Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Down 1 Percent from June
Orange Production Up Slightly from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.67 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the June 1 forecast but up 12 percent from 2011. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 47.7 bushels per acre, up 0.4 bushel from last month and 1.5 bushels more than last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 35.0 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 29, 2012 but up 8 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 1.01 billion bushels, is down 1 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter production is up slightly from last month and now totals 429 million bushels. White Winter production totals 232 million bushels, up slightly from last month. Of this total, 14.0 million bushels are Hard White and 218 million bushels are Soft White.

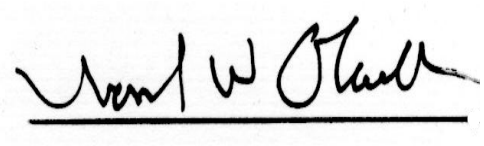
Durum wheat production is forecast at 82.0 million bushels, up 62 percent from 2011. The United States yield is forecast at 38.6 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.12 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released June 29, 2012 but up 62 percent from last year.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 472 million bushels, up 4 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 11.7 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released June 29, 2012 but down 3 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 40.4 bushels per acre, 2.7 bushels above 2011. Of the total production, 435 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 10 percent from last year.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2011-2012 season is 8.97 million tons, up slightly from the June 1 forecast and 1 percent above the 2010-2011 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 147 million boxes (6.59 million tons), is up slightly from the June 1 forecast and up 4 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), unchanged from the June 1 forecast but up 6 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 72.3 million boxes (3.25 million tons), is up slightly from the June 1 forecast and up 3 percent from the 2010-2011 crop. Harvesting of Valencia oranges in Florida was complete. Drought conditions were all but eliminated during June due to significant rainfall from Tropical Storm Debby.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2011-2012 season is 1.63 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, unchanged from the June forecast but up 3 percent from last season's final yield of 1.59 gallons per box. The early-midseason portion is final at 1.53 gallons per box, up 1 percent from last season's yield. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.75 gallons per box, 5 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 July 11, 2012.



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Contents

Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 1, 2012 5

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 1, 2012..... 5

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 1, 2012..... 6

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 1, 2012..... 7

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 1, 2012..... 7

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 1, 2012..... 7

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 1, 2012..... 8

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts Production by Crop – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 1, 2012..... 8

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2010-2011 and Forecasted July 1, 2012 9

Potato Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group – States and United States: 2011 and 2012..... 10

Fall Potato Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potato – Selected States and Total: 2011 and 2012..... 11

Fall Potato Area Planted for Certified Seed – Selected States and Total: 2011 and 2012..... 11

Dry Edible Pea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2011 and 2012..... 12

Lentil Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2011 and 2012..... 12

Austrian Winter Pea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2011 and 2012..... 12

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2011 and 2012..... 14

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2011 and 2012 16

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2011 and 2012 18

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2011 and 2012..... 19

Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2008-2012 20

Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2008-2012 21

Percent of Normal Precipitation Map 22

Departure from Normal Temperature Map..... 22

June Weather Summary 23

June Agricultural Summary 23

Crop Comments 25

Statistical Methodology 29

Information Contacts 31

Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 1, 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)
California	15	30	100.0	95.0	1,500	2,850
Idaho	15	15	70.0	65.0	1,050	975
Illinois	20	20	68.0	63.0	1,360	1,260
Iowa	50	60	65.0	58.0	3,250	3,480
Kansas	25	30	38.0	41.0	950	1,230
Michigan	30	35	64.0	64.0	1,920	2,240
Minnesota	110	130	54.0	64.0	5,940	8,320
Montana	20	20	50.0	55.0	1,000	1,100
Nebraska	20	25	65.0	48.0	1,300	1,200
New York	34	40	50.0	60.0	1,700	2,400
North Dakota	85	110	52.0	58.0	4,420	6,380
Ohio	38	46	54.0	57.0	2,052	2,622
Oregon	12	16	100.0	103.0	1,200	1,648
Pennsylvania	60	70	46.0	53.0	2,760	3,710
South Dakota	70	70	59.0	65.0	4,130	4,550
Texas	60	80	35.0	50.0	2,100	4,000
Wisconsin	115	120	62.0	59.0	7,130	7,080
Other States [1]	160	174	61.8	58.8	9,887	10,231
United States	939	1,091	57.1	59.8	53,649	65,276

[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 2012 Summary.*

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 1, 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	64	43	125.0	120.0	8,000	5,160
California	75	65	63.0	55.0	4,725	3,575
Colorado	63	55	126.0	125.0	7,938	6,875
Idaho	500	590	93.0	87.0	46,500	51,330
Maryland	36	46	80.0	75.0	2,880	3,450
Minnesota	60	100	51.0	59.0	3,060	5,900
Montana	620	800	50.0	49.0	31,000	39,200
North Dakota	350	1,060	47.0	61.0	16,450	64,660
Oregon	32	40	75.0	63.0	2,400	2,520
Pennsylvania	55	58	65.0	72.0	3,575	4,176
Utah	22	28	83.0	80.0	1,826	2,240
Virginia	70	45	88.0	83.0	6,160	3,735
Washington	115	150	74.0	75.0	8,510	11,250
Wyoming	63	60	97.0	92.0	6,111	5,520
Other States [1]	114	128	58.3	55.5	6,645	7,099
United States	2,239	3,268	69.6	66.3	155,780	216,690

[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 2012 Summary.*

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 1, 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012		2011	2012
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	520	460	58.0	56.0	55.0	30,160	25,300
California	420	330	85.0	85.0	85.0	35,700	28,050
Colorado	2,000	2,250	39.0	39.0	37.0	78,000	83,250
Georgia	200	200	55.0	47.0	44.0	11,000	8,800
Idaho	770	740	82.0	82.0	82.0	63,140	60,680
Illinois	765	640	61.0	61.0	64.0	46,665	40,960
Indiana	400	330	62.0	60.0	65.0	24,800	21,450
Kansas	7,900	9,000	35.0	43.0	44.0	276,500	396,000
Kentucky	440	470	70.0	62.0	62.0	30,800	29,140
Maryland	190	210	66.0	63.0	63.0	12,540	13,230
Michigan	680	540	75.0	72.0	72.0	51,000	38,880
Mississippi	335	430	64.0	56.0	56.0	21,440	24,080
Missouri	680	690	50.0	55.0	56.0	34,000	38,640
Montana	2,190	2,140	41.0	40.0	38.0	89,790	81,320
Nebraska	1,450	1,320	45.0	40.0	42.0	65,250	55,440
New York	93	80	56.0	64.0	61.0	5,208	4,880
North Carolina	610	770	68.0	60.0	58.0	41,480	44,660
North Dakota	375	700	37.0	49.0	49.0	13,875	34,300
Ohio	850	525	58.0	61.0	67.0	49,300	35,175
Oklahoma	3,200	4,200	22.0	37.0	37.0	70,400	155,400
Oregon	825	780	77.0	72.0	72.0	63,525	56,160
Pennsylvania	170	150	51.0	63.0	61.0	8,670	9,150
South Carolina	180	235	60.0	54.0	48.0	10,800	11,280
South Dakota	1,590	1,300	42.0	43.0	43.0	66,780	55,900
Tennessee	310	350	69.0	63.0	66.0	21,390	23,100
Texas	1,900	2,950	26.0	31.0	31.0	49,400	91,450
Virginia	250	270	71.0	65.0	65.0	17,750	17,550
Washington	1,730	1,670	75.0	69.0	69.0	129,750	115,230
Wisconsin	335	250	65.0	70.0	69.0	21,775	17,250
Other States [1]	956	1,043	55.2	51.3	51.4	52,789	53,641
United States	32,314	35,023	46.2	47.3	47.7	1,493,677	1,670,346

