California	190.0	306.0	186.0	303.0	1,551	1,337
Florida	82.0	92.0	78.0	89.0	723	766
Georgia	1,000.0	1,330.0	990.0	1,315.0	902	821
Kansas	38.0	51.0	34.0	50.0	748	787
Louisiana	230.0	255.0	225.0	249.0	745	842
Mississippi	305.0	420.0	290.0	410.0	687	993
Missouri	272.0	310.0	260.0	308.0	927	1,068
New Mexico	33.9	50.7	32.3	49.7	1,129	1,156
North Carolina	375.0	550.0	370.0	545.0	990	838
Oklahoma	205.0	285.0	195.0	270.0	785	750
South Carolina	115.0	202.0	114.0	201.0	872	898
Tennessee	300.0	390.0	280.0	387.0	843	845
Texas	5,018.0	5,567.0	3,517.8	5,366.5	635	704
Virginia	64.0	83.0	63.0	82.0	1,052	732
United States	9,149.5	10,974.2	7,528.7	10,698.7	777	812

Cotton Production and Bales Ginned by Type – States and United States: 2009 and 2010

Type and State	Production in 480-pound net weight bales ¹		Lint seed ratio ²		Bales ginned in 480-pound net weight bales ³	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(1,000 bales)	(1,000 bales)	(ratio)	(ratio)	(bales)	(bales)
Upland						
Alabama	345.0	480.0	(NA)	(NA)	340,400	473,950
Arizona	443.0	610.0	(NA)	(NA)	433,850	577,200
Arkansas	852.0	1,176.0	(NA)	(NA)	819,150	1,128,250
California	240.0	380.0	(NA)	(NA)	248,900	411,050
Florida	117.5	142.0	(NA)	(NA)	93,000	120,950
Georgia	1,860.0	2,250.0	(NA)	(NA)	1,882,200	2,279,450
Kansas	53.0	82.0	(NA)	(NA)	44,250	83,550
Louisiana	349.0	437.0	(NA)	(NA)	348,850	446,650
Mississippi	415.0	848.0	(NA)	(NA)	406,100	832,800
Missouri	502.0	685.0	(NA)	(NA)	534,850	727,050
New Mexico	72.0	115.0	(NA)	(NA)	30,200	44,250
North Carolina	763.0	951.0	(NA)	(NA)	779,250	971,650
Oklahoma	319.0	422.0	(NA)	(NA)	316,300	406,400
South Carolina	207.0	376.0	(NA)	(NA)	201,050	367,400
Tennessee	492.0	681.0	(NA)	(NA)	497,650	681,250
Texas	4,620.0	7,840.0	(NA)	(NA)	4,671,650	7,920,200
Virginia	138.1	125.0	(NA)	(NA)	123,900	110,550
United States	11,787.6	17,600.0	(NA)	(NA)	11,771,550	17,582,600
American Pima						
Arizona	3.9	4.4	(NA)	(NA)	4,050	4,350
California	361.0	464.0	(NA)	(NA)	359,750	463,650
New Mexico	4.0	4.7	(NA)	(NA)	5,200	5,850
Texas	31.0	31.0	(NA)	(NA)	30,050	29,450
United States	399.9	504.1	(NA)	(NA)	399,050	503,300
All						
Alabama	345.0	480.0	(NA)	(NA)	340,400	473,950
Arizona	446.9	614.4	(NA)	(NA)	437,900	581,550
Arkansas	852.0	1,176.0	0.410	0.412	819,150	1,128,250
California	601.0	844.0	(NA)	(NA)	608,650	874,700
Florida	117.5	142.0	(NA)	(NA)	93,000	120,950
Georgia	1,860.0	2,250.0	0.444	0.440	1,882,200	2,279,450
Kansas	53.0	82.0	(NA)	(NA)	44,250	83,550
Louisiana	349.0	437.0	0.431	0.433	348,850	446,650
Mississippi	415.0	848.0	0.416	0.418	406,100	832,800
Missouri	502.0	685.0	(NA)	(NA)	534,850	727,050
New Mexico	76.0	119.7	(NA)	(NA)	35,400	50,100
North Carolina	763.0	951.0	0.434	0.437	779,250	971,650
Oklahoma	319.0	422.0	(NA)	(NA)	316,300	406,400
South Carolina	207.0	376.0	(NA)	(NA)	201,050	367,400
Tennessee	492.0	681.0	(NA)	(NA)	497,650	681,250
Texas	4,651.0	7,871.0	0.410	0.410	4,701,700	7,949,650
Virginia	138.1	125.0	(NA)	(NA)	123,900	110,550
United States	12,187.5	18,104.1	(NA)	(NA)	12,170,600	18,085,900

(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-pound net weight bales ginned, not adjusted for cross-state movement.

