Crop Production

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Corn Production Down 13 Percent from 2011
Soybean Production Down 12 Percent from 2011
Cotton Production Up 13 Percent from 2011
Winter Wheat Production Up 1 Percent from July Forecast

Corn production is forecast at 10.8 billion bushels, down 13 percent from 2011 and the lowest production since 2006. Based on conditions as of August 1, yields are expected to average 123.4 bushels per acre, down 23.8 bushels from 2011. If realized, this will be the lowest average yield since 1995. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 87.4 million acres, down 2 percent from the June forecast but up 4 percent from 2011.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.69 billion bushels, down 12 percent from last year. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 36.1 bushels per acre, down 5.4 bushels from last year. If realized, the average yield will be the lowest since 2003. Area for harvest is forecast at 74.6 million acres, down 1 percent from June but up 1 percent from 2011.

All cotton production is forecast at 17.7 million 480-pound bales, up 13 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 784 pounds per harvested acre, down 6 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 17.0 million 480-pound bales, up 15 percent from 2011. Pima cotton production, forecast at 663,000 bales, is down 22 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 10.8 million acres of all cotton, up 14 percent from 2011. This harvested total includes 10.6 million acres of Upland cotton and 233,400 acres of Pima cotton.

All wheat production, at 2.27 billion bushels, is up 2 percent from the July forecast and up 13 percent from 2011. Based on August 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 46.5 bushels per acre, up 0.9 bushel from last month and up 2.8 bushels from last year.

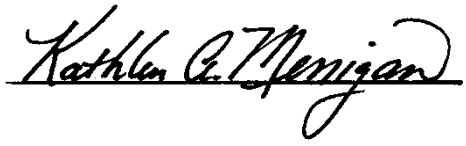
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.68 billion bushels, up 1 percent from July and up 13 percent from 2011. Based on August 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at a record high 48.0 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last month and 1.8 bushels higher than last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 35.0 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 8 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 1.01 billion bushels, is up slightly from a month ago. Soft Red Winter production is up 1 percent from the previous forecast and now totals 435 million bushels. White Winter production totals 236 million bushels, up 2 percent from last month. Of this total, 13.9 million bushels are Hard White and 222 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 86.0 million bushels, up 5 percent from July and up 70 percent from 2011. The United States yield is forecast at 40.5 bushels per acre, up 1.9 bushels from last month and up 2.0 bushels from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.12 million acres, unchanged from last month, but up 62 percent from last year.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 500 million bushels, up 6 percent from the July forecast and up 10 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 11.7 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 3 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 42.8 bushels per acre, up 2.4 bushels from last month and 5.1 bushels above 2011. Of the total production, 463 million bushels are Hard Red Spring Wheat, up 6 percent from last month and up 16 percent from last year.

This report was approved on August 10, 2012.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Kathleen A. Merrigan

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
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Selected Crops Area Planted – States and United States: 2012

[Includes updates to planted area previously published in the *Acreage* report released June 2012]

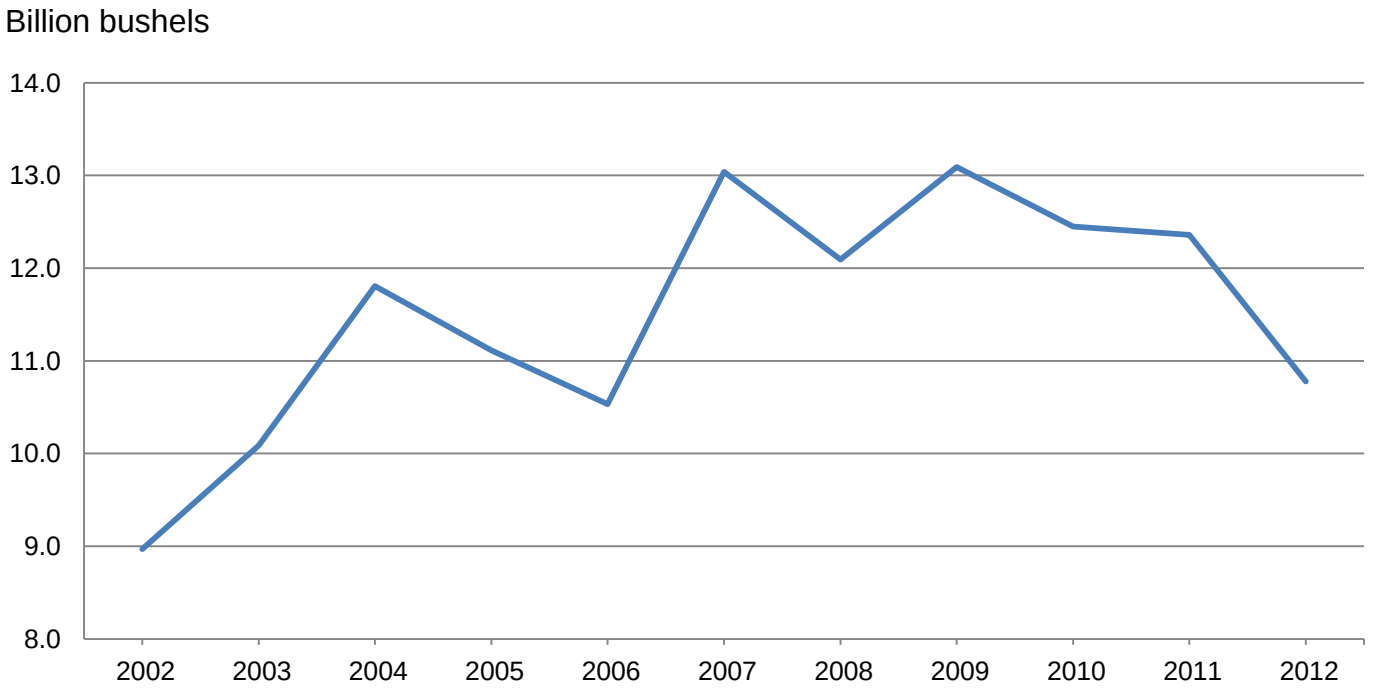
State	Dry edible beans	Sugarbeets
	(acres)	(acres)
Alabama		
Arizona	11.0	
Arkansas		
California	58.5	25.0
Colorado	50.0	31.2
Connecticut		
Delaware		
Florida		
Georgia		
Idaho	140.0	183.0
Illinois		
Indiana		
Iowa		
Kansas	5.0	
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan	198.0	154.0
Minnesota	160.0	490.0
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana	23.5	46.5
Nebraska	150.0	51.0
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico	9.5	
New York	10.0	
North Carolina		
North Dakota	690.0	220.0
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon	9.5	11.0
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota	12.0	
Tennessee		
Texas	22.0	
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington	115.0	
West Virginia		
Wisconsin	5.7	
Wyoming	45.0	31.8
United States	1,714.7	1,243.5

Corn for Grain Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 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)
Alabama	250	260	114.0	85.0	28,500	22,100
Arkansas	520	640	142.0	160.0	73,840	102,400
California	150	180	185.0	190.0	27,750	34,200
Colorado	1,300	970	133.0	135.0	172,900	130,950
Delaware	182	187	130.0	105.0	23,660	19,635
Georgia	270	285	158.0	175.0	42,660	49,875
Illinois	12,400	12,600	157.0	116.0	1,946,800	1,461,600
Indiana	5,750	6,050	146.0	100.0	839,500	605,000
Iowa	13,700	13,600	172.0	141.0	2,356,400	1,917,600
Kansas	4,200	4,200	107.0	93.0	449,400	390,600
Kentucky	1,300	1,490	139.0	65.0	180,700	96,850
Louisiana	570	560	135.0	165.0	76,950	92,400
Maryland	430	425	109.0	110.0	46,870	46,750
Michigan	2,190	2,290	153.0	114.0	335,070	261,060
Minnesota	7,700	8,250	156.0	155.0	1,201,200	1,278,750
Mississippi	740	800	128.0	147.0	94,720	117,600
Missouri	3,070	3,350	114.0	75.0	349,980	251,250
Nebraska	9,600	9,100	160.0	147.0	1,536,000	1,337,700
New Jersey	81	82	123.0	127.0	9,963	10,414
New York	620	640	133.0	119.0	82,460	76,160
North Carolina	815	780	84.0	114.0	68,460	88,920
North Dakota	2,060	3,200	105.0	100.0	216,300	320,000
Ohio	3,220	3,620	158.0	126.0	508,760	456,120
Oklahoma	190	330	90.0	100.0	17,100	33,000
Pennsylvania	960	1,000	111.0	118.0	106,560	118,000
South Carolina	330	300	65.0	118.0	21,450	35,400
South Dakota	4,950	5,300	132.0	98.0	653,400	519,400
Tennessee	735	870	131.0	82.0	96,285	71,340
Texas	1,470	1,580	93.0	150.0	136,710	237,000
Virginia	340	350	118.0	91.0	40,120	31,850
Washington	125	125	225.0	225.0	28,125	28,125
Wisconsin	3,320	3,450	156.0	132.0	517,920	455,400
Other States [1]	443	497	162.3	163.3	71,899	81,140
United States	83,981	87,361	147.2	123.4	12,358,412	10,778,589

[1] Other States include Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2012 Summary.*

Corn Production – United States



Sorghum for Grain Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 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)
Arkansas	90	110	72.0	80.0	6,480	8,800
Colorado	140	160	35.0	27.0	4,900	4,320
Illinois	20	25	91.0	60.0	1,820	1,500
Kansas	2,000	2,200	55.0	40.0	110,000	88,000
Louisiana	124	105	87.0	100.0	10,788	10,500
Mississippi	50	63	74.0	79.0	3,700	4,977
Missouri	33	60	72.0	55.0	2,376	3,300
Nebraska	70	80	94.0	60.0	6,580	4,800
New Mexico	21	30	64.0	65.0	1,344	1,950
Oklahoma	80	180	21.0	28.0	1,680	5,040
South Dakota	110	130	60.0	38.0	6,600	4,940
Texas	1,150	1,900	49.0	56.0	56,350	106,400
Other States [1]	41	55	44.5	56.4	1,825	3,100
United States	3,929	5,098	54.6	48.6	214,443	247,627

[1] Other States include Arizona and Georgia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2012 Summary.*

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

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012		2011	2012
				July 1	August 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
California	15	30	100.0	95.0	95.0	1,500	2,850
Idaho	15	15	70.0	65.0	65.0	1,050	975
Illinois	20	20	68.0	63.0	76.0	1,360	1,520
Iowa	50	60	65.0	58.0	64.0	3,250	3,840
Kansas	25	30	38.0	41.0	36.0	950	1,080
Michigan	30	35	64.0	64.0	64.0	1,920	2,240
Minnesota	110	130	54.0	64.0	64.0	5,940	8,320
Montana	20	20	50.0	55.0	55.0	1,000	1,100
Nebraska	20	25	65.0	48.0	56.0	1,300	1,400
New York	34	40	50.0	60.0	55.0	1,700	2,200
North Dakota	85	110	52.0	58.0	58.0	4,420	6,380
Ohio	38	46	54.0	57.0	64.0	2,052	2,944
Oregon	12	16	100.0	103.0	103.0	1,200	1,648
Pennsylvania	60	70	46.0	53.0	57.0	2,760	3,990
South Dakota	70	70	59.0	65.0	65.0	4,130	4,550
Texas	60	80	35.0	50.0	54.0	2,100	4,320
Wisconsin	115	120	62.0	59.0	56.0	7,130	6,720
Other States [1]	160	174	61.8	58.8	60.0	9,887	10,442
United States	939	1,091	57.1	59.8	61.0	53,649	66,519