[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.*

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

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012		2011	2012
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	79	99	101.0	110.0	110.0	7,979	10,890
California	115	130	109.0	110.0	110.0	12,535	14,300
Montana	385	520	28.0	(X)	26.0	10,780	13,520
North Dakota	715	1,350	25.5	(X)	31.0	18,233	41,850
Other States [1]	18	23	53.1	(X)	60.9	955	1,400
United States	1,312	2,122	38.5	(X)	38.6	50,482	81,960

(X) Not applicable.
[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2012 Summary.*

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 1, 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)
Idaho	620	460	84.0	70.0	52,080	32,200
Minnesota	1,500	1,350	46.0	50.0	69,000	67,500
Montana	2,400	2,850	31.0	30.0	74,400	85,500
North Dakota	5,500	5,350	30.5	40.0	167,750	214,000
Oregon	157	87	70.0	71.0	10,990	6,177
South Dakota	1,220	1,070	31.0	35.0	37,820	37,450
Washington	615	475	62.0	55.0	38,130	26,125
Other States [1]	67	39	74.9	72.2	5,018	2,817
United States	12,079	11,681	37.7	40.4	455,188	471,769

[1] Other States include Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2012 Summary.*

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 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]

Crop	2011	2012
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	780,089	1,009,656
Soft red	457,535	429,027
Hard white	12,368	14,047
Soft white	243,685	217,616
Spring		
Hard red	397,689	435,485
Hard white	11,878	7,046
Soft white	45,621	29,238
Durum	50,482	81,960
Total	1,999,347	2,224,075

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 1, 2012

Class and type	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	11,900	10,500	2,250	2,200	26,775	23,100
North Carolina	160,000	154,000	1,550	2,200	248,000	338,800
South Carolina	15,500	13,500	1,700	1,800	26,350	24,300
Virginia	19,500	21,000	2,230	2,200	43,485	46,200
United States	206,900	199,000	1,666	2,173	344,610	432,400

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts Production by Crop – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted July 1, 2012

Crop and State	Total production	
	2011	2012
	(tons)	(tons)
Apricots		
California	62,550	60,000
Utah	200	280
Washington	3,900	7,500
United States	66,650	67,780
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Almonds, shelled basis [1]		
California	2,030,000	2,100,000

[1] Utilized production.

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2010-2011 and Forecasted July 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	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
Early, mid, and Navel [2]				
California	48,000	44,000	1,920	1,760
Florida	70,300	74,200	3,164	3,339
Texas	1,700	1,108	72	47
United States	120,000	119,308	5,156	5,146
Valencia				
California	14,500	14,000	580	560
Florida	70,200	72,300	3,159	3,254
Texas	249	311	11	13
United States	84,949	86,611	3,750	3,827
All				
California	62,500	58,000	2,500	2,320
Florida	140,500	146,500	6,323	6,593
Texas	1,949	1,419	83	60
United States	204,949	205,919	8,906	8,973
Grapefruit				
White				
Florida	5,850	5,300	249	225
Colored				
Florida	13,900	13,500	591	574
All				
California	4,300	3,400	172	136
Florida	19,750	18,800	840	799
Texas	6,300	4,800	252	192
United States	30,350	27,000	1,264	1,127
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona [3]	300	200	12	8
California [3]	9,900	10,900	396	436
Florida	4,650	4,300	221	204
United States	14,850	15,400	629	648
Lemons				
Arizona	2,500	750	100	30
California	20,500	20,000	820	800
United States	23,000	20,750	920	830
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] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Potato Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group – States and United States: 2011 and 2012

[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]

Seasonal group and 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)
Spring [1]								
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
All 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
Summer								
Colorado	4.5	5.4	4.4	5.3	370	380	1,628	2,014
Delaware	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	250	290	400	406
Illinois	7.0	(D)	6.8	(D)	330	(D)	2,244	(D)
Kansas	5.5	6.0	5.3	5.8	280	330	1,484	1,914
Maryland	2.2	(D)	2.2	(D)	300	(D)	660	(D)
Missouri	8.3	8.5	7.1	8.4	170	310	1,207	2,604
New Jersey	2.0	2.6	1.8	2.6	190	200	342	520
Texas	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.8	350	475	3,815	5,130
Virginia	6.0	5.0	5.9	4.9	200	250	1,180	1,225
Other States [2]	-	8.5	-	8.3	-	295	-	2,448
United States	48.2	48.4	46.0	47.5	282	342	12,960	16,261
Fall [3]								
California	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.5	480		4,128	
Colorado	54.0	55.1	53.9	55.0	395		21,291	
Idaho	320.0	345.0	319.0	344.0	398		127,070	
10 Southwest counties	19.0	20.0	19.0	20.0	530		10,070	
All other counties	301.0	325.0	300.0	324.0	390		117,000	
Maine	57.0	59.0	54.0	58.0	265		14,310	
Massachusetts	3.5	3.8	2.7	3.7	275		743	
Michigan	45.0	46.0	44.0	45.5	345		15,180	
Minnesota	49.0	51.0	47.0	48.0	355		16,685	
Montana	11.7	12.0	11.5	11.7	330		3,795	
Nebraska	20.0	22.5	19.5	22.1	400		7,800	
Nevada	(D)	7.3	(D)	7.3	(D)		(D)	
New Mexico	(D)	6.3	(D)	6.2	(D)		(D)	
New York	16.5	17.0	16.2	16.5	250		4,050	
North Dakota	84.0	88.0	77.0	84.0	245		18,865	
Ohio	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.2	250		425	
Oregon	40.0	41.0	39.9	41.0	585		23,342	
Pennsylvania	9.2	8.9	7.8	8.5	230		1,794	
Rhode Island	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	250		150	
Washington	160.0	165.0	160.0	165.0	615		98,400	
Wisconsin	63.0	63.5	62.5	63.0	400		25,000	
Other States [2]	13.3	-	13.3	-	439		5,845	
United States	957.4	1,002.9	939.2	990.8	414		388,873	
All								
United States	1,098.9	1,149.0	1,076.7	1,134.4	397		427,406	

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.
[2] Includes data withheld above.
[3] The forecast of fall potato production will be published in *Crop Production* released November 2012.