Cottonseed Production and Farm Disposition – States and United States: 2009 and 2010

State	Production		Farm disposition				Seed for planting ²	
			Sales to oil mills		Other ¹			
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(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	114.0	149.0	11.0	15.0	103.0	134.0	1.7	2.1
Arizona	161.4	219.5	-	-	161.4	219.5	1.5	1.8
Arkansas	294.0	404.0	253.0	331.0	41.0	73.0	3.5	4.0
California	275.0	330.0	-	75.0	275.0	255.0	2.7	3.4
Florida	34.5	40.0	29.0	32.0	5.5	8.0	0.5	0.5
Georgia	539.1	704.0	332.6	379.0	206.5	325.0	6.7	7.3
Kansas	19.0	30.0	-	-	19.0	30.0	0.3	0.3
Louisiana	108.0	138.0	75.0	94.0	33.0	44.0	2.3	2.6
Mississippi	134.0	291.0	118.5	226.0	15.5	65.0	2.7	3.4
Missouri	192.5	237.0	127.0	155.0	65.5	82.0	1.9	2.2
New Mexico	25.4	41.6	-	-	25.4	41.6	0.4	0.5
North Carolina	244.6	287.0	41.1	49.0	203.5	238.0	3.9	5.3
Oklahoma	108.4	146.0	96.8	122.0	11.6	24.0	1.6	1.8
South Carolina	64.3	123.0	40.6	75.0	23.7	48.0	0.8	1.0
Tennessee	157.9	235.0	140.5	227.0	17.4	8.0	2.6	3.1
Texas	1,634.0	2,685.0	1,012.8	1,474.0	621.2	1,211.0	36.2	39.8
Virginia	42.7	38.0	-	-	42.7	38.0	0.7	1.1
United States	4,148.8	6,098.1	2,277.9	3,254.0	1,870.9	2,844.1	70.0	80.2

- 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 2010. Randomly selected plots in cotton fields were visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey.

Cotton Harvest Loss per Acre – Selected States: 2006-2010

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Arkansas	93	146	144	198	99
Georgia	183	185	146	186	139
Louisiana	127	136	147	135	118
Mississippi	68	103	118	116	107
North Carolina	184	134	195	150	188
Texas	56	52	65	37	63

Cotton Cumulative Boll Counts – Selected States: 2006-2010

[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 and month	2006 (number)	2007 (number)	2008 (number)	2009 (number)	2010 (number)
Arkansas					
September	859	790	943	1,051	911
October	814	839	810	814	893
November	849	849	852	803	897
December	824	849	846	794	894
Final	824	849	846	794	894
Georgia					
September	648	616	587	571	609
October	675	570	613	731	606
November	774	707	733	712	686
December	790	708	742	737	683
Final	789	708	742	740	683
Louisiana					
September	760	796	655	714	699
October	781	808	578	792	755
November	786	841	579	756	789
December	785	841	579	788	781
Final	785	841	579	788	781
Mississippi					
September	700	819	909	925	864
October	699	745	679	833	773
November	695	747	728	717	776
December	695	747	722	722	776
Final	695	747	722	722	776
North Carolina					
September	637	527	667	701	681
October	641	601	652	730	675
November	671	625	702	779	689
December	671	625	704	777	689
Final	671	625	704	777	689
Texas					
September	530	602	633	613	658
October	477	538	513	522	534
November	533	631	579	502	589
December	544	632	573	502	589
Final	551	632	570	502	589

Crop Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2010 (1,000 acres)	2011 (1,000 acres)	2010 (1,000 acres)	2011 (1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,872	2,952	2,465	
Corn for grain ¹	88,192	92,178	81,446	
Corn for silage	(NA)		5,567	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	59,862	58,973
Alfalfa	(NA)		19,956	
All other	(NA)		39,906	
Oats	3,138	2,839	1,263	
Proso millet	390		363	
Rice	3,636	3,018	3,615	
Rye	1,211		265	
Sorghum for grain ¹	5,404	5,645	4,808	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		273	
Wheat, all	53,603	58,021	47,637	
Winter	37,335	41,229	31,749	32,039
Durum	2,570	2,365	2,529	
Other spring	13,698	14,427	13,359	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,448.8	1,611.8	1,431.0	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	421	420	418	
Mustard seed	50.5		48.1	
Peanuts	1,288.0	1,237.0	1,255.0	
Rapeseed	2.3		2.2	
Safflower	175.0		167.7	
Soybeans for beans	77,404	76,609	76,616	
Sunflower	1,951.5	1,805.0	1,873.8	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	10,974.2	12,565.5	10,698.7	
Upland	10,770.0	12,313.0	10,497.0	
American Pima	204.2	252.5	201.7	
Sugarbeets	1,171.4	1,187.1	1,155.7	
Sugarcane	(NA)		883.2	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	337.5	336.5
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	31.2	20.0	17.9	
Dry edible beans	1,911.4	1,303.5	1,842.7	
Dry edible peas	756.0	586.0	711.4	
Lentils	658.0	710.0	634.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		6.3	
Hops	(NA)		31.3	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		71.3	
Potatoes, all	1,021.5		1,004.7	
Spring	88.8	93.1	85.9	90.5
Summer	39.0		37.5	
Fall	893.7		881.3	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		18.6	
Sweet potatoes	119.8	126.7	116.9	
Taro (Hawaii) ²	(NA)		0.5	