[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 August 1, 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012		2011	2012
				July 1	August 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	64	43	125.0	120.0	120.0	8,000	5,160
California	75	65	63.0	55.0	57.0	4,725	3,705
Colorado	63	55	126.0	125.0	125.0	7,938	6,875
Idaho	500	590	93.0	87.0	89.0	46,500	52,510
Maryland	36	46	80.0	75.0	77.0	2,880	3,542
Minnesota	60	100	51.0	59.0	59.0	3,060	5,900
Montana	620	800	50.0	49.0	50.0	31,000	40,000
North Dakota	350	1,060	47.0	61.0	63.0	16,450	66,780
Oregon	32	40	75.0	63.0	65.0	2,400	2,600
Pennsylvania	55	58	65.0	72.0	73.0	3,575	4,234
Utah	22	28	83.0	80.0	80.0	1,826	2,240
Virginia	70	45	88.0	83.0	85.0	6,160	3,825
Washington	115	150	74.0	75.0	72.0	8,510	10,800
Wyoming	63	60	97.0	92.0	93.0	6,111	5,580
Other States [1]	114	128	58.3	55.5	56.8	6,645	7,268
United States	2,239	3,268	69.6	66.3	67.6	155,780	221,019

[1] Other States include Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2012 Summary.*

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

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012		2011	2012
				July 1	August 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	520	460	58.0	55.0	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	37.0	37.0	78,000	83,250
Georgia	200	200	55.0	44.0	44.0	11,000	8,800
Idaho	770	740	82.0	82.0	82.0	63,140	60,680
Illinois	765	640	61.0	64.0	65.0	46,665	41,600
Indiana	400	330	62.0	65.0	67.0	24,800	22,110
Kansas	7,900	9,000	35.0	44.0	43.0	276,500	387,000
Kentucky	440	470	70.0	62.0	63.0	30,800	29,610
Maryland	190	210	66.0	63.0	65.0	12,540	13,650
Michigan	680	540	75.0	72.0	74.0	51,000	39,960
Mississippi	335	430	64.0	56.0	56.0	21,440	24,080
Missouri	680	690	50.0	56.0	58.0	34,000	40,020
Montana	2,190	2,140	41.0	38.0	38.0	89,790	81,320
Nebraska	1,450	1,320	45.0	42.0	42.0	65,250	55,440
New York	93	80	56.0	61.0	64.0	5,208	5,120
North Carolina	610	770	68.0	58.0	59.0	41,480	45,430
North Dakota	375	700	37.0	49.0	55.0	13,875	38,500
Ohio	850	525	58.0	67.0	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	73.0	63,525	56,940
Pennsylvania	170	150	51.0	61.0	62.0	8,670	9,300
South Carolina	180	235	60.0	48.0	48.0	10,800	11,280
South Dakota	1,590	1,300	42.0	43.0	48.0	66,780	62,400
Tennessee	310	350	69.0	66.0	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	71.0	129,750	118,570
Wisconsin	335	250	65.0	69.0	72.0	21,775	18,000
Other States [1]	956	1,043	55.2	51.4	51.4	52,789	53,641
United States	32,314	35,023	46.2	47.7	48.0	1,493,677	1,682,726

[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 August 1, 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012		2011	2012
				July 1	August 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	26.0	26.0	10,780	13,520
North Dakota	715	1,350	25.5	31.0	34.0	18,233	45,900
Other States [1]	18	23	53.1	60.9	60.9	955	1,400
United States	1,312	2,122	38.5	38.6	40.5	50,482	86,010

[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 August 1, 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012		2011	2012
				July 1	August 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Idaho	620	460	84.0	70.0	72.0	52,080	33,120
Minnesota	1,500	1,350	46.0	50.0	53.0	69,000	71,550
Montana	2,400	2,850	31.0	30.0	30.0	74,400	85,500
North Dakota	5,500	5,350	30.5	40.0	43.0	167,750	230,050
Oregon	157	87	70.0	71.0	69.0	10,990	6,003
South Dakota	1,220	1,070	31.0	35.0	41.0	37,820	43,870
Washington	615	475	62.0	55.0	56.0	38,130	26,600
Other States [1]	67	39	74.9	72.2	72.2	5,018	2,817
United States	12,079	11,681	37.7	40.4	42.8	455,188	499,510

[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 August 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	1,012,141
Soft red	457,535	435,059
Hard white	12,368	13,867
Soft white	243,685	221,659
Spring		
Hard red	397,689	462,582
Hard white	11,878	7,221
Soft white	45,621	29,707
Durum	50,482	86,010
Total	1,999,347	2,268,246

Rice Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production [1]	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Arkansas	1,154	1,245	6,770	6,980	78,100	86,901
California	580	555	8,350	8,400	48,402	46,620
Louisiana	418	395	6,320	6,400	26,430	25,280
Mississippi	158	133	6,850	6,700	10,823	8,911
Missouri	128	199	6,490	6,700	8,308	13,333
Texas	180	113	7,190	7,900	12,946	8,927
United States	2,618	2,640	7,067	7,196	185,009	189,972

[1] Includes sweet rice production.

Rice Production by Class – United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

Year	Long grain	Medium grain	Short grain [1]	All
	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
2011	116,420	65,562	3,027	185,009
2012 [2]	132,073	54,770	3,129	189,972

[1] Sweet rice production included with short grain.
[2] The 2012 rice production by class forecasts are based on class harvested acreage estimates and the 5-year average class yield compared to the all rice yield.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Arizona	250	250	8.30	8.80	2,075	2,200
California	880	980	6.90	6.80	6,072	6,664
Colorado	800	790	3.60	3.20	2,880	2,528
Idaho	1,000	1,000	4.30	4.10	4,300	4,100
Illinois	280	350	3.40	2.70	952	945
Indiana	300	280	4.00	2.60	1,200	728
Iowa	820	800	3.40	3.10	2,788	2,480
Kansas	650	750	3.00	3.00	1,950	2,250
Kentucky	210	200	3.40	2.60	714	520
Michigan	700	660	3.20	2.80	2,240	1,848
Minnesota	1,100	1,000	3.70	2.90	4,070	2,900
Missouri	250	250	2.60	2.00	650	500
Montana	2,000	1,800	2.20	1.80	4,400	3,240
Nebraska	780	790	4.05	2.90	3,159	2,291
Nevada	250	240	4.40	4.30	1,100	1,032
New Mexico	210	210	5.20	5.10	1,092	1,071
New York	350	380	2.40	1.90	840	722
North Dakota	1,550	1,570	2.35	1.50	3,643	2,355
Ohio	380	350	3.40	2.70	1,292	945
Oklahoma	200	200	1.30	2.00	260	400
Oregon	400	400	4.50	4.20	1,800	1,680
Pennsylvania	410	440	2.70	2.70	1,107	1,188
South Dakota	2,350	2,300	2.70	1.50	6,345	3,450
Texas	100	120	4.80	4.50	480	540
Utah	580	520	4.10	3.90	2,378	2,028
Virginia	90	80	3.20	3.20	288	256
Washington	380	400	5.20	5.00	1,976	2,000
Wisconsin	1,150	1,000	2.80	2.30	3,220	2,300
Wyoming	620	525	2.50	2.40	1,550	1,260
Other States [1]	173	177	2.95	2.68	511	474
United States	19,213	18,812	3.40	2.92	65,332	54,895

[1] Other States include Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2012 Summary.*

All Other Hay Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Alabama [2]	800	820	2.40	2.40	1,920	1,968
Arkansas	1,390	1,440	1.60	0.90	2,224	1,296
California	510	560	3.60	3.30	1,836	1,848
Colorado	820	710	1.50	1.40	1,230	994
Georgia [2]	590	590	2.20	2.50	1,298	1,475
Idaho	350	380	2.20	2.10	770	798
Illinois	260	240	2.40	1.60	624	384
Indiana	370	330	1.90	1.70	703	561
Iowa	320	310	2.10	1.50	672	465
Kansas	1,750	1,800	1.40	1.20	2,450	2,160
Kentucky	2,100	2,200	2.20	1.60	4,620	3,520
Louisiana [2]	430	450	2.10	2.90	903	1,305
Michigan	300	310	1.70	1.30	510	403
Minnesota	730	800	2.00	1.70	1,460	1,360
Mississippi [2]	720	750	2.40	2.40	1,728	1,800
Missouri	3,500	3,400	1.60	1.40	5,600	4,760
Montana	700	800	1.70	1.50	1,190	1,200
Nebraska	1,700	1,600	1.45	1.10	2,465	1,760
New York	990	1,200	1.90	1.80	1,881	2,160
North Carolina	770	710	2.20	2.30	1,694	1,633
North Dakota	930	1,030	1.70	1.40	1,581	1,442
Ohio	740	750	2.00	1.80	1,480	1,350
Oklahoma	2,300	2,700	0.90	1.20	2,070	3,240
Oregon	630	700	2.40	2.00	1,512	1,400
Pennsylvania	1,040	1,030	2.30	2.30	2,392	2,369
South Dakota	1,200	1,350	1.90	1.10	2,280	1,485
Tennessee	1,860	1,790	2.10	1.90	3,906	3,401
Texas	3,600	5,000	1.10	1.70	3,960	8,500
Virginia	1,280	1,280	2.20	2.10	2,816	2,688
Washington	400	390	3.50	2.90	1,400	1,131
West Virginia	620	620	2.00	2.00	1,240	1,240
Wisconsin	450	500	1.90	1.80	855	900
Wyoming	500	400	1.60	1.40	800	560
Other States [1]	1,770	1,822	2.11	2.14	3,742	3,892
United States	36,420	38,762	1.81	1.69	65,812	65,448

[1] Other States include Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Vermont. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2012 Summary.*
[2] Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures included in all other hay.

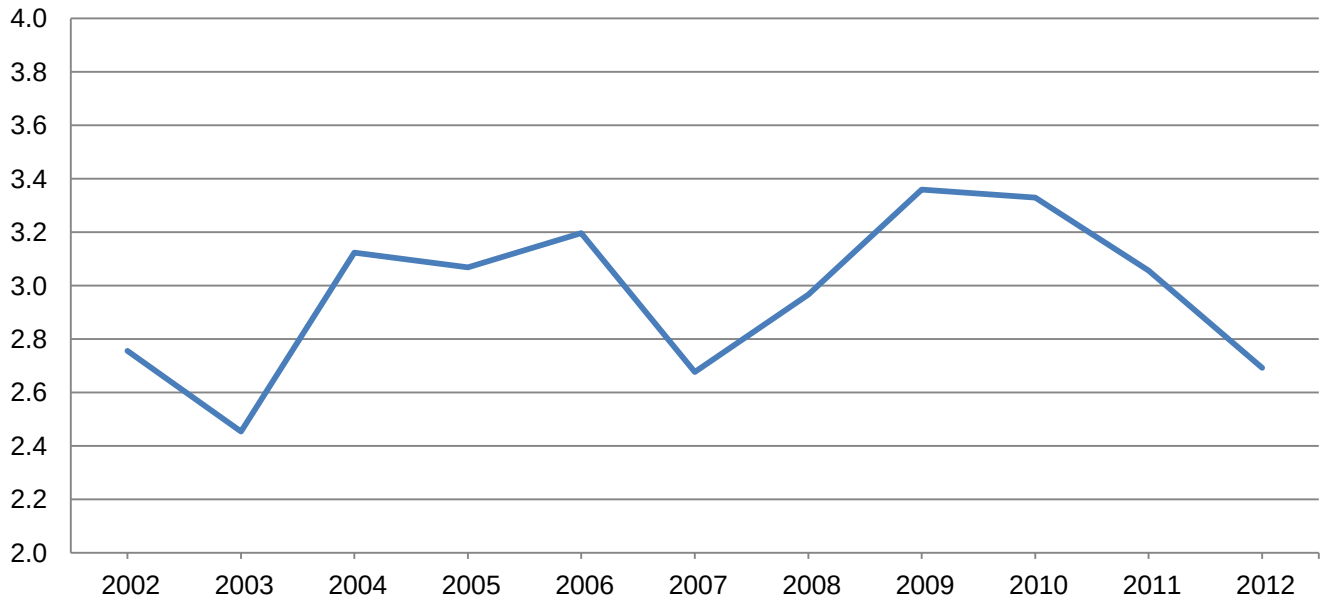
Soybeans for Beans Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