Fall Potato Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potato – Selected States and Total: 2011 and 2012

[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	Red		White		Yellow		Russet	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	1	1	4	6	8	5	87	88
Idaho	3	3	4	4	1	2	92	91
Maine	4	4	38	38	4	3	54	55
Michigan	2	1	85	86	-	1	13	12
Minnesota	18	21	14	9	1	1	67	69
New York	7	6	86	87	5	4	2	3
North Dakota	25	23	35	34	1	1	39	42
Oregon	3	3	17	12	2	3	78	82
Pennsylvania	10	1	89	90	1	1	-	8
Washington	3	4	7	7	1	2	89	87
Wisconsin	11	10	37	37	1	1	51	52
Total	7	6	19	19	2	2	72	73

- Represents zero.

Fall Potato Area Planted for Certified Seed – Selected States and Total: 2011 and 2012

[Data supplied by State seed certification officials]

State	2011 Crop			2012 Crop
	Entered for certification	Certified	Percent certified	Entered for certification
	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)	(acres)
Alaska	53	53	100	55
California	704	704	100	584
Colorado	14,998	13,287	89	15,831
Idaho	(NA)	34,766	(X)	(NA)
Maine	11,134	10,742	96	11,616
Michigan	2,343	2,272	97	2,355
Minnesota	8,279	7,394	89	7,050
Montana	10,187	10,187	100	10,678
Nebraska	5,229	5,211	100	6,162
New York	845	845	100	762
North Dakota	17,984	14,890	83	19,607
Oregon	2,557	2,557	100	2,792
Pennsylvania	278	278	100	325
Washington	2,901	2,887	100	3,000
Wisconsin	8,353	8,353	100	9,099
Total	(X)	114,426	(X)	(X)

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.

Dry Edible Pea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2011 and 2012

[Excludes both wrinkled seed peas and Austrian winter peas]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	16.0	24.0	15.0	23.0
Montana	190.0	250.0	177.0	235.0
North Dakota	85.0	250.0	80.0	240.0
Oregon	5.0	6.0	4.8	5.5
Washington	66.0	70.0	66.0	70.0
United States	362.0	600.0	342.8	573.5

Lentil Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2011 and 2012

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	28.0	33.0	27.0	32.0
Montana	260.0	200.0	247.0	190.0
North Dakota	80.0	180.0	77.0	174.0
Washington	60.0	65.0	60.0	65.0
United States	428.0	478.0	411.0	461.0

Austrian Winter Pea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2011 and 2012

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	6.0	4.0	5.0	3.5
Montana	10.0	11.0	6.0	5.0
Oregon	2.0	4.0	1.3	3.0
United States	18.0	19.0	12.3	11.5

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2011 and 2012

[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	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,559	3,678	2,239	3,268
Corn for grain [1]	91,921	96,405	83,981	88,851
Corn for silage	(NA)		5,928	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	55,633	57,669
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	19,213	18,827
All other	(NA)	(NA)	36,420	38,842
Oats	2,496	2,746	939	1,091
Proso millet	370	315	338	
Rice	2,689	2,661	2,618	2,640
Rye	1,266	1,251	242	275
Sorghum for grain [1]	5,481	6,210	3,929	5,238
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		224	
Wheat, all	54,409	56,017	45,705	48,826
Winter	40,646	41,819	32,314	35,023
Durum	1,369	2,203	1,312	2,122
Other spring	12,394	11,995	12,079	11,681
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,071.5	1,631.5	1,043.0	1,593.1
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	178	285	173	281
Mustard seed	23.2	55.5	21.8	53.1
Peanuts	1,140.6	1,526.0	1,097.6	1,486.0
Rapeseed	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5
Safflower	130.7	147.5	127.3	141.5
Soybeans for beans	74,976	76,080	73,636	75,315
Sunflower	1,543.0	1,804.5	1,457.8	1,735.4
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	14,735.4	12,635.0	9,460.9	
Upland	14,428.0	12,400.0	9,156.0	
American Pima	307.4	235.0	304.9	
Sugarbeets	1,232.7	1,244.1	1,213.1	1,215.9
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	872.6	892.0
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	325.0	323.7
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	18.0	19.0	12.3	11.5
Dry edible beans	1,205.9	1,632.7	1,155.9	1,573.6
Dry edible peas	362.0	600.0	342.8	573.5
Lentils	428.0	478.0	411.0	461.0
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		6.3	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	29.8	30.8
Peppermint oil	(NA)		74.0	
Potatoes, all	1,098.9	1,149.0	1,076.7	1,134.4
Spring	93.3	97.7	91.5	96.1
Summer	48.2	48.4	46.0	47.5
Fall	957.4	1,002.9	939.2	990.8
Spearmint oil	(NA)		17.3	
Sweet potatoes	133.6	131.4	129.7	128.5
Taro (Hawaii) [2]	(NA)		0.5	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2011 and 2012 (continued)

[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	66.3	155,780	216,690
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	59.8	53,649	65,276
Proso millet	bushels	27.1		9,149	
Rice [3]	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	45.6	1,999,347	2,224,075
Winter	bushels	46.2	47.7	1,493,677	1,670,346
Durum	bushels	38.5	38.6	50,482	81,960
Other spring	bushels	37.7	40.4	455,188	471,769
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 [3]	bales	790		15,573.2	
Upland [3]	bales	772		14,722.0	
American Pima [3]	bales	1,340		851.2	
Sugarbeets	tons	23.8		28,828	
Sugarcane	tons	33.7		29,383	
Tobacco	pounds	1,841		598,320	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [3]	cwt	1,463		180	
Dry edible beans [3]	cwt	1,716		19,833	
Dry edible peas [3]	cwt	1,641		5,625	
Lentils [3]	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	342	12,960	16,261
Fall	cwt	414		388,873	
Spearmint oil	pounds	132		2,286	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	208		26,964	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	(NA)		4,100	

