Crop Production

ISSN: 1936-3737

Released July 12, 2011, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Winter Wheat Production Up 3 Percent from June
Orange Production Down Slightly from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.49 billion bushels, up 3 percent from last month and up slightly from 2010. The United States yield is forecast at 46.2 bushels per acre, up 0.9 bushel from last month but down 0.6 bushel from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 32.3 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2011 but up 2 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 791 million bushels, is up 2 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 458 million bushels, is up 6 percent from the previous forecast. White Winter is up 1 percent from last month and now totals 243 million bushels. Of this total, 11.6 million bushels are Hard White and 231 million bushels are Soft White.

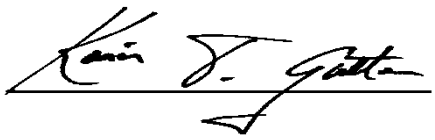
Durum wheat production is forecast at 63.7 million bushels, down 41 percent from 2010. The United States yield is forecast at 38.7 bushels per acre, down 3.7 bushels from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.65 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2011 but down 35 percent from last year.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 551 million bushels, down 11percent from last year. The expected area to be harvested for grain totals 13.2 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2011 but down 1 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 41.7 bushels per acre, 4.4 bushels below 2010. Of the total production, 504 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 12 percent from last year.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2010-2011 season is 8.78 million tons, down slightly from the June 1 forecast but 6 percent above the 2009-2010 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 139 million boxes (6.26 million tons), is down 1 percent from the June 1 forecast but 4 percent above last season's final utilization. The monthly row count survey indicated that 99 percent of the Valencia crop had been harvested.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2010-2011 season is 1.58 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, down 1 percent from the June 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 July 12, 2011.



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Chairperson
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Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted July 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
California	25	20	95.0	85.0	2,375	1,700
Idaho	20	15	84.0	76.0	1,680	1,140
Illinois	30	20	65.0	68.0	1,950	1,360
Iowa	70	60	62.0	72.0	4,340	4,320
Kansas	25	20	50.0	35.0	1,250	700
Michigan	60	30	68.0	63.0	4,080	1,890
Minnesota	165	120	69.0	61.0	11,385	7,320
Montana	27	20	61.0	56.0	1,647	1,120
Nebraska	25	20	68.0	66.0	1,700	1,320
New York	58	38	67.0	52.0	3,886	1,976
North Dakota	105	75	61.0	55.0	6,405	4,125
Ohio	50	40	70.0	60.0	3,500	2,400
Oregon	22	15	100.0	100.0	2,200	1,500
Pennsylvania	80	55	59.0	53.0	4,720	2,915
South Dakota	105	65	72.0	68.0	7,560	4,420
Texas	80	60	52.0	33.0	4,160	1,980
Wisconsin	170	120	58.0	66.0	9,860	7,920
Other States [1]	146	141	58.2	59.9	8,492	8,445
United States	1,263	934	64.3	60.5	81,190	56,551

[1] 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 2011 Summary.*

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted July 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	44	64	125.0	115.0	5,500	7,360
California	75	75	58.0	60.0	4,350	4,500
Colorado	63	67	133.0	126.0	8,379	8,442
Idaho	470	490	92.0	90.0	43,240	44,100
Maryland	34	40	68.0	75.0	2,312	3,000
Minnesota	70	70	62.0	59.0	4,340	4,130
Montana	620	680	62.0	55.0	38,440	37,400
North Dakota	670	510	65.0	55.0	43,550	28,050
Oregon	40	35	74.0	65.0	2,960	2,275
Pennsylvania	45	50	75.0	65.0	3,375	3,250
Utah	27	25	90.0	90.0	2,430	2,250
Virginia	48	70	67.0	85.0	3,216	5,950
Washington	81	110	72.0	66.0	5,832	7,260
Wyoming	62	68	98.0	102.0	6,076	6,936
Other States [1]	116	126	54.0	61.5	6,268	7,755
United States	2,465	2,480	73.1	69.6	180,268	172,658

[1] 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 2011 Summary.*

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted July 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011		2010	2011
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	150	520	54.0	54.0	61.0	8,100	31,720
California	360	420	80.0	80.0	80.0	28,800	33,600
Colorado	2,350	2,000	45.0	32.0	36.0	105,750	72,000
Georgia	125	180	40.0	55.0	55.0	5,000	9,900
Idaho	710	770	82.0	79.0	79.0	58,220	60,830
Illinois	295	720	56.0	62.0	61.0	16,520	43,920
Indiana	230	390	60.0	65.0	63.0	13,800	24,570
Kansas	8,000	7,800	45.0	34.0	35.0	360,000	273,000
Kentucky	250	410	66.0	68.0	70.0	16,500	28,700
Maryland	135	220	60.0	66.0	66.0	8,100	14,520
Michigan	510	680	70.0	73.0	73.0	35,700	49,640
Mississippi	100	300	47.0	60.0	64.0	4,700	19,200
Missouri	280	690	45.0	51.0	53.0	12,600	36,570
Montana	1,950	2,150	48.0	47.0	45.0	93,600	96,750
Nebraska	1,490	1,400	43.0	44.0	44.0	64,070	61,600
New York	100	114	67.0	60.0	60.0	6,700	6,840
North Carolina	380	640	37.0	61.0	68.0	14,060	43,520
North Dakota	320	310	55.0	53.0	50.0	17,600	15,500
Ohio	750	860	61.0	67.0	64.0	45,750	55,040
Oklahoma	3,900	3,400	31.0	22.0	22.0	120,900	74,800
Oregon	810	825	67.0	71.0	73.0	54,270	60,225
Pennsylvania	150	180	59.0	57.0	57.0	8,850	10,260
South Carolina	130	190	36.0	53.0	59.0	4,680	11,210
South Dakota	1,300	1,550	49.0	48.0	49.0	63,700	75,950
Tennessee	180	310	53.0	55.0	70.0	9,540	21,700
Texas	3,750	2,000	34.0	26.0	26.0	127,500	52,000
Virginia	160	260	51.0	66.0	70.0	8,160	18,200
Washington	1,710	1,750	69.0	67.0	69.0	117,990	120,750
Wisconsin	230	315	64.0	68.0	68.0	14,720	21,420
Other States [1]	944	953	41.7	48.5	50.2	39,356	47,804
United States	31,749	32,307	46.8	45.3	46.2	1,485,236	1,491,739

[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.*

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

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011		2010	2011
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	79	69	115.0	110.0	110.0	9,085	7,590
California	105	120	110.0	110.0	105.0	11,550	12,600
Montana	530	470	34.0	(X)	29.0	18,020	13,630
North Dakota	1,780	970	37.5	(X)	30.0	66,750	29,100
Other States [1]	35	18	50.7	(X)	44.4	1,775	800
United States	2,529	1,647	42.4	(X)	38.7	107,180	63,720

