



Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Up 13 Percent from 2011 Orange Production Up Slightly from April

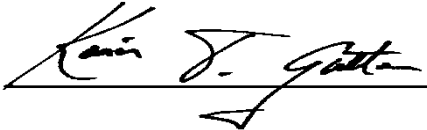
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.69 billion bushels, up 13 percent from 2011. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 35.6 million acres, up 10 percent from last year. Based on May 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 47.6 bushels per acre, up 1.4 bushels from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 1.03 billion bushels, is up 32 percent from 2011. Soft Red Winter, at 428 million bushels, is down 6 percent from last year. White Winter is down 9 percent from last year and now totals 233 million bushels. Of this total, 14.1 million bushels are Hard White and 219 million bushels are Soft White.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2011-2012 season is 8.91 million tons, up slightly from both the April 1 forecast and the 2010-2011 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 145 million boxes (6.53 million tons), is up slightly from the April 1 forecast and up 3 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 74.2 million boxes (3.34 million tons), up slightly from the April 1 forecast and up 6 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 71.0 million boxes (3.20 million tons), is unchanged from the April 1 forecast but up 1 percent from the 2010-2011 crop. Harvest of Valencia oranges in Florida is ahead of last year. Drought conditions continue in Florida's citrus growing regions. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from April.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2011-2012 season is 1.61 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, down 1 percent from the April forecast but up 1 percent from last season's final yield of 1.59 gallons per box. The early-midseason portion is 1.56 gallons per box, up 3 percent from last season's yield. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.71 gallons per box, 3 percent higher than last year's final yield of 1.66 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 10, 2012.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Karis T. Gutter



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
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Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted May 1, 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2011 (1,000 acres)	2012 (1,000 acres)	2011 (bushels)	2012 (bushels)	2011 (1,000 bushels)	2012 (1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	520	480	58.0	57.0	30,160	27,360
California	420	350	85.0	80.0	35,700	28,000
Colorado	2,000	2,250	39.0	41.0	78,000	92,250
Georgia	200	200	55.0	52.0	11,000	10,400
Idaho	770	730	82.0	85.0	63,140	62,050
Illinois	765	630	61.0	62.0	46,665	39,060
Indiana	400	330	62.0	63.0	24,800	20,790
Kansas	7,900	9,000	35.0	43.0	276,500	387,000
Kentucky	440	450	70.0	60.0	30,800	27,000
Maryland	190	180	66.0	63.0	12,540	11,340
Michigan	680	540	75.0	74.0	51,000	39,960
Mississippi	335	450	64.0	56.0	21,440	25,200
Missouri	680	700	50.0	51.0	34,000	35,700
Montana	2,190	2,120	41.0	40.0	89,790	84,800
Nebraska	1,450	1,270	45.0	47.0	65,250	59,690
New York	93	85	56.0	63.0	5,208	5,355
North Carolina	610	750	68.0	60.0	41,480	45,000
North Dakota	375	720	37.0	48.0	13,875	34,560
Ohio	850	530	58.0	63.0	49,300	33,390
Oklahoma	3,200	4,300	22.0	36.0	70,400	154,800
Oregon	825	775	77.0	72.0	63,525	55,800
Pennsylvania	170	150	51.0	61.0	8,670	9,150
South Carolina	180	235	60.0	54.0	10,800	12,690
South Dakota	1,590	1,300	42.0	44.0	66,780	57,200
Tennessee	310	360	69.0	63.0	21,390	22,680
Texas	1,900	3,350	26.0	31.0	49,400	103,850
Virginia	250	290	71.0	64.0	17,750	18,560
Washington	1,730	1,670	75.0	69.0	129,750	115,230
Wisconsin	335	250	65.0	67.0	21,775	16,750
Other States ¹	956	1,135	55.2	51.2	52,789	58,095
United States	32,314	35,580	46.2	47.6	1,493,677	1,693,710

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 2012 Summary* report.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted May 1, 2012

[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 2012. Yield and production will be published in *Crop Production* released July 2012]

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	79	99	101.0	115.0	7,979	11,385
California	115	130	109.0	115.0	12,535	14,950
Montana	385		28.0		10,780	
North Dakota	715		25.5		18,233	
Other States ¹	18		53.1		955	
United States	1,312		38.5		50,482	

¹ Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2012 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2011 and Forecasted May 1, 2012

[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 indicated estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	2011	2012
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	780,089	1,032,252
Soft red	457,535	428,263
Hard white	12,368	14,060
Soft white	243,685	219,135
Spring		
Hard red	397,689	
Hard white	11,878	
Soft white	45,621	
Durum	50,482	
Total	1,999,347	

Hay Stocks on Farms – States and United States: December 1 and May 1, 2010-2012

State	December 1		May 1	
	2010 (1,000 tons)	2011 (1,000 tons)	2011 (1,000 tons)	2012 (1,000 tons)
Alabama	1,200	1,385	187	269
Arizona	365	250	40	35
Arkansas	2,050	1,550	380	340
California	1,850	1,640	160	240
Colorado	2,000	1,800	450	230
Connecticut	45	55	12	12
Delaware	19	13	3	4
Florida	477	400	45	42
Georgia	1,360	800	188	169
Idaho	2,300	2,000	280	700
Illinois	1,310	980	320	300
Indiana	1,200	1,300	225	165
Iowa	3,050	2,750	610	500
Kansas	4,500	3,900	1,000	650
Kentucky	4,392	3,840	799	775
Louisiana	700	540	110	70
Maine	120	133	23	35
Maryland	310	360	65	80
Massachusetts	63	71	10	15
Michigan	2,000	1,500	420	360
Minnesota	3,700	3,800	810	900
Mississippi	1,175	1,486	137	251
Missouri	6,500	5,450	1,325	1,025
Montana	5,500	4,900	1,300	1,550
Nebraska	4,700	4,275	1,335	1,070
Nevada	819	830	46	238
New Hampshire	40	49	6	13
New Jersey	110	81	17	12
New Mexico	520	575	100	120
New York	1,744	1,800	273	327
North Carolina	1,157	1,175	253	369
North Dakota	5,370	6,100	1,250	1,700
Ohio	1,790	1,778	390	308
Oklahoma	4,550	2,800	1,200	500
Oregon	2,100	2,200	280	275
Pennsylvania	1,950	1,950	340	450
Rhode Island	8	8	1	1
South Carolina	490	400	110	80
South Dakota	7,850	8,400	1,850	2,400
Tennessee	2,985	3,101	746	716
Texas	9,500	3,800	2,500	950
Utah	1,050	1,420	144	350
Vermont	180	215	48	45
Virginia	1,660	2,500	402	900
Washington	1,607	1,460	350	230
West Virginia	790	953	190	285
Wisconsin	3,278	2,653	1,122	925
Wyoming	1,700	1,300	365	400
United States	102,134	90,726	22,217	21,381