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

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2011 and 2012

[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	2012	2011	2012
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,035,600	1,488,450	906,100	1,322,530
Corn for grain [1]	37,199,510	39,014,140	33,986,270	35,957,110
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,399,000	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	22,514,120	23,338,070
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	7,775,310	7,619,100
All other	(NA)	(NA)	14,738,810	15,718,970
Oats	1,010,110	1,111,280	380,000	441,520
Proso millet	149,740	127,480	136,790	
Rice	1,088,210	1,076,880	1,059,480	1,068,380
Rye	512,340	506,270	97,930	111,290
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,218,110	2,513,120	1,590,030	2,119,770
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		90,650	
Wheat, all [2]	22,018,780	22,669,520	18,496,360	19,759,390
Winter	16,449,030	16,923,730	13,077,150	14,173,460
Durum	554,020	891,530	530,950	858,750
Other spring	5,015,730	4,854,260	4,888,250	4,727,180
Oilseeds				
Canola	433,630	660,250	422,090	644,710
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	72,030	115,340	70,010	113,720
Mustard seed	9,390	22,460	8,820	21,490
Peanuts	461,590	617,560	444,190	601,370
Rapeseed	610	650	530	610
Safflower	52,890	59,690	51,520	57,260
Soybeans for beans	30,342,040	30,788,820	29,799,750	30,479,230
Sunflower	624,440	730,260	589,960	702,300
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	5,963,270	5,113,260	3,828,730	
Upland	5,838,870	5,018,160	3,705,340	
American Pima	124,400	95,100	123,390	
Sugarbeets	498,860	503,470	490,930	492,060
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	353,130	360,980
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	131,540	131,010
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	7,280	7,690	4,980	4,650
Dry edible beans	488,020	660,740	467,780	636,820
Dry edible peas	146,500	242,810	138,730	232,090
Lentils	173,210	193,440	166,330	186,560
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		2,550	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	12,050	12,470
Peppermint oil	(NA)		29,950	
Potatoes, all [2]	444,710	464,990	435,730	459,080
Spring	37,760	39,540	37,030	38,890
Summer	19,510	19,590	18,620	19,220
Fall	387,450	405,860	380,080	400,970
Spearmint oil	(NA)		7,000	
Sweet potatoes	54,070	53,180	52,490	52,000
Taro (Hawaii) [3]	(NA)		200	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2011 and 2012 (continued)

[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	2012	2011	2012
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.74	3.57	3,391,710	4,717,870
Corn for grain	9.24		313,918,120	
Corn for silage	41.19		98,816,000	
Hay, all [2]	5.28		118,971,840	
Alfalfa	7.62		59,268,190	
All other	4.05		59,703,640	
Oats	2.05	2.15	778,710	947,480
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 [2]	2.94	3.06	54,413,310	60,529,400
Winter	3.11	3.21	40,651,230	45,459,370
Durum	2.59	2.60	1,373,890	2,230,590
Other spring	2.53	2.72	12,388,190	12,839,450
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 [2]	0.89		3,390,660	
Upland	0.87		3,205,340	
American Pima	1.50		185,330	
Sugarbeets	53.27		26,152,320	
Sugarcane	75.48		26,655,810	
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 [2]	44.49		19,386,810	
Spring	31.33	32.35	1,159,970	1,258,270
Summer	31.58	38.37	587,860	737,590
Fall	46.41		17,638,980	
Spearmint oil	0.15		1,040	
Sweet potatoes	23.30		1,223,070	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,860	

(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.

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

[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 cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2011	2012
	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit ..... tons	1,264	1,127
Lemons ..... tons	920	830
Oranges ..... tons	8,906	8,973
Tangelos (Florida) ..... tons	52	52
Tangerines and mandarins ..... tons	629	648
Noncitrus		
Apples ..... 1,000 pounds	9,420.0	
Apricots ..... tons	66.7	67.8
Bananas (Hawaii) .....pounds	17,400	
Grapes ..... tons	7,377.7	
Olives (California) ..... tons	71.2	
Papayas (Hawaii) .....pounds	28,600	
Peaches ..... tons	1,071.8	
Pears ..... tons	954.7	
Prunes, dried (California) ..... tons	137.0	
Prunes and plums (excludes California) ..... tons	13.1	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) .....pounds	2,030,000	2,100,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons	38.5	
Pecans, in-shell .....pounds	269,700	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	461	
Maple syrup .....gallons	2,794	1,908

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

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

[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
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	1,146,680	1,022,400
Lemons	834,610	752,960
Oranges	8,079,390	8,140,170
Tangelos (Florida)	47,170	47,170
Tangerines and mandarins	570,620	587,860
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,272,840	
Apricots	60,460	61,490
Bananas (Hawaii)	7,890	
Grapes	6,692,950	
Olives (California)	64,590	
Papayas (Hawaii)	12,970	
Peaches	972,310	
Pears	866,110	
Prunes, dried (California)	124,280	
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	11,880	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	920,790	952,540
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	34,930	
Pecans, in-shell	122,330	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	418,210	
Maple syrup	13,970	9,540

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

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2012. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat for grain fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in these tables are based on counts from this survey.

Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2008-2012

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

Year	June	July	August
	Mature [1]	Mature [1]	Mature [1]
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2008	9	59	86
2009	5	57	91
2010	8	58	87
2011	24	60	86
2012	57	77	

