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Winter Wheat Production Up 2 Percent from May Orange Production Down 2 Percent from May

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.51 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the May 1 forecast but down 8 percent from 2012. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 46.1 bushels per acre, up 0.7 bushel from last month but down 1.1 bushels from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 781 million bushels, is up 2 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 509 million bushels, is up 2 percent from May. White Winter, at 219 million bushels, is up 1 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 11.5 million bushels are Hard White and 207 million bushels are Soft White.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2012-2013 season is 8.42 million tons, down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down 6 percent from the 2011-2012 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 134 million boxes (6.03 million tons), is down 3 percent from the May forecast and down 9 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 67.0 million boxes (3.02 million tons), unchanged from the May forecast but down 10 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 67.0 million boxes (3.02 million tons), is down 6 percent from the May forecast and down 8 percent from last season's final utilization. The reduction in Florida's Valencia orange forecast is based on current and projected utilization for the remainder of the season. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from May.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2012-2013 season is 1.59 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, down 1 percent from the May forecast and down 2 percent from last season's final yield of 1.63 gallons per box. The early-midseason portion is final at 1.51 gallons per box, down 1 percent from last season's final yield of 1.53 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.69 gallons per box, 3 percent lower than last year's final yield of 1.75 gallons per box. All projections of yield assume the processing relationships this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

This report was approved on June 12, 2013.



Acting Secretary of
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Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2012 and Forecasted June 1, 2013

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013		2012	2013
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	450	580	55.0	55.0	56.0	24,750	32,480
California	310	320	85.0	85.0	85.0	26,350	27,200
Colorado	2,170	1,770	34.0	35.0	34.0	73,780	60,180
Georgia	230	350	49.0	50.0	53.0	11,270	18,550
Idaho	740	740	80.0	76.0	78.0	59,200	57,720
Illinois	645	800	63.0	63.0	64.0	40,635	51,200
Indiana	300	420	67.0	66.0	68.0	20,100	28,560
Kansas	9,100	8,100	42.0	37.0	38.0	382,200	307,800
Kentucky	470	560	62.0	66.0	70.0	29,140	39,200
Maryland	210	245	68.0	67.0	67.0	14,280	16,415
Michigan	540	550	76.0	74.0	76.0	41,040	41,800
Mississippi	345	375	57.0	56.0	57.0	19,665	21,375
Missouri	690	950	57.0	53.0	52.0	39,330	49,400
Montana	2,170	2,040	39.0	41.0	41.0	84,630	83,640
Nebraska	1,300	1,300	41.0	33.0	35.0	53,300	45,500
New York	85	110	63.0	67.0	67.0	5,355	7,370
North Carolina	750	920	57.0	59.0	59.0	42,750	54,280
North Dakota	730	340	55.0	52.0	46.0	40,150	15,640
Ohio	450	600	69.0	64.0	66.0	31,050	39,600
Oklahoma	4,300	3,800	36.0	30.0	30.0	154,800	114,000
Oregon	785	790	66.0	67.0	64.0	51,810	50,560
Pennsylvania	145	175	65.0	63.0	65.0	9,425	11,375
South Carolina	220	230	53.0	51.0	50.0	11,660	11,500
South Dakota	1,210	900	50.0	33.0	33.0	60,500	29,700
Tennessee	340	470	63.0	65.0	67.0	21,420	31,490
Texas	3,000	2,000	32.0	27.0	30.0	96,000	60,000
Virginia	240	270	65.0	62.0	64.0	15,600	17,280
Washington	1,670	1,710	71.0	68.0	70.0	118,570	119,700
Wisconsin	245	290	75.0	64.0	61.0	18,375	17,690
Other States ¹	994	1,004	48.4	47.7	47.7	48,067	47,937
United States	34,834	32,709	47.2	45.4	46.1	1,645,202	1,509,142

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 2013 Summary*.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2012 and Forecasted June 1, 2013

[Area harvested for the United States and remaining States will be published in *Acreage* released June 2013. Yield and production will be published in *Crop Production* released July 2013. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013		2012	2013
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	104	64	95.0	105.0	105.0	9,880	6,720
California	135	85	105.0	105.0	100.0	14,175	8,500
Montana	515		28.0			14,420	
North Dakota	1,330		32.0			42,560	
Other States ¹	18		51.2			921	
United States	2,102		39.0			81,956	

¹ Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2013 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2012 and Forecasted June 1, 2013

[Wheat class estimates are based on the latest available data including both surveys and administrative data. The previous end-of-year season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season for States that do not have survey or administrative data available. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	2012	2013
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	1,003,856	781,264
Soft red	419,801	508,935
Hard white	13,250	11,529
Soft white	208,295	207,414
Spring		
Hard red	504,520	
Hard white	8,465	
Soft white	28,974	
Durum	81,956	
Total	2,269,117	

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2011-2012 and Forecasted June 1, 2013

[The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year]

Crop and State	Utilized production boxes ¹		Utilized production ton equivalent	
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2011-2012	2012-2013
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
Early, mid, and Navel ²				
California ³	45,500	45,500	1,820	1,820
Florida	74,200	67,000	3,339	3,015
Texas ³	1,108	1,260	47	54
United States	120,808	113,760	5,206	4,889
Valencia				
California ³	13,000	12,500	520	500
Florida	72,500	67,000	3,263	3,015
Texas ³	311	295	13	13
United States	85,811	79,795	3,796	3,528
All				
California ³	58,500	58,000	2,340	2,320
Florida	146,700	134,000	6,602	6,030
Texas ³	1,419	1,555	60	67
United States	206,619	193,555	9,002	8,417
Grapefruit				
White				
Florida	5,350	5,300	228	225
Colored				
Florida	13,500	13,100	574	557
All				
California ³	4,000	4,100	160	164
Florida	18,850	18,400	802	782
Texas ³	4,800	5,500	192	220
United States	27,650	28,000	1,154	1,166
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona ^{3 4}	200	200	8	8
California ^{3 4}	10,900	13,500	436	540
Florida	4,290	3,350	204	159
United States	15,390	17,050	648	707
Lemons ³				
Arizona	750	1,800	30	72
California	20,500	20,000	820	800
United States	21,250	21,800	850	872
Tangelos				
Florida	1,150	1,000	52	45

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

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

³ Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.

⁴ Includes tangelos and tangors.