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Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2010-2011 and Forecasted May 1, 2012

[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	
	2010-2011 (1,000 boxes)	2011-2012 (1,000 boxes)	2010-2011 (1,000 tons)	2011-2012 (1,000 tons)
Oranges				
Early, mid, and Navel ²				
California ³	48,000	44,000	1,920	1,760
Florida	70,300	74,200	3,164	3,339
Texas ³	1,700	1,165	72	50
United States	120,000	119,365	5,156	5,149
Valencia				
California ³	14,500	14,000	580	560
Florida	70,200	71,000	3,159	3,195
Texas ³	249	224	11	10
United States	84,949	85,224	3,750	3,765
All				
California ³	62,500	58,000	2,500	2,320
Florida	140,500	145,200	6,323	6,534
Texas ³	1,949	1,389	83	60
United States	204,949	204,589	8,906	8,914
Grapefruit				
White				
Florida	5,850	5,300	249	225
Colored				
Florida	13,900	13,500	591	574
All				
California ³	4,300	3,400	172	136
Florida	19,750	18,800	840	799
Texas ³	6,300	5,292	252	212
United States	30,350	27,492	1,264	1,147
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona ^{3 4}	300	200	12	8
California ^{3 4}	9,900	9,800	396	392
Florida	4,650	4,300	221	204
United States	14,850	14,300	629	604
Lemons ³				
Arizona	2,500	800	100	32
California	20,500	19,500	820	780
United States	23,000	20,300	920	812
Tangelos				
Florida	1,150	1,150	52	52

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

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: 2011 and Forecasted May 1, 2012

State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Arizona	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.5	280	275	1,064	963
California	28.1	29.5	28.0	29.5	390	395	10,920	11,653
Florida	36.4	36.9	35.6	36.3	256	260	9,112	9,438
Hastings area	23.4	23.6	23.1	23.3	270	260	6,237	6,058
Other areas	13.0	13.3	12.5	13.0	230	260	2,875	3,380
North Carolina	17.0	18.0	16.5	17.5	170	200	2,805	3,500
Texas	8.0	9.8	7.6	9.3	220	235	1,672	2,186
United States	93.3	97.7	91.5	96.1	279	289	25,573	27,740

Taro Area in Crop and Production – Hawaii: 2010 and 2011

State	Area in crop		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(acres)	(acres)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Hawaii	475	485	3,900	4,100

Almonds Utilized Production – California: 2011 and Forecasted May 1, 2012

State	Utilized production (shelled basis)	
	2011	2012
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
California	2,030,000	2,000,000

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Connecticut	2,600	2,070	1,582	1,494	4,112	3,092
Georgia	11,400	11,900	2,350	2,250	26,790	26,775
Kentucky	85,200	77,500	2,133	2,221	181,760	172,140
Massachusetts	950	570	1,867	1,570	1,774	895
North Carolina	168,300	162,300	2,095	1,550	352,625	251,565
Ohio	2,500	1,600	2,050	2,100	5,125	3,360
Pennsylvania	8,500	9,700	2,349	2,129	19,965	20,655
South Carolina	16,000	15,500	2,250	1,700	36,000	26,350
Tennessee	22,300	22,000	2,051	2,062	45,740	45,363
Virginia	19,750	21,900	2,243	2,197	44,299	48,125
United States	337,500	325,040	2,128	1,841	718,190	598,320

Tobacco Price and Value – States and United States: 2010 and 2011

State	Price per pound		Value of production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Georgia	1.730	1.740	46,347	46,589
Kentucky	1.703	1.934	309,468	332,993
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
North Carolina	1.671	1.679	589,085	422,380
Ohio	1.630	1.690	8,354	5,678
Pennsylvania	1.675	1.680	33,445	35,314
South Carolina	1.760	1.660	63,360	43,741
Tennessee	2.058	2.157	94,140	97,859
Virginia	1.772	1.789	78,479	81,089
United States ¹	1.782	1.815	1,279,920	1,084,039

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

¹ Excludes estimated 2011 Connecticut Valley Shade-grown value of production for Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by Class and Type – States and United States: 2010 and 2011

Class, type, and State	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	11,900	2,350	2,250	26,790	26,775
North Carolina	166,000	160,000	2,100	1,550	348,600	248,000
South Carolina	16,000	15,500	2,250	1,700	36,000	26,350
Virginia	17,500	19,500	2,280	2,230	39,900	43,485
United States	210,900	206,900	2,140	1,666	451,290	344,610
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	8,800	9,100	3,300	3,400	29,040	30,940
Tennessee	6,200	6,900	2,900	2,890	17,980	19,941
Virginia	650	400	2,090	2,100	1,359	840
United States	15,650	16,400	3,091	3,154	48,379	51,721
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	72,000	64,000	1,950	2,000	140,400	128,000
North Carolina	2,300	2,300	1,750	1,550	4,025	3,565
Ohio	2,500	1,600	2,050	2,100	5,125	3,360
Pennsylvania	4,200	5,000	2,400	2,200	10,080	11,000
Tennessee	15,000	14,000	1,660	1,610	24,900	22,540
Virginia	1,600	2,000	1,900	1,900	3,040	3,800
United States	97,600	88,900	1,922	1,938	187,570	172,265
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt						
Pennsylvania	2,200	3,000	2,250	2,000	4,950	6,000
Total light air-cured (31-32)	99,800	91,900	1,929	1,940	192,520	178,265
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	4,400	4,400	2,800	3,000	12,320	13,200
Tennessee	1,100	1,100	2,600	2,620	2,860	2,882
United States	5,500	5,500	2,760	2,924	15,180	16,082
Class 4, Cigar filler						
Pennsylvania	2,100	1,700	2,350	2,150	4,935	3,655
Class 5, Cigar binder						
Type 51, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf						
Connecticut	1,950	1,350	1,625	1,650	3,169	2,228
Massachusetts	850	440	1,890	1,680	1,607	739
United States	2,800	1,790	1,706	1,658	4,776	2,967
Class 6, Cigar wrapper						
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown						
Connecticut	650	720	1,450	1,200	943	864
Massachusetts	100	130	1,670	1,200	167	156
United States	750	850	1,480	1,200	1,110	1,020
Total cigar types (41-61)	5,650	4,340	1,915	1,761	10,821	7,642
All tobacco						
United States	337,500	325,040	2,128	1,841	718,190	598,320