(X) Not applicable.
[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2011 Summary.*

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted July 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Idaho	615	600	78.0	76.0	47,970	45,600
Minnesota	1,550	1,560	55.0	52.0	85,250	81,120
Montana	2,730	2,900	38.0	33.0	103,740	95,700
North Dakota	6,300	6,150	44.0	38.0	277,200	233,700
Oregon	137	155	68.0	63.0	9,316	9,765
South Dakota	1,410	1,170	42.0	42.0	59,220	49,140
Washington	575	635	52.0	50.0	29,900	31,750
Other States [1]	42	50	80.5	77.7	3,379	3,885
United States	13,359	13,220	46.1	41.7	615,975	550,660

[1] Other States include Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2011 Summary.*

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2010 and Forecasted July 1, 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]

Crop	2010	2011
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	1,018,337	791,250
Soft red	237,804	457,670
Hard white	13,496	11,571
Soft white	215,599	231,248
Spring		
Hard red	569,975	504,364
Hard white	9,256	8,968
Soft white	36,744	37,328
Durum	107,180	63,720
Total	2,208,391	2,106,119

Winter Wheat Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during 2011. 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: 2007-2011

State	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 [1]
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	41.3	37.8	44.0	47.3	45.3
August	41.5	38.8	44.1	48.6	
Final	41.5	38.8	43.9	48.6	
Illinois					
July	52.3	63.9	58.1	44.5	60.0
August	52.3	63.2	58.4	44.5	
Final	52.3	63.2	58.4	44.5	
Kansas					
July	43.5	44.7	45.5	44.6	42.2
August	43.6	44.7	45.5	44.6	
Final	43.6	44.7	45.5	44.6	
Missouri					
July	53.1	61.5	49.7	39.8	50.7
August	53.1	53.2	49.7	39.2	
Final	53.1	53.2	49.7	39.2	
Montana					
July	38.5	38.6	37.1	44.7	44.3
August	38.1	39.4	35.8	44.7	
Final	38.1	39.4	36.0	45.0	
Nebraska					
July	49.5	44.9	51.5	47.1	54.3
August	49.2	47.6	50.8	48.1	
Final	49.2	47.6	50.8	48.1	
Ohio					
July	52.4	58.4	57.8	62.1	56.1
August	52.4	61.0	58.2	62.1	
Final	52.4	61.0	58.2	62.1	
Oklahoma					
July	42.8	41.8	38.7	36.5	37.7
August	42.8	41.8	38.7	36.5	
Final	42.8	41.8	38.7	36.5	
Texas					
July	38.5	30.6	35.2	35.9	32.7
August	38.5	31.0	35.2	35.9	
Final	38.5	31.5	35.1	35.9	
Washington					
July	38.9	38.4	36.0	40.2	41.3
August	38.1	36.6	35.6	39.2	
Final	38.1	36.6	35.4	39.2	

[1] Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2011 Summary*.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted July 1, 2011

Class and type	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	11,400	11,000	2,400	2,200	27,360	24,200
North Carolina	166,000	172,000	2,100	2,300	348,600	395,600
South Carolina	16,000	14,500	2,250	1,700	36,000	24,650
Virginia	17,500	18,500	2,280	2,400	39,900	44,400
United States	210,900	216,000	2,143	2,263	451,860	488,850

Peach Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted July 1, 2011

State	Total production	
	2010	2011
	(tons)	(tons)
Alabama	6,000	5,700
Arkansas	3,000	2,500
California	817,000	815,000
Clingstone [1]	432,000	430,000
Freestone	385,000	385,000
Colorado	14,000	13,000
Connecticut	1,200	1,200
Georgia	40,000	40,000
Idaho	7,400	8,500
Illinois	9,100	10,500
Maryland	4,000	3,890
Massachusetts	1,750	1,850
Michigan	14,000	20,000
Missouri	4,200	5,500
New Jersey	36,000	32,000
New York	5,900	6,000
North Carolina	5,500	5,000
Ohio	6,240	5,500
Pennsylvania	21,200	25,400
South Carolina	110,000	90,000
Texas	14,000	6,500
Utah	4,300	3,400
Virginia	6,210	6,000
Washington	14,000	14,000
West Virginia	5,300	5,700
United States	1,150,300	1,127,140

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

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts Production by Crop – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted July 1, 2011

Crop and State	Total production	
	2010	2011
	(tons)	(tons)
Grapes (California only)		
Table type [1]	1,008,000	1,100,000
Wine type	3,629,000	3,400,000
Raisin type [1]	2,079,000	2,200,000
Total	6,716,000	6,700,000
Apricots		
California	59,200	55,000
Utah	280	175
Washington	5,900	4,000
United States	65,380	59,175
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Almonds, shelled basis [2]		
California	1,640,000	1,950,000

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

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2009-2010 and Forecasted July 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	42,500	48,000	1,594	1,920
Florida	68,600	70,000	3,087	3,150
Texas	1,360	1,700	58	72
United States	112,460	119,700	4,739	5,142
Valencia				
California	15,000	13,000	563	520
Florida	65,100	69,000	2,930	3,105
Texas	275	249	12	11
United States	80,375	82,249	3,505	3,636
All				
California	57,500	61,000	2,157	2,440
Florida	133,700	139,000	6,017	6,255
Texas	1,635	1,949	70	83
United States	192,835	201,949	8,244	8,778
Grapefruit				
White				
Florida	6,000	5,900	255	251
Colored				
Florida	14,300	14,000	608	595
All				
California	4,500	3,500	151	140
Florida	20,300	19,900	863	846
Texas	5,600	6,100	224	244
United States	30,400	29,500	1,238	1,230
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona [3]	350	300	13	12
California [3]	9,900	9,900	371	396
Florida	4,450	4,600	211	219
United States	14,700	14,800	595	627
Lemons				
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] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Potato Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group – States and United States: 2010 and 2011

[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]

Seasonal group and 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)
Spring [1]								
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
All 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
Summer								
Colorado	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.4	370	360	1,406	1,584
Delaware	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	275	275	440	440
Illinois	5.8	7.0	5.6	6.9	350	380	1,960	2,622
Kansas	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.8	335	340	1,474	1,632
Maryland	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	340	340	714	714
Missouri	7.3	(D)	7.2	(D)	300	(D)	2,160	(D)
New Jersey	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	230	200	391	400
Texas	6.0	(D)	5.5	(D)	390	(D)	2,145	(D)
Virginia	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.9	170	240	952	1,416
Other States	-	12.7	-	11.0	(X)	300	-	3,304
United States	39.0	40.9	37.5	38.7	310	313	11,642	12,112