(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: 2010 and 2011 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley bushels	73.1		180,268	
Corn for grain bushels	152.8		12,446,865	
Corn for silage tons	19.3		107,314	
Hay, all tons	2.43		145,556	
Alfalfa tons	3.40		67,903	
All other tons	1.95		77,653	
Oats bushels	64.3		81,190	
Proso millet bushels	31.8		11,535	
Rice ¹ cwt	6,725		243,104	
Rye bushels	28.0		7,431	
Sorghum for grain bushels	71.8		345,395	
Sorghum for silage tons	12.5		3,420	
Wheat, all bushels	46.4		2,208,391	
Winter bushels	46.8	44.5	1,485,236	1,424,357
Durum bushels	42.4		107,180	
Other spring bushels	46.1		615,975	
Oilseeds				
Canola pounds	1,713		2,450,947	
Cottonseed tons	(X)		6,098.1	
Flaxseed bushels	21.7		9,056	
Mustard seed pounds	870		41,861	
Peanuts pounds	3,311		4,155,600	
Rapeseed pounds	1,891		4,160	
Safflower pounds	1,320		221,335	
Soybeans for beans bushels	43.5		3,329,341	
Sunflower pounds	1,460		2,735,570	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ¹ bales	812		18,104.1	
Upland ¹ bales	805		17,600.0	
American Pima ¹ bales	1,200		504.1	
Sugarbeets tons	27.6		31,945	
Sugarcane tons	31.8		28,111	
Tobacco pounds	2,130		718,883	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas ¹ cwt	1,666		237	
Dry edible beans ¹ cwt	1,726		31,801	
Dry edible peas ¹ cwt	1,999		14,221	
Lentils ¹ cwt	1,365		8,657	
Wrinkled seed peas cwt	(NA)		580	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii) pounds	1,250		7,900	
Hops pounds	2,093		65,492.6	
Peppermint oil pounds	89		6,363	
Potatoes, all cwt	395		397,189	
Spring cwt	289	283	24,820	25,640
Summer cwt	310		11,642	
Fall cwt	409		360,727	
Spearmint oil pounds	125		2,318	
Sweet potatoes cwt	204		23,845	
Taro (Hawaii) pounds	(NA)		3,900	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2010 (hectares)	2011 (hectares)	2010 (hectares)	2011 (hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,162,270	1,194,640	997,560	
Corn for grain ¹	35,690,420	37,303,510	32,960,380	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,252,910	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	24,225,550	23,865,780
Alfalfa	(NA)		8,075,990	
All other	(NA)		16,149,560	
Oats	1,269,920	1,148,910	511,120	
Proso millet	157,830		146,900	
Rice	1,471,450	1,221,350	1,462,950	
Rye	490,080		107,240	
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,186,940	2,284,480	1,945,750	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		110,480	
Wheat, all ²	21,692,600	23,480,520	19,278,220	
Winter	15,109,100	16,684,960	12,848,500	12,965,860
Durum	1,040,050	957,090	1,023,460	
Other spring	5,543,440	5,838,460	5,406,250	
Oilseeds				
Canola	586,310	652,280	579,110	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	170,370	169,970	169,160	
Mustard seed	20,440		19,470	
Peanuts	521,240	500,600	507,890	
Rapeseed	930		890	
Safflower	70,820		67,870	
Soybeans for beans	31,324,620	31,002,900	31,005,730	
Sunflower	789,750	730,470	758,310	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	4,441,150	5,085,130	4,329,660	
Upland	4,358,510	4,982,950	4,248,030	
American Pima	82,640	102,180	81,630	
Sugarbeets	474,050	480,410	467,700	
Sugarcane	(NA)		357,420	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	136,580	136,180
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	12,630	8,090	7,240	
Dry edible beans	773,520	527,510	745,720	
Dry edible peas	305,950	237,150	287,900	
Lentils	266,290	287,330	256,570	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		2,550	
Hops	(NA)		12,660	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		28,850	
Potatoes, all ²	413,390		406,590	
Spring	35,940	37,680	34,760	36,620
Summer	15,780		15,180	
Fall	361,670		356,650	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		7,530	
Sweet potatoes	48,480	51,270	47,310	
Taro (Hawaii) ³	(NA)		190	

(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: 2010 and 2011 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2010 (metric tons)	2011 (metric tons)	2010 (metric tons)	2011 (metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.93		3,924,870	
Corn for grain	9.59		316,164,930	
Corn for silage	43.21		97,353,620	
Hay, all ¹	5.45		132,046,180	
Alfalfa	7.63		61,600,570	
All other	4.36		70,445,620	
Oats	2.31		1,178,470	
Proso millet	1.78		261,610	
Rice	7.54		11,027,010	
Rye	1.76		188,760	
Sorghum for grain	4.51		8,773,440	
Sorghum for silage	28.08		3,102,570	
Wheat, all ¹	3.12		60,102,550	
Winter	3.15	2.99	40,421,500	38,764,640
Durum	2.85		2,916,960	
Other spring	3.10		16,764,090	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.92		1,111,730	
Cottonseed	(X)		5,532,100	
Flaxseed	1.36		230,030	
Mustard seed	0.98		18,990	
Peanuts	3.71		1,884,950	
Rapeseed	2.12		1,890	
Safflower	1.48		100,400	
Soybeans for beans	2.92		90,609,810	
Sunflower	1.64		1,240,830	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ¹	0.91		3,941,700	
Upland	0.90		3,831,950	
American Pima	1.34		109,750	
Sugarbeets	61.96		28,980,020	
Sugarcane	71.35		25,501,870	
Tobacco	2.39		326,080	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.48		10,750	
Dry edible beans	1.93		1,442,470	
Dry edible peas	2.24		645,050	
Lentils	1.53		392,670	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		26,310	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.41		3,580	
Hops	2.35		29,710	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,890	
Potatoes, all ¹	44.31		18,016,190	
Spring	32.39	31.76	1,125,820	1,163,010
Summer	34.80		528,070	
Fall	45.88		16,362,300	
Spearmint oil	0.14		1,050	
Sweet potatoes	22.86		1,081,590	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,770	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Production may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2010-2011 season. Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2010 (1,000)	2011 (1,000)
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit tons	1,238	1,209
Lemons tons	882	940
Oranges tons	8,244	8,815
Tangelos (Florida) tons	41	52
Tangerines and mandarins tons	595	615
Noncitrus		
Apples 1,000 pounds	9,286.6	
Apricots tons	65.5	
Bananas (Hawaii) pounds	17,800	
Grapes tons	6,856.8	
Olives (California) tons	190.0	
Papayas (Hawaii) pounds	30,100	
Peaches tons	1,151.3	
Pears tons	807.6	
Prunes, dried (California) tons	125.0	
Prunes and plums (excludes California) tons	12.3	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) pounds	1,650,000	1,750,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) tons	27	
Pecans, in-shell pounds	259,660	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) tons	510	
Maple syrup gallons	1,955	