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by Class and Type – States and United States: 2010 and 2011 (continued)

Class, type, and State	Price per pound pound		Value of production production	
	2010 (dollars)	2011 (dollars)	2010 (1,000 dollars)	2011 (1,000 dollars)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)				
Georgia	1.730	1.740	46,347	46,589
North Carolina	1.670	1.680	582,162	416,640
South Carolina	1.760	1.660	63,360	43,741
Virginia	1.770	1.670	70,623	72,620
United States	1.690	1.682	762,492	579,590
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)				
Kentucky	2.450	2.550	71,148	78,897
Tennessee	2.530	2.590	45,489	51,647
Virginia	2.000	2.030	2,718	1,705
United States	2.467	2.557	119,355	132,249
Class 3A, Light air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
Kentucky	1.500	1.750	210,600	224,000
North Carolina	1.720	1.610	6,923	5,740
Ohio	1.630	1.690	8,354	5,678
Pennsylvania	1.700	1.800	17,136	19,800
Tennessee	1.700	1.760	42,330	39,670
Virginia	1.690	1.780	5,138	6,764
United States	1.549	1.751	290,481	301,652
Type 32, Southern Maryland				
Pennsylvania	1.550	1.550	7,673	9,300
Total light air-cured (31-32)	1.549	1.744	298,154	310,952
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)				
Kentucky	2.250	2.280	27,720	30,096
Tennessee	2.210	2.270	6,321	6,542
United States	2.242	2.278	34,041	36,638
Class 4, Cigar filler				
Pennsylvania	1.750	1.700	8,636	6,214
Class 5, Cigar binder				
Type 51, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf				
Connecticut	5.750	6.200	18,222	13,814
Massachusetts	4.250	6.200	6,830	4,582
United States	5.245	6.200	25,052	18,396
Class 6, Cigar wrapper				
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown				
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
United States	29.000	(D)	32,190	(D)
Total cigar types (41-61)	6.088	(D)	65,878	(D)
All tobacco ¹				
United States	1.782	1.815	1,279,920	1,084,039

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
¹ The 2011 price and value exclude Connecticut Valley Shade-grown.

Cotton Area Planted, Harvested, and Yield by Type – States and United States: 2010 and 2011

Type and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre	
	2010 (1,000 acres)	2011 (1,000 acres)	2010 (1,000 acres)	2011 (1,000 acres)	2010 (pounds)	2011 (pounds)
Upland						
Alabama	340.0	460.0	338.0	443.0	682	742
Arizona	195.0	250.0	193.0	248.0	1,517	1,548
Arkansas	545.0	680.0	540.0	660.0	1,045	929
California	124.0	182.0	123.0	181.0	1,483	1,474
Florida	92.0	122.0	89.0	118.0	766	744
Georgia	1,330.0	1,600.0	1,315.0	1,495.0	821	791
Kansas	51.0	80.0	50.0	65.0	787	510
Louisiana	255.0	295.0	249.0	290.0	842	846
Mississippi	420.0	630.0	410.0	605.0	993	952
Missouri	310.0	375.0	308.0	367.0	1,068	969
New Mexico	48.0	70.0	47.0	58.0	1,174	1,059
North Carolina	550.0	805.0	545.0	800.0	838	616
Oklahoma	285.0	415.0	270.0	70.0	750	597
South Carolina	202.0	303.0	201.0	301.0	898	828
Tennessee	390.0	495.0	387.0	490.0	845	796
Texas	5,550.0	7,550.0	5,350.0	2,850.0	703	589
Virginia	83.0	116.0	82.0	115.0	732	676
United States	10,770.0	14,428.0	10,497.0	9,156.0	805	772
American Pima						
Arizona	2.5	10.0	2.5	10.0	845	960
California	182.0	274.0	180.0	273.0	1,237	1,380
New Mexico	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.4	836	875
Texas	17.0	20.0	16.5	18.5	902	1,038
United States	204.2	307.4	201.7	304.9	1,200	1,340
All						
Alabama	340.0	460.0	338.0	443.0	682	742
Arizona	197.5	260.0	195.5	258.0	1,509	1,526
Arkansas	545.0	680.0	540.0	660.0	1,045	929
California	306.0	456.0	303.0	454.0	1,337	1,418
Florida	92.0	122.0	89.0	118.0	766	744
Georgia	1,330.0	1,600.0	1,315.0	1,495.0	821	791
Kansas	51.0	80.0	50.0	65.0	787	510
Louisiana	255.0	295.0	249.0	290.0	842	846
Mississippi	420.0	630.0	410.0	605.0	993	952
Missouri	310.0	375.0	308.0	367.0	1,068	969
New Mexico	50.7	73.4	49.7	61.4	1,156	1,049
North Carolina	550.0	805.0	545.0	800.0	838	616
Oklahoma	285.0	415.0	270.0	70.0	750	597
South Carolina	202.0	303.0	201.0	301.0	898	828
Tennessee	390.0	495.0	387.0	490.0	845	796
Texas	5,567.0	7,570.0	5,366.5	2,868.5	704	592
Virginia	83.0	116.0	82.0	115.0	732	676
United States	10,974.2	14,735.4	10,698.7	9,460.9	812	790

Cotton Production and Bales Ginned by Type – States and United States: 2010 and 2011