Hops Area Harvested by Variety – States and United States: 2012 and Forecasted June 1, 2013

State and variety	Area harvested		Strung for harvest	
	2012		2013	
	(acres)		(acres)	
Idaho ¹				
Apollo ^R		(D)		289
Bravo ^R		(D)		126
Cascade		(D)		637
Centennial		(D)		67
Chinook		(D)		328
Crystal		(D)		25
El Dorado ^R		(D)		14
Super Galena ^R		(D)		277
Zeus		(D)		503
Other Varieties ²		(D)		1,123
Total		2,423		3,389
Oregon				
Cascade		346		411
Centennial		208		307
Crystal		(D)		81
Golding		(D)		170
Liberty		83		122
Magnum		58		(D)
Mt. Hood		226		131
Nugget		1,619		1,652
Perle		(D)		(D)
Sterling		(D)		122
Super Galena ^R		175		185
Tettnanger		61		(D)
Willamette		905		583
Experimental		(D)		27
Other varieties ²		789		891
Total		4,470		4,682

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Hops Area Harvested by Variety – States and United States: 2012 and Forecasted
June 1, 2013 (continued)**

State and variety	Area harvested	Strung for harvest
	2012 (acres)	2013 (acres)
Washington		
Ahtanum	176	211
Apollo ^R	874	685
Bravo ^R	528	494
Cascade	2,693	4,282
Centennial	1,478	1,859
Chelan	(D)	292
Chinook	1,215	1,344
Citra TM	538	1,278
Cluster	546	682
Columbus/Tomahawk ^R	2,523	2,344
Crystal	154	202
El Dorado ^R	(D)	82
Galena	954	450
Glacier	56	98
Golding	(D)	93
Liberty	(D)	9
Magnum	(D)	86
Mosaic TM	(D)	339
Millennium	397	381
Mt. Hood	120	116
Northern Brewer	120	145
Nugget	875	395
Simcoe ^R	940	1,264
Summit TM	(D)	2,881
Super Galena ^R	959	751
Tettnanger	76	68
Vanguard	59	76
Willamette	692	521
YCR-4 (Palisade ^R)	264	152
YCR-5 (Warrior ^R)	195	183
Zeus	3,253	3,470
Experimental	(D)	280
Other varieties ²	5,355	1,457
Total	25,040	26,970
United States	31,933	35,041

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

^R Registered
TM Trademark

¹ Prior to 2013, only State totals published for Idaho to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

² Includes data withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations and varieties not listed.

Sugarbeet Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value – States and United States: 2011 and 2012

[Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except California. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)
California ²	25.2	24.5	25.2	24.5	46.5	44.0
Colorado	29.4	31.2	28.7	29.7	28.9	31.8
Idaho	176.0	183.0	176.0	182.0	34.4	35.3
Michigan	153.0	154.0	153.0	153.0	24.0	29.0
Minnesota	479.0	475.0	469.0	463.0	19.0	26.5
Montana	45.0	46.6	43.0	45.8	25.9	28.2
Nebraska	52.3	51.0	51.6	48.9	24.9	29.8
North Dakota	231.0	222.0	225.0	215.0	20.5	28.0
Oregon	10.9	11.0	10.8	11.0	35.8	38.0
Wyoming	31.0	31.8	30.9	31.3	27.8	28.6
United States	1,232.8	1,230.1	1,213.2	1,204.2	23.8	29.3

State	Production		Price per ton		Value of production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012 ¹	2011	2012 ¹
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
California ²	1,172	1,078	70.00		82,040	
Colorado	829	944	68.40		56,704	
Idaho	6,054	6,425	65.40		395,932	
Michigan	3,672	4,437	87.70		322,034	
Minnesota	8,911	12,270	68.30		608,621	
Montana	1,114	1,292	71.90		80,097	
Nebraska	1,285	1,457	72.50		93,163	
North Dakota	4,613	6,020	60.80		280,470	
Oregon	387	418	65.40		25,310	
Wyoming	859	895	74.60		64,081	
United States	28,896	35,236	69.50		2,008,452	

¹ United States marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in *Agricultural Prices* released July 2013. State estimates will be published in *Crop Values* to be released February 2014.

² In California, 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 Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and 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)
For sugar						
Florida	380.0	396.0	37.5	36.6	14,250	14,494
Hawaii	15.1	15.9	85.2	79.4	1,287	1,262
Louisiana	385.0	400.0	27.6	33.0	10,626	13,200
Texas	47.0	43.0	33.5	35.9	1,575	1,544
United States	827.1	854.9	33.5	35.7	27,738	30,500
For seed						
Florida	17.0	17.0	40.0	42.7	680	726
Hawaii	1.5	1.5	30.0	30.0	45	45
Louisiana	25.0	28.0	27.6	33.0	690	924
Texas	2.0	1.0	35.5	32.0	71	32
United States	45.5	47.5	32.7	36.4	1,486	1,727
For sugar and seed						
Florida	397.0	413.0	37.6	36.9	14,930	15,220
Hawaii	16.6	17.4	80.2	75.1	1,332	1,307
Louisiana	410.0	428.0	27.6	33.0	11,316	14,124
Texas	49.0	44.0	33.6	35.8	1,646	1,576
United States	872.6	902.4	33.5	35.7	29,224	32,227

¹ Net tons.

Sugarcane Price and Value – States and United States: 2011 and 2012

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

State	For sugar				For sugar and seed	
	Price per ton		Value of production		Value of production ¹	
	2011	2012 ²	2011	2012 ²	2011	2012 ²
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Florida	45.10		642,675		673,343	
Hawaii	60.70		78,121		80,853	
Louisiana	50.40		535,550		570,326	
Texas	33.40		52,605		54,976	
United States	47.20		1,308,951		1,379,498	

¹ Price per ton of cane for sugar used in evaluating value of production for seed.

² United States marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in *Agricultural Prices* released July 2013. State estimates will be published in *Crop Values* to be released February 2014.