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)
Alabama	295	325	33.0	33.0	9,735	10,725
Arkansas	3,270	3,200	38.0	39.0	124,260	124,800
Delaware	168	178	39.0	30.0	6,552	5,340
Georgia	135	180	22.0	28.0	2,970	5,040
Illinois	8,860	8,350	47.0	37.0	416,420	308,950
Indiana	5,290	4,990	45.0	37.0	238,050	184,630
Iowa	9,230	9,440	50.5	43.0	466,115	405,920
Kansas	3,750	3,350	27.0	22.0	101,250	73,700
Kentucky	1,480	1,380	39.0	29.0	57,720	40,020
Louisiana	980	1,110	35.0	42.0	34,300	46,620
Maryland	465	475	38.5	37.0	17,903	17,575
Michigan	1,940	1,990	44.0	36.0	85,360	71,640
Minnesota	7,020	6,920	38.5	38.0	270,270	262,960
Mississippi	1,800	2,100	39.0	39.0	70,200	81,900
Missouri	5,200	5,150	36.5	30.0	189,800	154,500
Nebraska	4,830	5,000	53.5	43.0	258,405	215,000
New Jersey	86	93	37.0	36.0	3,182	3,348
New York	277	337	43.0	42.0	11,911	14,154
North Carolina	1,360	1,630	30.0	32.0	40,800	52,160
North Dakota	3,950	4,550	28.5	28.0	112,575	127,400
Ohio	4,540	4,580	47.5	42.0	215,650	192,360
Oklahoma	265	290	13.0	20.0	3,445	5,800
Pennsylvania	490	520	44.0	42.0	21,560	21,840
South Carolina	360	410	25.0	26.0	9,000	10,660
South Dakota	4,070	4,450	37.0	31.0	150,590	137,950
Tennessee	1,250	1,290	32.0	26.0	40,000	33,540
Texas	90	85	19.0	35.0	1,710	2,975
Virginia	550	540	39.0	34.0	21,450	18,360
Wisconsin	1,600	1,680	46.0	36.0	73,600	60,480
Other States [1]	35	42	35.7	39.7	1,249	1,667
United States	73,636	74,635	41.5	36.1	3,056,032	2,692,014

[1] Other States include Florida and West Virginia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2012 Summary*.

Soybean Production – United States

Billion bushels



Peanut Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Alabama	166.0	186.0	3,000	3,100	498,000	576,600
Florida	157.0	180.0	3,500	3,800	549,500	684,000
Georgia	465.0	700.0	3,520	3,650	1,636,800	2,555,000
Mississippi	14.0	47.0	4,000	3,900	56,000	183,300
New Mexico	6.6	8.0	2,700	2,900	17,820	23,200
North Carolina	81.0	104.0	3,600	3,700	291,600	384,800
Oklahoma	22.0	26.0	2,700	3,500	59,400	91,000
South Carolina	73.0	90.0	3,200	3,100	233,600	279,000
Texas	97.0	125.0	2,400	3,600	232,800	450,000
Virginia	16.0	20.0	3,800	3,300	60,800	66,000
United States	1,097.6	1,486.0	3,313	3,562	3,636,320	5,292,900

Cotton Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

Type and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production [1]	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 bales) [2]	(1,000 bales) [2]
Upland						
Alabama	443.0	387.0	742	719	685.0	580.0
Arizona	248.0	198.0	1,548	1,576	800.0	650.0
Arkansas	660.0	570.0	929	1,011	1,277.0	1,200.0
California	181.0	149.0	1,474	1,675	556.0	520.0
Florida	118.0	112.0	744	857	183.0	200.0
Georgia	1,495.0	1,245.0	791	925	2,465.0	2,400.0
Kansas	65.0	52.0	510	535	69.0	58.0
Louisiana	290.0	220.0	846	873	511.0	400.0
Mississippi	605.0	570.0	952	926	1,200.0	1,100.0
Missouri	367.0	355.0	969	913	741.0	675.0
New Mexico	58.0	47.0	1,059	1,072	128.0	105.0
North Carolina	800.0	545.0	616	837	1,026.0	950.0
Oklahoma	70.0	190.0	597	556	87.0	220.0
South Carolina	301.0	278.0	828	829	519.0	480.0
Tennessee	490.0	375.0	796	755	813.0	590.0
Texas	2,850.0	5,200.0	589	618	3,500.0	6,700.0
Virginia	115.0	84.0	676	914	162.0	160.0
United States	9,156.0	10,577.0	772	771	14,722.0	16,988.0
American Pima						
Arizona	10.0	4.0	960	960	20.0	8.0
California	273.0	214.0	1,380	1,402	785.0	625.0
New Mexico	3.4	2.9	875	828	6.2	5.0
Texas	18.5	12.5	1,038	960	40.0	25.0
United States	304.9	233.4	1,340	1,363	851.2	663.0
All						
Alabama	443.0	387.0	742	719	685.0	580.0
Arizona	258.0	202.0	1,526	1,564	820.0	658.0
Arkansas	660.0	570.0	929	1,011	1,277.0	1,200.0
California	454.0	363.0	1,418	1,514	1,341.0	1,145.0
Florida	118.0	112.0	744	857	183.0	200.0
Georgia	1,495.0	1,245.0	791	925	2,465.0	2,400.0
Kansas	65.0	52.0	510	535	69.0	58.0
Louisiana	290.0	220.0	846	873	511.0	400.0
Mississippi	605.0	570.0	952	926	1,200.0	1,100.0
Missouri	367.0	355.0	969	913	741.0	675.0
New Mexico	61.4	49.9	1,049	1,058	134.2	110.0
North Carolina	800.0	545.0	616	837	1,026.0	950.0
Oklahoma	70.0	190.0	597	556	87.0	220.0
South Carolina	301.0	278.0	828	829	519.0	480.0
Tennessee	490.0	375.0	796	755	813.0	590.0
Texas	2,868.5	5,212.5	592	619	3,540.0	6,725.0
Virginia	115.0	84.0	676	914	162.0	160.0
United States	9,460.9	10,810.4	790	784	15,573.2	17,651.0

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] 480-pound net weight bales.

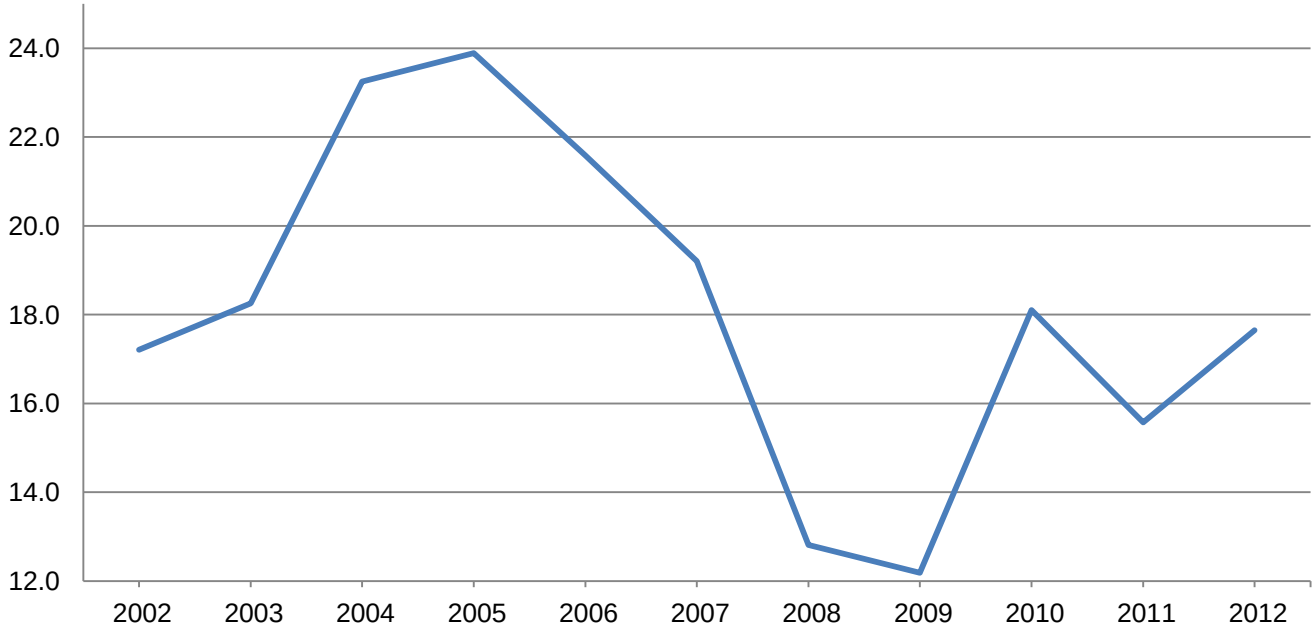
Cottonseed Production – United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

State	Production	
	2011	2012 [1]
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
United States	5,370.0	6,012.0

[1] Based on a 3-year average lint-seed ratio.

Cotton Production – United States

Million bales



Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]		Production [1]	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Arizona	8.5	11.0	8.2	11.0	1,890	1,900	155	209
California	45.5	58.5	45.0	57.5	2,280	2,200	1,026	1,265
Colorado	38.0	50.0	37.0	45.0	1,580	1,620	585	729
Idaho	95.0	140.0	94.0	139.0	2,000	1,900	1,880	2,641
Kansas	6.5	5.0	6.0	4.5	1,700	1,600	102	72
Michigan	170.0	198.0	168.0	194.0	2,000	1,800	3,360	3,492
Minnesota	140.0	160.0	135.0	155.0	1,690	1,800	2,281	2,790
Montana	15.0	23.5	14.8	23.2	1,820	1,490	270	346
Nebraska	110.0	150.0	105.0	140.0	2,000	1,700	2,100	2,380
New Mexico	12.5	9.5	12.4	9.5	2,230	2,200	277	209
New York	12.0	10.0	11.8	9.6	1,400	1,750	165	168
North Dakota	410.0	690.0	380.0	680.0	1,300	1,350	4,940	9,180
Oregon	6.4	9.5	6.4	9.5	2,410	2,500	154	238
South Dakota	10.2	12.0	9.0	11.0	1,770	1,600	159	176
Texas	9.0	22.0	8.0	21.0	1,000	1,030	80	216
Washington	77.0	115.0	77.0	115.0	1,900	1,600	1,463	1,840
Wisconsin	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.7	2,080	2,080	110	119
Wyoming	35.0	45.0	33.0	43.0	2,200	2,200	726	946
United States	1,205.9	1,714.7	1,155.9	1,673.5	1,716	1,614	19,833	27,016

[1] Clean basis.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted by Commercial Class – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