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Potato Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group – States and United States: 2010 and 2011 (continued)

[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]

Seasonal group and 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)
Fall [2]								
California	6.0	8.6	6.0	8.6	380		2,280	
Colorado	55.5	54.0	55.2	53.8	390		21,528	
Idaho	295.0	320.0	294.0	319.0	389		114,440	
10 Southwest counties	16.0	19.0	16.0	19.0	550		8,800	
All other counties	279.0	301.0	278.0	300.0	380		105,640	
Maine	55.0	56.5	54.8	55.5	290		15,892	
Massachusetts	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	285		1,083	
Michigan	44.0	45.0	43.5	44.5	360		15,660	
Minnesota	45.0	49.0	42.0	46.0	405		17,010	
Montana	11.5	11.0	11.3	10.7	325		3,673	
Nebraska	19.0	20.0	18.6	19.7	415		7,719	
Nevada	7.2	6.9	7.2	6.9	385		2,772	
New Mexico	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.0	400		2,480	
New York	16.2	16.5	16.0	16.1	320		5,120	
North Dakota	84.0	83.0	80.0	79.0	275		22,000	
Ohio	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	290		609	
Oregon	35.5	38.5	35.5	38.5	565		20,058	
Pennsylvania	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.7	245		2,205	
Rhode Island	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	275		165	
Washington	135.0	155.0	134.0	155.0	610		81,740	
Wisconsin	62.5	63.0	61.5	62.0	395		24,293	
United States	893.7	948.6	881.3	936.1	409		360,727	
All								
United States	1,021.5	1,082.6	1,004.7	1,065.3	395		397,189	

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.
[2] The forecast of fall potato production will be published in *Crop Production* released November 2011.

Fall Potato Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potato – Selected States and Total: 2010 and 2011

[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.]

State	Potato types							
	Reds		Whites		Yellows		Russets	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	2	1	3	4	10	8	85	87
Idaho	3	3	4	4	1	1	92	92
Maine	4	4	40	39	5	3	51	54
Michigan	2	2	87	85	-	-	11	13
Minnesota	21	20	11	9	1	1	67	70
New York	3	7	90	86	5	5	2	2
North Dakota	22	26	35	23	2	1	41	50
Oregon	3	3	19	14	2	3	76	80
Pennsylvania	5	10	92	89	1	1	2	-
Washington	3	3	11	7	1	1	85	89
Wisconsin	10	11	37	37	1	1	52	51
Total	6	7	21	18	2	2	71	73

- Represents zero.

Fall Potato Area Planted for Certified Seed – Selected States and Total: 2010 and 2011

[Data supplied by State seed certification officials]

State	2010 Crop			2011 Crop
	Entered for certification	Certified	Percent certified	Entered for certification
	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)	(acres)
Alaska	154	154	100	150
California	618	618	100	399
Colorado	13,326	12,053	90	15,000
Idaho	30,464	30,461	100	31,000
Maine	11,115	10,849	98	11,134
Michigan	2,277	2,273	100	2,365
Minnesota	8,154	6,976	86	8,107
Montana	9,938	9,938	100	9,543
Nebraska	4,949	4,914	99	5,062
New York	862	862	100	846
North Dakota	17,926	15,872	89	17,800
Oregon	2,436	2,436	100	2,635
Pennsylvania	271	271	100	278
Washington	2,915	2,915	100	2,887
Wisconsin	8,133	8,119	100	8,313
Total	113,538	108,711	96	115,519

Dry Edible Pea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2010 and 2011

[Excludes both wrinkled seed peas and Austrian winter peas]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	31.0	20.0	30.0	18.0
Montana	220.0	190.0	207.0	180.0
North Dakota	430.0	130.0	400.0	125.0
Oregon	7.0	6.0	6.4	5.8
Washington	68.0	70.0	68.0	70.0
United States	756.0	416.0	711.4	398.8

Lentil Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2010 and 2011

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	55.0	30.0	54.0	29.0
Montana	260.0	280.0	247.0	270.0
North Dakota	265.0	100.0	255.0	96.0
Washington	78.0	60.0	78.0	60.0
United States	658.0	470.0	634.0	455.0

Austrian Winter Pea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2010 and 2011

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	11.0	6.0	9.0	5.0
Montana	16.0	10.0	7.0	8.0
Oregon	4.2	3.0	1.9	2.0
United States	31.2	19.0	17.9	15.0