Type and State	Production in 480-pound net weight bales ¹		Lint seed ratio ²		Bales ginned in 480-pound net weight bales ³	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 bales)	(1,000 bales)	(ratio)	(ratio)	(bales)	(bales)
Upland						
Alabama	480.0	685.0	(NA)	(NA)	473,950	702,350
Arizona	610.0	800.0	(NA)	(NA)	577,200	755,050
Arkansas	1,176.0	1,277.0	(NA)	(NA)	1,128,250	1,226,750
California	380.0	556.0	(NA)	(NA)	411,050	599,450
Florida	142.0	183.0	(NA)	(NA)	120,950	136,500
Georgia	2,250.0	2,465.0	(NA)	(NA)	2,279,450	2,496,950
Kansas	82.0	69.0	(NA)	(NA)	83,550	71,050
Louisiana	437.0	511.0	(NA)	(NA)	446,650	524,900
Mississippi	848.0	1,200.0	(NA)	(NA)	832,800	1,173,400
Missouri	685.0	741.0	(NA)	(NA)	727,050	779,250
New Mexico	115.0	128.0	(NA)	(NA)	44,250	62,900
North Carolina	951.0	1,026.0	(NA)	(NA)	971,650	1,063,450
Oklahoma	422.0	87.0	(NA)	(NA)	406,400	71,450
South Carolina	376.0	519.0	(NA)	(NA)	367,400	499,400
Tennessee	681.0	813.0	(NA)	(NA)	681,250	827,700
Texas	7,840.0	3,500.0	(NA)	(NA)	7,920,200	3,577,700
Virginia	125.0	162.0	(NA)	(NA)	110,550	140,800
United States	17,600.0	14,722.0	(NA)	(NA)	17,582,600	14,709,050
American Pima						
Arizona	4.4	20.0	(NA)	(NA)	4,350	20,500
California	464.0	785.0	(NA)	(NA)	463,650	783,200
New Mexico	4.7	6.2	(NA)	(NA)	5,850	7,650
Texas	31.0	40.0	(NA)	(NA)	29,450	37,600
United States	504.1	851.2	(NA)	(NA)	503,300	848,950
All						
Alabama	480.0	685.0	(NA)	(NA)	473,950	702,350
Arizona	614.4	820.0	(NA)	(NA)	581,550	775,550
Arkansas	1,176.0	1,277.0	0.412	0.412	1,128,250	1,226,750
California	844.0	1,341.0	(NA)	(NA)	874,700	1,382,650
Florida	142.0	183.0	(NA)	(NA)	120,950	136,500
Georgia	2,250.0	2,465.0	0.440	0.442	2,279,450	2,496,950
Kansas	82.0	69.0	(NA)	(NA)	83,550	71,050
Louisiana	437.0	511.0	0.433	0.431	446,650	524,900
Mississippi	848.0	1,200.0	0.418	0.415	832,800	1,173,400
Missouri	685.0	741.0	(NA)	(NA)	727,050	779,250
New Mexico	119.7	134.2	(NA)	(NA)	50,100	70,550
North Carolina	951.0	1,026.0	0.437	0.437	971,650	1,063,450
Oklahoma	422.0	87.0	(NA)	(NA)	406,400	71,450
South Carolina	376.0	519.0	(NA)	(NA)	367,400	499,400
Tennessee	681.0	813.0	(NA)	(NA)	681,250	827,700
Texas	7,871.0	3,540.0	0.410	0.409	7,949,650	3,615,300
Virginia	125.0	162.0	(NA)	(NA)	110,550	140,800
United States	18,104.1	15,573.2	(NA)	(NA)	18,085,900	15,558,000

(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: 2010 and 2011

State	Production		Farm disposition				Seed for planting ²	
			Sales to oil mills		Other ¹			
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(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	149.0	215.0	15.0	35.0	134.0	180.0	2.3	2.0
Arizona	219.5	299.0	-	-	219.5	299.0	2.0	1.5
Arkansas	404.0	437.0	331.0	355.0	73.0	82.0	4.6	4.0
California	330.0	565.0	75.0	92.0	255.0	473.0	4.1	3.5
Florida	40.0	53.0	32.0	52.0	8.0	1.0	0.6	0.6
Georgia	704.0	756.0	379.0	407.0	325.0	349.0	8.6	7.6
Kansas	30.0	26.0	-	-	30.0	26.0	0.4	0.3
Louisiana	138.0	166.0	94.0	132.0	44.0	34.0	1.9	1.7
Mississippi	291.0	421.0	226.0	318.0	65.0	103.0	4.3	4.0
Missouri	237.0	341.0	155.0	232.0	82.0	109.0	2.5	2.5
New Mexico	41.6	45.0	-	-	41.6	45.0	0.5	0.4
North Carolina	287.0	313.0	49.0	29.0	238.0	284.0	5.3	4.6
Oklahoma	146.0	31.0	122.0	23.0	24.0	8.0	2.3	1.9
South Carolina	123.0	154.0	75.0	64.0	48.0	90.0	1.2	1.4
Tennessee	235.0	272.0	227.0	244.0	8.0	28.0	3.2	2.8
Texas	2,685.0	1,228.0	1,474.0	712.0	1,211.0	516.0	53.0	47.7
Virginia	38.0	48.0	-	-	38.0	48.0	1.0	0.9
United States	6,098.1	5,370.0	3,254.0	2,695.0	2,844.1	2,675.0	97.8	87.4

- 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 2011. 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: 2007-2011

State	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Arkansas	146	144	198	99	93
Georgia	185	146	186	139	99
Louisiana	136	147	135	118	148
Mississippi	103	118	116	107	100
North Carolina	134	195	150	188	277
Texas	52	65	37	63	66

Cotton Cumulative Boll Counts – Selected States: 2007-2011

[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. Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State and month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Arkansas					
September	790	943	1,051	911	901
October	839	810	814	893	845
November	849	852	803	897	867
December	849	846	794	894	868
Final	849	846	794	894	868
Georgia					
September	616	587	571	609	531
October	570	613	731	606	577
November	707	733	712	686	659
December	708	742	737	683	665
Final	708	742	740	683	666
Louisiana					
September	796	655	714	699	938
October	808	578	792	755	948
November	841	579	756	789	949
December	841	579	788	781	949
Final	841	579	788	781	949
Mississippi					
September	819	909	925	864	898
October	745	679	833	773	848
November	747	728	717	776	874
December	747	722	722	776	875
Final	747	722	722	776	875
North Carolina					
September	527	667	701	681	553
October	601	652	730	675	610
November	625	702	779	689	646
December	625	704	777	689	646
Final	625	704	777	689	646
Texas					
September	602	633	613	658	540
October	538	513	522	534	478
November	631	579	502	589	515
December	632	573	502	589	520
Final	632	570	502	589	520