Class and State	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Large lima		
California	10.7	9.6
Baby lima		
California	10.0	12.6
Navy		
Idaho	3.7	4.6
Michigan	50.0	70.0
Minnesota	50.5	53.0
Nebraska	1.0	2.2
North Dakota	94.0	125.0
Oregon	([1])	1.9
South Dakota	3.6	4.0
Washington	0.5	1.0
Wyoming	1.1	1.1
United States	204.4	262.8
Great northern		
Idaho	2.6	1.5
Nebraska	54.2	51.0
North Dakota	1.8	3.5
Wyoming	3.2	2.1
United States	61.8	58.1
Small white		
Idaho	([1])	([1])
Oregon	1.1	([1])
Washington	([1])	1.2
United States	1.1	1.2
Pinto		
Arizona	2.2	4.9
Colorado	29.0	43.0
Idaho	17.5	32.5
Kansas	5.8	4.4
Michigan	3.1	1.9
Minnesota	13.0	21.7
Montana	5.0	7.0
Nebraska	41.0	84.6
New Mexico	12.5	9.5
North Dakota	225.0	445.0
Oregon	([1])	2.2
South Dakota	([1])	1.4
Washington	7.0	17.0
Wyoming	25.6	39.2
United States	386.7	714.3
Light red kidney		
California	1.4	2.0
Colorado	4.0	4.0
Idaho	0.5	1.5
Michigan	7.0	5.3
Minnesota	11.1	13.4
Nebraska	8.3	8.5
New York	3.1	2.4
Oregon	0.6	0.5
Washington	0.6	0.8
United States	36.6	38.4
Dark red kidney		
California	0.8	0.7
Idaho	0.9	1.7
Michigan	2.8	2.8
Minnesota	34.9	31.7
New York	2.0	1.4
North Dakota	1.5	1.5
Oregon	([1])	([1])
Washington	0.7	0.8
Wisconsin [2]	5.3	5.7
United States	48.9	46.3
Pink		
California	([1])	0.5
Idaho	6.8	8.1
Minnesota	4.3	6.8
North Dakota	10.0	13.0
Oregon	([1])	([1])
Washington	([1])	1.7
United States	21.1	30.1
Small red		
Idaho	7.8	10.1
Michigan	18.0	18.6
Minnesota	2.2	2.9
North Dakota	2.5	2.5
Washington	5.0	5.3
United States	35.5	39.4
Cranberry		
California	0.3	0.8
Idaho	([1])	0.5
Michigan	3.5	3.4
United States	3.8	4.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Dry Edible Bean Area Planted by Commercial Class – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012 (continued)

Class and State	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Black		
California	([1])	0.3
Idaho	2.2	2.6
Michigan	80.0	90.0
Minnesota	20.7	25.7
Nebraska	2.4	1.6
New York	5.3	5.6
North Dakota	69.0	86.0
Oregon	1.3	1.2
Washington	3.0	4.2
United States	183.9	217.2
Blackeye		
Arizona	1.7	1.1
California	10.6	15.0
Texas	8.0	20.0
United States	20.3	36.1
Small chickpeas (Garbanzo, smaller than 20/64 inches)		
Idaho	17.5	31.9
Montana	(D)	(D)
North Dakota	3.0	4.6
Oregon	-	(D)
South Dakota	(D)	1.6
Washington	8.0	14.5
Other States [3]	8.4	9.6
United States	36.9	62.2
Large chickpeas (Garbanzo, larger than 20/64 inches)		
California	7.6	10.6
Idaho	33.5	42.7
Montana	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	-	0.3
North Dakota	1.7	6.6
Oregon	0.7	(D)
South Dakota	(D)	2.0
Washington	48.0	64.5
Other States [3]	4.5	8.0
United States	96.0	134.7
All chickpeas (Garbanzo)		
California	7.6	10.6
Idaho	51.0	74.6
Montana	9.0	16.5
Nebraska	-	0.3
North Dakota	4.7	11.2
Oregon	0.7	1.1
South Dakota	3.9	3.6
Washington	56.0	79.0
United States	132.9	196.9
Other		
Arizona	4.6	5.0
California	4.1	6.4
Colorado	5.0	3.0
Idaho	2.0	2.3
Kansas	0.7	0.6
Michigan	5.6	6.0
Minnesota	3.3	4.8
Montana	1.0	-
Nebraska	3.1	1.8
New York	1.6	0.6
North Dakota	1.5	2.3
Oregon	2.7	2.6
South Dakota	2.7	3.0
Texas	1.0	2.0
Washington	4.2	4.0
Wyoming	5.1	2.6
United States	48.2	47.0
All dry edible beans		
United States	1,205.9	1,714.7

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Data are included in the "Other" class to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[2] Includes some light red kidney to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[3] Includes data withheld above.

Sugarbeet Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

[Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except California]

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
California [1]	25.1	25.0	44.0	43.0	1,104	1,075
Colorado	28.7	29.7	28.9	33.9	829	1,007
Idaho	176.0	182.0	34.4	34.7	6,054	6,315
Michigan	153.0	152.5	24.0	28.0	3,672	4,270
Minnesota	469.0	473.0	19.0	27.0	8,911	12,771
Montana	43.0	46.0	25.9	29.1	1,112	1,339
Nebraska	51.6	49.0	24.9	30.0	1,287	1,470
North Dakota	225.0	216.0	20.5	26.5	4,613	5,724
Oregon	10.8	11.0	35.8	37.9	387	417
Wyoming	30.9	31.3	27.8	30.3	859	948
United States	1,213.1	1,215.5	23.8	29.1	28,828	35,336

[1] Relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central California and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern California.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]		Production [1]	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Florida	397.0	410.0	38.0	37.7	15,085	15,457
Hawaii	16.6	17.0	80.2	80.0	1,332	1,360
Louisiana	410.0	420.0	27.6	31.0	11,320	13,020
Texas	49.0	44.0	33.6	34.6	1,646	1,522
United States	872.6	891.0	33.7	35.2	29,383	31,359

[1] Net tons.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Connecticut	2,070	(D)	1,494	(D)	3,092	(D)
Georgia	11,900	10,500	2,250	2,300	26,775	24,150
Kentucky	77,500	83,500	2,221	2,093	172,140	174,750
Massachusetts	570	(D)	1,570	(D)	895	(D)
North Carolina	162,300	155,600	1,550	2,244	251,565	349,220
Ohio	1,600	1,800	2,100	2,000	3,360	3,600
Pennsylvania	9,700	9,600	2,129	2,349	20,655	22,550
South Carolina	15,500	13,500	1,700	2,000	26,350	27,000
Tennessee	22,000	22,100	2,062	2,179	45,363	48,160
Virginia	21,900	24,050	2,197	2,228	48,125	53,590
Other States [1]	(X)	2,700	(X)	1,485	(X)	4,010
United States	325,040	323,350	1,841	2,187	598,320	707,030

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Includes data withheld above.

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

Class, type, and State	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	2,300	26,775	24,150
North Carolina	160,000	154,000	1,550	2,250	248,000	346,500
South Carolina	15,500	13,500	1,700	2,000	26,350	27,000
Virginia	19,500	21,000	2,230	2,300	43,485	48,300
United States	206,900	199,000	1,666	2,241	344,610	445,950
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	9,100	9,000	3,400	3,300	30,940	29,700
Tennessee	6,900	6,000	2,890	2,800	19,941	16,800
Virginia	400	350	2,100	2,000	840	700
United States	16,400	15,350	3,154	3,075	51,721	47,200
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	64,000	71,000	2,000	1,900	128,000	134,900
North Carolina	2,300	1,600	1,550	1,700	3,565	2,720
Ohio	1,600	1,800	2,100	2,000	3,360	3,600
Pennsylvania	5,000	4,700	2,200	2,400	11,000	11,280
Tennessee	14,000	15,000	1,610	1,900	22,540	28,500
Virginia	2,000	2,700	1,900	1,700	3,800	4,590
United States	88,900	96,800	1,938	1,917	172,265	185,590
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt						
Pennsylvania	3,000	2,900	2,000	2,300	6,000	6,670
Total light air-cured (31-32)	91,900	99,700	1,940	1,928	178,265	192,260
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	4,400	3,500	3,000	2,900	13,200	10,150
Tennessee	1,100	1,100	2,620	2,600	2,882	2,860
United States	5,500	4,600	2,924	2,828	16,082	13,010
Class 4, Cigar filler						
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf						
Pennsylvania	1,700	2,000	2,150	2,300	3,655	4,600
Class 5, Cigar binder						
Type 51 Connecticut Valley Broadleaf						
Connecticut	1,350	1,700	1,650	1,500	2,228	2,550
Massachusetts	440	400	1,680	1,700	739	680
United States	1,790	2,100	1,658	1,538	2,967	3,230
Class 6, Cigar wrapper						
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown						
Connecticut	720	(D)	1,200	(D)	864	(D)
Massachusetts	130	(D)	1,200	(D)	156	(D)
United States	850	600	1,200	1,300	1,020	780
Total cigar types (41-61)	4,340	4,700	1,761	1,832	7,642	8,610
All tobacco						
United States	325,040	323,350	1,841	2,187	598,320	707,030

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

Peach Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

[Current year estimates are for the full 2012 crop year]

State	Total production	
	2011	2012
	(tons)	(tons)
Alabama	5,700	3,500
Arkansas	1,800	3,500
California	773,000	770,000
Clingstone [1]	393,000	380,000
Freestone	380,000	390,000
Colorado	12,000	15,000
Connecticut	1,200	900
Georgia	36,000	29,000
Idaho	7,600	7,200
Illinois	9,280	6,900
Maryland	3,890	3,900
Massachusetts	1,750	1,700
Michigan	16,650	2,200
Missouri	5,100	4,100
New Jersey	32,000	32,500
New York	6,800	2,700
North Carolina	5,300	5,300
Ohio	6,030	2,900
Pennsylvania	17,690	16,500
South Carolina	95,000	80,000
Texas	5,300	10,400
Utah	4,300	4,800
Virginia	6,500	4,000
Washington	13,200	12,000
West Virginia	5,700	4,300
United States	1,071,790	1,023,300

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

Commercial Apple Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

State	Total production [1]	
	2011	2012
	(million pounds)	(million pounds)
Arizona	11.0	13.5
California	280.0	280.0
Colorado	9.0	17.0
Connecticut	22.0	18.0
Idaho	60.0	70.0
Illinois	40.0	26.0
Indiana	20.0	5.5
Iowa	4.0	0.7
Maine	29.0	24.0
Maryland	40.0	40.5
Massachusetts	38.5	31.0
Michigan	985.0	105.0
Minnesota	23.5	13.5
Missouri	15.0	34.0
New Hampshire	18.0	16.5
New Jersey	36.0	35.0
New York	1,220.0	590.0
North Carolina	140.0	40.0
Ohio	66.6	39.6
Oregon	92.5	115.0
Pennsylvania	458.0	481.0
Rhode Island	2.5	2.4
Tennessee	8.5	7.5
Utah	19.0	16.0
Vermont	33.5	24.0
Virginia	220.0	230.0
Washington	5,410.0	5,700.0
West Virginia	67.0	70.0
Wisconsin	51.4	20.0
United States	9,420.0	8,065.7

[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees.

Pear Production by Crop – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

[Current year estimates are for the full 2012 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop and State	Total production	
	2011	2012
	(tons)	(tons)
Bartlett		
California	195,000	170,000
Oregon	47,000	58,000
Washington	188,000	180,000
United States	430,000	408,000
Other		
California	57,000	50,000
Oregon	180,000	175,000
Washington	269,000	240,000
United States	506,000	465,000
All		
California	252,000	220,000
Michigan [1]	4,400	
New York	12,100	2,500
Oregon	227,000	233,000
Pennsylvania	2,220	3,000
Washington	457,000	420,000
United States	954,720	878,500

[1] The first production estimate will be published in the *Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts* released January 2013.