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	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,872	2,815	2,465	2,480
Corn for grain [1]	88,192	92,282	81,446	84,888
Corn for silage	(NA)		5,567	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	59,862	57,605
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	19,956	19,329
All other	(NA)	(NA)	39,906	38,276
Oats	3,138	2,587	1,263	934
Proso millet	390	320	363	
Rice	3,636	2,676	3,615	2,649
Rye	1,211	1,252	265	242
Sorghum for grain [1]	5,404	5,345	4,808	4,588
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		273	
Wheat, all	53,603	56,433	47,637	47,174
Winter	37,335	41,108	31,749	32,307
Durum	2,570	1,698	2,529	1,647
Other spring	13,698	13,627	13,359	13,220
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,448.8	1,142.8	1,431.0	1,121.4
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	421	229	418	224
Mustard seed	50.5	26.0	48.1	24.8
Peanuts	1,288.0	1,152.0	1,255.0	1,122.0
Rapeseed	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.9
Safflower	175.0	137.5	167.7	131.5
Soybeans for beans	77,404	75,208	76,616	74,258
Sunflower	1,951.5	1,856.0	1,873.8	1,770.5
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	10,974.2	13,725.0	10,698.7	
Upland	10,770.0	13,436.0	10,497.0	
American Pima	204.2	289.0	201.7	
Sugarbeets	1,171.4	1,237.5	1,155.7	1,196.9
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	877.5	889.0
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	337.5	336.1
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	31.2	19.0	17.9	15.0
Dry edible beans	1,911.4	1,258.0	1,842.7	1,207.2
Dry edible peas	756.0	416.0	711.4	398.8
Lentils	658.0	470.0	634.0	455.0
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		6.3	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	31.3	30.0
Peppermint oil	(NA)		71.3	
Potatoes, all	1,021.5	1,082.6	1,004.7	1,065.3
Spring	88.8	93.1	85.9	90.5
Summer	39.0	40.9	37.5	38.7
Fall	893.7	948.6	881.3	936.1
Spearmint oil	(NA)		18.6	
Sweet potatoes	119.8	132.6	116.9	128.2
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	69.6	180,268	172,658
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	60.5	81,190	56,551
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	44.6	2,208,391	2,106,119
Winter	bushels	46.8	46.2	1,485,236	1,491,739
Durum	bushels	42.4	38.7	107,180	63,720
Other spring	bushels	46.1	41.7	615,975	550,660
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		31,901	
Sugarcane	tons	31.2		27,360	
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	313	11,642	12,112
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	2011	2010	2011
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,162,270	1,139,200	997,560	1,003,630
Corn for grain [1]	35,690,420	37,345,600	32,960,380	34,353,320
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,252,910	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	24,225,550	23,312,170
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	8,075,990	7,822,250
All other	(NA)	(NA)	16,149,560	15,489,910
Oats	1,269,920	1,046,930	511,120	377,980
Proso millet	157,830	129,500	146,900	
Rice	1,471,450	1,082,950	1,462,950	1,072,020
Rye	490,080	506,670	107,240	97,930
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,186,940	2,163,070	1,945,750	1,856,720
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		110,480	
Wheat, all [2]	21,692,600	22,837,870	19,278,220	19,090,850
Winter	15,109,100	16,636,000	12,848,500	13,074,320
Durum	1,040,050	687,160	1,023,460	666,520
Other spring	5,543,440	5,514,710	5,406,250	5,350,000
Oilseeds				
Canola	586,310	462,480	579,110	453,820
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	170,370	92,670	169,160	90,650
Mustard seed	20,440	10,520	19,470	10,040
Peanuts	521,240	466,200	507,890	454,060
Rapeseed	930	810	890	770
Safflower	70,820	55,640	67,870	53,220
Soybeans for beans	31,324,620	30,435,930	31,005,730	30,051,470
Sunflower	789,750	751,100	758,310	716,500
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,441,150	5,554,370	4,329,660	
Upland	4,358,510	5,437,410	4,248,030	
American Pima	82,640	116,960	81,630	
Sugarbeets	474,050	500,800	467,700	484,370
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	355,120	359,770
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	136,580	136,000
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	12,630	7,690	7,240	6,070
Dry edible beans	773,520	509,100	745,720	488,540
Dry edible peas	305,950	168,350	287,900	161,390
Lentils	266,290	190,200	256,570	184,130
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		2,550	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	12,660	12,150
Peppermint oil	(NA)		28,850	
Potatoes, all [2]	413,390	438,120	406,590	431,120
Spring	35,940	37,680	34,760	36,620
Summer	15,780	16,550	15,180	15,660
Fall	361,670	383,890	356,650	378,830
Spearmint oil	(NA)		7,530	
Sweet potatoes	48,480	53,660	47,310	51,880
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	2011	2010	2011
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.93	3.75	3,924,870	3,759,180
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	2.17	1,178,470	820,840
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	3.00	60,102,550	57,319,170
Winter	3.15	3.11	40,421,500	40,598,480
Durum	2.85	2.60	2,916,960	1,734,170
Other spring	3.10	2.80	16,764,090	14,986,510
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	61.88		28,940,100	
Sugarcane	69.89		24,820,570	
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	35.08	528,070	549,390
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. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2010	2011
	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit ..... tons	1,238	1,230
Lemons ..... tons	882	940
Oranges ..... tons	8,244	8,778
Tangelos (Florida) ..... tons	41	52
Tangerines and mandarins ..... tons	595	627
Noncitrus		
Apples ..... 1,000 pounds	9,301.6	
Apricots ..... tons	65.4	59.2
Bananas (Hawaii) ..... pounds	17,800	
Grapes ..... tons	7,414.2	
Olives (California) ..... tons	195.0	
Papayas (Hawaii) ..... pounds	30,100	
Peaches ..... tons	1,150.3	1,127.1
Pears ..... tons	813.6	
Prunes, dried (California) ..... tons	127.0	122.0
Prunes and plums (excludes California) ..... tons	12.1	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) ..... pounds	1,640,000	1,950,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons	28	
Pecans, in-shell ..... pounds	293,740	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	503	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	1,960	2,794

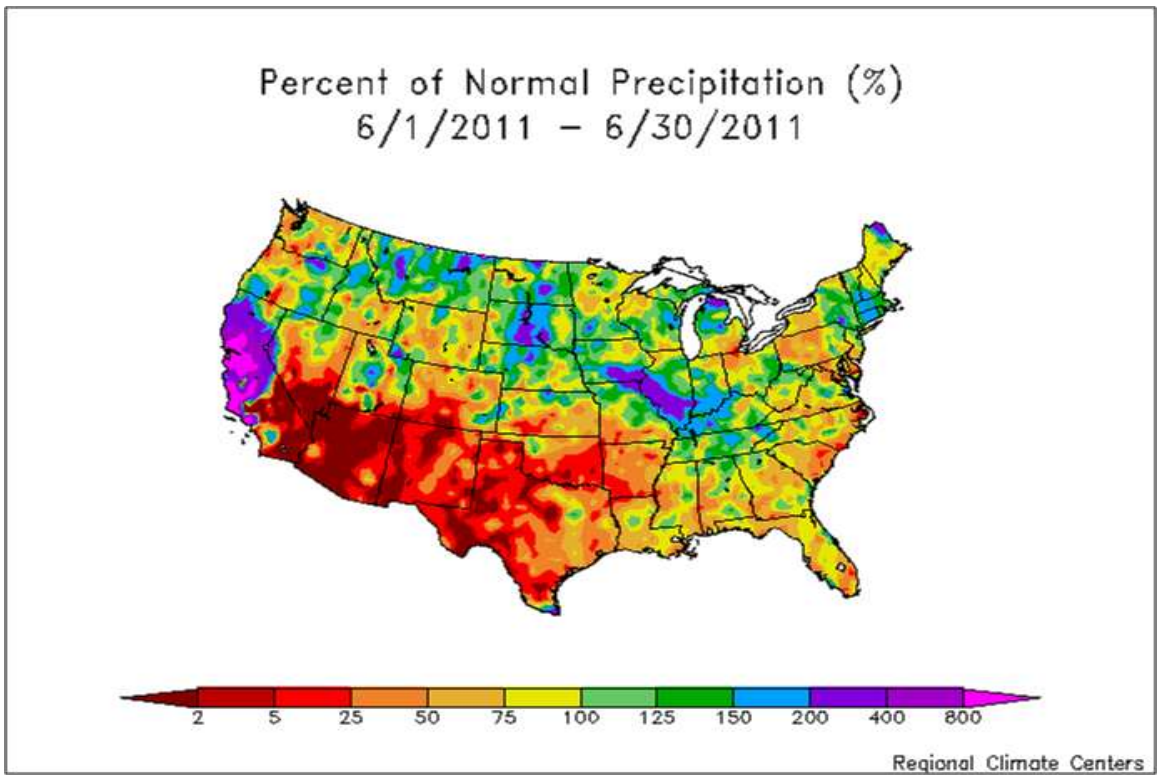
[1] Production years are 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.