Crop Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2011 and 2012 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2012 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2011 (1,000 acres)	2012 (1,000 acres)	2011 (1,000 acres)	2012 (1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,559	3,333	2,239	
Corn for grain ¹	91,921	95,864	83,981	
Corn for silage	(NA)		5,928	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	55,633	57,348
Alfalfa	(NA)		19,213	
All other	(NA)		36,420	
Oats	2,496	2,863	939	
Proso millet	370		338	
Rice	2,689	2,561	2,618	
Rye	1,266		242	
Sorghum for grain ¹	5,481	5,950	3,929	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		224	
Wheat, all	54,409	55,908	45,705	
Winter	40,646	41,709	32,314	35,580
Durum	1,369	2,223	1,312	
Other spring	12,394	11,976	12,079	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,071.5	1,557.2	1,043.0	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	178	289	173	
Mustard seed	23.2		21.8	
Peanuts	1,140.6	1,422.0	1,097.6	
Rapeseed	1.5		1.3	
Safflower	130.7		127.3	
Soybeans for beans	74,976	73,902	73,636	
Sunflower	1,543.0	1,808.0	1,457.8	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	14,735.4	13,155.0	9,460.9	
Upland	14,428.0	12,885.0	9,156.0	
American Pima	307.4	270.0	304.9	
Sugarbeets	1,232.8	1,241.3	1,213.1	
Sugarcane	(NA)		874.0	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	325.0	318.0
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	18.0	21.0	12.3	
Dry edible beans	1,205.9	1,669.9	1,155.9	
Dry edible peas	362.0	619.0	342.8	
Lentils	428.0	518.0	411.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		6.3	
Hops	(NA)		29.8	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		74.0	
Potatoes, all	1,098.9		1,076.7	
Spring	93.3	97.7	91.5	96.1
Summer	48.2		46.0	
Fall	957.4		939.2	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		17.3	
Sweet potatoes	134.2	133.4	130.3	
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: 2011 and 2012 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2012 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley bushels	69.6		155,780	
Corn for grain bushels	147.2		12,358,412	
Corn for silage tons	18.4		108,926	
Hay, all tons	2.36		131,144	
Alfalfa tons	3.40		65,332	
All other tons	1.81		65,812	
Oats bushels	57.1		53,649	
Proso millet bushels	27.1		9,149	
Rice ¹ cwt	7,067		185,009	
Rye bushels	26.1		6,326	
Sorghum for grain bushels	54.6		214,443	
Sorghum for silage tons	10.3		2,298	
Wheat, all bushels	43.7		1,999,347	
Winter bushels	46.2	47.6	1,493,677	1,693,710
Durum bushels	38.5		50,482	
Other spring bushels	37.7		455,188	
Oilseeds				
Canola pounds	1,475		1,538,010	
Cottonseed tons	(X)		5,370.0	
Flaxseed bushels	16.1		2,791	
Mustard seed pounds	718		15,644	
Peanuts pounds	3,313		3,636,320	
Rapeseed pounds	2,177		2,830	
Safflower pounds	1,333		169,671	
Soybeans for beans bushels	41.5		3,056,032	
Sunflower pounds	1,398		2,038,275	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ¹ bales	790		15,573.2	
Upland ¹ bales	772		14,722.0	
American Pima ¹ bales	1,340		851.2	
Sugarbeets tons	23.7		28,789	
Sugarcane tons	33.5		29,307	
Tobacco pounds	1,841		598,320	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas ¹ cwt	1,463		180	
Dry edible beans ¹ cwt	1,716		19,833	
Dry edible peas ¹ cwt	1,641		5,625	
Lentils ¹ cwt	1,151		4,732	
Wrinkled seed peas cwt	(NA)		509	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii) pounds	1,320		8,300	
Hops pounds	2,175		64,781.6	
Peppermint oil pounds	89		6,570	
Potatoes, all cwt	397		427,406	
Spring cwt	279	289	25,573	27,740
Summer cwt	282		12,960	
Fall cwt	414		388,873	
Spearmint oil pounds	132		2,286	
Sweet potatoes cwt	208		27,041	
Taro (Hawaii) pounds	(NA)		4,100	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2011 and 2012 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2012 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2011 (hectares)	2012 (hectares)	2011 (hectares)	2012 (hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,035,600	1,348,830	906,100	
Corn for grain ¹	37,199,510	38,795,200	33,986,270	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,399,000	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	22,514,120	23,208,160
Alfalfa	(NA)		7,775,310	
All other	(NA)		14,738,810	
Oats	1,010,110	1,158,630	380,000	
Proso millet	149,740		136,790	
Rice	1,088,210	1,036,410	1,059,480	
Rye	512,340		97,930	
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,218,110	2,407,910	1,590,030	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		90,650	
Wheat, all ²	22,018,780	22,625,410	18,496,360	
Winter	16,449,030	16,879,220	13,077,150	14,398,870
Durum	554,020	899,630	530,950	
Other spring	5,015,730	4,846,570	4,888,250	
Oilseeds				
Canola	433,630	630,180	422,090	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	72,030	116,960	70,010	
Mustard seed	9,390		8,820	
Peanuts	461,590	575,470	444,190	
Rapeseed	610		530	
Safflower	52,890		51,520	
Soybeans for beans	30,342,040	29,907,400	29,799,750	
Sunflower	624,440	731,680	589,960	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	5,963,270	5,323,700	3,828,730	
Upland	5,838,870	5,214,430	3,705,340	
American Pima	124,400	109,270	123,390	
Sugarbeets	498,900	502,340	490,930	
Sugarcane	(NA)		353,700	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	131,540	128,670
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	7,280	8,500	4,980	
Dry edible beans	488,020	675,790	467,780	
Dry edible peas	146,500	250,500	138,730	
Lentils	173,210	209,630	166,330	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		2,550	
Hops	(NA)		12,050	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		29,950	
Potatoes, all ²	444,710		435,730	
Spring	37,760	39,540	37,030	38,890
Summer	19,510		18,620	
Fall	387,450		380,080	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		7,000	
Sweet potatoes	54,310	53,990	52,730	
Taro (Hawaii) ³	(NA)		200	

(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: 2011 and 2012 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2012 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2011 (metric tons)	2012 (metric tons)	2011 (metric tons)	2012 (metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.74		3,391,710	
Corn for grain	9.24		313,918,120	
Corn for silage	41.19		98,816,000	
Hay, all ¹	5.28		118,971,840	
Alfalfa	7.62		59,268,190	
All other	4.05		59,703,640	
Oats	2.05		778,710	
Proso millet	1.52		207,500	
Rice	7.92		8,391,870	
Rye	1.64		160,690	
Sorghum for grain	3.43		5,447,100	
Sorghum for silage	23.00		2,084,710	
Wheat, all ¹	2.94		54,413,310	
Winter	3.11	3.20	40,651,230	46,095,230
Durum	2.59		1,373,890	
Other spring	2.53		12,388,190	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.65		697,630	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,871,580	
Flaxseed	1.01		70,890	
Mustard seed	0.80		7,100	
Peanuts	3.71		1,649,410	
Rapeseed	2.44		1,280	
Safflower	1.49		76,960	
Soybeans for beans	2.79		83,171,560	
Sunflower	1.57		924,550	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ¹	0.89		3,390,660	
Upland	0.87		3,205,340	
American Pima	1.50		185,330	
Sugarbeets	53.20		26,116,940	
Sugarcane	75.17		26,586,860	
Tobacco	2.06		271,390	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.64		8,160	
Dry edible beans	1.92		899,610	
Dry edible peas	1.84		255,150	
Lentils	1.29		214,640	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		23,090	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.48		3,760	
Hops	2.44		29,380	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,980	
Potatoes, all ¹	44.49		19,386,810	
Spring	31.33	32.35	1,159,970	1,258,270
Summer	31.58		587,860	
Fall	46.41		17,638,980	
Spearmint oil	0.15		1,040	
Sweet potatoes	23.26		1,226,560	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,860	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Production may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production – United States: 2011 and 2012 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2012 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2011-2012 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2011	2012
	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruittons	1,264	1,147
Lemonstons	920	812
Orangestons	8,906	8,914
Tangelos (Florida)tons	52	52
Tangerines and mandarinstons	629	604
Noncitrus		
Apples 1,000 pounds	9,429.9	
Apricotstons	66.7	
Bananas (Hawaii)pounds		
Grapestons	7,231.3	
Olives (California)tons	71.2	
Papayas (Hawaii)pounds		
Peachestons	1,062.5	
Pearstons	940.7	
Prunes, dried (California)tons	130.0	
Prunes and plums (excludes California)tons	12.9	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)pounds	2,030,000	2,000,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)tons	39	
Pecans, in-shellpounds	271,400	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)tons	461	
Maple syrupgallons	2,794	