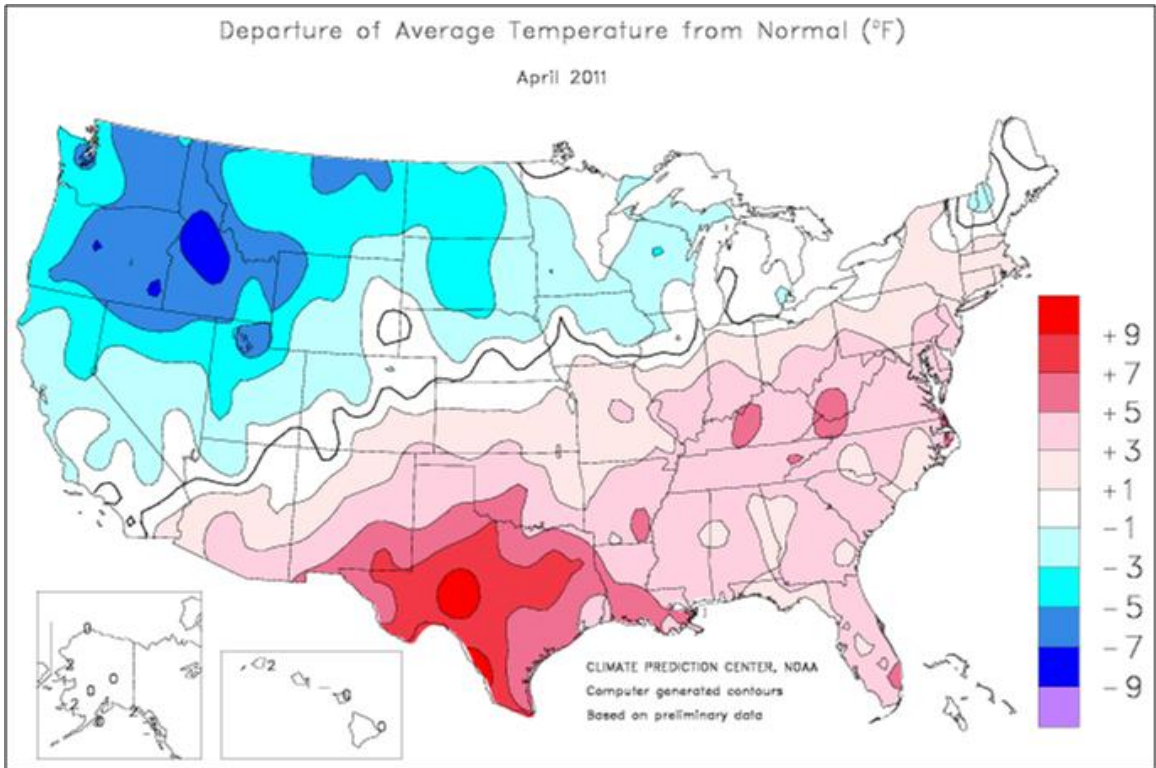
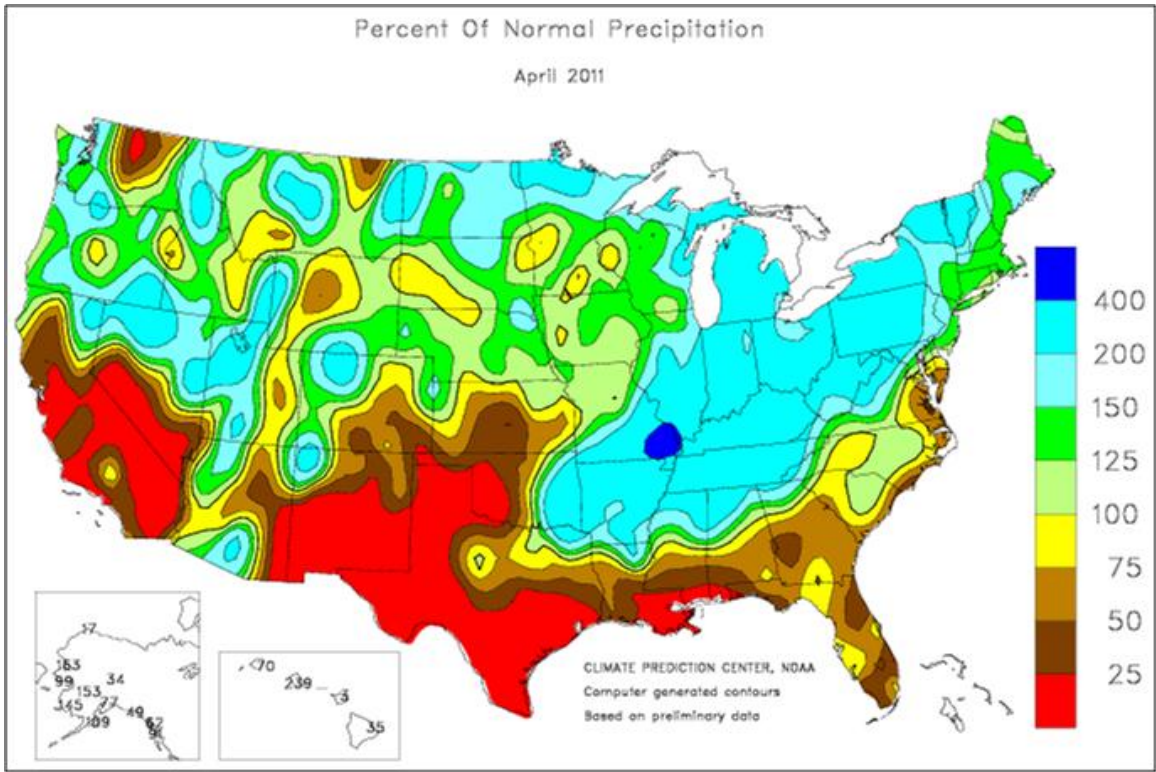
¹Production years are 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.