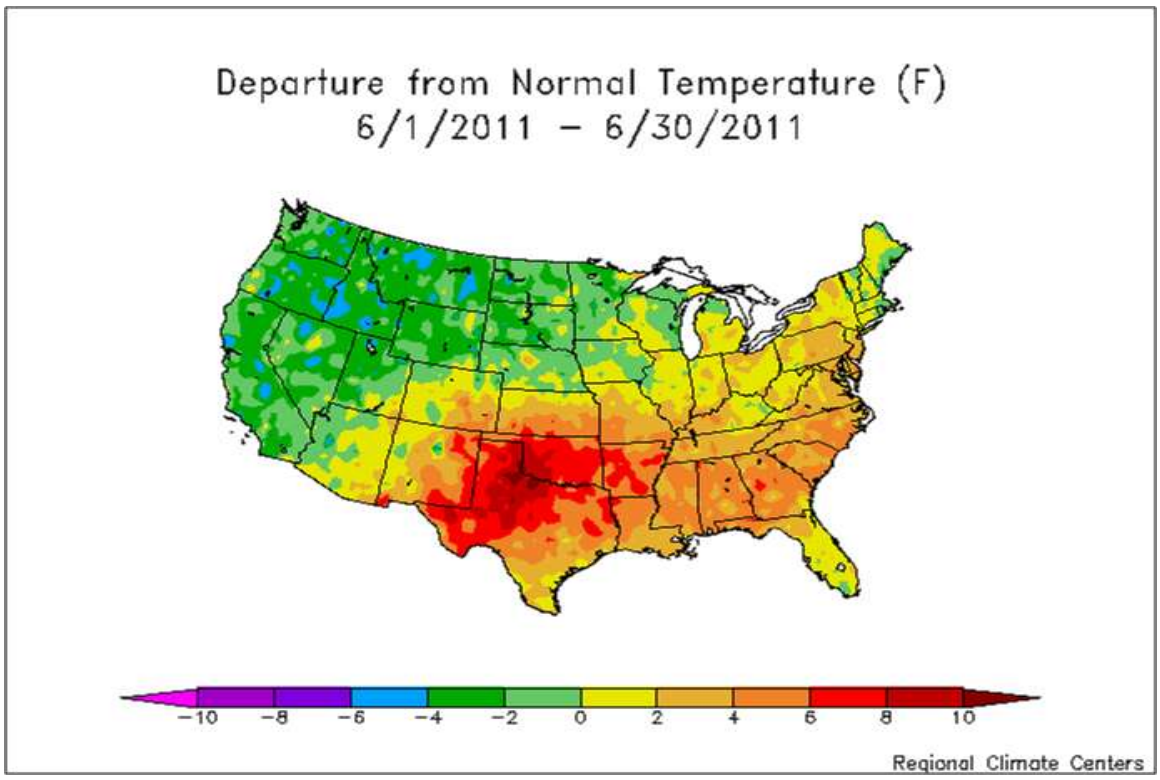
Fruits and Nuts Production – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Metric Units)

[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	2011
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	1,123,090	1,115,840
Lemons	800,140	852,750
Oranges	7,478,830	7,963,270
Tangelos (Florida)	37,190	47,170
Tangerines and mandarins	539,770	568,800
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,219,140	
Apricots	59,310	53,680
Bananas (Hawaii)	8,070	
Grapes	6,726,020	
Olives (California)	176,900	
Papayas (Hawaii)	13,650	
Peaches	1,043,530	1,022,520
Pears	738,090	
Prunes, dried (California)	115,210	110,680
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	10,980	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	743,890	793,790
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	25,400	
Pecans, in-shell	133,240	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	456,310	
Maple syrup	9,800	13,970

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


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2011 – 6/30/2011
2
5
25
50
75
100
125
150
200
400
800
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2011 – 6/30/2011
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Regional Climate Centers

June Weather Summary

Across the south-central United States, relentlessly hot, mostly dry weather maintained severe stress on pastures, rangeland, and rain-fed summer crops. Even some heavily irrigated crops on the southern Plains suffered under the spell of record-breaking heat and drought. Texas experienced its hottest June, breaking a 1953 record, and endured its driest June since 1934.

Farther north, however, cool, showery weather continued to plague the northern Plains and the Northwest, hampering crop development and late-season planting efforts. Flooding intensified along the Missouri River, as heavy rain falling on saturated soils combined with runoff from melting snow in the northern Rockies.

Meanwhile, much of the Corn Belt experienced improving conditions, following early-season planting delays. Across the previously waterlogged eastern Corn Belt and upper Midwest, producers were able to plant most of the remaining acreage intended for corn and soybeans. As the month progressed, warmer weather promoted Midwestern crop emergence and development.

Elsewhere, drought covered not only the southern Plains but also stretched from Arizona to the southern Atlantic Coast. Wildfires and poor crop conditions were obvious symptoms of the soil moisture shortages. Toward month's end, however, an increase in shower activity started to provide some Southeastern drought relief.

Monthly temperatures averaged as many as 5 degrees Fahrenheit below normal across the northern High Plains and parts of the West, but ranged from 5 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit above normal in much of the south-central United States.

June Agricultural Summary

Above average temperatures and unusually dry weather continued to dominate much of the southern half of the United States during June, compounding the effects of low soil moisture levels and adversely affecting crop conditions. Temperatures in an area centered over Oklahoma and northern Texas were as many as 8 degrees above average, with recordings in isolated locations reaching upward of 10 degrees above average. Conversely, cool, wet weather limited fieldwork and small grain crop development throughout much of the Northern Tier and along the Pacific Coast.

By June 5, corn producers had planted 94 percent of this year's crop, 5 percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As the month began, planting was most active in Ohio, where improved conditions allowed ample time for fieldwork following unusually wet weather earlier in the season. Warm temperatures coupled with adequate soil moisture levels in many of the major producing States provided nearly ideal growing conditions for emerging corn plants during the first half of June. By June 19, emergence was 97 percent complete, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Silking was underway in seven of the 18 major estimating States by July 3; however, progress was well behind both last year and normal in most States due to late spring planting. Overall, 69 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 67 percent on June 5 and 71 percent from the same time last year.

Warm, sunny weather aided a rapid planting pace in many of the major sorghum-producing States during the first half of June. In the 14 day period ending June 12, producers planted 29 percent of this year's crop. Dryland sorghum fields across much of Texas were in need of rainfall to continue developing, while harvest was underway in a limited number of fields in the Coastal Bend by mid-month. With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, one-quarter of the Nation's sorghum crop was headed by June 19, eight percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. As June ended, heading inched forward, with progress yet to begin in Kansas and limited development evident in Texas. Overall, 36 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 38 percent on June 12 and 71 percent from the same time last year.