Coffee Production – Hawaii: 2010-2011 and 2011-2012

State	Production [1]	
	2010-2011	2011-2012
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Hawaii	8,800	7,600

[1] Parchment basis.

Grape Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

State	Total production	
	2011	2012
	(tons)	(tons)
Arkansas	1,200	1,100
California	6,612,000	6,600,000
Wine	3,387,000	3,700,000
Table [1]	1,031,000	1,000,000
Raisin [1]	2,194,000	1,900,000
Georgia	3,500	3,800
Michigan	94,400	30,000
Missouri	5,200	5,100
New York	188,000	115,000
North Carolina	5,200	5,400
Ohio	7,480	3,400
Oregon	41,500	46,000
Pennsylvania	91,000	54,000
Texas	5,330	8,800
Virginia	6,900	9,200
Washington	316,000	415,000
Wine	142,000	185,000
Juice	174,000	230,000
United States	7,377,710	7,296,800

[1] Fresh basis.

Hop Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted August 1, 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Idaho	2,265	2,449	2,408	2,045	5,454.1	5,008.2
Oregon	4,202	4,122	1,908	1,670	8,019.4	6,883.7
Washington	23,320	24,237	2,200	2,045	51,308.1	49,564.7
United States	29,787	30,808	2,175	1,995	64,781.6	61,456.6

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	87,361
Corn for silage	(NA)		5,928	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	55,633	57,574
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	19,213	18,812
All other	(NA)	(NA)	36,420	38,762
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	5,098
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)	(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	74,635
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	10,810.4
Upland	14,428.0	12,400.0	9,156.0	10,577.0
American Pima	307.4	235.0	304.9	233.4
Sugarbeets	1,232.7	1,243.5	1,213.1	1,215.5
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	872.6	891.0
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	325.0	323.4
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	18.0	19.0	12.3	11.5
Dry edible beans	1,205.9	1,714.7	1,155.9	1,673.5
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	67.6	155,780	221,019
Corn for grain	bushels	147.2	123.4	12,358,412	10,778,589
Corn for silage	tons	18.4		108,926	
Hay, all	tons	2.36	2.09	131,144	120,343
Alfalfa	tons	3.40	2.92	65,332	54,895
All other	tons	1.81	1.69	65,812	65,448
Oats	bushels	57.1	61.0	53,649	66,519
Proso millet	bushels	27.1		9,149	
Rice [3]	cwt	7,067	7,196	185,009	189,972
Rye	bushels	26.1		6,326	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	54.6	48.6	214,443	247,627
Sorghum for silage	tons	10.3		2,298	
Wheat, all	bushels	43.7	46.5	1,999,347	2,268,246
Winter	bushels	46.2	48.0	1,493,677	1,682,726
Durum	bushels	38.5	40.5	50,482	86,010
Other spring	bushels	37.7	42.8	455,188	499,510
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,475		1,538,010	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)	(X)	5,370.0	6,012.0
Flaxseed	bushels	16.1		2,791	
Mustard seed	pounds	718		15,644	
Peanuts	pounds	3,313	3,562	3,636,320	5,292,900
Rapeseed	pounds	2,177		2,830	
Safflower	pounds	1,333		169,671	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	41.5	36.1	3,056,032	2,692,014
Sunflower	pounds	1,398		2,038,275	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [3]	bales	790	784	15,573.2	17,651.0
Upland [3]	bales	772	771	14,722.0	16,988.0
American Pima [3]	bales	1,340	1,363	851.2	663.0
Sugarbeets	tons	23.8	29.1	28,828	35,336
Sugarcane	tons	33.7	35.2	29,383	31,359
Tobacco	pounds	1,841	2,187	598,320	707,030
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [3]	cwt	1,463		180	
Dry edible beans [3]	cwt	1,716	1,614	19,833	27,016
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	1,210		7,600	
Hops	pounds	2,175	1,995	64,781.6	61,456.6
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	35,354,120
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,399,000	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	22,514,120	23,299,620
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	7,775,310	7,613,030
All other	(NA)	(NA)	14,738,810	15,686,590
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	2,063,110
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)	(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	30,204,040
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	4,374,860
Upland	5,838,870	5,018,160	3,705,340	4,280,410
American Pima	124,400	95,100	123,390	94,450
Sugarbeets	498,860	503,230	490,930	491,900
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	353,130	360,580
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	131,540	130,860
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	7,280	7,690	4,980	4,650
Dry edible beans	488,020	693,920	467,780	677,250
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	3.64	3,391,710	4,812,120
Corn for grain	9.24	7.74	313,918,120	273,788,770
Corn for silage	41.19		98,816,000	
Hay, all [2]	5.28	4.69	118,971,840	109,173,330
Alfalfa	7.62	6.54	59,268,190	49,799,910
All other	4.05	3.78	59,703,640	59,373,430
Oats	2.05	2.19	778,710	965,520
Proso millet	1.52		207,500	
Rice	7.92	8.07	8,391,870	8,616,990
Rye	1.64		160,690	
Sorghum for grain	3.43	3.05	5,447,100	6,290,020
Sorghum for silage	23.00		2,084,710	
Wheat, all [2]	2.94	3.12	54,413,310	61,731,540
Winter	3.11	3.23	40,651,230	45,796,300
Durum	2.59	2.73	1,373,890	2,340,810
Other spring	2.53	2.88	12,388,190	13,594,430
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.65		697,630	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	4,871,580	5,453,990
Flaxseed	1.01		70,890	
Mustard seed	0.80		7,100	
Peanuts	3.71	3.99	1,649,410	2,400,820
Rapeseed	2.44		1,280	
Safflower	1.49		76,960	
Soybeans for beans	2.79	2.43	83,171,560	73,264,610
Sunflower	1.57		924,550	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.89	0.88	3,390,660	3,843,050
Upland	0.87	0.86	3,205,340	3,698,700
American Pima	1.50	1.53	185,330	144,350
Sugarbeets	53.27	65.17	26,152,320	32,056,280
Sugarcane	75.48	78.90	26,655,810	28,448,410
Tobacco	2.06	2.45	271,390	320,700
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.64		8,160	
Dry edible beans	1.92	1.81	899,610	1,225,430
Dry edible peas	1.84		255,150	
Lentils	1.29		214,640	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		23,090	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.35		3,450	
Hops	2.44	2.24	29,380	27,880
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 data 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	8,065.7
Apricots ..... tons	66.7	67.8
Bananas (Hawaii) .....pounds	17,400	
Grapes ..... tons	7,377.7	7,296.8
Olives (California) ..... tons	71.2	
Papayas (Hawaii) .....pounds	28,600	
Peaches ..... tons	1,071.8	1,023.3
Pears ..... tons	954.7	878.5
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	3,658,540
Apricots	60,460	61,490
Bananas (Hawaii)	7,890	
Grapes	6,692,950	6,619,550
Olives (California)	64,590	
Papayas (Hawaii)	12,970	
Peaches	972,310	928,320
Pears	866,110	796,960
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

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	92

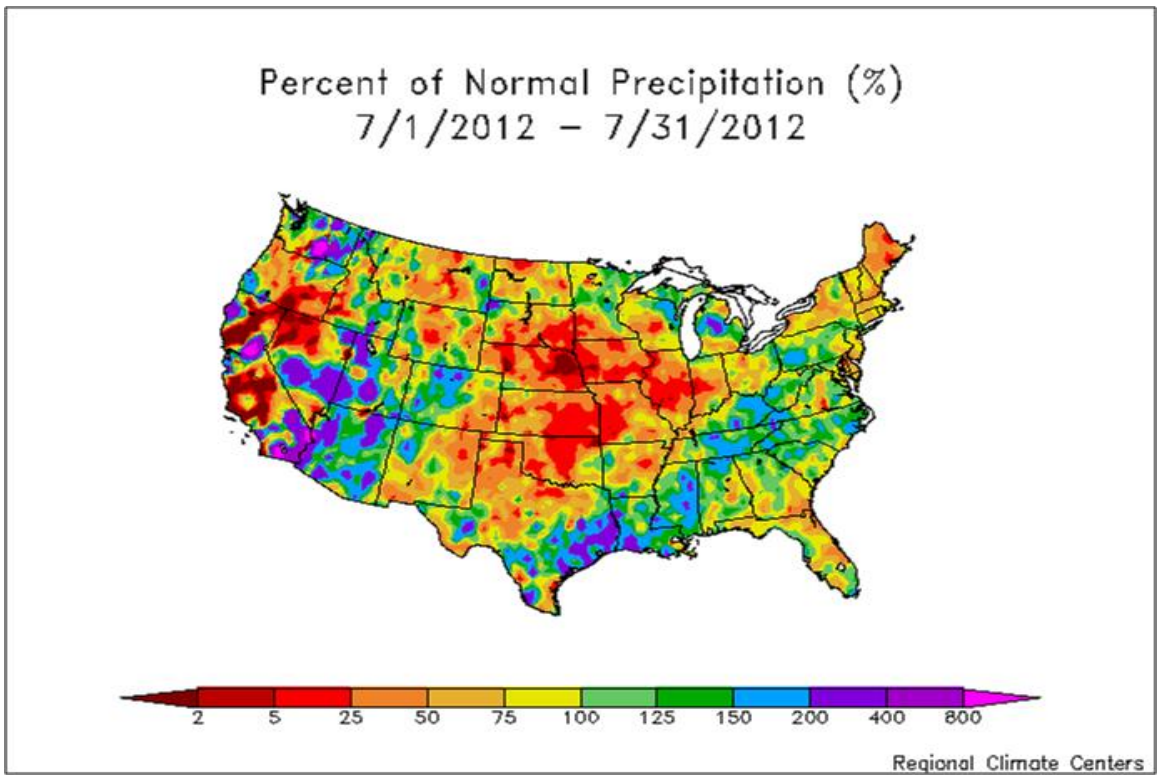
[1] Includes winter wheat in the hard dough stage or beyond and are considered mature or almost mature.