Fruits and Nuts Production – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2010-2011 season. Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2010 (metric tons)	2011 (metric tons)
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit	1,123,090	1,096,790
Lemons	800,140	852,750
Oranges	7,478,830	7,996,830
Tangelos (Florida)	37,190	47,170
Tangerines and mandarins	539,770	557,920
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,212,330	
Apricots	59,400	
Bananas (Hawaii)	8,070	
Grapes	6,220,360	
Olives (California)	172,370	
Papayas (Hawaii)	13,650	
Peaches	1,044,440	
Pears	732,640	
Prunes, dried (California)	113,400	
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	11,160	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	748,430	793,790
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	24,490	
Pecans, in-shell	117,780	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	462,660	
Maple syrup	9,770	

¹Production years are 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.



April Weather Summary

During April, severe flooding developed from the Mid-South into the Ohio Valley. At the same time, a snowmelt-induced flood crest moved along the upper and middle Mississippi River. By month's end, floodwaters converged on the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, eclipsing the region's high-water marks established in February 1937. Monthly rainfall totals of 1 to 2 feet were common in the flood-affected areas. A pair of historic tornado outbreaks accompanied the storminess, battering the South from April 14-16 and 25-28.

Meanwhile in the northern Corn Belt, cool, damp weather and soils hindered the start of the spring planting season. Due to the Midwestern fieldwork delays, only 13 percent of the United States acreage intended for corn was planted by May 1 - the Nation's slowest start since 1995 (11 percent planted).

Cool, damp conditions also prevailed across the northern Plains and the Northwest, slowing winter wheat development and hampering spring planting operations. Cool conditions were also noted as far south as California.

In contrast, heat and drought continued to severely stress pastures, winter grains, and emerging summer crops on the southern Plains. By May 1, approximately three-quarters of the winter wheat crop was rated in very poor to poor condition in Oklahoma (77 percent) and Texas (74 percent), along with nearly half of the crop in Colorado (46 percent) and Kansas (45 percent).

April Agricultural Summary

While unusually warm, dry weather dominated much of the southern United States and caused a decline in winter wheat conditions during the month, cool, wet conditions in the Pacific Northwest, northern Great Plains, Great Lakes region, and much of the Corn Belt limited or prevented fieldwork. Most notably, average temperatures in areas of Texas reached as many as 8 degrees above normal, with daily recordings in southern portions of the State pushing the mercury above the century mark before month's end. Several storm systems during April combined to dump more than 10 inches of rain on an area centered over the southern Corn Belt, northern Delta, and Ohio and Tennessee Valleys.

Nationally, corn producers had planted 3 percent of this year's crop by April 10, on par with both last year and the 5-year average. Planting had just begun in Illinois, Indiana, and Nebraska, three of the five largest corn-producing States. Unusually wet spring weather saturated fields, caused localized flooding, and hampered fieldwork in portions of the Corn Belt, Great Lakes region, and Ohio Valley throughout much of the month. Planting progress was limited to 2 percent or less in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska during the week ending April 24. By May 1, planting had advanced to 13 percent complete, compared with 66 percent last year and 40 percent for the 5-year average. Emergence was 5 percent complete by May 1, thirteen percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 19 percent of the sorghum crop was planted by April 3, six percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm, sunny conditions in Louisiana during March had provided ample time for producers to complete fieldwork, leaving progress in the State well ahead of both last year and normal. Adverse soil conditions – both too dry and too wet – delayed the start of planting in some sorghum-producing States. Planting began in Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing State, during the week ending April 24, but progress stalled during the last week of the month. By May 1, twenty-three percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was planted, 6 percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

As April began, oat producers in four of the nine major estimating States were busy seeding this year's crop. By April 3, twenty-eight percent of the Nation's crop was in the ground, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, seeding and emergence were complete, with 35 percent of the crop headed. Conversely, seeding in Minnesota, the largest oat-producing State, had yet to begin and was behind normal as heavy snowfall and below average temperatures delayed the start of fieldwork. Emergence was evident in 27 percent of oat fields by April 10, slightly behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. Cool, wet weather persisted throughout much of April, leading to seeding delays of 41 points or more behind last year and 26 points or more behind normal in five of the nine major estimating States by April 24. As May began, 45 percent of the oat crop was seeded, compared with

82 percent last year and 72 percent for the 5-year average. Thirty-five percent of the crop was emerged, 24 percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

By April 17, barley producers had seeded 11 percent of this year's crop, 8 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in Minnesota and Washington where wet fields had limited fieldwork in the barley-growing areas. By May 1, seeding had advanced to 18 percent complete, 33 percentage points behind last year and 25 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In North Dakota, the largest barley-producing State, seeding had yet to begin as rain, snow, and unusually cool temperatures delayed the start of fieldwork. Overall, emergence was 6 percent complete by May 1, compared with 16 percent last year and 12 percent for the 5-year average.