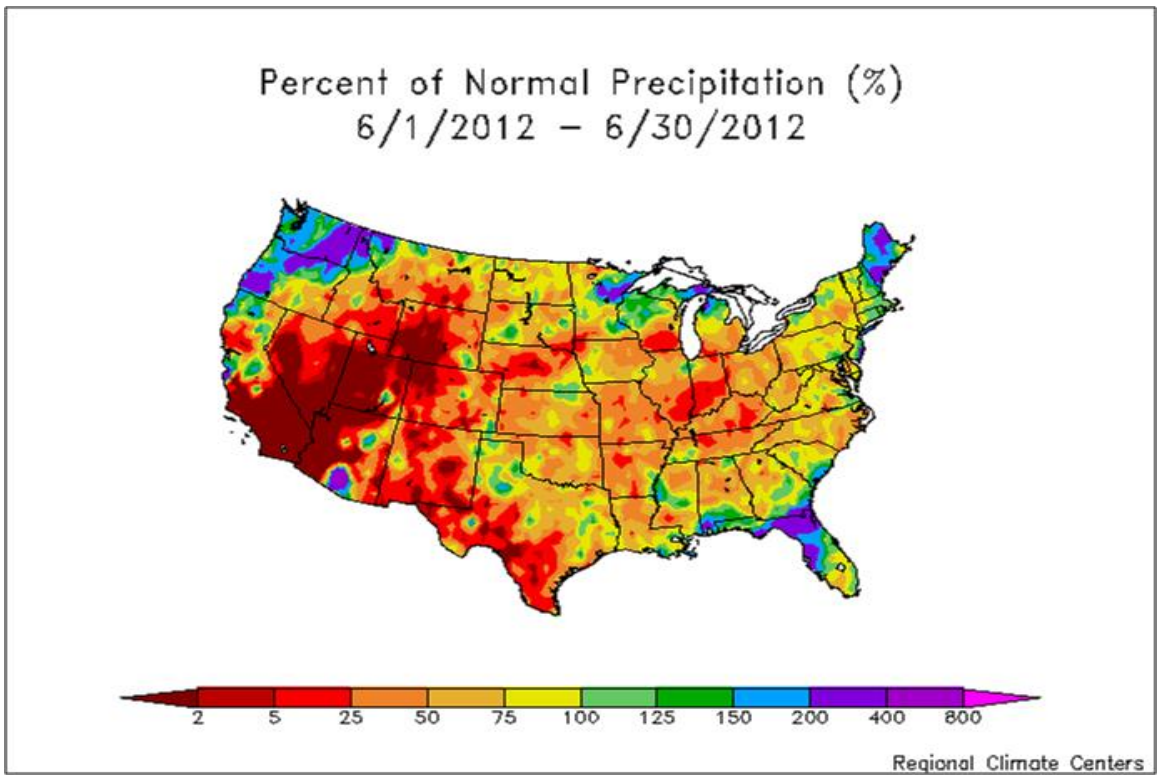
[1] Includes winter wheat in the hard dough stage or beyond and are considered mature or almost mature.

Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2008-2012

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

State	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 [1]
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	37.8	44.0	47.3	45.3	41.0
August	38.8	44.1	48.6	45.0	
Final	38.8	43.9	48.6	45.0	
Illinois					
July	63.9	58.1	44.5	60.0	56.5
August	63.2	58.4	44.5	60.1	
Final	63.2	58.4	44.5	60.1	
Kansas					
July	44.7	45.5	44.6	42.2	46.5
August	44.7	45.5	44.6	42.2	
Final	44.7	45.5	44.6	42.2	
Missouri					
July	61.5	49.7	39.8	50.7	49.9
August	53.2	49.7	39.2	48.9	
Final	53.2	49.7	39.2	48.9	
Montana					
July	38.6	37.1	44.7	44.3	44.1
August	39.4	35.8	44.7	46.7	
Final	39.4	36.0	45.0	46.9	
Nebraska					
July	44.9	51.5	47.1	54.3	50.7
August	47.6	50.8	48.1	54.6	
Final	47.6	50.8	48.1	54.6	
Ohio					
July	58.4	57.8	62.1	56.1	58.3
August	61.0	58.2	62.1	56.2	
Final	61.0	58.2	62.1	56.2	
Oklahoma					
July	41.8	38.7	36.5	37.7	47.7
August	41.8	38.7	36.5	37.7	
Final	41.8	38.7	36.5	37.7	
Texas					
July	30.6	35.2	35.9	32.7	34.3
August	31.0	35.2	35.9	32.8	
Final	31.5	35.1	35.9	32.9	
Washington					
July	38.4	36.0	40.2	41.3	37.3
August	36.6	35.6	39.2	41.5	
Final	36.6	35.4	39.2	41.4	

[1] Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2012 Summary*.


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2012 – 6/30/2012
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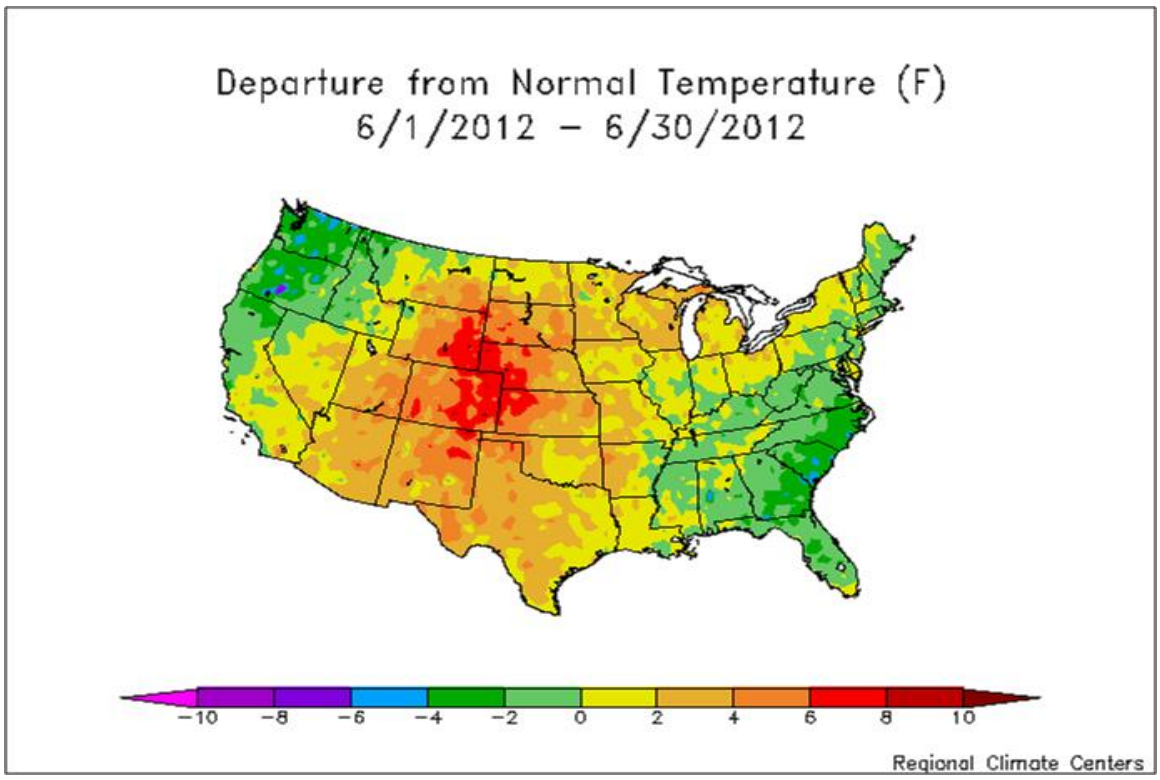
5
25
50
75
100
125
150
200
400
800
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2012 – 6/30/2012
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−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Regional Climate Centers

June Weather Summary

Rapidly expanding drought and a record-setting, late-month heat wave severely stressed pastures and summer crops, especially from the central Plains into the Midwest and Mid-South. Monthly rainfall totaled less than 50 percent of normal in a broad area centered on the lower Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys. By month's end, approximately 60 percent of the Nation's corn and soybean acreage was within an area experiencing drought, according to the United States Drought Monitor. Drought-free areas of the Midwest were restricted to the northern and western Corn Belt.