**Sweet Potato Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States:
2011 and 2012**

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6
Arkansas	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.9
California	18.5	18.0	18.2	18.0
Florida	3.3	6.4	3.0	6.3
Louisiana	14.0	10.0	13.0	9.5
Mississippi	24.0	24.0	23.0	22.0
New Jersey	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
North Carolina	65.0	63.0	64.0	62.0
Texas	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
United States	133.6	130.5	129.7	126.6
State	Yield per acre		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Alabama	129	210	323	546
Arkansas	180	200	630	780
California	320	343	5,824	6,174
Florida	160	120	480	756
Louisiana	185	205	2,405	1,948
Mississippi	181	160	4,163	3,520
New Jersey	150	160	195	208
North Carolina	200	200	12,800	12,400
Texas	120	150	144	150
United States	208	209	26,964	26,482

Maple Syrup Taps, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011-2013

State	Number of taps			Yield per tap			Production		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)
Connecticut	71	70	78	0.239	0.157	0.256	17	11	20
Maine	1,470	1,500	1,500	0.245	0.240	0.300	360	360	450
Massachusetts	245	250	280	0.253	0.160	0.225	62	40	63
Michigan	495	430	490	0.248	0.151	0.302	123	65	148
New Hampshire	420	440	460	0.286	0.173	0.270	120	76	124
New York	2,011	2,070	2,200	0.280	0.174	0.261	564	360	574
Ohio	405	410	440	0.309	0.244	0.352	125	100	155
Pennsylvania	503	501	583	0.254	0.192	0.230	128	96	134
Vermont	3,300	3,500	3,800	0.345	0.214	0.347	1,140	750	1,320
Wisconsin	660	600	740	0.235	0.083	0.358	155	50	265
United States	9,580	9,771	10,571	0.292	0.195	0.308	2,794	1,908	3,253

Maple Syrup Price and Value – States and United States: 2011-2013

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

State	Average price per gallon			Value of production		
	2011	2012	2013 ¹	2011	2012	2013 ¹
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Connecticut	73.00	63.40		1,241	697	
Maine	34.00	33.00		12,240	11,880	
Massachusetts	57.00	51.50		3,534	2,060	
Michigan	43.80	51.60		5,387	3,354	
New Hampshire	49.00	52.50		5,880	3,990	
New York	39.10	43.50		22,052	15,660	
Ohio	40.30	42.50		5,038	4,250	
Pennsylvania	40.00	39.40		5,120	3,782	
Vermont	35.00	35.50		39,900	26,625	
Wisconsin	36.30	45.60		5,627	2,280	
United States	37.90	39.10		106,019	74,578	

¹ Price and value for 2013 will be published in *Crop Production* released June 2014.

Maple Syrup Season – States and United States: 2011-2013

State	Date season opened ¹			Date season closed ²			Average season length ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(days)	(days)	(days)
Connecticut	Feb 2	Jan 5	Jan 2	Apr 21	Mar 30	Apr 28	32	32	41
Maine	Feb 12	Feb 4	Jan 13	May 6	May 7	Apr 30	34	29	39
Massachusetts	Jan 31	Jan 29	Jan 8	Apr 27	Mar 30	Apr 15	31	24	36
Michigan	Feb 13	Jan 29	Feb 8	Apr 28	Apr 2	Apr 29	29	18	32
New Hampshire	Feb 14	Feb 2	Jan 30	Apr 30	Apr 21	Apr 26	32	25	38
New York	Jan 10	Jan 10	Jan 1	Apr 27	Apr 26	May 1	33	24	40
Ohio	Feb 2	Jan 20	Jan 4	Apr 11	Mar 30	Apr 18	31	26	37
Pennsylvania	Feb 3	Jan 9	Jan 10	Apr 28	Apr 20	May 8	33	26	39
Vermont	Feb 1	Jan 18	Jan 8	Apr 30	May 2	May 1	36	26	41
Wisconsin	Feb 2	Jan 25	Feb 15	May 7	Apr 25	May 28	28	10	29
United States	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	32	24	37

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Approximately the first day that sap was collected.

² Approximately the last day that sap was collected.

³ The average number of days that sap was collected.

Maple Syrup Average Open and Close Season Dates – States and United States: 2011-2013

State	Season Opened ¹			Season Closed ²		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)
Connecticut	Feb 24	Feb 9	Feb 12	Mar 28	Mar 12	Mar 25
Maine	Mar 10	Feb 28	Mar 4	Apr 13	Mar 28	Apr 12
Massachusetts	Mar 4	Feb 19	Feb 26	Apr 4	Mar 14	Apr 3
Michigan	Mar 8	Feb 26	Mar 9	Apr 6	Mar 15	Apr 10
New Hampshire	Mar 7	Feb 24	Feb 28	Apr 8	Mar 20	Apr 7
New York	Mar 5	Feb 21	Feb 27	Apr 7	Mar 16	Apr 9
Ohio	Feb 24	Feb 15	Feb 20	Mar 27	Mar 12	Mar 29
Pennsylvania	Feb 26	Feb 16	Feb 26	Mar 31	Mar 13	Apr 5
Vermont	Mar 9	Feb 25	Mar 3	Apr 14	Mar 22	Apr 13
Wisconsin	Mar 15	Mar 8	Mar 25	Apr 12	Mar 18	Apr 23
United States	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Approximate average opened date based on reported data.

² Approximate average closed date based on reported data.

Maple Syrup Price by Type of Sale and Size of Container – States: 2011 and 2012

Type and State	Gallon		1/2 Gallon		Quart		Pint		1/2 Pint	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
Retail										
Connecticut	57.00	62.90	34.80	36.00	19.00	21.00	13.10	13.00	8.70	7.75
Maine	53.10	56.20	30.80	30.40	16.60	16.60	10.00	9.60	5.90	6.00
Massachusetts	50.80	51.90	30.00	29.10	18.50	17.80	11.30	11.10	8.40	7.45
Michigan	45.50	46.00	24.60	25.70	13.70	14.90	8.40	9.30	5.20	6.70
New Hampshire	51.30	53.20	27.30	30.10	17.20	18.50	10.10	10.60	5.80	6.20
New York	44.70	43.70	25.00	24.80	15.60	15.40	9.40	9.60	6.05	6.00
Ohio	41.70	41.50	24.90	24.80	15.10	15.10	8.90	9.30	6.80	5.90
Pennsylvania	41.00	42.60	23.20	23.30	13.90	13.60	8.00	8.30	5.00	5.05
Vermont	44.70	46.10	26.20	26.20	15.70	16.90	9.70	9.60	5.90	6.20
Wisconsin	39.00	44.60	23.50	26.80	12.30	15.00	7.40	8.40	5.30	5.20
Wholesale										
Connecticut	(D)	56.90	25.00	34.10	14.00	16.40	8.00	8.60	5.10	5.10
Maine	42.70	42.40	24.00	22.80	12.10	12.90	7.00	7.40	4.30	5.10
Massachusetts	45.70	40.80	24.40	24.70	13.70	13.90	8.30	7.40	5.20	4.70
Michigan	33.80	36.80	23.00	24.10	12.60	12.30	7.30	7.20	4.50	4.50
New Hampshire	38.70	37.90	23.30	23.20	13.20	12.50	8.20	7.30	4.60	4.30
New York	37.50	43.80	22.70	24.30	12.50	14.30	6.90	8.45	4.75	5.65
Ohio	36.00	37.20	22.70	20.00	13.10	12.50	7.90	7.00	5.00	4.20
Pennsylvania	35.90	39.20	21.90	20.30	12.70	12.10	6.90	6.65	4.00	4.50
Vermont	39.40	40.50	23.90	24.10	13.70	13.70	8.10	8.10	5.00	4.80
Wisconsin	40.30	36.20	23.50	24.30	11.90	13.40	6.70	8.00	4.10	4.90