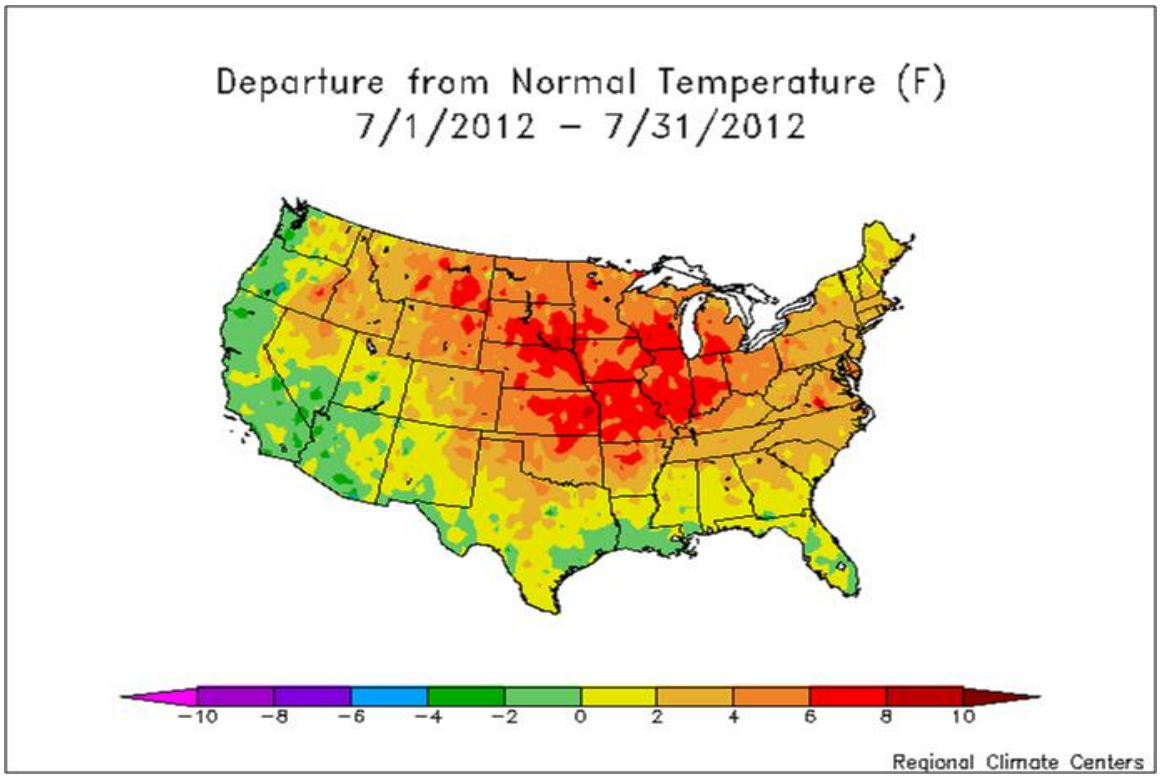
Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2008-2012

[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	41.0
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	56.5
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	46.7
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	49.9
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	44.7
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	50.7
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	58.3
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	47.7
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	34.3
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	36.6
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 (%)
7/1/2012 – 7/31/2012
2
5
25
50
75
100
125
150
200
400
800
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
7/1/2012 – 7/31/2012
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Regional Climate Centers

July Weather Summary

Heat and drought devastated pastures and summer crops in a broad area covering the Nation's Heartland, including large sections of the Plains, Midwest, and mid-South. In the hardest-hit areas, July rainfall totaled less than 50 percent of normal - with a few locations receiving no measurable precipitation. As a result, corn and soybean conditions fell to levels comparable to those observed at the height of the historic 1988 drought. By July 29, 2012, the percentage of United States soybeans rated very poor to poor - 37 percent - matched the highest value observed at any point in 1988.

Meanwhile, July average temperature records were broken in numerous communities from the northern and central Plains to the Great Lakes region, erasing marks that had been set as long ago as 1921, 1934, 1936, or 1955. Monthly temperatures averaged 4 to 8 degrees Fahrenheit above normal across much of the Plains and Midwest.

In contrast, abundant July precipitation fell from the western Gulf Coast region into the southern and central Appalachians, with many towns and cities receiving more than 10 inches of rain. The Southeastern showers revived pastures and aided immature summer crops.

Elsewhere, a robust monsoon circulation contributed to widespread showers in much of the West, helping to limit wildfire activity. In addition, several cold fronts produced occasional showers in the Northwest, although late-month drying allowed small grain harvesting to gain momentum.

July Agricultural Summary

July brought little relief from the unusually hot temperatures and below average rainfall experienced during June. Crop conditions in many locations deteriorated under record-setting temperatures and prolonged dryness. Most notably, much of the Corn Belt recorded temperatures more than 6 degrees above normal while receiving precipitation totaling less than 50 percent of normal. These hot, mostly dry conditions favored a rapid crop dry-down pace, and provided small grain producers ample time for harvest. Conversely, monsoonal moisture in the Four Corners States brought some drought relief and aided wildfire containment. Similarly, areas along the Gulf Coast received more than 7 inches of rainfall.

As July began, 25 percent of the Nation'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. As more of this year's crop entered the critical reproduction stage, scorching temperatures coupled with scarce rainfall led to deterioration of yield potential. Phenological development was rapid as mostly sunny skies promoted double-digit silking in many of the major corn-producing States. In the 14 days ending July 15, forty-six percent of the corn crop entered the silking stage. Doughing was evident in most States mid-month, ahead of both last year and normal. Much-needed rainfall returned to portions of the eastern Corn Belt during the second half of July; however, the moisture did little to benefit drought-affected corn as most of the crop was past the pollination stage. Hot temperatures and mostly dry weather persisted throughout the month. By July 29, silking was complete or nearing completion in many areas. Thirty-seven percent of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage by July 29, twenty percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Denting was evident in 12 of the 18 major estimating States. Overall, 24 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 29, compared with 48 percent on July 1 and 62 percent from the same time last year. This represented the lowest good to excellent rating for the week ending July 29 since 1988, when 19 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition.

Nearly one-quarter of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 1, with activity evident in all estimating States except Colorado and Nebraska. In Kansas, head development was underway ahead of the normal pace, but limited to the Southeast District. With activity limited to the lower Delta and Texas, 17 percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage as July began, 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 8, producers in South Central Texas were gearing up for an earlier than normal harvest as hot temperatures aided a quick dry-down pace. Above average temperatures allowed phenological development to gain speed as July progressed. By July 22, heading had advanced to 41 percent complete, 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Coloring was steady during the latter half of the month. By July 29, twenty-eight percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage, 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest was 53 percent complete by July 29, eighteen percentage points ahead of normal. Overall, 26 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 29, compared with 34 percent on July 1 and 24 percent from the same time last year.

With the exception of North Dakota, heading of this year's oat crop was complete or nearly complete as July began, well ahead of both last year and the average pace. Harvest was underway in all major estimating States except the Dakotas by July 1. Above average temperatures and mostly sunny skies provided ample time for fieldwork as the month progressed, with producers in Iowa and South Dakota harvesting 20 percent or more of their crop during both the week ending July 8 and July 15. Warmer than normal temperatures lingered throughout July, helping to quickly mature the oat crop across the major producing regions. By July 29, harvest had advanced to 73 percent complete, 45 percentage points ahead of last year and 39 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 22, compared with 65 percent on July 1 and 56 percent from the same time last year.

By July 1, heading of the barley crop had advanced to 61 percent complete, 52 percentage points ahead of last year and 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Hot, mostly dry weather in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota – the three largest barley-producing States – dried out soils and negatively affected the developing crop. Heading was rapid as the month progressed, advancing 34 percentage points in the two weeks ending July 15. As above average temperatures quickly matured this year's barley crop, harvest was underway in Minnesota and North Dakota by July 8. Nationally, 14 percent of the barley crop was harvested by July 29, well ahead of both last year and the average pace. Overall, 61 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 29, unchanged from ratings on July 1 but 11 percentage points below the same time last year.

With warmer than normal temperatures aiding a rapid crop maturity pace, producers had harvested 69 percent of this year's winter wheat crop by July 1, twenty percentage points ahead of last year and 26 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest neared completion in many States by July 8, as mostly sunny skies provided ample time for fieldwork. By July 15, harvest was 49 percent or more ahead of normal in Colorado, Michigan, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Across the Northern Tier, harvest progress was steady during the latter half of the month. By July 29, eighty-five percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Seventy-three percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage as July began, 61 percentage points ahead of last year and 38 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With the exception of Washington, above average temperatures in the major producing States promoted rapid head development early in the month. In North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing State, 70 percent of the crop was reported in the milk stage with 27 percent of the crop turned by July 8, both well ahead of normal. Nationally, heading had advanced to 98 percent complete by July 22 with harvest 12 percent complete, 8 and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, respectively. Heat and drought stress in portions of the major producing regions negatively impacted crop conditions during July. By July 29, twenty-eight percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested, 25 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 29, compared with 71 percent on July 1 and 70 percent from the same time last year.

Head development was steady but ahead of normal for most of the major rice-producing States during July. Producers in the Upper Coast region in Texas treated fields with fungicide to control disease early in the month, while mid-month rainfall delayed harvest in Louisiana. By July 15, heading had advanced to 39 percent complete, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm temperatures and sunny skies promoted rapid phenological development in some locations. By July 22, heading in Arkansas was reported as being nearly 3 weeks ahead of normal. By July 29, two-thirds of the year's rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, with progress just beginning in California. Harvest was underway in Louisiana and Texas, with 4 percent or more of the crop reported as ripe in Arkansas and Mississippi. Overall, 70 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 29, compared with 72 percent on July 1 and 64 percent from the same time last year.

As July began, trace amounts of precipitation in portions of the Corn Belt did little to alleviate the ongoing drought stress affecting the Nation's soybean crop. With 26 percent of the crop blooming, additional moisture was crucial as phenological development advanced. By July 8, forty-four percent of this year's soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, 19 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Poor emergence was noted in many double-cropped stands in Indiana as dry soils limited seed germination. As pod setting began, record setting heat coupled with continued below average rainfall led to increased crop deterioration. By July 15, sixteen percent of the soybean crop was setting

pods, 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Rapid pod development was occurring during the second half of July, evidenced by advancement of 39 percentage points in the 2 weeks ending July 29. Toward month's end, producers in portions of the Corn Belt treated fields for spider mites. By July 29, blooming was 88 percent complete, 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-five percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the pod setting stage, 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 29 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 29, compared with 45 percent on July 1 and 60 percent from the same time last year. This represented the lowest good to excellent rating for the week ending July 29 since 1988, when 24 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition.

Peg development was active in the 8 major peanut-producing States as the month began. In Georgia, most of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition except in excessively wet spots in some fields. By July 8, pegging was 55 percent complete, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Above average temperatures and spotty rainfall slowed growth as July progressed. Toward month's end, producers in portions of the Southeast applied fungicide, boron, and herbicide to their peanut fields. By July 29, eighty-five percent of the Nation's peanut crop was pegging, 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 69 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 68 percent on July 1 and 43 percent from the same time last year.

Phenological development of the Nation's cotton crop was advancing at a near-normal pace as July began. In Texas, irrigated cotton in the High Plains was growing well as above average temperatures provided needed heat units; however, dryland fields remained stressed due to a significant lack of soil moisture. Nearly half of this year's crop was squaring by July 1, while boll setting was 14 percent complete. In the Delta, warm temperatures promoted a rapid boll setting pace, as hot, dry conditions in South Central Texas had bolls opening earlier than normal. As the month progressed, square and boll development was rapid despite less than adequate soil moisture levels throughout much of the South. By July 15, squaring was evident in 82 percent of the cotton fields across the Nation, 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, while 36 percent of the crop was at or beyond the boll setting stage. Defoliation was underway in the Lower Valley region in Texas mid-month. Favorable growing conditions in California aided good fruit retention and development. Persistently dry weather led to producers in portions of Texas' Plains region plowing under some dryland cotton fields in favor of replanting to sorghum, while some fields in the Coastal Bend were zeroed out by insurance companies. Toward month's end, squaring was complete or nearly complete in many areas across the South. By July 29, fifty-nine percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the boll setting stage, 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 44 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 29, compared with 47 percent on July 1 and 30 percent from the same time last year.

Crop Comments

Corn: The 2012 corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 96.4 million acres, unchanged from the June estimate but up 5 percent from 2011. This represents the highest planted acreage in the United States since 1937, when an estimated 97.2 million acres were planted. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 87.4 million acres, down 2 percent from the June forecast but up 4 percent from 2011.

Widespread drought and extreme temperatures during June and July have had an adverse affect on the 2012 corn crop. As of July 29, only 24 percent of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition in the 18 major producing States, compared to 62 percent rated in these two categories last year at this time. In contrast, 48 percent of the corn acreage was rated in very poor to poor condition in these same States, compared to only 14 percent rated in these two categories last year that this time. Eight of the major corn producing States report 50 percent or more of the corn acreage rated in very-poor to poor condition as of July 29.