¹ Production years are 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.

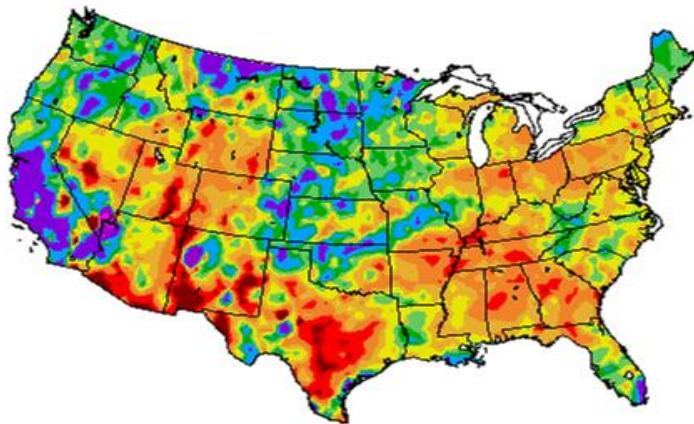
Fruits and Nuts Production – United States: 2011 and 2012 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2012 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2011-2012 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2011 (metric tons)	2012 (metric tons)
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit	1,146,680	1,040,540
Lemons	834,610	736,630
Oranges	8,079,390	8,086,640
Tangelos (Florida)	47,170	47,170
Tangerines and mandarins	570,620	547,940
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,277,330	
Apricots	60,460	
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Grapes	6,560,130	
Olives (California)	64,590	
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	963,920	
Pears	853,410	
Prunes, dried (California)	117,930	
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	11,700	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	920,790	907,180
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	35,380	
Pecans, in-shell	123,100	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	418,210	
Maple syrup	13,970	

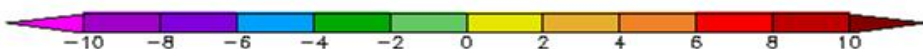
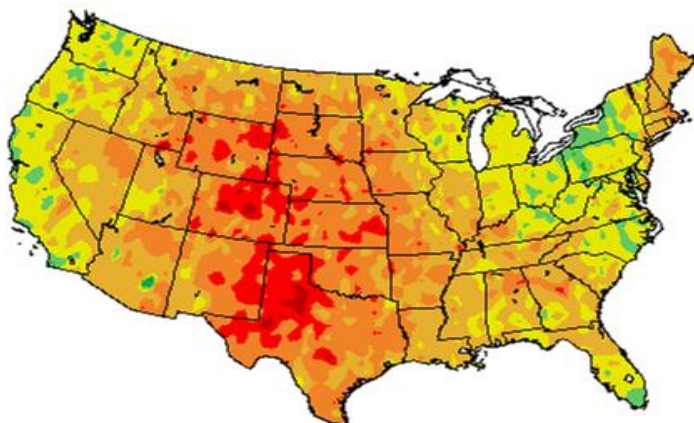
¹ Production years are 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
4/1/2012 - 4/30/2012



Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
4/1/2012 - 4/30/2012



Regional Climate Centers

April Weather Summary

Most of the Nation continued to experience unusually warm weather, with record-setting April warmth noted across portions of the southern Plains. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5 degrees Fahrenheit above normal at numerous locations on the central and southern High Plains. Cooler-than-normal weather was generally limited to areas along the Pacific Coast and parts of the Great Lakes region and Northeastern States. In the latter region, early-blooming fruit crops were threatened by a series of freezes, the worst of which struck much of Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania from April 27-30.

During April, significantly above average precipitation was mostly limited to the Pacific Coast States, the northern Rockies, southern Florida, northern Maine, and parts of the Plains and upper Midwest. Rainfall was especially important across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, where dryness had begun to develop in late-summer 2011.

In contrast, mostly dry weather prevailed across the eastern Corn Belt and much of the South. Planting advanced quickly across the dry regions, but pastures, winter grains, and emerging summer crops were in need of moisture in drought-affected areas of the southern High Plains and the lower Southeast.

Meanwhile, cool, showery weather slowed spring fieldwork and crop development in California and the Northwest. Elsewhere, further deterioration of water-supply prospects occurred in the Four Corners States, where April warmth prematurely melted already meager snowpacks.

April Agricultural Summary

Warmer than normal temperatures and generally adequate soil moisture levels during April promoted record-setting planting and development paces for many crops. Average temperatures were more than 8 degrees above normal in areas of the Rocky Mountains and Texas during the month, while near-normal temperatures prevailed along the Pacific Coast and throughout the Ohio Valley. Precipitation totals for the month were below normal throughout much of the United States. In the Southeast, dry conditions limited cotton and peanut planting in some fields. Elsewhere, moisture benefitted small grain development in the Great Plains while limiting fieldwork in portions of the Pacific Northwest and California.

By April 1, corn planting was active in half of the 18 major estimating States, with 3 percent of the Nation's crop in the ground, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. While favorably warm early-spring weather across most of the major corn-producing regions promoted an early start to fieldwork, producers in some locations remained hesitant out of concern of a spring freeze. Warm, dry weather continued throughout the month, providing ample time for fieldwork. Emergence was 9 percent complete by April 22, seven percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Producers continued planting at a blistering pace during the second half of the month. By April 29, fifty-three percent of the Nation's crop was in the ground, 26 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, with progress 21 percentage points or more ahead of normal in 7 of the top 10 producing States.