Nationally, 14 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by April 17, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With warm temperatures in portions of the Delta and the Great Plains aiding a rapid crop development pace, heading had advanced to 33 percent complete by May 1, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 34 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 1, down 3 percentage points from ratings on April 3 and 34 percentage points below the same time last year. On the central and southern Plains, limited soil moisture availability caused a steady decline in condition ratings in States such as Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas throughout the month.

With wet fields and unusually cool temperatures limiting fieldwork, spring wheat producers seeded just 5 percent of this year's crop between April 17 and May 1. Due to spring flooding concerns, producers in North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing State, seeded just 1 percent of their crop by May 1, well behind both last year and normal. Nationally, seeding had advanced to 10 percent complete by May 1, forty-seven percentage points behind last year and 33 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

As April arrived, rice producers throughout much of the Delta and Texas were busy seeding this year's crop, while producers in California were conducting routine maintenance activities including field drainage, herbicide applications, and leveling. By April 10, seeding had advanced to 26 percent complete, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was evident in 9 percent of the Nation's rice fields, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the average. Mid- to late-month rainfall, hail, and flash flooding slowed fieldwork in Arkansas and Missouri, pushing overall progress behind both last year and normal. As May began, 49 percent of the rice crop was seeded and 37 percent had emerged, both well behind both last year and normal.

By May 1, peanut planting was underway in the eight major estimating States. At 8 percent complete, progress was 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was most advanced in Texas, although progress in the State was 6 percentage points behind last year's pace.

With activity limited to Arizona, California, and Texas, cotton producers had planted 6 percent of the Nation's crop by April 3, two percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, producers in areas of the Plains were busy preparing land for planting, although many dryland fields were in need of moisture before cotton planting could begin. Despite warm, dry weather promoting a rapid planting pace in Arizona and California later in the month, overall progress fell to 6 percentage points behind both last year and the average by May 1 as producers in the Northern High Plains of Texas were waiting for increased soil temperatures before starting to plant.

Sugarbeet producers in Idaho and Michigan were planting their crop by mid-April, while saturated fields in Minnesota and North Dakota prevented much fieldwork until the end of the month. By May 1, fifteen percent of the crop was planted, 80 percentage points behind last year and 46 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.42 billion bushels, down 4 percent from 2010. Based on May 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 44.5 bushels per acre, down 2.3 bushels from the previous year. Expected grain area totals 32.0 million acres, up 1 percent from last year. As of May 1, thirty-four percent of the United States winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 34 points below the same week in 2010, and heading had reached 33 percent in the 18 major producing States, 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

In the southern Great Plains States, dry weather during the winter and spring has led to poor growing conditions. Crop conditions declined from last year in all of the major Hard Red Winter (HRW) producing States except Montana. As of May 1, the percent of crop rated good to excellent in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas was 49 points or more below last year. Yields are forecasted lower than last year in all major HRW producing States.

Favorable planting conditions and adequate moisture this spring in many of the Soft Red Winter (SRW) producing States has resulted in crop development slightly ahead of the 5-year average. On May 1, the percent of crop rated good to excellent in Illinois and North Carolina was 23 and 41 points above last year, respectively. Yields are forecasted to be higher than 2010 in most SRW producing States.

A cool, wet spring in the Pacific Northwest has led to concerns of disease and caused crop development to be slightly behind the 5-year average in Oregon and Washington. Yields are forecasted to be down from 2010 in Idaho and Washington, but up in Oregon.

Durum wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 23.2 million bushels, up 12 percent from the previous year. A cool spring in California caused crop development to be slightly behind normal. If realized, California's yield of 110.0 bushels per acre will tie last year's record high yield.

Hay stocks on farms: All hay stored on farms May 1, 2011 totaled 22.2 million tons, up 6 percent from a year ago. Disappearance from December 1, 2010-May 1, 2011 totaled 79.9 million tons, compared with 86.3 million tons for the same period a year ago.

Compared with last year, hay stocks increased across much of the Nation's midsection. In many cases, these increases are attributed to an increase in total hay production in 2010.

Stocks on hand were down throughout much of the western half of the United States and along the Atlantic Coast. Lingering winter weather conditions in many western States forced producers to feed livestock longer into the spring months. Drought conditions in many areas along the Atlantic Coast caused a lack of available winter pastures. Overall, the largest percentage declines occurred in California, Idaho, and Nevada.

Almonds: The 2011 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 1.75 billion pounds, up 6 percent from the 2010 production of 1.65 billion pounds. The cold spring lengthened the bloom, causing more overlap between varieties. Freezing temperatures affected the northern regions more than the south, however frost damage was not significant. Despite the cold weather, pollination was successful and California almond trees set a good crop. Older plantings suffered some damage from strong winds that accompanied spring storms but overall damage was minimal. The crop in general was reported to be good.

California peaches: The California 2011 peach crop is forecast at 815,000 tons, down less than 1 percent from 2010.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 385,000 tons, unchanged from last year. California experienced an adequate number of chilling hours, benefiting the Freestone crop. Good weather during the bloom period resulted in a good set. Growers are expecting to thin more this year due to the good set. There have been minimal reports of hail damage on the early varieties and the overall crop has been reported as good.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 430,000 tons, down less than 1 percent from 2010. Development was slowed due to spring rains and cooler than normal April temperatures. This year's statewide full bloom date was three days later than last year. The Extra Early and Early varieties were reported to have a heavy set, while the Late and Extra Late varieties were reported to have an average set. Cool and windy weather conditions had growers busy protecting their orchards from mildew.