Poor weather conditions throughout the spring led to seeding and crop development delays in many of the major oat-producing States. Seeding was ongoing as the month began and despite significant delays in North Dakota and Ohio, planting progress Nationwide was 96 percent complete by June 12. Emergence was 96 percent complete by June 19, with heading complete in Texas and underway in all other major estimating States except North Dakota. Warmer temperatures

across much of the growing region promoted double-digit head development during the week ending June 26. By month's end, harvest was nearly complete in Texas, while head development was behind both last year and the average in all other estimating States. Overall, 59 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 58 percent on June 5 and 81 percent from the same time last year.

With seeding nearing completion in Idaho, Minnesota, and Washington, 80 percent of the Nation's barley crop was in the ground by June 5, nineteen percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Despite improved weather conditions affording producers in North Dakota ample time to complete fieldwork early in the month, seeding progress for the State was 25 percentage points behind normal by June 12. Although warmer temperatures in portions of the major barley-producing regions promoted rapid crop emergence during the first half of the month, progress remained well behind normal. Toward month's end, producers in North Dakota battled soggy fields in hopes of sowing as much of their intended acreage as possible before the lateness of the season prevented further seeding. By July 3, barley producers Nationwide had seeded 96 percent of this year's crop, with 93 percent of the crop emerged. With progress limited to Idaho, Minnesota, and Washington, 9 percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the headed stage by July 3, thirty percentage points behind last year and 38 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 76 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 66 percent on June 12 and 85 percent from the same time last year.

Seventy-nine percent of the 2011 winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 5, four percentage points behind last year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing State, heading was complete with 50 percent of the crop turning color and 11 percent mature. Harvest was underway in Arkansas, California, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas, with progress in the southern Great Plains well ahead of normal due to unusually hot, dry weather that helped to quickly dry down the crop. Heading progress in the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains was limited by cool, wet weather throughout much of the month. Harvest advanced at a rapid a pace in many States as warm, dry weather continued to quickly mature the crop. By July 3, ninety-seven percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, with 56 percent of the crop harvested, 4 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 36 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 34 percent on June 5 and 63 percent from the same time last year.

As June began, spring wheat seeding continued in the six major estimating States. By June 5, emergence had advanced to 57 percent complete, 32 percentage points behind last year and 35 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Improved growing conditions in most States promoted double-digit emergence during the 14 days ending June 12; however, overall progress remained well behind normal. Cool, wet conditions in Montana and North Dakota led to delays of 21 percentage points or more by June 19. With progress complete in four of the six major spring wheat-producing States, 95 percent of the crop was seeded by June 26. Thirteen percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 3. With cool temperatures dominating much of the Northern Tier throughout the growing season, head development was 32 percentage points or more behind normal. Overall, 70 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 68 percent on June 12 and 83 percent from the same time last year.

Rice producers had seeded 99 percent of the rice crop by June 5, on par with last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, fields were being flooded with 89 percent of the crop emerged. Warmer temperatures in California promoted increased crop emergence mid-month. By June 19, Nationwide emergence was 97 percent complete, on par with both last year and the 5-year average. While double-digit progress was evident in California, hot, dry weather limited seed germination in Texas, where emergence was 14 percentage points behind normal. Heading was underway in the Lower Delta and Texas by June 26, with progress most advanced in Louisiana. As June ended, rice fields in California were sprayed with herbicide as producers along the Upper Coast in Texas prepared to begin harvest. Overall, 60 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 59 percent on June 5 and 72 percent from the same time last year.

With the exception of States where soybean planting was nearing completion, nearly ideal weather conditions and producers switching their focus from corn to beans allowed for double-digit progress during early June. By June 12, producers had planted 87 percent of this year's crop, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Iowa, warmer temperatures and sunshine promoted rapid crop growth. Favorable fieldwork conditions continued much of the month, and by June 26, producers had planted 97 percent of the Nation's crop, slightly

ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Blooming was underway in 17 of the 18 major estimating States by July 3, but progress was behind normal. Overall, 66 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 67 percent on June 12 but unchanged from the same time last year.

Nationally, 86 percent of this year's peanut crop was planted by June 5, four percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average as producers in many areas were waiting as long as possible to begin or continue planting in hopes of increased rainfall and soil moisture. As of June 19, planting was complete or nearly complete in all major estimating States except Alabama where unusually dry soils left many fields in need of soaking moisture and led to the need for some replanting. Pegging was underway in seven of the eight major peanut-producing States by June 19. Scattered rainfall in portions of the Southeast helped to improve crop conditions in areas, but peg development remained behind normal. By July 3, twenty-six percent of the peanut crop was pegging, 11 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 30 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 29 percent on June 12 and 72 percent from the same time last year.

By June 5, twenty-eight percent of the sunflower crop was planted, 23 percentage points behind last year and 29 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Improved weather conditions allowed for increased fieldwork in the four major estimating States mid-month. By July 3, producers had planted 93 percent of this year's crop, 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Although some fields in North Dakota remained wet, mostly sunny skies afforded producers time to complete some fieldwork at month's end.

As the month began, cotton planting was most active in Tennessee, where warm temperatures and sunny skies provided nearly a week of days suitable for fieldwork. By June 5, producers had planted 87 percent of the Nation's crop, 3 percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. In Texas, producers planted dryland fields in the Plains to meet insurance deadlines. While warm temperatures promoted rapid square development in Arizona, Louisiana, and Virginia mid-month, hot, windy weather coupled with mostly short to very short soil moisture levels damaged portions of the cotton crop in the High Plains of Texas. Nationally, 21 percent of the crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by June 19, five percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Above average temperatures continued across the South throughout much of June, aiding rapid crop development in many cotton-producing States. Bolls were setting on 9 percent of the country's cotton acreage by June 26, two percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Conversely, poor seed germination and emergence of dryland cotton in areas of the Texas Plains left crop development behind normal. By July 3, squaring was 49 percent complete, 13 percentage points behind last year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 28 percent cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 28 percent on June 12 and 65 percent from the same time last year.

Ninety-six percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted by June 5, four percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 56.6 million bushels, down 30 percent from 2010. If realized, this will be the lowest production on record, surpassing the previous record low set last year. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 60.5 bushels per acre, down 3.8 bushels from 2010. Growers expect to harvest 934,000 acres for grain or seed, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 26 percent from last year. If realized, this will be smallest harvested area on record, also surpassing the previous record low set last year. Compared with 2010, yield decreases are expected in 13 of the 17 estimating States.