The central Plains experienced the Nation's most persistent June heat, but the northern and southern Plains were also dominated by hot, dry conditions. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5 degrees Fahrenheit above normal throughout the central High Plains. However, heat and dryness across the Nation's midsection favored a rapid winter wheat harvest pace. Most areas west of the Rockies also received little or no rain, except for unseasonably heavy showers in the Northwest. Several dozen wildfires raged in the Rockies and Intermountain West, although the late-month arrival of monsoon showers aided containment efforts in the Southwest.

Elsewhere, heavy rain was mostly restricted to New England and the lower Southeast. In the latter region, Tropical Storm Debby - which made landfall along Florida's Gulf Coast on June 26 - contributed to the overall wet pattern.

June Agricultural Summary

Above average temperatures and mostly sunny skies dominated the heart of the United States during June, providing producers ample time to complete fieldwork and boosting phenological development of this year's crops. However, the combination of high temperatures and below average rainfall negatively impacted row crop conditions in many areas. Temperatures climbed to more than 6 degrees above normal in portions of the central Great Plains and Rocky Mountains, while rainfall accumulations totaled less than 50 percent of normal in areas of the Corn Belt, Delta, Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, and Southwest. Elsewhere, temperatures along the coasts were near to below normal. Rainfall in the Pacific Northwest, as well as Florida, Maine, and portions of the Great Lakes region totaled more than 200 percent of normal.

Following one of the quickest planting paces on record, 97 percent of the Nation's corn crop was emerged by June 3, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Scarce rainfall coupled with record-breaking temperatures created unfavorable growing conditions in many of the major corn-producing regions. Prolonged dryness led to early-month reports of rootless corn syndrome in portions of Missouri, while the need for additional moisture was evident in many Iowa corn fields with wilted plant leaves. Silking was underway mid-month, with 5 percent of the crop reported in the critical reproductive stage by June 17, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Despite continually declining soil moisture levels, silking was rapid during the latter half of the month as sunny skies promoted crop development. As July began, one-quarter of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 48 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 72 percent on June 3 and 69 percent from the same time last year. This represents the lowest good to excellent rating for this week since 1988 when 23 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition.

Nearly three-quarters of this year's sorghum crop was planted by June 3, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Kansas, planting was over a week ahead of normal as sunny skies provided ample time for fieldwork. Fieldwork continued at a steady pace in most of the major sorghum-producing States, and by June 17, ninety percent of the crop was in the ground, 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was underway but limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas by June 17. Toward month's end, extremely dry conditions in South Central Texas resulted in some sorghum fields being plowed under. Elsewhere, triple-digit heat coupled with little to no measurable rainfall led to deterioration of sorghum condition ratings in Kansas. As July began, 17 percent of this year's crop was at or beyond the coloring stage, with activity evident in the lower Delta and Texas. Sorghum fields in southern Texas were reported as growing well, with 19 percent of the State's crop harvested by July 1. Overall, 34 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 50 percent on June 3 and 36 percent from the same time last year.

With favorable weather conditions promoting a rapid crop development pace, over half of the Nation's oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 3. In Texas, harvest, at 77 percent complete, was 25 percentage points ahead of normal as sweltering temperatures promoted a quick dry down pace. Crop development gained speed as the month progressed, and by June 17, heading was 20 percentage points or more ahead of normal in all estimating States except Texas where heading was complete and harvest was nearing completion. Harvest was underway but limited to Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and Texas by June 24. Nearly a full week of days suitable for fieldwork allowed producers in Nebraska time to harvest 45 percent of their crop during the week ending July 1. As July began, heading was 97 percent complete, 30 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 15 percent of this year's oat crop by July 1, six percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 65 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 72 percent on June 3 and 59 percent from the same time last year.

Ninety-six percent of the Nation's barley crop was emerged by June 3, forty-one percentage points ahead of last year and 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was underway across portions of the Northern Tier as above average temperatures boosted crop growth. Hot, dry conditions in during the last week of June in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota – where over 60 percent of the barley crop is produced – dried out soils and stressed this year's crop, although rapid head development continued throughout the month. By July 1, sixty-one percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 61 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 69 percent on June 3 and 76 percent from the same time last year.

With progress complete or nearly complete in areas other than the Northern Tier, heading of the 2012 winter wheat crop had advanced to 88 percent complete by June 3, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was underway in most southern locations as warm, sunny days provided ample time for fieldwork. In Arkansas, harvest neared completion three weeks ahead of normal as hot temperatures throughout the growing season quickly matured the crop. Heading was steady across the Northern Tier throughout the month, and by June 24, heads were present in 98 percent of the Nation's crop. Persistently hot temperatures aided a rapid dry down pace for most of the major winter wheat-producing States allowing harvest to advance quickly during June. By July 1, producers had harvested 69 percent of this year's crop, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 26 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, and one of the fastest harvest paces on record. Overall, 54 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition as harvest surpassed the halfway point during the week ending June 24, up 2 percentage points from ratings on June 3 and 19 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Heading of the spring wheat crop was 3 percent complete by June 3, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Warmer than normal temperatures promoted an accelerated crop development pace for most States during the month. By June 24, head development in Minnesota and the Dakotas was 49 percentage point or more ahead of normal. Conversely, unseasonably cool temperatures and wet fields in Washington delayed crop growth. As July began, nearly three-quarters of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage. In North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing State, 42 percent of the crop was reported in the milk stage with 3 percent turning color, both ahead of normal. Overall, 71 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 78 percent on June 3 and 70 percent from the same time last year.

As June began, emergence of the rice crop was complete or nearly complete in all States except California. As of June 10, heading was underway but limited to the lower Delta and Texas. Warm temperatures promoted a rapid pace for crop development throughout much of June. By June 24, over half of Louisiana's rice fields were at or beyond the heading stage, with progress 29 percentage points ahead of normal. Toward month's end, producers in Louisiana were busy draining fields in preparation for harvest. In Arkansas, heading was 14 percent complete by July 1, twelve percentage points ahead of the average pace. Nationally, 20 percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 1, eleven percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 65 percent on June 3 and 60 percent from the same time last year.