With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 13 percent of this year's sorghum crop was planted as April began, 3 percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. Heavy rainfall in portions of central and eastern Texas delayed planting and pushed progress behind both last year and the average pace for the State. Conversely, producers in Arkansas utilized warm, mostly dry conditions to plant 20 percent of their crop during the week ending April 15, leaving progress, 48 percentage points ahead of normal. As April continued, favorable weather conditions and mostly adequate soil moisture levels provided ideal planting conditions in many of the major growing regions. By month's end, planting was active in all States, with nearly one-quarter of the crop was planted, slightly ahead of both last year and normal.

Warmer than normal temperatures prompted an early start to oat seeding. By April 1, producers had seeded 48 percent of the Nation's crop, 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, with seeding complete in Texas. Fieldwork continued at a rapid pace throughout the major growing regions as the month progressed. By mid-month, seeding was 23 percentage points or more ahead of normal in all major estimating States. Warm temperatures aided a rapid crop development pace, and by April 22, fifty-eight percent of the crop was at or beyond emergence, 17 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Beneficial soil moisture levels in most locations boosted crop conditions. Overall, 73 percent of the oat crop was

reported in good to excellent condition on April 29. With the accelerated pace of emergence this year, comparable data from last year was not available as this was the earliest crop conditions had ever been estimated.

Nationally, 8 percent of the barley crop was seeded by April 1, four percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, with progress most advanced in Idaho. Fieldwork continued at a rapid pace across much of the Northern Tier, with seeding well ahead of the normal pace in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota by mid-month. Conversely, cooler than normal temperatures and precipitation hampered seeding in Washington. Emergence was well underway by April 22, ahead of both last year and normal, and gained speed toward month's end. Nearly ideal weather conditions provided ample time for fieldwork during the second half of the month, and by April 29, two-thirds of the barley crop was seeded, the quickest pace on record, with emergence 21 percent complete, 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

An unusually mild winter in many of the major winter wheat-producing regions made for early dormancy break and rapid crop development this spring. By April 15, twenty-nine percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Above average temperatures and increased moisture in many southern locations improved winter wheat conditions during the month, and helped to maintain a fast development pace. By April 29, heading had advanced to 54 percent complete, 30 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, with 64 percent of the crop rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 34 percent from the same time last year.

Spring wheat producers were busy seeding this year's crop as April began, with progress 16 percentage points or more ahead of normal in Minnesota and the Dakotas by April 8. Nearly ideal weather conditions in many areas provided ample time for fieldwork and crop development as the month progressed. Conversely, wet fields and cool temperatures in Washington left producers in some locations waiting for improved conditions before seeding their crop. By April 29, seventy-four percent of the Nation's crop was sown, 42 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, and the quickest pace on record. While seeding was well ahead of normal in most States, progress in Washington was behind normal but gaining speed as more fields dried out and became conducive to fieldwork. Thirty percent of the spring wheat crop was emerged by April 29, twenty-seven percentage points ahead of last year and 22 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

As April began, rice producers in the Delta and Texas were busy seeding this year's crop. Warm temperatures coupled with adequate soil moisture levels left seeding in Arkansas, the largest rice-producing State, advancing at the quickest pace on record. Elsewhere, rainfall hampered paddy drainage in California, but producers readied fields as weather conditions permitted. Seeding and emergence remained fast throughout the month. While producers in the Delta applied fertilizers and herbicides toward month's end, seeding was just beginning in California. By April 29, producers had sown 72 percent of the Nation's rice crop, 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence had advanced to 60 percent complete, 27 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 65 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on April 29. Due to the accelerated emergence pace this year, comparable data from last year was not available as this was the earliest crop conditions had ever been estimated.

With the exception of Virginia, peanut producers in the major estimating States were busy planting this year's crop by April 22. Planting was most advanced in Florida, where warmer than normal spring temperatures had producers preparing fields earlier this year. Nationwide, 13 percent of the peanut crop was planted by April 29, seven percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Rainfall was needed across much of the Southeast, and producers expected to limit planting activities in some areas until soil moisture levels improved.

Cotton planting was active in a limited number of States when April began, with progress most advanced in Arizona. In Texas, planting in southern regions had been underway since mid-March, while producers in the Plains regions were pre-irrigating fields and applying herbicides in preparation for planting. Overall planting was slow during the first half of the month due to hesitant producers in the Plains and western regions of Texas weighing the costs of seed against mostly dry soil conditions. Despite sunny skies providing ample time for planting in California toward month's end, overall progress remained behind normal. In the Delta, producers planted 26 percent or more of their crop during the seven days ending April 29. Nationally, 26 percent of the cotton crop was planted by April 29, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

During April, favorable temperatures and adequate soil moisture levels had producers in the major sugarbeet-producing States planting this year's crop at a record pace. By April 22, planting in Idaho and Michigan was nearing completion. Strong, late-month winds in south-central Idaho damaged a portion of crop. By April 29, producers had planted 94 percent of the Nation's crop, 81 percentage points, or over a month, ahead of last year, and 46 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.69 billion bushels, up 13 percent from 2011. Based on May 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 47.6 bushels per acre, up 1.4 bushels from last year. Expected grain area totals 35.6 million acres, up 10 percent from last year. As of May 1, sixty-four percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 30 points above the same week in 2011, and heading had reached 54 percent, 30 points ahead of the 5-year average.

The combination of a mild winter and spring, paired with timely precipitation, resulted in beneficial growing conditions in the Great Plains States. Precipitation this spring not only aided the winter wheat crop, but also improved pasture and hay fields, leading cattle producers to harvest wheat acreage for grain instead of hay. Current crop conditions have improved from last year in all major Hard Red Winter (HRW) producing states except Montana and South Dakota. As of May 1, the percent of crop rated good to excellent in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas was 27 points or more higher than last year, contributing to forecasted yield increases for those States.

Crop conditions were varied in several of the Soft Red Winter (SRW) producing States due to cooler than normal spring temperatures. Yields are forecasted to be down in the Coastal Plains States and the Southeast, where many States set record yields in 2011. However, yields are expected to be up from last year in much of the Corn Belt and the Northeast.

Warmer temperatures and adequate moisture in the Pacific Northwest left growers optimistic after a predominantly cool start to the spring growing season. As of May 1, crop conditions reported as good to excellent were unchanged in Idaho, down 8 points in Oregon, while up 18 points in Washington compared to last year. Yields are forecast to be down from last year in Oregon and Washington but up in Idaho.