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

Maple Syrup Bulk Price – States: 2011 and 2012

State	Bulk all grades		Bulk all grades	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per gallon)	(dollars per gallon)
Connecticut	(D)	2.70	(D)	29.70
Maine	2.90	2.90	32.00	32.00
Massachusetts	2.50	2.69	27.60	29.70
Michigan	2.60	2.60	28.80	29.10
New Hampshire	2.65	2.55	29.20	28.10
New York	2.64	2.71	29.10	29.80
Ohio	2.70	2.70	29.90	30.20
Pennsylvania	2.57	2.66	28.40	29.30
Vermont	2.75	2.75	30.30	30.30
Wisconsin	2.70	2.70	29.50	29.50

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

Maple Syrup Percent of Sales by Type – States: 2011 and 2012

State	Retail		Wholesale		Bulk	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Connecticut	70	47	15	16	15	37
Maine	4	2	4	3	92	95
Massachusetts	55	39	30	33	15	28
Michigan	45	60	15	24	40	16
New Hampshire	50	50	10	25	40	25
New York	29	36	11	14	60	50
Ohio	42	48	17	14	41	38
Pennsylvania	43	32	27	13	30	55
Vermont	15	15	5	5	80	80
Wisconsin	30	39	13	18	57	43

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2012 and 2013

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2013 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,637	3,634	3,244	
Corn for grain ¹	97,155	97,282	87,375	
Corn for silage	(NA)		7,379	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	56,260	56,419
Alfalfa	(NA)		17,292	
All other	(NA)		38,968	
Oats	2,760	2,901	1,045	
Proso millet	335		205	
Rice	2,699	2,611	2,678	
Rye	1,300		248	
Sorghum for grain ¹	6,244	7,620	4,955	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		363	
Wheat, all	55,736	56,440	48,991	
Winter	41,324	41,988	34,834	32,709
Durum	2,123	1,751	2,102	
Other spring	12,289	12,701	12,055	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,765.0	1,653.7	1,729.0	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	344	272	336	
Mustard seed	51.1		49.7	
Peanuts	1,638.0	1,191.0	1,608.0	
Rapeseed	2.2		2.1	
Safflower	169.8		160.1	
Soybeans for beans	77,198	77,126	76,104	
Sunflower	1,919.0	1,684.0	1,841.0	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	12,314.4	10,026.0	9,371.8	
Upland	12,076.0	9,820.0	9,135.0	
American Pima	238.4	206.0	236.8	
Sugarbeets	1,230.1	1,201.1	1,204.2	
Sugarcane	(NA)		902.4	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	336.2	349.6
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	19.0	19.0	13.7	
Dry edible beans	1,742.5	1,500.0	1,690.4	
Dry edible peas	649.0	850.0	621.0	
Lentils	463.0	335.0	450.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		6.1	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	31.9	35.0
Peppermint oil	(NA)		76.0	
Potatoes, all	1,148.3		1,132.7	
Spring	96.8	73.2	94.6	71.0
Summer	49.8		48.5	
Fall	1,001.7		989.6	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		20.0	
Sweet potatoes	130.5	122.3	126.6	
Taro (Hawaii) ²	(NA)		0.4	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States:
2012 and 2013 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2013 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley bushels	67.9		220,284	
Corn for grain bushels	123.4		10,780,296	
Corn for silage tons	15.4		113,450	
Hay, all tons	2.13		119,878	
Alfalfa tons	3.01		52,049	
All other tons	1.74		67,829	
Oats bushels	61.3		64,024	
Proso millet bushels	15.1		3,090	
Rice ³ cwt	7,449		199,479	
Rye bushels	28.0		6,944	
Sorghum for grain bushels	49.8		246,932	
Sorghum for silage tons	11.4		4,135	
Wheat, all bushels	46.3		2,269,117	
Winter bushels	47.2	46.1	1,645,202	1,509,142
Durum bushels	39.0		81,956	
Other spring bushels	45.0		541,959	
Oilseeds				
Canola pounds	1,416		2,447,410	
Cottonseed tons	(X)		5,666.0	
Flaxseed bushels	17.1		5,762	
Mustard seed pounds	602		29,930	
Peanuts pounds	4,192		6,741,400	
Rapeseed pounds	2,205		4,630	
Safflower pounds	1,121		179,424	
Soybeans for beans bushels	39.6		3,014,998	
Sunflower pounds	1,513		2,785,695	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ³ bales	887		17,314.8	
Upland ³ bales	869		16,535.0	
American Pima ³ bales	1,581		779.8	
Sugarbeets tons	29.3		35,236	
Sugarcane tons	35.7		32,227	
Tobacco pounds	2,268		762,709	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas ³ cwt	1,219		167	
Dry edible beans ³ cwt	1,889		31,925	
Dry edible peas ³ cwt	1,751		10,872	
Lentils ³ cwt	1,178		5,302	
Wrinkled seed peas cwt	(NA)		406	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii) pounds	1,180		7,200	
Hops pounds	1,918		61,249.2	
Peppermint oil pounds	87		6,605	
Potatoes, all cwt	412		467,126	
Spring cwt	283	308	26,736	21,872
Summer cwt	368		17,855	
Fall cwt	427		422,535	
Spearmint oil pounds	120		2,390	
Sweet potatoes cwt	209		26,482	
Taro (Hawaii) pounds	(NA)		3,500	