Soybean producers were wrapping up planting this year's crop as the month began, with overall progress 20 percentage points or more ahead of normal in 11 of the 18 major estimating States by June 3. Warmer than normal temperatures promoted rapid crop emergence in most States early in the month, and by June 17, emergence had advanced to 95 percent

complete, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Blooming was underway throughout most of the major soybean-producing region by June 17, but was most advanced in the Delta. Above average temperatures promoted steady phenological development throughout the month, but - when coupled with a severe lack of soil moisture - negatively impacted crop conditions. As July began, over a quarter of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 45 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 65 percent on June 3 and 66 percent from the same time last year. This represents the lowest good to excellent rating for this week since 1988 when 18 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition.

Despite much-needed, heavy rainfall in many Mid- to Southern Atlantic Coast States, producers were busy planting this year's peanut crop at a steady pace in early June. By June 10, ninety-six percent of the crop was in the ground, 5 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Georgia producers in most locations were busy applying gypsum to their peanut fields, while rainfall delayed herbicide applications in portions of the State. Over a quarter of the crop was pegging by June 24, well ahead of the 5-year average; however, peanuts in the Carolinas were reported as growing slower than normal. Overall, 68 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 61 percent on June 3 and 30 percent from the same time last year.

By June 3, sunflower producers had planted 60 percent of this year's crop, 36 percentage points ahead of last year and 19 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In North Dakota, the largest sunflower-producing State, planting was complete and 91 percent of the crop had emerged by June 17. Despite persistently hot temperatures and unusually dry soils, 68 percent or more of the sunflower crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1 in the Dakotas. Conversely, 36 percent or less of the crop was in good to excellent condition in Colorado and Kansas. By July 1, blooming was evident in Kansas and North Dakota.

With relatively dry weather dominating much of the South early in the month, cotton producers had ample time to complete fieldwork. Planting was 87 percent complete by June 3, four percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average, with 11 percent of the crop at or beyond the squaring stage. Strong winds, blowing dust, and hail damaged some recently emerged cotton in the Texas Panhandle during early June. Favorable weather during the week ending June 17 spurred double-digit square development in 9 of the 15 major estimating States. By June 17, twenty-seven percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage, 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Boll setting was underway mid-month but limited to Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. Producers in the High Plains of Texas were busy irrigating fields and spraying insecticides to battle aphids and flea hoppers in late-June. By July 1, squaring had advanced to 49 percent complete, slightly ahead of the 5-year average, while 14 percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. During the 7 days ending July 1, warmer than normal temperatures in the Delta promoted a rapid boll setting pace evidenced by progress of 22 percentage points or more in all three States. Overall, 47 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 54 percent on June 3 and 28 percent from the same time last year.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 65.3 million bushels, up 22 percent from the record low production in 2011. If realized, this will be the second lowest production on record. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 59.8 bushels per acre, up 2.7 bushels from 2011. Growers expect to harvest 1.09 million acres for grain or seed, unchanged from *Acreage* report released June 29, 2012 but up 16 percent from the record low last year.

Yield increases from last year are expected in the Northern Great Plains, Texas, and the upper Northeast due to more favorable growing conditions. However, yield decreases are expected in several Corn Belt States due to hot, dry weather.

Overall, the oat crop has developed ahead of normal pace in most of the nine major producing States, mainly due to an earlier than normal planting season. As of July 1, ninety-seven percent of the oat acreage was headed, 30 percentage points ahead of last year's pace and 18 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 1, fifteen percent of the oat acreage was harvested, 6 points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Harvest progress was running ahead of the 5-year average in all States except North Dakota and South Dakota, where harvest had yet to begin. On July 1, sixty-five percent of the oat crop was rated as good to excellent, compared with 59 percent last year.

Barley: Production for the 2012 barley crop is forecast at 217 million bushels, up 39 percent from 2011. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 66.3 bushels per acre, down 3.3 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain or seed, at 3.27 million acres, is unchanged from the previous forecast but up 46 percent from 2011.

As April began, barley producers across much of the country were busy seeding this year's crop, with progress advancing ahead of the normal pace in most States. Conversely, cool spring temperatures coupled with excessively wet fields in Washington limited fieldwork. Emergence was underway by April 15. Sunny skies and adequate soil moisture levels promoted one of the quickest seeding paces on record. By May 20, ninety-eight percent of the Nation's barley crop was in the ground, 17 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With the exception of Washington, emergence in the five major estimating States neared completion toward the end of May. Head development was evident in most States in early-June, and continued to progress rapidly in most locations as warmer than normal temperatures boosted crop growth throughout the month. Overall, 61 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 69 percent on June 3 and 76 percent from the same time last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.67 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the June 1 forecast but up 12 percent from 2011. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 47.7 bushels per acre, up 0.4 bushel from last month and 1.5 bushels more than last year. Expected grain area totals 35.0 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 29, 2012 but up 8 percent from last year.

As of July 1, harvest progress was significantly ahead of normal in all Hard Red Winter (HRW) States except Montana, where harvest had not yet begun. Harvest was complete or nearing completion in several States. Yield increases from last month in the HRW growing area are expected in Kansas and Nebraska, but down in Colorado and Montana.

As of July 1, harvest progress in the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area was ahead of normal in all major producing States. Yield increases from last year are expected in several Corn Belt States and the Central Great Plains. Yield decreases from last month are expected in the upper Northeast and Southeast. South Carolina is expecting the most significant yield decrease due to tropical storm damage. Yield forecasts in the Pacific Northwest States are unchanged from the previous month's levels.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 82.0 million bushels, up 62 percent from 2011. The United States yield is forecast at 38.6 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from last year's yield. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.12 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released June 29, 2012 but up 62 percent from last year.

Due to warmer than normal temperatures, crop development is significantly ahead of normal in Montana and North Dakota, the two largest Durum-producing States. As of July 1, crop condition in Montana and North Dakota was rated 87 and 83 percent good to excellent, respectively. Heading progress in these States was 35 and 53 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, respectively. Yield forecasts are up from last year in all major producing States except Montana, where hot and dry conditions have hindered the crop. If realized, California's yield of 110 bushels per acre will tie a record high.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 472 million bushels, up 4 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 11.7 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released June 29, 2012 but down 3 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 40.4 bushels per acre, 2.7 bushels above 2011.

Above average temperatures have advanced crop development across the Northern Great Plains. In the six major producing States, 73 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage as of July 1, sixty-one percentage points ahead of last year and 38 points greater than the 5-year average.

Compared with last year, yield increases are expected in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where showers and thunderstorms have provided needed moisture. Growers in Oregon expect a record high yield. A significant yield decrease from last year is expected in Idaho due to freezing temperatures earlier in the season and lack of moisture.