Durum wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 26.3 million bushels, up 28 percent from the previous year. Due to warm spring weather in California, crop development advanced ahead of normal. If realized, Arizona and California's yield of 115.0 bushels per acre will be record highs.

Hay stocks on farms: All hay stored on farms May 1, 2012, totaled 21.4 million tons, down 4 percent from a year ago. Disappearance from December 1, 2011 - May 1, 2012 totaled 69.3 million tons, compared with 79.9 million tons for the same period a year ago. This is the smallest disappearance since 1985.

Compared with last year, hay stocks as a percent of production increased across much of the Northern Tier and in many eastern States. Mild temperatures coupled with limited snowpack left many pastures and ranges accessible to livestock herds for longer periods of time during the winter allowing producers to feed less hay. Similarly, beneficial rainfall throughout much of the spring and summer boosted pasture growth in many Atlantic Coast States, delaying the need for supplemental feedstuffs as winter approached.

Elsewhere, on-farm stocks declined from last year in a number Great Plains States, as prolonged drought conditions hampered pasture growth and forced many livestock producers to feed an increased amount of hay to their herds.

Almonds: The 2012 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 2.00 billion pounds, down 1 percent from last year's revised record production of 2.03 billion pounds. Early spring frost and hail in major producing areas led to scattered reports of damage. Disease and insect pressure have been minimal.

Taro: Hawaii taro production for the 2011 crop year is estimated at 4.10 million pounds, up 5 percent from the previous year. Area in crop, at 485 acres, was up 2 percent from 2010. Weather conditions varied depending on location. Growers

in some areas experienced drought conditions while others experienced excess precipitation. Growers reported apple snails, feral pigs, leaf blight, and pocket rot continued to be problems.

Grapefruit: The 2011-2012 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 1.15 million tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 9 percent from last season's final utilization. The route survey conducted May 1-2 in Florida showed 98 percent of the white grapefruit rows and 94 percent of the colored grapefruit rows were harvested. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts were carried forward from April.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 604,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 4 percent from the 2010-2011 crop. Arizona and California forecasts were carried forward from April.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 1.15 million boxes (52,000 tons), unchanged from both the previous forecast and last season's final utilization. Florida's row count survey conducted May 1-2 showed that all of the rows were harvested.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing areas, weather stations reported high temperatures ranging from the upper 80s to lower 90s. Rainfall was generally light across the citrus producing region, with the exception of one storm bringing moderate rainfall toward the end of the month. Drought conditions persisted throughout the citrus region.

Harvesting of early oranges (Navels and Hamlins), Honey tangerines, and tangelos finished. White and colored grapefruit harvest was nearly complete and the Valencia orange harvest progressed at a steady pace. Harvesting and young tree care were the primary grove activities during the month.

California citrus: Harvest of Navel oranges, tangerines, tangelos, and lemons continued. Harvest of late variety Navel oranges and early Valencia oranges gained momentum. Orange trees were in bloom in some areas as bees were moved into citrus groves in preparation for full bloom.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: During April, apricot, nectarine, peach, plum, and prune fruit continued to develop. Harvest began for a few early peach varieties. Cherry fruit developed as growers continued to spray for the Oriental Fruit Fly. Prunes were past full bloom and beginning to leaf out in Sutter and Yuba Counties. Weed treatments and bloom sprays continued in stone fruit orchards. Grape and kiwifruit vines were growing rapidly as temperatures increased. Pomegranates and persimmons continued to leaf out. Apples were blooming and leafing out. Blueberries were being picked and packed in Tulare County. Olive groves were pruned.

Almond bloom finished while trees began leafing out and nuts continued to develop. Growers evaluated earlier hail damage in the San Joaquin Valley. A heavier than normal drop, possibly due to earlier frost damage, was reported in some areas. Walnuts were in full bloom as blight applications continued. Pistachio bloom finished in the Fresno area. Fungicides were applied to some orchards.

Spring potatoes: Production for 2012 is forecast at 27.7 million cwt, up 2 percent from the previous forecast and 8 percent from 2011. Planted acreage is forecast at 97,700 acres, a 1 percent decrease from the April forecast. Area for harvest is forecast at 96,100 acres, up 500 acres from the previous forecast. The average yield forecast, at 289 cwt per acre, is up 4 cwt from the April forecast.

In California, harvest was underway and growers were reporting a normal crop year. Texas growers reported good crop conditions, with expectations of good yields. Growers in Florida experienced adverse weather that negatively impacted yields.

Tobacco: Revised United States tobacco production for 2011 totaled 598 million pounds, down less than 1 percent from the January preliminary estimate and 17 percent below 2010. Harvested area is estimated at 325,040 acres, up slightly from the January preliminary estimate but down 4 percent from the previous year's estimate. Yield per acre averaged 1,841 pounds, down slightly from the January preliminary estimate and 287 pounds below 2010.

2011 Cotton final: All cotton production is estimated at 15.6 million 480-pound bales, down 14 percent from the 2010 crop. The United States yield for all cotton is estimated at 790 pounds per acre, down 22 pounds from the previous season.

Upland cotton production is estimated at 14.7 million 480-pound bales, down 16 percent from the 2010 crop. The United States yield for Upland cotton is estimated at 772 pounds per acre, down 33 pounds from 2010. The Upland cotton abandonment rate, at 37 percent, is a record high.

Severe drought conditions throughout much of the Cotton Belt was the main factor contributing to decreased Upland cotton production compared with the previous season. Texas, Oklahoma, and Georgia experienced extremely hot, dry weather during the growing season. North Carolina and Virginia also saw reduced yields due to Hurricane Irene which made landfall in late-August.

Objective yield data in Georgia showed boll weight to be the highest on record. However, Georgia bolls per acre were the lowest since 2002. Objective yield data in North Carolina showed boll weight to be the lowest since 2005. Texas objective yield data showed boll weight to be the lowest since 2000.

American Pima production is estimated at 851,200 bales (480-pound), up 69 percent from 2010. The United States yield is estimated at 1,340 pounds per acre, up 140 pounds from the previous season.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 2011 totaled 5.37 million tons, down 12 percent from last year. Sales to oil mills accounted for 50 percent of the disposition. The remaining half 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 1 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 15,100 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 73 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 analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the Florida survey data and their analysis 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 6.8 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 6.8 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 11.8 percent. Differences between the May 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 86 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 284 million bushels. The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 11 times and above 9 times. This does not imply that the May 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 three abnormal production seasons (one freeze season and two hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 1.6 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 1.6 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.6 percent, or 2.8 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 (148,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 5,000 tons to 369,000 tons regardless of exclusions. The May 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times (below 7 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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