Bananas: The revised Hawaii banana production estimate for 2010 is 17.8 million pounds, down 4 percent from the previous year. Harvested area totaled 1,100 acres in 2010, unchanged from the previous year. Growers reported that banana bunchy top virus continued to be a problem, while drought conditions forced farmers in some areas to use irrigation.

Guavas: Hawaii guava utilized production for 2010 is estimated at 1.30 million pounds, 38 percent lower than the 2009 utilized production. Harvested area totaled 115 acres, down 15 percent from the previous season. Yield averaged 11,300 pounds per acre, compared with 15,600 pounds per acre in 2009. Dry weather during the season negatively impacted yields and overall production.

Taro: Hawaii taro production for the 2010 crop year is estimated at 3.90 million pounds, down 3 percent from the previous year. Area in crop, at 475 acres, was up 7 percent from 2009. Weather conditions were varied depending on location. Some producers were affected by drought conditions while others experienced flooding. Overall, the variable weather was not a significant factor for the total crop. Growers reported that apple snails and leaf blight continued to be problems.

Grapefruit: The 2010-2011 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 1.21 million tons, unchanged from the April 1 forecast but down 2 percent from the 2009-2010 crop.

Florida grapefruit production is forecast at 19.6 million boxes (833,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 3 percent from last season. The Florida all white grapefruit forecast is 5.60 million boxes (238,000 tons), down 7 percent from the 2009-2010 season. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 14.0 million boxes (595,000 tons), is 2 percent below last season. As of May 1, approximately 96 percent of the white grapefruit crop and 99 percent of the colored grapefruit crop had been harvested. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts were carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 615,000 tons, up 1 percent from the April 1 forecast and up 3 percent from the previous season. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 4.60 million boxes (219,000 tons), up 2 percent from the previous forecast and up 3 percent from the previous season. Utilization and survey data indicate that 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 1.15 million boxes (52,000 tons), unchanged from the April 1 forecast but up 28 percent from last season's final utilization.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing areas, temperatures were predominately in the 80s during the month. Weather stations reported lows in the 50s and highs in the 80s and 90s this month. Heavy rains during the first part of April eased drought conditions in the western citrus growing areas, but the extreme drought condition in the eastern and southeastern areas persisted.

Harvesting of early and midseason oranges was complete. Grapefruit and Valencia orange harvests continued. Most of the processing plants and canneries remained open. Valencia oranges and grapefruit made up the majority of fruit going to the plants. Heavy irrigation and harvesting dominated the grove activities this month.

California citrus: The navel orange, Valencia orange and lemon harvests continued normally in the San Joaquin Valley as the grapefruit and mandarin harvests neared completion. Grapefruit and lemons were also picked in the desert and coastal regions. Mandarin growers with seedless varieties in the San Joaquin Valley began net placement in preparation for the upcoming bloom.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Cool temperatures slowed shoot development in central coast grape vineyards while fungicides and fertilizers were applied in Central Valley vineyards. The prune, pear, and cherry blooms were nearly finished. Kiwi orchards and citrus groves were blooming. The strawberry harvest began in Merced County. Strawberry nursery plants were planted in Siskiyou County, while strawberry and blueberry fields in eastern Fresno County were in bloom. Fieldwork and spraying were ongoing in orchards and vineyards.

Growing conditions in almond orchards were good. Irrigation, fertilizer, and final fungicide applications dominated field activities. Observed pest activity was very low, with some spraying for spider mites done in Kern County. Pollination was underway in both walnut and pistachio orchards, as catkins continued to elongate on walnut trees. Blight control sprays for walnuts were ongoing while bloom sprays for pistachio orchards were also prepared.

Spring potatoes: Production for 2011 is forecast at 25.6 million cwt, down 1 percent from the April 1 forecast but up 3 percent from 2010. Area for harvest is forecast at 90,500 acres, up 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 5 percent from last year. The average yield forecast, at 283 cwt per acre, is down 6 cwt from both the April 1 forecast and the previous year.

Florida's production is forecast at 8.62 million cwt, unchanged from the previous forecast. Unfavorable weather conditions delayed planting and harvest in both the Hastings and other areas. California's spring potato production is forecast at 10.7 million cwt, down 1 percent from April's forecast due to cool, wet growing conditions. North Carolina growers are expected to produce 3.47 million cwt of spring potatoes, down 2 percent from the previous forecast. As of April 24, 2011, crop condition was rated as 100 percent good by the growers. Production in Arizona is forecast at 1.10 million, down 3 percent from the April 1 forecast due to lower than expected yields. Texas growers expect production to total 1.73 million cwt, unchanged from the previous forecast.

Tobacco: Revised United States tobacco production for 2010 totaled 719 million pounds, down slightly from the January preliminary estimate and 13 percent below 2009. Harvested area is estimated at 337,500 acres, up slightly from the January preliminary estimate but down 5 percent from the previous year's estimate. Yield per acre averaged 2,130 pounds, down slightly from the January preliminary estimate and 193 pounds below 2009.

Flue-cured production totaled 452 million pounds, slightly below the January preliminary estimate. This is 14 percent less than 2009 when 525 million pounds were produced. Growers harvested 210,900 acres, down 6 percent from the previous year. Flue-cured yields averaged 2,143 pounds, down 205 pounds from 2009. North Carolina, the leading producer of flue-cured tobacco, produced 349 million pounds, approximately 77 percent of all flue-cured production.