(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: 2012 and 2013

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2013 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,471,860	1,470,640	1,312,810	
Corn for grain ¹	39,317,660	39,369,050	35,359,790	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,986,210	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	22,767,860	22,832,210
Alfalfa	(NA)		6,997,900	
All other	(NA)		15,769,960	
Oats	1,116,940	1,174,010	422,900	
Proso millet	135,570		82,960	
Rice	1,092,260	1,056,650	1,083,760	
Rye	526,100		100,360	
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,526,880	3,083,740	2,005,240	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		146,900	
Wheat, all ²	22,555,800	22,840,700	19,826,170	
Winter	16,723,410	16,992,120	14,096,970	13,237,010
Durum	859,160	708,610	850,660	
Other spring	4,973,240	5,139,970	4,878,540	
Oilseeds				
Canola	714,280	669,240	699,710	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	139,210	110,080	135,980	
Mustard seed	20,680		20,110	
Peanuts	662,880	481,990	650,740	
Rapeseed	890		850	
Safflower	68,720		64,790	
Soybeans for beans	31,241,260	31,212,120	30,798,530	
Sunflower	776,600	681,500	745,030	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	4,983,510	4,057,420	3,792,670	
Upland	4,887,040	3,974,060	3,696,840	
American Pima	96,480	83,370	95,830	
Sugarbeets	497,810	486,070	487,330	
Sugarcane	(NA)		365,190	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	136,070	141,490
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	7,690	7,690	5,540	
Dry edible beans	705,170	607,040	684,090	
Dry edible peas	262,640	343,990	251,310	
Lentils	187,370	135,570	182,110	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		2,470	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	12,920	14,180
Peppermint oil	(NA)		30,760	
Potatoes, all ²	464,710		458,390	
Spring	39,170	29,620	38,280	28,730
Summer	20,150		19,630	
Fall	405,380		400,480	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		8,090	
Sweet potatoes	52,810	49,490	51,230	
Taro (Hawaii) ³	(NA)		160	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States:
2012 and 2013 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2013 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.65		4,796,120	
Corn for grain	7.74		273,832,130	
Corn for silage	34.47		102,920,110	
Hay, all ²	4.78		108,751,490	
Alfalfa	6.75		47,218,060	
All other	3.90		61,533,430	
Oats	2.20		929,310	
Proso millet	0.84		70,080	
Rice	8.35		9,048,220	
Rye	1.76		176,390	
Sorghum for grain	3.13		6,272,360	
Sorghum for silage	25.54		3,751,210	
Wheat, all ²	3.11		61,755,240	
Winter	3.18	3.10	44,775,060	41,072,110
Durum	2.62		2,230,480	
Other spring	3.02		14,749,710	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.59		1,110,130	
Cottonseed	(X)		5,140,110	
Flaxseed	1.08		146,360	
Mustard seed	0.67		13,580	
Peanuts	4.70		3,057,850	
Rapeseed	2.47		2,100	
Safflower	1.26		81,390	
Soybeans for beans	2.66		82,054,800	
Sunflower	1.70		1,263,570	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	0.99		3,769,850	
Upland	0.97		3,600,070	
American Pima	1.77		169,780	
Sugarbeets	65.59		31,965,560	
Sugarcane	80.06		29,235,840	
Tobacco	2.54		345,960	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.37		7,570	
Dry edible beans	2.12		1,448,090	
Dry edible peas	1.96		493,150	
Lentils	1.32		240,490	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		18,420	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.32		3,270	
Hops	2.15		27,780	
Peppermint oil	0.10		3,000	
Potatoes, all ²	46.22		21,188,480	
Spring	31.68	34.53	1,212,720	992,100
Summer	41.26		809,890	
Fall	47.86		19,165,870	
Spearmint oil	0.13		1,080	
Sweet potatoes	23.45		1,201,200	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,590	

(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: 2012 and 2013

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2013 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2012-2013 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2012	2013
	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruittons	1,154	1,166
Lemonstons	850	872
Orangestons	9,002	8,417
Tangelos (Florida)tons	52	45
Tangerines and mandarinstons	648	707
Noncitrus		
Apples 1,000 pounds	9,061.1	
Apricotstons	60.8	
Bananas (Hawaii)pounds		
Grapestons	7,343.4	
Olives (California)tons	160.0	
Papayas (Hawaii)pounds		
Peachestons	978.3	
Pearstons	858.2	
Prunes, dried (California)tons	125.0	
Prunes and plums (excludes California)tons	13.2	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)pounds	1,890,000	(NA)
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)tons	34.7	
Pecans, in-shellpounds	302,800	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)tons	470	
Maple syrup gallons	1,908	3,253

(NA) Not available.

¹ Production years are 2011-2012 and 2012-2013.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2012 and 2013

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2013 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2012-2013 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2012 (metric tons)	2013 (metric tons)
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit	1,046,890	1,057,780
Lemons	771,110	791,070
Oranges	8,166,480	7,635,770
Tangelos (Florida)	47,170	40,820
Tangerines and mandarins	587,860	641,380
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,110,050	
Apricots	55,160	
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Grapes	6,661,820	
Olives (California)	145,150	
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	887,460	
Pears	778,580	
Prunes, dried (California)	113,400	
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	12,010	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	857,290	(NA)
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	31,480	
Pecans, in-shell	137,350	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	426,380	
Maple syrup	9,540	16,260

(NA) Not available.

¹ Production years are 2011-2012 and 2012-2013.

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2013. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat for grain fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are based on counts from this survey.

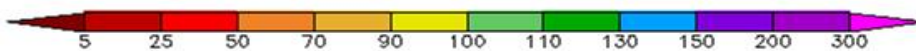
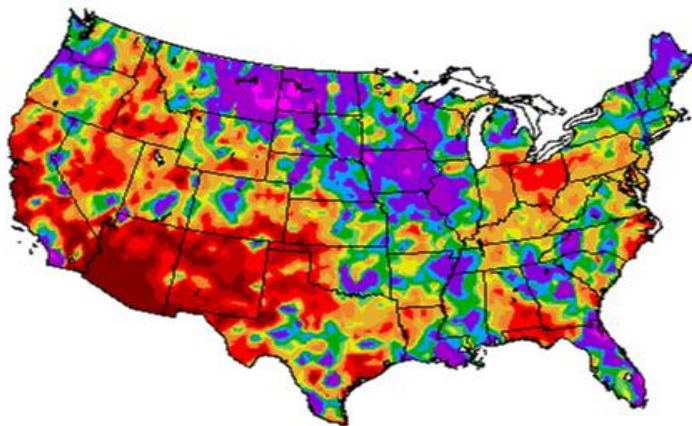
Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2009-2013

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

Year	June	July	August
	Mature ¹	Mature ¹	Mature ¹
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2009	5	57	91
2010	8	58	87
2011	24	60	86
2012	57	77	92
2013	12		