The August 1 corn objective yield data indicate the third highest number of ears per acre on record for the combined 10 objective yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin).

Planting got off to a fast start in 2012 due to warmer than normal temperatures and favorable field conditions across much of the major corn-producing region. By April 1, three percent of the Nation's acreage was planted, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average pace. Planting was active in several major producing States during the first part of April,

but producers in some locations were hesitant to begin out of concern for a potential spring freeze. Warm, dry weather continued throughout April, and producers planted at a blistering pace during the latter half of the month. By April 29, fifty-three percent of the Nation's crop was planted, 26 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace. Fifteen percent of the acreage had emerged at this time, 9 percentage points ahead of the five-year average.

Despite Midwestern rain showers during the first part of May, growers continued planting at an above average pace. By May 6, seventy-one percent of the Nation's corn acreage had been planted, 39 percentage points ahead of last year and 24 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nearly one-third of the crop had emerged by this time. By May 20, ninety-six percent of the acreage was planted, which represented the quickest planting pace on record. Crop development continued at a rapid pace through the end of May due to warm weather and adequate soil moisture levels. By June 3, virtually all of the acreage had emerged.

Scarce rainfall, coupled with record-breaking temperatures, created unfavorable growing conditions during June in many of the major corn producing regions. Silking was underway by mid-month, with 5 percent of the crop reported in the critical reproductive stage by June 17. This was 3 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Despite continually declining soil moisture levels, silking progressed rapidly during the latter half of the month, as sunny skies promoted crop development. By month's end, one-quarter of the corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. As of July 1, 48 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared to 72 percent rated in these two categories as of June 3. This represented the lowest good to excellent rating for this particular week since 1988, when only 23 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Mostly dry weather and brutally hot temperatures carried over into the first part of July in much of the Midwest, and corn conditions continued to decline rapidly. As of July 15, only 31 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 35 percentage points below the same time last year. The above average temperatures promoted rapid crop development. By mid-month, 71 percent of the crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 35 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Twelve percent had reached the dough stage, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Although portions of the eastern Corn Belt received much needed rainfall during the latter half of the month, the moisture did little to benefit drought-affected corn since most of the crop was past the critical pollination stage. Mostly dry weather and triple-digit heat gripped the Plains and the western Corn Belt at this time. The shift of heat into the western Corn Belt could not have come at a worse time for corn entering the reproductive stage of development. This was similar to what happened in late June and early July across the lower Midwest. In contrast, enough rain fell across the northern Corn Belt to help stabilize or even improve crop conditions in some areas. As July came to an end, 94 percent of the crop was at or beyond the silking stage with 37 percent at or beyond the dough stage. Thirteen percent had reached the dented stage.

Sorghum: Production is forecast at 248 million bushels, up 15 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 5.10 million acres, down 3 percent from June but up 30 percent from 2011. Based on August 1 conditions, yield is forecast at 48.6 bushels per acre, down 6 bushels from last year. A record high yield is forecast in Louisiana, where farmers reported mostly favorable growing conditions.

As of July 29, the sorghum crop was 52 percent headed, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-six percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 24 percent last year. In Texas, 53 percent of the crop was harvested as of July 29, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 18 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Oats: Production is forecast at 66.5 million bushels, 2 percent above the July 1 forecast and up 24 percent from the record low production in 2011. If realized, this will be the second lowest production on record. Growers expect to harvest 1.09 million acres for grain or seed, unchanged from the previous forecast but up 16 percent from the record low last year.

Based on conditions as of August 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 61.0 bushels per acre, up 1.2 bushels from last month's forecast and up 3.9 bushels from 2011. If realized, Texas yield of 54.0 bushels per acre will be a record high.

Due to an earlier than normal planting season, the oat crop has developed ahead of normal pace in most of the nine major producing States. As of July 29, seventy-three percent of the oat acreage was harvested, 45 percentage points ahead of last year's pace and 39 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress was running ahead of the 5-year average in all nine major producing States. On July 22, fifty-nine percent of the oat crop was rated as good to excellent compared with 56 percent at the same time last year.

Barley: Production for the 2012 barley crop is forecast at 221 million bushels, up 2 percent from the July forecast and 42 percent from 2011. Based on conditions as of August 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 67.6 bushels per acre, up 1.3 bushels from July but down 2.0 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.

Sunny skies and adequate soil moisture levels promoted one of the quickest seeding paces on record for barley. 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. By July 1, heading had advanced to 61 percent complete, 52 percentage points ahead of last year and 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Hot, mostly dry weather during July in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota – the three largest barley-producing States – dried out soils and negatively affected the developing crop. As above average temperatures quickly matured this year's barley crop, harvest was underway in Minnesota and North Dakota by July 8. Nationally, 14 percent of the barley crop was harvested by July 29, well ahead of both last year and the average pace. Overall, 61 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 29, unchanged from ratings on July 1 but 11 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.68 billion bushels, up 1 percent from July and up 13 percent from 2011. Based on August 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at a record high 48.0 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last month and 1.8 bushels higher than last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 35.0 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 8 percent from last year.

As of July 29, harvest was complete in all major producing Hard Red Winter (HRW) States except Montana. Yield increases from last month in the HRW growing areas are expected in North Dakota and South Dakota. If realized, yields in California and North Dakota will be record highs.

Harvest in the major producing Soft Red Winter (SRW) States had finished by the end of July. Compared with last month, yields are expected to increase or be unchanged in all SRW growing States. In the Pacific Northwest, yield increases from July are expected in Washington and Oregon.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 86.0 million bushels, up 5 percent from July and up 70 percent from 2011. The United States yield is forecast at 40.5 bushels per acre, up 1.9 bushels from last month and up 2.0 bushels from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.12 million acres, unchanged from last month, but up 62 percent from last year.

Due to above average temperatures this season, crop development has progressed significantly ahead of normal in Montana and North Dakota, the two largest Durum-producing States. By the end of July, harvest had begun in both States. As of July 29, crop conditions in Montana and North Dakota were rated 60 and 72 percent good to excellent, respectively. If realized, California's yield of 110 bushels per acre will tie a record high.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 500 million bushels, up 6 percent from the July forecast and up 10 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 11.7 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 3 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 42.8 bushels per acre, up 2.4 bushels from last month and 5.1 bushels above 2011.

With the exception of Washington, above average temperatures have advanced crop development during the month. As of July 29, harvest had begun in all major producing States except Washington. Nationally, harvest progress was 28 percent complete by month's end, 27 percentage points ahead of last year and 25 points greater than the 5-year average.

Peanuts: Production is forecast at 5.29 billion pounds, up 46 percent from last year. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.49 million acres, unchanged from June but 35 percent higher than 2011. Based on conditions as of August 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 3,562 pounds per acre, up 249 pounds from last year.

Record high yields are expected in Georgia and Florida, and yields will tie record highs in North Carolina and Oklahoma, if realized. The largest yield increases from last year are expected in Oklahoma and Texas, where drought conditions last year significantly reduced crop potential. If realized, yields in Oklahoma and Texas will increase 800 pounds and 1,200 pounds, respectively.

As of July 29, sixty-nine percent of the United States peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 43 percent the same time last year. Pegging was at 85 percent, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Rice: Production is forecast at 190 million cwt, up 3 percent from last year. Area for harvest is expected to total 2.64 million acres, unchanged from June but 1 percent higher than 2011. Based on conditions as of August 1, the average United States yield is forecast at 7,196 pounds per acre, up 129 pounds from last year.

Harvest was underway by mid-July in Louisiana and Texas. As a result of beneficial rainfall throughout the growing season, record high yields are expected in both States. As of July 29, sixty-six percent of the United States acreage was headed, 24 percentage points ahead of last year and 23 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy percent of the United States acreage was rated in good to excellent condition as of July 29, compared with 64 percent rated in these two categories a year earlier.

Soybeans: Area for harvest is forecast at 74.6 million acres, down 1 percent June but up 1 percent from 2011. Harvested area, if realized, will be the fourth largest on record.

Planting conditions this spring were much improved from last year when severe flooding in several areas during April contributed to delays in soybean planting. Planting of this year's soybean crop was underway in all 18 major States by the end of April. Heavy showers fell across parts of the northern and western Corn Belt during the first week of May, but very little precipitation occurred in the major soybean growing areas for the remainder of the month, allowing planting to remain at a pace ahead of last year and the 5-year average. As of June 3, soybean planting had reached 94 percent complete, more than 30 percentage points ahead of last year's pace and 19 percentage points ahead of normal.

Emergence of the soybean crop began ahead of last year and the 5-year average, and remained ahead of normal pace throughout May and June. By June 17, emergence had advanced to 95 percent, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Progress for blooming and setting pods followed a very similar pattern to emergence for soybeans, as progress for both remained several points ahead of last year's pace and the 5-year average throughout June and July. As of July 29, eighty-eight percent of the Nation's crop was blooming, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of normal. Fifty-five percent of the acreage was setting pods by July 29, twenty-six percentage points ahead of last year and 20 percentage points ahead of normal.

Although hot, dry weather has helped the soybean crop mature rapidly this year, the heat and lack of rainfall has taken a toll on the condition of the crop. As of June 3, the earliest date soybean conditions have ever been published, sixty-five percent of the crop was rated as good to excellent. However, condition ratings deteriorated during June and July as drought conditions worsened across much of the Midwest. By July 29, only twenty-nine percent of the crop was rated as good to excellent. This is the second lowest good to excellent rating on record for that week since records began in 1980, only better than 1988 when 24 percent of the crop was rated as good to excellent.

If realized, the forecasted yield in Arkansas will tie the previous record high.

Cotton: Area planted to Upland cotton is estimated at 12.4 million acres, unchanged from June but down 14 percent from last year. Harvested area is expected to total 10.6 million acres, up 16 percent from 2011. Pima cotton planted area is estimated at 235,000 acres, unchanged from June but down 24 percent from last year. Expected harvested area, at 233,400 acres, is down 23 percent from the previous year.

As of July 29, forty-four percent of the cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition compared with 30 percent this time last year. Fifty-nine percent of the crop had set bolls by July 29, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

In the Southeast, timely showers in recent weeks have left the crop in better condition than this time last year. If realized, Georgia yield will be a record high. Cotton in Texas and the southern Delta is also faring better thanks to improved weather conditions compared with last year. Cotton condition has declined in the northern Delta, Kansas, and Oklahoma due to hot, dry weather. California and Arizona have experienced very favorable growing conditions and both States are forecasting record high Upland cotton yields.

Ginnings totaled 60,200 running bales prior to August 1, compared with 202,750 running bales ginned prior to the same date last year.

Dry beans: United States dry edible bean production is forecast at 27.0 million cwt for 2012, up 36 percent from last year. Planted area is forecast at 1.71 million acres, up 42 percent from 2011. Harvested area is forecast at 1.67 million acres, 45 percent above the previous year. The average United States yield is forecast at 1,614 pounds per acre, a decrease of 102 pounds from 2011.

In North Dakota, planting began the end of April and was virtually complete by the first week of June, two weeks ahead of the 5-year average. As of July 29, eighty-five percent of the crop was setting pods. Topsoil moisture supplies were reported as adequate in the major growing regions. In Michigan, dry bean planting began the last week in May and wrapped up the week ending June 24. As of July 29, seventy-nine percent of the crop was reported to be in good to excellent condition. In Minnesota, planting and crop development was progressing well ahead of last year and condition ratings were mostly fair to good as of July 29.

Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures: Production is forecast at 54.9 million tons, down 16 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the lowest production level since 1953. Based on August 1 conditions, yield is expected to average 2.92 tons per acre, down 0.48 ton from last year. If realized, this will be the lowest United States yield since 1988. Harvested area is forecast at 18.8 million acres, unchanged from June but down 2 percent from 2011.

As hot temperatures and limited rainfall depleted soil moisture levels across much of the country, expected yields for alfalfa hay declined when compared with last year. Some of the largest expected yield declines were evident in the Great Plains and Corn Belt, where July temperatures averaged more than 6 degrees above normal and precipitation totals were less than 50 percent of normal. In portions of the West, producers used their fields to graze livestock, as below average irrigation water supplies limited the number anticipated cuttings. Conversely, producers in Arizona are expecting a record-setting yield in 2012 as much of the State's crop is irrigated.

Other hay: Production of other hay is forecast at 65.4 million tons, down less than 1 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the lowest production level since 1990. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 1.69 tons per acre, down 0.12 ton from last year. If realized, this will be the lowest United States yield since 1988. Harvested area is forecast at 38.8 million acres, unchanged from June but up 6 percent from last year.

With the exception of the Deep South, prolonged drought conditions in most States led to declines in yield potential for other hay this season. The most significant yield decreases are expected throughout the Corn Belt, where hot, dry weather intensified severe to exceptional drought conditions as summer progressed. Conversely, timely rainfall in areas along the Gulf Coast and into portions of the Southeast allowed for yield recovery in pastures and grass hay fields when compared with 2011.

Tobacco: United States all tobacco production for 2012 is forecast at 707 million pounds, up 18 percent from 2011. Area harvested is forecast at 323,350 acres, 1 percent below last year. Average yield for 2012 is forecast at 2,187 pounds per acre, 346 pounds above 2011.

Flue-cured tobacco production is expected to total 446 million pounds, 29 percent above last year. North Carolina production levels recovered from last year's hurricane damage. Many farmers irrigated as weather has been extremely hot in many growing areas.

Burley production is expected to total 186 million pounds, up 8 percent from last year. Kentucky growers reported good development of their crop following an early spring. Most Tennessee growers expect a higher production when compared to 2011. Timely rains during July aided this year's crop.

Sugarbeets: Production of sugarbeets for the 2012 crop year is forecast at 35.3 million tons, up 23 percent from last year. Planted area is forecast at 1.24 million acres, down slightly from the June *Acreage* report but up 1 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 1.22 million acres, down slightly from the previous forecast but up slightly from 2011. Expected yield is forecast at 29.1 tons per acre, an increase of 5.3 tons from last year. If realized, this will be a record yield for the United States.

Most of the growing region experienced excellent growing conditions throughout the summer months. Early planting, hot temperatures, and adequate irrigation boosted the crop's potential.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2012 is forecast at 31.4 million tons, up 7 percent from last year. Producers intend to harvest 891,000 acres for sugar and seed during the 2012 crop year, up 18,400 acres from last year. Expected yield for sugar and seed is forecast at 35.2 tons per acre, up 1.5 tons from 2011.

Louisiana and Florida, which account for 91 percent of the forecasted production, experienced excellent growing conditions throughout the spring and summer months.

Hops: Hop production in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 61.5 million pounds for 2012, down 5 percent from last year. Area strung for harvest, at 30,808 acres, is up 3 percent from 2011. Yield is forecast at 1,995 pounds per acre, 180 pounds less than 2011.

In Washington and Oregon, the cool start to the growing season was followed by more normal growing conditions. Irrigation water was adequate and disease pressure from mildews was average. Lower forecasted yields were mostly due to new plantings and a shift to Aroma hop varieties. Harvest is expected to be underway by mid to late-August. In Idaho, hotter than normal temperatures lowered yield expectations.

Peaches: United States peach production is forecast at 1.02 million tons, down 5 percent from 2011.

California experienced an adequate number of chilling hours, thus benefiting the Freestone crop. Cool weather and rain during the spring also aided the crop. Higher labor costs and a lack of workers to thin the Clingstone crop were a concern for growers as the good crop set required a great deal of thinning. Harvest is well underway. Sizes are reported to be small, resulting in slightly lower production from a year ago.

In South Carolina, ninety-one percent of the crop had been harvested as of July 29, well ahead of the 5-year average of 70 percent. Scattered hail storms were reported during the season causing some damage, especially for upstate producers.

Apples: The United States apple production for the 2012 crop year is forecast at 8.06 billion pounds, down 14 percent from 2011.

Production in the Western States (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington) is forecast at 6.21 billion pounds, up 6 percent from last year. Washington growers experienced a relatively normal growing season, without losses from freezes or frost, and with good pollination weather. Production in Oregon is up from last year, contrary to the typical alternate bearing pattern.

Production in the Eastern States (Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia) is forecast at 1.60 billion pounds, down 31 percent from last year. New York producers reported significant losses due to adverse weather conditions. A warm spring season prompted trees to begin budding earlier than usual. Immediately following the warm spell in March, multiple freezes in April damaged many of the buds. In July, drought conditions hampered most of the remaining production. In North Carolina, production is expected to be down significantly from last year due to a late freeze, hail damage, and flooding.

Production in the Central States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin) is forecast at 252 million pounds, a decrease of 79 percent from last year. The Michigan crop was severely hampered by multiple significant frosts in April as well as high temperatures and very dry conditions throughout the growing season. Ohio production was greatly diminished this year due to a damaging frost during bloom time.

Pears: United States pear production for 2012 is forecast at 878,500 tons, down 8 percent from last year. Bartlett pear production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 408,000 tons, 5 percent below a year ago. Other pear production in the Pacific Coast States is forecast at 465,000 tons, 8 percent below last year.

Washington producers reported mild spring weather conditions with no losses from frost. However, several producers reported reduced production of D'anjou and Bosc varieties due to poor weather during pollination. Reports of hail and wind damage during June and July were common. Several producers reported lower production due to fire blight, while labor shortages remain a concern this year.

In California, Bartlett harvest began in the Sacramento Valley by mid-July. Quality and sizing were reported to be good with no unusual pest or disease pressure reported. Other pear harvest began in mid-July, which is slightly ahead of the previous year. Quality was reported to be good. Oregon growers reported good pollination and bloom weather.

Coffee: Hawaii coffee production is forecast at 7.60 million pounds (parchment basis) for the 2011-2012 season, down 14 percent from the previous season. Weather conditions have improved from last year on the Kona side of Hawaii Island where the majority of the coffee farms are located. However, the Coffee Berry Borer continued to negatively impact yields.

Grapes: United States grape production for 2012 is forecast at 7.30 million tons, down 1 percent from last year. California leads the United States in grape production with 90 percent of the total. Washington and New York are the next largest producing States, with 6 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

California's wine type grape production is forecast at 3.70 million tons, up 9 percent from 2011 and represents 56 percent of California's total grape crop. California's raisin type grape production is forecast at 1.90 million tons, down 13 percent from last year and represents 29 percent of California's total grape crop. California's table type grape production is forecast at 1.00 million tons, down 3 percent from the previous year. California vineyards saw warm and dry growing conditions this spring. Mildew and European Grapevine Moth pressure have been low this year. Bunch counts for the Thompson grape variety were down significantly from 2011.

In Washington, a warm, dry spring along with mild winter conditions significantly improved production expectations over last year. New York, as well as other grape producing states in the Great Lakes region, reported significant yield reductions compared with last year due to freezing temperatures during April. Damage to the crop was compounded by the fact that vine development was ahead of normal following a mild winter. Texas and Virginia growers reported good growing conditions and expect to see increased production over last year.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing areas, weather stations reported high temperatures ranging from the low to mid 90s. Rainfall was moderate across most of the citrus producing region. The majority of the citrus region has remained drought free, with the exception of an abnormally dry area extending from the northern shore of Lake Okeechobee to the gulf coast of Collier county. Late orange harvest ended. The primary grove activities were fertilizer application, summer oil spraying, young tree care, and grove maintenance.

California citrus: Harvest of Valencia oranges, lemons, and grapefruit continued. Ethylene gas was used on Valencia oranges due to re-greening fruit. Netting was removed on tangerine and mandarin groves. Harvest of late Navel oranges neared completion.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Peach, plum, and nectarine harvests continued as apricot harvest neared completion. Clingstone peach harvest began in the Sacramento Valley. Prunes progressed well as irrigation and potassium applications continued. Harvest of table grapes in the Coachella Valley finished, as harvest in the San Joaquin Valley began. In the San Joaquin Valley, wine grapes began coloring and sugaring as harvest approached. Napa Valley growers applied the second European Grapevine Moth application. Gala apple and Bartlett pear harvests began. Kiwi, fig, jujube, and pomegranate fruit continued to develop. The olive bloom completed and fruit began to size. Strawberries and blackberries were picked and packed in the San Joaquin Valley and coastal areas. Blueberry harvest was nearly complete. Almond hull split continued as growers applied hull split sprays. Good development was reported in walnut, pistachio, and pecan orchards. Walnuts were sprayed for weeds, coddling moth, and husk fly. Pistachio nut fill continued and some growers reported nut splitting.

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between July 25 and August 6 to gather information on expected yields as of August 1. The objective yield surveys for corn, cotton, soybeans, and wheat were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for about 75 percent of the United States production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected fields for the objective yield survey. The counts made within each sample plot depend on the crop and the maturity of that crop. In all cases, the number of plants is recorded along with other measurements that provide information to forecast the number of ears, bolls, pods, or heads and their weight. 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 fruit are harvested 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 interviews. Over 28,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about probable yield. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

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 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 August 1 forecasts.

Revision policy: The August 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the 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. Estimates of planted acres for spring planted crops are subject to revision in the August *Crop Production* report if conditions altered the planting intentions since the mid-year survey. Planted acres may also be revised for cotton, peanuts, and rice in the September *Crop Production* report each year; spring wheat, Durum wheat, barley, and oats only in the *Small Grains Annual* report at the end of September; and all other spring planted crops in the October *Crop Production* report. Revisions to planted acres will only be made when either special survey data, administrative data, such as Farm Service Agency program "sign up" data, or remote sensing data are available. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last forecast.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the August 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the August 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. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the August 1 corn for grain production forecast is 6.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 6.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.8 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using corn again as an example, changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 458 million bushels, ranging from 16 million bushels to 1.09 billion bushels. The August 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the August 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecasts

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Production			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
	(percent)	(percent)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(number)	(number)
Barley ..... bushels	7.8	13.5	19	3	69	6	14
Corn for grain ..... bushels	6.3	10.8	458	16	1,085	10	10
Dry edible beans ..... cwt	8.1	14.0	2	(Z)	4	13	7
Oats ..... bushels	11.3	19.5	14	1	43	2	18
Rice ..... cwt	4.3	7.5	7	1	17	11	9
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	10.0	17.3	36	2	108	8	12
Soybeans for bean ..... bushels	6.5	11.2	139	(Z)	408	11	9
Upland cotton [1] ..... bales	9.3	16.0	1,350	192	3,921	9	11
Wheat							
Durum wheat ..... bushels	9.2	15.9	7	(Z)	19	8	12
Other spring ..... bushels	9.1	15.7	40	3	121	9	11
Winter wheat ..... bushels	1.4	2.5	18	4	38	5	15

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.

[1] Quantity is in thousands of units.

Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to nass@nass.usda.gov

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- Julie Schmidt – Crop Weather, Barley, Hay ..... (202) 720-7621
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- Fred Granja – Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Plums, Prunes, Tobacco ..... (202) 720-4288
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