Burley production, which accounted for 97 percent of all light air-cured tobacco, totaled 188 million pounds. This is unchanged from the January preliminary estimate but 13 percent below 2009. Producers of burley tobacco harvested 97,600 acres in 2010, down 4 percent from the previous year. Yields averaged 1,922 pounds per acre, 187 pounds below 2009. Kentucky, the leading producer of burley tobacco, produced 140 million pounds, approximately 75 percent of all burley grown in the United States.

Total revised fire-cured production is estimated at 48.4 million pounds, up slightly from the January preliminary estimate but 9 percent below the previous year. Growers harvested 15,650 acres, down 3 percent from 2009. Fire-cured yields averaged 3,091 pounds per acre, down 190 pounds from the previous year.

Southern Maryland Belt tobacco, at 4.95 million pounds, is unchanged from the January preliminary estimate but 2 percent above 2009. Pennsylvania growers harvested 2,200 acres, up 5 percent from last year. Yields averaged 2,250 pounds per acre, down 50 pounds from the previous year.

Dark air-cured production totaled 15.2 million pounds, unchanged from the January preliminary estimate but 11 percent below the previous year. Growers harvested 5,500 acres in 2010, down 5 percent from 2009. Yield per acre averaged 2,760 pounds, down 178 pounds from the previous year. Kentucky, the leading producer of dark air-cured tobacco, produced 12.3 million pounds in 2010, 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 10.9 million pounds, up 2 percent from the January preliminary estimate and 48 percent above the previous year. Growers harvested 5,650 acres in 2010, up 32 percent from last year. The average yield was 1,937 pounds per acre, 209 pounds above 2009.

2010 Cotton final: Upland cotton production is estimated at 17.6 million 480-pound bales, up 49 percent from the 2009 crop. The United States yield for Upland cotton is estimated at 805 pounds per acre, up 39 pounds from the previous season.

Upland growers in the Southeastern region (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) finished planting by mid-June. Hot, dry weather during much of the summer allowed the crop to develop ahead of normal. By the end of August, limited harvest was underway in Alabama and Georgia. By late-September, defoliation and harvest were underway throughout the region. Harvest neared completion by the end of November. Objective yield data in Georgia show bolls per acre to be the lowest in the last 7 years and boll weight to be at its lowest level since 1998. North Carolina boll weights are at their lowest level since 2005.

In the Delta region (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) producers finished planting by the first of June. The crop developed quickly due to hot, dry conditions for much of the summer. Defoliation and harvest had begun by late-August in the region. Harvest was completed by mid-November. In Louisiana, objective yield data show boll weight to be the lightest in over 10 years. Objective yield data in Arkansas show the bolls per acre to be the largest on record in Arkansas and the largest in the last 5 years in Mississippi.

Texas producers finished planting Upland cotton by the middle of June. In the Panhandle, warm temperatures and timely rains allowed the crop to develop well ahead of normal. Defoliation and limited harvest was underway by the middle of September. In South Texas, harvest was complete by mid-September. Harvest progressed rapidly in the Panhandle of Texas through the first half of October. However, harvest came to a halt after strong thunderstorms moved through some parts of the growing area. Reports from growers indicated some damage to the crop due to heavy rain, hail, and high winds. Objective yield data in Texas show boll weight to be the lowest since 2005.

In Kansas and Oklahoma, the Upland crop developed ahead of normal during the growing season. In Oklahoma, harvest got underway in late September, while Kansas producers began harvesting in October.

Upland producers in California and Arizona completed planting by mid-June. The Upland crop developed behind normal throughout the summer. In Arizona, harvest began during the first week of September. In California, harvest got underway in October.

American Pima production totaled 504,100 bales (480-pound), up 26 percent from the 2009 crop. The United States yield is estimated at 1,200 pounds per harvested acre, down 189 pounds per acre from the previous season.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 2010 totaled 6.10 million tons, up 47 percent from last year. Sales to oil mills accounted for 53 percent of the disposition. The remaining 47 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 24 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 14,400 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 12.1 percent. Differences between the May 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 88 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 284 million bushels. The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the June 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 orange production forecast is 1.5 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 1.5 percent, or 1.7 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.6 percent, or 2.9 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the May 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 133,000 tons (152,000 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 6 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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Jacqueline Moore, Head, Field Crops Section.....	(202) 720-2127
Suzanne Avilla – Peanuts, Rice	(202) 720-7688
Bryan Durham – Hay, Oats.....	(202) 690-3234
Steve Maliszewski – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum.....	(202) 720-5944
Anthony Prillaman – Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed	(202) 720-9526
Nick Schauer – Wheat, Rye	(202) 720-8068
Julie Schmidt – Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops.....	(202) 720-7621
Travis Thorson – Soybeans, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds	(202) 720-7369
Jorge Garcia-Pratts, Head, Fruits, Vegetables and Special Crops Section.....	(202) 720-2127
Debbie Flippin – Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries	(202) 720-2157
Fred Granja – Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Plums, Prunes, Tobacco	(202) 720-4288
Chris Hawthorn – Citrus, Coffee, Grapes, Tropical Fruits	(202) 720-5412
Dan Norris – Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mint, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas, Dry Beans	(202) 720-3250
Kim Ritchie – Hops.....	(360) 709-2400
Daphne Schauber – Berries, Cranberries, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes	(202) 720-4285
Erika White – Floriculture, Maple Syrup, Nursery, Tree Nuts	(202) 720-4215

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