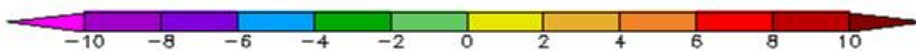
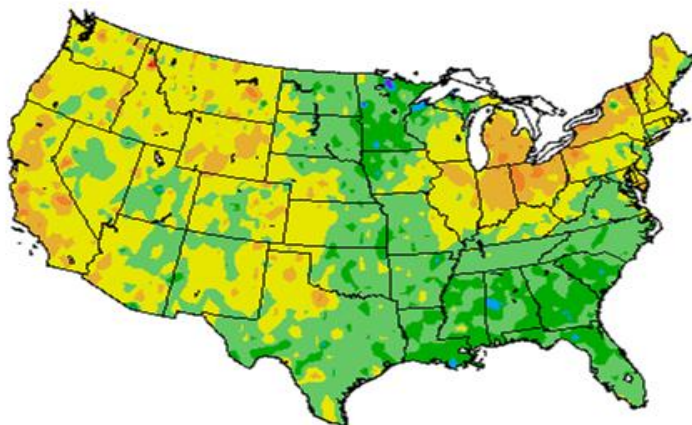
¹ Includes winter wheat in the hard dough stage or beyond and are considered mature or almost mature.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
5/1/2013 – 5/31/2013



Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
5/1/2013 – 5/31/2013



Regional Climate Centers

May Weather Summary

Periods of heavy rain hampered fieldwork across the northern Plains and the Midwest, except for a brief mid-month stretch when producers achieved a record-tying corn planting pace. From May 13-19, corn planting advanced from 28 to 71 percent complete, matching the weekly record of 43 percentage points set from May 4-10, 1992. Midwestern rainfall intensified toward month's end, leading to a second round of spring flooding in the middle Mississippi Valley. Previously, flooding had struck the same general area of the Corn Belt in late April. By June 2, more than half of the intended soybean acreage had not yet been planted in several Midwestern States, including Missouri (64 percent left to plant), Wisconsin (57 percent), Iowa (56 percent), and Illinois (51 percent).

Cool, wet conditions also hampered planting on the northern Plains, where only 64 percent of North Dakota's spring wheat had been planted by June 2. Farther south, a stark contrast developed across the central and southern Plains, with worsening drought on the High Plains and heavy showers in eastern portions of the region. As drought entered a third year on the southern High Plains, concerns existed with respect to the health of rangeland, pastures, and emerging summer crops.

Farther west, drought also remained a significant presence across the Southwest, leading to unusually poor rangeland and pasture conditions in New Mexico (92 percent very poor to poor on June 2), Arizona (75 percent), and California (65 percent). Several Western States, including Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon, continued to deal with the combination of sub-par spring runoff and below-normal reservoir storage. Occasional May showers dampened the northern tier of the West, although parts of the interior Northwest experienced unfavorably dry weather.

Elsewhere, abundant rain fell across much of the South and East, except in a few small areas. However, there were enough breaks between showers - especially in the Mississippi Delta - for previously delayed planting activities to advance. Some of the most substantial rain fell across northern New England, Florida's peninsula, the southern Appalachians, and the Mid-South.

May Agricultural Summary

Below average temperatures coupled with heavy rainfall throughout May hampered fieldwork and crop development across much of the Midwest. Most notably, portions of the northern Great Plains and Mississippi Valley States accumulated more than 10 inches of precipitation during the month. Conversely, much of the Southwest totaled 0.1 inch or less, forcing some producers to irrigate their crops earlier than normal. Freezing overnight temperatures damaged portions of the developing winter wheat crop as far south as northern Texas during early-May, while daytime highs climbed to the triple digits in portions of the southern Great Plains mid-month.

As May began, cool, wet weather continued to hamper fieldwork throughout much of the major corn-producing regions, allowing producers only small windows of favorable conditions to plant this year's crop. By May 5, producers had planted 12 percent of the Nation's crop, 57 percentage points behind last year and 35 percentage points behind the 5-year average. This represented the slowest planting pace since 1984. Weather conditions improved somewhat during mid-May; however, many areas continued to report fields that were unable to support farm equipment due to surplus moisture. The unusually slow planting pace coupled with cooler than normal temperatures resulted in limited seed germination in some corn fields during the first half of the month. Warmer temperatures and limited precipitation provided producers in many areas ample time for fieldwork during the week ending May 19, evidenced by record-tying planting progress of 43 percentage points. Similarly, double-digit emergence occurred in 13 of the 18 major estimating States during the same week. Despite the return of wet weather in portions of the Corn Belt, planting continued to gain speed toward month's end, and jumped ahead of normal in 6 of the 18 major estimating States during the week ending May 26. Nationwide, 91 percent of this year's corn crop was planted by June 2, nine percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-four percent of the crop had emerged, 22 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 2, compared with 72 percent from the same period last year.

Cool temperatures and wet fields were limiting sorghum planting in portions of the Great Plains as May began. Nationally, 28 percent of the crop was planted by May 5, six percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points

behind the 5-year average. By May 12, planting was underway but approximately two weeks behind normal in Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing State. Despite warmer, drier weather that helped to improve fieldwork conditions in many areas mid-month, overall progress fell further behind normal Nationwide. Toward month's end, planting neared completion across much of Texas, as head development began in central portions of the State. By June 2, producers had planted 52 percent of the Nation's sorghum crop, 23 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Fifty-seven percent of this year's oat crop was seeded by May 5, thirty-six percentage points behind last year and 19 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Minnesota and North Dakota, two of the three largest oat-producing States, producers maximized a limited number of days suitable for fieldwork as they tried to seed their crop. As the month progressed, improved weather conditions throughout the northern Great Plains and the Great Lakes region allowed for increased fieldwork, pushing the overall seeding pace ahead of or closer to normal. Warmer temperatures in many areas benefitted crop emergence mid-month; however, the return of wet weather toward month's end slowed the seeding pace and hampered seed germination in portions of North Dakota. Nationwide, 94 percent of the oat crop had been sown by June 2, six percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By month's end, harvest in Texas was underway but behind normal. Overall, 56 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 2, compared with 47 percent on May 19 and 72 percent from the same period last year.

While barley seeding advanced ahead of the normal pace in Montana and the Pacific Northwest, producers in Minnesota and North Dakota battled lingering unfavorable weather as they began sowing their fields in early-May. Fifty-five percent of the Nation's barley crop was seeded by May 12, thirty-six percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. High winds and drier weather helped to dry wet fields in Minnesota and North Dakota, providing more time for fieldwork mid-month. By May 19, emergence was 35 percent complete, 41 percentage points behind last year and 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Following the mid-month surge in seeding progress, heavy rainfall returned to the Great Lakes region, driving producers from their fields and limiting fieldwork to approximately 4 days during the 2 week period ending June 2. Nationwide, 83 percent of the barley crop had been sown by June 2, seventeen percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Sixty-two percent of the crop had emerged, 33 percentage points behind last year and 15 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In North Dakota, emergence was significantly behind normal due to flooding and crusted fields. Overall, 66 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 2, compared with 69 percent from the same period last year.