Lentils: Planted area is estimated at 478,000 acres, up 12 percent from last season. Harvested area is forecast at 461,000 acres, up 12 percent from last year.

In Montana, 94 percent of the crop had emerged by June 3, compared with 46 percent last year. As of July 1, sixty-five percent of the crop was blooming, compared with 18 percent a year ago. Crop condition was rated mostly in the good to excellent range, despite continued hot dry conditions.

In North Dakota, planting began in early April, two weeks ahead of the 5-year average. As of May 20, planting was 98 percent complete. As of July 1, eighty-one percent was flowering, with crop condition reported as 78 percent good to excellent.

Dry edible peas: Planted area of dry edible peas is estimated at 600,000 acres, up 66 percent from 2011. Area for harvest, at 573,500 acres, is 67 percent above a year ago.

In North Dakota, planting began in early April, two weeks ahead of the 5-year average. As of May 20, planting was 98 percent complete and 81 percent was flowering as of July 1. Condition of the crop was rated 78 percent good to excellent. In Montana, 96 percent of the crop emerged as of May 27, compared with 18 percent last year. As of July 1, dry peas were 87 percent blooming compared with 28 percent last year. Crop condition was rated mostly good to excellent.

Austrian winter peas: Planted area of Austrian winter peas is estimated at 19,000 acres, up 6 percent from a year ago. Area harvested is expected to total 11,500 acres, down 7 percent from 2011.

Tobacco: United States all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 432 million pounds, up 25 percent from the 2011 crop. Area harvested, at 199,000 acres, is 4 percent below last year. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,173 pounds, up 507 pounds from a year ago. As of July 1, the North Carolina crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition. Production levels recovered from last year's hurricane damage. Many farmers started to irrigate as weather has been extremely hot in many growing areas. The crop in Virginia was progressing well with the majority rated in fair to good condition. South Carolina production has been affected by unusually cool, wet weather which led to some reports of thin and yellowing plants. Georgia flue-cured acreage was reported mostly in fair to good condition as of July 1. Temperatures for the past month were above normal and rainfall was very spotty.

All potatoes: Potato growers across the United States planted an estimated 1.15 million acres of potatoes in all four seasons of the 2012 crop year, up 5 percent from the previous year. Area for harvest, forecast at 1.13 million acres, is up 5 percent from 2011.

Summer potatoes: Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 16.3 million cwt, up 25 percent from 2011. Harvested area is estimated at 47,500 acres, 3 percent above last year. Average yield is forecast at 342 cwt per acre, up 60 cwt from 2011.

Mid-Atlantic potato acreage benefitted from timely rains and hot weather leading to excellent growth. In Colorado, an early Spring allowed growers to plant ahead of schedule but yields were reportedly variable due to limited water availability.

Fall potatoes: Area planted to fall potatoes in 2012 is estimated at 1.00 million acres, up 5 percent from the 2011 crop year. Harvested area forecast at 990,800 acres, is up 6 percent from 2011.

In Idaho, acreage is at the highest level since 2007. In Washington, planted acreage is the highest since 2000. In the eastern United States, a warm, dry spring allowed planting to progress ahead of schedule. Maine growers reported optimal growing conditions due to warm weather and timely rainfall. In North Dakota, potato emergence was ahead of average in May and June and topsoil moisture was reported to be adequate to surplus in the major growing areas.

Apricots: The 2012 apricot crop is forecast at 67,780 tons, up 2 percent from last year. The California crop represents 89 percent of the total United States production. Harvest in California continued throughout the Central and San Joaquin

Valley and is expected to conclude in late July. The quality of the crop was reported as good, though the fruit sizing was slightly smaller than expected.

Washington's crop recovered following last year's frost damaged crop. A moderate winter followed by mild spring conditions resulted in an excellent bloom and good pollination. Most of Utah experienced an unusually warm spring which led growers to expect a higher production level than last year.

Almonds: The 2012 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at a record 2.10 billion pounds, up 3 percent from the 2011 production of 2.03 billion pounds. Weather was warm and dry during February which created favorable blooming conditions. Disease and insect pressure have been minimal.

Grapefruit: The 2011-2012 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 1.13 million tons, down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The route survey conducted in Florida showed 99 percent of the grapefruit rows were harvested.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 648,000 tons, up 7 percent from the previous forecast and up 3 percent from the 2010-2011 crop. Harvest was complete in Florida and Arizona.

Lemons: The forecast for the 2011-2012 United States lemon crop is 830,000 tons, up 2 percent from the April 1 forecast but down 10 percent from the previous season's final utilization. Arizona's lemon crop is down 6 percent from the April 1 forecast and down 70 percent from last season due to damage from a major freeze in February 2011. California lemon production is up 3 percent from the previous forecast but down 2 percent from last season. The California lemon harvest was completed in the San Joaquin Valley and continued in the southern coastal region.

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 citrus: In the citrus growing areas, weather stations reported high temperatures in the low to mid 90s. Rainfall was moderate across the citrus producing region during the first two weeks of the month until Tropical Storm Debby brought significant rainfall across Florida. Drought conditions were overcome in the citrus producing region after the storm, with the exception of the area located west of Lake Okeechobee and south to Collier County, which reported abnormally dry conditions. Harvesting of Valencia oranges finished. Fertilizer application, summer oil spraying, young tree care and grove maintenance were the primary grove activities during the month.

California citrus: Harvest of Valencia oranges and lemons continued. Harvest of late navel oranges was nearly complete.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: In the San Joaquin Valley, harvest of plums, plumcots, peaches, and nectarines continued. Harvest of stone fruits also continued in the Sacramento Valley. Cling peaches were thinned. Cherry and apricot harvests neared completion across the State. Apple and pear bloom was complete and fruit began to develop. Kiwis were flowering. Figs were leafing out and setting fruit. Jujubes were in bloom. Table grapes in the Coachella Valley were being harvested. Vineyards across the State were sprayed for weeds and powdery mildew. In the Napa Valley, follow up pesticide applications for European Grapevine Moth were being made. Pomegranates were in bloom and fruit was beginning to develop. Olive bloom was complete. Blueberries and strawberries were being picked and packed. Almond nuts continued to develop with some limbs bowing due to a heavy crop. Growers prepared for hull split sprays, while spraying for the first generation of the Walnut Coddling Moth was completed. Pistachio shells were hardening.

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 60 percent of the 2011 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 accounts for 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 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 less than 1 million to 65 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 orange production forecast is 1.5 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze and two hurricane seasons), the “Root Mean Square Error” is 1.4 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 1.4 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. 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 124,000 tons (117,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 14,000 tons to 370,000 tons when including or excluding abnormal seasons. The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times (below 5 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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