Overall, the oat crop has developed behind the normal pace this year in most of the nine major producing States. However as June began, seeding was complete or nearly complete in all but North Dakota and Ohio, where prolonged wet conditions delayed progress. Due to unfavorable weather conditions, crop emergence was also slow during the month throughout much of the major producing regions. As of July 3, two-thirds of the oat acreage was headed, 20 points behind last year's pace and 18 points behind the 5-year average. On July 3, fifty-nine percent of the oat crop was rated as good to excellent, compared with 81 percent last year.

Barley: Production for 2011 is forecast at 173 million bushels, down 4 percent from 2010. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 69.6 bushels per acre, down 3.5 bushels from last year's record high. Area harvested for grain or seed, at 2.48 million acres, is unchanged from the previous forecast but up 1 percent from 2010. A record high yield is expected in Utah.

As June began, seeding was nearly complete in Idaho, Minnesota, and Washington. However, cool, wet weather conditions had hampered seeding in Montana and North Dakota throughout much of the spring, holding overall progress well behind normal. Due to adverse weather conditions, crop emergence was slow throughout much of the major producing regions during the month as well. By July 3, seeding was complete in all major estimating States except North Dakota, where producers continued to battle soggy fields in portions of the State in hopes of sowing as much of their intended acreage as possible before the lateness of the season prevented further seeding. While ninety-three percent of the barley crop was emerged by July 3, only 9 percent was at or beyond the heading stage compared with the 5 year average of 38 percent. Overall, 76 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 66 percent on June 12 and 85 percent for the same time last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.49 billion bushels, up 3 percent from the June 1 forecast and up slightly from 2010. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 46.2 bushels per acre, up 0.9 bushel from last month but down 0.6 bushel from last year. Expected grain area totals 32.3 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2011 but up 2 percent from last year. Harvest in the 18 major producing States was 56 percent complete by July 3, four points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

Drought conditions in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas throughout the growing season accelerated crop development. As of July 3, harvest progress was significantly ahead of normal and nearing completion in these States.

As of July 3, harvest progress in the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area was ahead of normal in all major States except Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, where progress was 2 to 11 points behind the 5-year average. While excellent growing conditions during the month in many of the SRW areas led to significant yield increases from the June forecast, wet conditions have negatively impacted the crop in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

Record high yields are expected in Arkansas, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 63.7 million bushels, down 41 percent from 2010. The United States yield is forecast at 38.7 bushels per acre, down 3.7 bushels from last year's yield. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 1.65 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2011 but down 35 percent from last year.

Yield forecasts are down from last year in all major producing States. Due to flooding and excessively wet conditions, crop development in Montana and North Dakota, the two largest producing States, are significantly behind normal.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 551 million bushels, down 11 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 41.7 bushels per acre, down 4.4 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 13.2 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2011 but down 1 percent from last year.

In the six major producing States, 13 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage as of July 3, thirty-four percentage points behind last year and 39 points below the 5-year average. Flooding and prolonged wet weather has slowed crop development in most States. By July 3, heading in North Dakota and Montana had not yet begun, and was 48 and 32 percentage points behind the 5-year average, respectively. As a result of the wet conditions, forecasted yields are down from last year in all States except South Dakota.

Lentils: Planted area of lentils is estimated at 470,000 acres, down 29 percent from last season's record high acreage. Harvested area is forecast at 455,000 acres, down 28 percent from last year.

Montana growers planted 97 percent of the crop by June 12. In North Dakota, planting began in early May, three weeks behind last year's starting date due to wet conditions. Condition of the crop was rated mostly fair to good through June 26,

with both topsoil and subsoil moisture supplies in the northwest region reported as adequate to surplus. In Idaho, a very cool, wet spring prevented some growers from planting this season.

Dry edible peas: Planted area of dry edible peas is estimated at 416,000 acres, down 45 percent from last year. Area for harvest, at 398,800 acres, is 44 percent below a year ago. If realized, this will be the lowest planted and harvested acreage estimates since 2003.

In North Dakota, due to wet conditions, planting began during the beginning of May, three weeks behind last year's starting date. As of June 26, planting was 76 percent complete, behind last year and the 5-year average. Moisture supplies have been rated adequate to surplus throughout the season. Despite widespread precipitation, Montana growers were 99 percent complete with spring planting by June 12. Idaho experienced a very cool, wet spring prohibiting many acres from being planted.

Austrian winter peas: Planted area of Austrian winter peas is estimated at 19,000 acres, down 39 percent from a year ago. Area harvested is forecast at 15,000 acres, down 16 percent from 2010.

Tobacco: United States all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 489 million pounds, up 8 percent from the 2010 crop. Area harvested, at 216,000 acres, is 2 percent above last year. Yield per acre for flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 2,263 pounds, up 120 pounds from a year ago. Forecasted yields for flue-cured tobacco in North Carolina and Virginia increased from last year.

As of July 3, the North Carolina crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition. Many farmers started to irrigate flue-cured tobacco as weather has been hot and dry in many growing areas. Flue-cured tobacco production in Virginia is progressing well. At the beginning of July, the majority of flue-cured tobacco was in fair to good condition. Most of the flue belt growing area received timely rains contributing to a favorable crop. Tobacco lay-by continued and some early topping had occurred. South Carolina flue-cured tobacco production has been affected by drought as most growers reported a warm and dry growing season this year. The majority of the crop was rated in fair to good condition as of July 3. Some growers reported exceptionally low yields due to the lack of rain. Georgia flue-cured acreage was reported mostly in fair condition as of July 3.

All potatoes: Potato growers across the United States planted an estimated 1.08 million acres of potatoes in all four seasons of the 2011 crop year, up 6 percent from the previous year. Area for harvest, forecasted at 1.07 million acres, is also up 6 percent from 2010.

Fall potatoes: Area planted to fall potatoes in 2011 is estimated at 948,600 acres, up 6 percent from the 2010 crop year. Harvested area is forecast at 936,100 acres, also up 6 percent from 2010.

In Idaho, growers increased acreage from last year driven by strong prices. In California, adequate water supplies led to increased potato acreage in the Klamath Basin. In Colorado producers continued to voluntarily limit acreage for water conservation.

Less than optimal planting and growing conditions delayed the fall potato crop in Maine where potato development was 1-2 weeks behind schedule as of June 19. Heavy rains in mid-June reportedly led to drown outs in some low lying areas. In North Dakota, cold, wet weather caused delays in planting. In Oregon, crop development was reportedly behind due to cold, wet spring conditions.

Summer potatoes: Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 12.1 million cwt, up 4 percent from 2010. Harvested area is estimated at 38,700 acres, 3 percent above last year. Average yield is forecast at 313 cwt per acre, up 3 cwt from 2010.