Unseasonably cool early-month temperatures limited crop development in many of the major winter wheat-producing States, leading to the slowest heading pace since 1993. By May 5, twenty percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 44 percentage points behind last year and 19 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, winter wheat fields damaged by dry, windy, or freezing conditions were baled for hay. Reports from Kansas indicated that just under half of the winter wheat crop was free of freeze damage on May 12 following cold temperatures in late-April and early-May. Producers in portions of southern Texas began harvesting wheat for grain mid-month, but progress remained behind normal. Elsewhere, fields in the Pacific Northwest were in need of additional moisture to aid crop development despite mid-month showers. By June 2, heading of the Nation's winter wheat crop was 73 percent complete, 15 percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Lingering drought in western Oklahoma hampered crop development and delayed harvest. Overall, 32 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 2, compared with 32 percent on May 5 and 52 percent from the same time last year.

By May 5, spring wheat producers had sown 23 percent of this year's crop, 59 percentage points behind last year and 27 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By May 12, seeding delays of over three weeks and over two weeks were evident in Minnesota and North Dakota, respectively, due to unseasonable weather conditions and limited fieldwork. Crop emergence significantly lagged the normal pace due to limited seeding and poor growing conditions in some of the larger producing States. Seeding was complete or nearly complete in Idaho and Washington by May 19, while favorable weather promoted rapid seeding in Minnesota, Montana, and the Dakotas. Toward month's end, seeding in the northern Great Plains was limited to fields that could support equipment. Nationally, 80 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded by June 2, twenty percentage points behind last year and 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Sixty-one percent of the crop had emerged, 38 percentage points behind last year and 19 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Overall, 64 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 2, compared with 78 percent from the same period last year.

With heavy rainfall limiting seeding throughout much of the rice-producing region in Arkansas, producers Nationwide had 55 percent of this year's crop in the ground by May 5, twenty-two percentage points behind last year and 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As the month progressed, favorable weather in California allowed seeding to advance well ahead of the normal pace, while progress in the Delta remained behind normal due to wet conditions. Warmer, drier weather aided fieldwork and benefitted crop condition in the Delta during the second half of the month. By May 26, seeding was complete or nearly complete in all estimating States except Arkansas and Mississippi. Nationally, 97 percent of the rice crop had been sown by June 2, three percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. Emergence was 88 percent complete, 6 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, heavy late-month rainfall damaged some levees. Overall, 61 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 2, compared with 54 percent on May 19 and 65 percent from the same period last year.

As May began, soybean producers were just beginning to plant this year's crop. Progress was most advanced in the lower Mississippi Valley States, but was well behind normal due to unfavorable planting conditions earlier this spring. By May 12, six percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted, 37 percentage points behind last year and 18 percentage points behind the 5-year average. This represented the slowest planting pace since 1993. Favorable mid-month weather allowed some producers in the Corn Belt enough time to finish planting corn and switch their focus to soybeans. By May 19, twenty-four percent of the Nation's crop was planted, 47 percentage points behind last year and 18 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Three percent of the crop had emerged. Double-digit planting progress was evident in many States during the week ending May 26. Despite improved conditions, producers Nationwide had planted just 57 percent of this year's soybean crop by June 2, representing the slowest pace since 1996 when 45 percent of the crop was planted on June 2. Emergence had advanced to 31 percent, 45 percentage points behind last year and 18 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

As heavy rainfall limited fieldwork throughout much of the Southeast, peanut producers had planted 11 percent of this year's crop by May 5, seventeen percentage points behind last year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting was reported as being in full swing throughout southern Alabama during the week ending May 12, while producers in more centrally located counties waited for warmer temperatures. Additional rainfall hampered fieldwork for some producers in Georgia, while others had to sow seeds deeper due to soil moisture shortages. Improved weather conditions promoted planting progress of 20 percentage points or more in the 8 major estimating States during the week ending May 26. Despite steady progress across much of Alabama toward month's end, planting in some southeastern counties – where 80 percent of topsoil moisture was reported as very short or short on June 2 – was halted due to prolonged dryness. Nationally, 84 percent of the Nation's crop was planted by June 2, 8 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average.

Sunflower producers had planted 9 percent of this year's crop by May 26, thirty-four percentage points behind last year and 17 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Colorado, timely rainfall boosted soil moisture levels in the sunflower-producing region. By June 2, considerable planting delays were evident in the 4 major estimating States.

Cool temperatures across much of northern Texas during early-May left cotton producers preparing fields and equipment while waiting for soils to warm up before putting seed in the ground. In Georgia, heavy rainfall limited fieldwork in portions of the State. Nationally, 23 percent of the crop was planted by May 12, twenty-three percentage points behind last year and 15 percentage points behind the 5-year average. This represented the slowest planting pace on record dating back to 1975. Progress in Texas fell further behind the normal pace as producers in the Plains regions continued to wait for warmer soil temperatures and improved moisture before planting costly seeds. In California, above average temperatures aided seed germination, crop emergence, and growth, but led to earlier than normal irrigation in some areas. As the month progressed, mid-month weather conditions turned favorable across much of the Cotton Belt, allowing for rapid planting. By June 2, producers had planted 82 percent of the Nation's cotton crop, 5 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Squaring was evident in Arizona, California, Georgia, North Carolina, and Texas.

Warmer average temperatures in Michigan spurred sugarbeet planting as May began, while progress in Minnesota was just underway and had yet to begin North Dakota. Nationwide, 24 percent of this year's crop was planted by May 5, seventy-three percentage points behind last year and 41 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Drier soils jump-started fieldwork in Minnesota and North Dakota, evidenced by producers planting 46 and 42 percent of their crop, respectively, during the week ending May 12. Rapid planting continued mid-month, and by May 19, progress Nationwide was advancing ahead of the 5-year average pace for the first time this year. Wet weather returned to the northern Great Plains toward month's end, hampering fieldwork. By June 2, ninety-six percent of the Nation's sugarbeet crop was planted, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.51 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the May 1 forecast but down 8 percent from 2012. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 46.1 bushels per acre, up 0.7 bushel from last month but down 1.1 bushels from last year. As of June 2, thirty-two percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 20 percentage points below the same week in 2012. Nationally, 73 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by June 2, seven percentage points behind the 5-year average pace.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the six Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are below last year's levels in all States except Kansas and Oklahoma. Although some precipitation was received across much of the Plains during May, it was not enough to relieve the drought conditions plaguing the region.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the three Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are above last year's levels in Illinois and Missouri but below in Ohio. Excessive spring precipitation in Illinois and Missouri reduced crop conditions during May.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are above last year. The Washington crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition as of June 2; however, precipitation is needed.

Durum wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 15.2 million bushels, down 3 percent from the May forecast and down 37 percent from last year. In Southern California, crop harvest is well underway with no reports of any significant disease or pest.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, high temperatures reported for the month ranged from the upper 80s to lower 90s. Rainfall was widespread and heavy in places, easing the drought conditions in all of the citrus producing regions. Harvest of Valencias and grapefruit was winding down. Harvesting, hedging and topping, irrigation, and general grove maintenance were the primary grove activities.

California citrus: Citrus groves were irrigated and bloom was complete. Tangerine growers removed netting that was used to prevent seeds. Valencia orange harvest continued.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Harvest continued for apricots, cherries, peaches, and nectarines; while fruit was thinned on late-season varieties. Stone fruit growers placed reflective ground cover in orchards to help fruit color. Orchard growers also irrigated, fertilized, and sprayed for weeds. Prunes were being irrigated and sprayed with insecticides and potassium applications. Kiwi growers reported bees were placed as bloom began in the Sacramento Valley. Pomegranate trees bloomed and fruit was starting to develop. Strawberry and blueberry harvests were in full swing across the State. Apple growers were thinning fruit. Grape growers irrigated and treated to control fungus, mildew, and mites. Berries were sizing on grape vines in the Central Valley, while grapes were blooming in the Sierra foothills. Grape vine training and bunch thinning continued. Leaves were thinned to allow for more sunlight and airflow. Grape growers in Napa Valley sprayed for European Grapevine Moth. Olive bloom neared completion with continued crop irrigation. Almond growers irrigated, fertilized, and sprayed trees with miticides and fungicides. Almond kernels continued to develop. Walnuts continued to develop as trees were also irrigated and fertilized. Walnut growers trapped and monitored codling moths as the first codling moth sprays began. Pistachios were irrigated with growers monitoring and treating for Navel orange worm as well as spraying for leaf footed plant bugs.

Grapefruit: The 2012-2013 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 1.17 million tons, up slightly from the previous forecast and up 1 percent from last season's final utilization. The route survey conducted June 3-4 in Florida indicated that 98 percent of the white grapefruit and 96 percent of the colored grapefruit rows were harvested. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts were carried forward from May.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 707,000 tons, down slightly from the previous forecast but up 9 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, the route survey conducted June 3-4 showed over 97 percent of the Honey tangerine rows had been harvested. Arizona and California tangerine forecasts were carried forward from May.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 1.00 million boxes (45,000 tons), unchanged from the May forecast but down 13 percent from last season's final utilization. Florida's route survey conducted June 3-4 showed that all of the rows had been harvested.

Hops: Area strung for harvest in 2013 for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 35,041 acres, 10 percent more than the 2012 crop of 31,933 acres. Washington, with 26,970 acres for harvest, accounts for 77 percent of the United States total area. Oregon hop growers plan to string 4,682 acres, or 13 percent of the United States total, with Idaho hop growers accounting for the remaining 10 percent, or 3,389 acres strung for harvest. Acreage increased in all three States this year. This is the first time acreage by variety is being published for Idaho since 2001.

Sugarbeets: Production of sugarbeets for the 2012 crop year remains at 35.2 million tons, unchanged from the January end-of-season estimate but 22 percent above 2011. Planted area totaled 1.23 million acres and harvested area totaled 1.20 million acres, both unchanged from the previous estimate. The final United States yield, at 29.3 tons per acre, is a record high.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2012 is revised to 32.2 million tons, up slightly from the March estimate. Area harvested for sugar and seed production totaled 902,400 acres for the 2012 crop year, up 6,400 acres from March and 3 percent above the previous year. Yield for sugar and seed is estimated at 35.7 tons per acre, down 0.2 ton from the previous estimate but up 2.2 tons from 2011.

Sweet potatoes: Production of sweet potatoes in 2012 totaled 26.5 million cwt, unchanged from the *Crop Production 2012 Summary* released in January 2013 but down 2 percent from the previous year. Growers harvested 126,600 acres, down 2 percent from 2010. Yield per acre, at a record high 209 cwt, is unchanged from January but up 1 cwt from the previous year.

Maple syrup: The 2013 United States maple syrup production totaled 3.25 million gallons, up 70 percent from the previous year. In 2012, prevailing high temperatures limited sap flow. The number of taps is estimated at 10.6 million, 8 percent above the 2012 total of 9.77 million. Yield per tap is estimated to be 0.308 gallon, up 58 percent from the previous season's yield.

All States showed an increase in production from the previous year. Cool temperatures in the early spring months delayed budding of maple trees which contributed to a longer season of sap flow than last year. The earliest sap flow reported was January 1 in New York. The latest sap flow reported to open the season was February 15 in Wisconsin. On average, the season lasted 37 days, compared with 24 days in 2012.

The 2012 United States average price per gallon was \$39.10, up \$1.20 from the 2011 price of \$37.90. Value of production, at \$74.6 million for 2012, was down 30 percent from the previous season.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 25 and June 6 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 65 percent of the 2012 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that will be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet and personal interviewers. Approximately 5,300 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the June 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which accounts for 72 percent of the United States production. Bearing tree numbers are determined at the start of the season based on a fruit tree census conducted every other year, combined with ongoing review based on administrative data or special surveys. From mid-July to mid-September, the number of fruit per tree is determined. In September and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which are combined with the previous components and are used to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys in September for navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

Wheat estimating procedures: National and State level objective yield and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The survey data were also reviewed considering weather patterns and crop progress compared to previous months and previous years. Each State Field Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published June 1 forecasts.

Orange estimating procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. The Florida Field Office submits its analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the Florida survey data and their analyses to prepare the published June 1 forecast. The June 1 orange production forecasts for California and Texas are carried forward from April.

Revision policy: The June 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season wheat estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the wheat marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data warrant changes. End-of-season orange estimates will be published in the *Citrus Fruits Summary* released in September. The orange production estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including information from marketing orders, shipments, and processor records. Allowances are made for recorded local utilization and home use.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the June 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the June 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of the squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 winter wheat production forecast is 5.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.1 percent. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 69 million bushels, ranging from 3 million to 242 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 11 times and above 9 times. This does not imply that the June 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 orange production forecast is 1.6 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze season and two hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 1.7 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 1.6 percent, or 1.7 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.7 percent, or 2.9 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the June 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 131,000 tons (146,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 5,000 tons to 368,000 tons regardless of exclusions. The June 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times (below 5 times and above 12 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the June 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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

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