In New Jersey, weather conditions delayed planting but fields were reportedly in good condition. In Virginia, nearly ideal conditions persisted with timely rains and hot weather allowing good growth. In Kansas, hot, dry and windy conditions reportedly slowed crop progress. Excessive April and May rains in Missouri caused crop losses in some areas and negatively impacted yields. In Texas, growers were experiencing dry conditions.

Peaches: United States peach production is forecast at 1.13 million tons, down 2 percent from 2010. Twelve of the 23 Freestone peach estimating States expect decreases in production from last year, while eight States increased their production from the previous season, and three States showed no change. Freestone production, at 697,140 tons, is down 3 percent from last season.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 430,000 tons, down slightly from a year ago. Crop 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.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 385,000 tons, unchanged from 2010. California experienced an adequate number of chilling hours, thus benefiting the Freestone crop. Weather during the bloom period was very beneficial, which resulted in a good set. Growers were expecting to thin more this year due to the good set. There have been some reports of hail damage on the early varieties, but overall the crop has been reported as good. Early variety peach harvest began during May. Harvest continued during June with Brittney Lane, Crimson Lady, Ivory Princess, and Snow Brite the major varieties harvested.

South Carolina peach growers expect a smaller crop than last year. Continued hail damage coupled with little to no rainfall has tempered expectations for this year's crop. In Georgia, despite prevailing drought conditions this spring, growers expect a good crop.

Mild temperatures and timely rains during late spring through early summer provided favorable growing conditions for New Jersey peaches. Adequate moisture and natural thinning has produced ample sized fruit with good quality. Harvest of early varieties has begun.

Crop condition reports have been mixed this season in Pennsylvania. Some counties were hit hard by the heavy spring rains, tornados, and storms which damaged trees and fruit. In other areas, producers reported a good set with a heavy crop. Pennsylvania growers anticipate harvesting more peaches in 2011 than were harvested last year. Michigan peach growers expect a full crop in 2011. Some growers reported thinning trees to avoid over production.

Washington growers in the central area indicated that the late fall 2010 freeze and cold, wet spring conditions have had some negative effect on this year's peach crop, but overall, peaches have faired well. The slower growing season aided fruit quality and sizing. Harvest was expected to be delayed by two to three days. Weather conditions have been favorable for Illinois peach production this year. Some reported instances of hail and frost damage have not lowered expectations for a full crop.

California grapes: California's all grape production is forecast at 6.70 million tons, down slightly from last season. Wine type grapes account for 51 percent of California's total production, raisin type grapes account for 33 percent, while the remaining 16 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 3.40 million tons, down 6 percent from the 2010 crop. Raisin type grape production is forecast at 2.20 million tons, up 6 percent from last year. Bunch counts of Thompson seedless grapes in the central and southern area of the San Joaquin Valley are up 11 percent from last year. Table type grape production is expected to be 1.10 million tons, up 9 percent from last year. Harvest of table and raisin type grapes continued in the Coachella Valley.

Apricots: The final forecast for the 2011 apricot crop is 59,175 tons, down 9 percent from last year. The apricot crop in California represents 93 percent of the total 2011 United States apricot production. Harvest continued throughout the Central and San Joaquin Valley and is expected to conclude in late July. The quality of the crop has been good, despite the cool temperatures and late rain experienced during the spring.

Washington's apricot crop was affected by a hard freeze in November, spring frost, and poor pollination resulting from cold, wet weather. Washington growers experienced their coldest April in history. Utah's production was also affected by an unseasonably cool spring with multiple frosts well into May.

Almonds: The 2011 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 1.95 billion pounds, up 19 percent from the 2010 production of 1.64 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.

Grapefruit: The 2010-2011 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 1.23 million tons, up 1 percent from the June 1 forecast but down 1 percent from the 2009-2010 crop. As of July 1, approximately 99 percent of the white grapefruit crop and all of the colored grapefruit crop had been harvested.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 627,000 tons, up 2 percent from the June 1 forecast and up 5 percent from the previous season. Harvest of tangerines was complete in all States.

Lemons: The forecast for the 2010-2011 United States lemon crop is 940,000 tons, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but up 7 percent from the 2009-2010 final utilization. In California harvest ended in the San Joaquin Valley while picking continued in the Southern Coastal region.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 1.15 million boxes (52,000 tons), unchanged from the June 1 forecast but up 28 percent from last season's final utilization.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing areas, weather stations reported lows in the 60s and highs in the 90s this month. Heavier rainfall near the end of the month signaled the beginning of the summer rainy season. The recent rainfall eliminated drought conditions in the Central and Western portions of the citrus growing region, but exceptional drought conditions continued in the Eastern and Southeastern areas.

Harvesting of most citrus varieties has been completed. Valencias were harvested throughout the month of June with the harvest nearing completion toward the end of the month. Approximately 10 packinghouses and 5 processors were still 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 Valencia orange and grapefruit harvests continued normally in the San Joaquin Valley, as the navel orange, lemon, and mandarin harvests neared completion.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: The blueberry harvest was in full swing with the crop being sold to both domestic and international markets. Cool weather extended the season and improved the quality of berries in Tulare County. Strawberry harvest continued across the State, while nurseries had excellent growth in Siskiyou County. There was good development in grape vineyards across the State, though the crop was one to two weeks behind due to adverse weather earlier in the season. Sulfur applications continued in vineyards to treat powdery mildew. Apples and pomegranates were growing well. The stone fruit harvest, including peaches, nectarines, plums, and apricots, was ongoing. Cherry harvest continued, but some producers were concerned about rain damage to late maturing varieties in affected areas. The harvest of apricots, peaches, and nectarines was ongoing. Chemical applications were applied to combat pressure cause by current weather patterns.

Almonds continued to develop well as warmer temperatures led to normal leaf drop, occurring later than usual due to cold and wet weather earlier in the year. Pesticides and fungicides were applied even though mite and insect pressure continued to be minimal in most orchards. Codling moth, weed control, and fungus treatments were ongoing in walnut orchards. There was good development in pistachio orchards as some replanting was done along with irrigation. Blight control sprays were ongoing in walnut orchards as were pesticide sprays in pistachio orchards though nut fill had not begun.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 24 and July 6 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 72 percent of the 2010 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 8,900 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 typically 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 1.4 percent whether you include or exclude the four abnormal production seasons (two freeze seasons and two hurricane seasons). 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 1.4 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.5 percent, or 2.4 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the July 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 119,000 tons (116,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 13,000 tons to 370,000 tons when including or excluding abnormal seasons. The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times (below 4 times and above 12 times, excluding abnormal seasons). 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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- Julie Schmidt – Crop Weather, Barley, Hay ..... (202) 720-7621
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