Crop Production

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Special Note

USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service is suspending a number of statistical surveys and reports for the remainder of the fiscal year resulting from reduced funding. Suspended commodity programs impacting the July *Crop Production* report are almonds, apricots, Austrian winter peas, dry edible peas, and lentils. Check the NASS website at www.nass.usda.gov for any future updates to these programs.

Winter Wheat Production Up 2 Percent from June
Orange Production Down Slightly from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.54 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the June 1 forecast but down 6 percent from 2012. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 47.8 bushels per acre, up 1.7 bushels from last month and up 0.6 bushel from last year. If realized, this will equal the United States record high yield established in 1999. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 32.3 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 28, 2013 but down 7 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 793 million bushels, is up 1 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 539 million bushels, is up 6 percent from June. White Winter, at 211 million bushels, is down 3 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 11.9 million bushels are Hard White and 200 million bushels are Soft White.

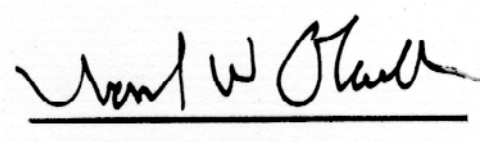
Durum wheat production is forecast at 57.5 million bushels, down 30 percent from 2012. The United States yield is forecast at 38.3 bushels per acre, down 0.7 bushel from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.50 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released June 28, 2013 but down 29 percent from last year.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 513 million bushels, down 5 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 12.0 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released June 28, 2013 but down 1 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 42.9 bushels per acre, 2.1 bushels below 2012. Of the total production, 476 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 6 percent from last year.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2012-2013 season is 8.38 million tons, down slightly from the previous forecast and down 7 percent from the 2011-2012 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 133 million boxes (6.00 million tons), is down slightly from the June forecast and down 9 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 67.1 million boxes (3.02 million tons), up slightly from the June forecast but down 10 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 66.3 million boxes (2.98 million tons), is down 1 percent from the June forecast and down 9 percent from last season's final utilization. Harvest of Valencia oranges in Florida was virtually complete.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 2012-2013 season is final at 1.59 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, unchanged from the June forecast but 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 final 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 July 11, 2013.



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Chairperson
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Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2012 and Forecasted July 1, 2013

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
California	25	20	90.0	85.0	2,250	1,700
Idaho	15	20	65.0	90.0	975	1,800
Illinois	20	28	76.0	72.0	1,520	2,016
Iowa	58	50	65.0	60.0	3,770	3,000
Kansas	30	25	33.0	40.0	990	1,000
Michigan	35	35	60.0	58.0	2,100	2,030
Minnesota	135	135	62.0	62.0	8,370	8,370
Montana	18	26	45.0	43.0	810	1,118
Nebraska	18	40	57.0	63.0	1,026	2,520
New York	50	55	65.0	57.0	3,250	3,135
North Dakota	110	140	62.0	58.0	6,820	8,120
Ohio	46	35	56.0	68.0	2,576	2,380
Oregon	19	18	95.0	95.0	1,805	1,710
Pennsylvania	65	70	61.0	59.0	3,965	4,130
South Dakota	50	120	68.0	74.0	3,400	8,880
Texas	75	85	49.0	49.0	3,675	4,165
Wisconsin	130	125	60.0	59.0	7,800	7,375
Other States [1]	146	169	61.1	65.1	8,922	11,010
United States	1,045	1,196	61.3	62.3	64,024	74,459

[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 2013 Summary.*

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2012 and Forecasted July 1, 2013

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	47	70	105.0	115.0	4,935	8,050
California	80	40	55.0	50.0	4,400	2,000
Colorado	55	54	123.0	130.0	6,765	7,020
Idaho	590	620	91.0	94.0	53,690	58,280
Maryland	40	51	82.0	86.0	3,280	4,386
Minnesota	100	80	57.0	62.0	5,700	4,960
Montana	790	880	53.0	57.0	41,870	50,160
North Dakota	1,010	710	61.0	60.0	61,610	42,600
Oregon	53	49	72.0	70.0	3,816	3,430
Pennsylvania	53	65	68.0	70.0	3,604	4,550
Utah	26	30	80.0	92.0	2,080	2,760
Virginia	37	44	82.0	85.0	3,034	3,740
Washington	175	170	72.0	70.0	12,600	11,900
Wyoming	60	70	89.0	101.0	5,340	7,070
Other States [1]	128	142	59.1	60.5	7,560	8,590
United States	3,244	3,075	67.9	71.4	220,284	219,496

[1] Other States include Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Individual State estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2013 Summary.*

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2012 and Forecasted July 1, 2013

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013		2012	2013
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	450	615	55.0	56.0	59.0	24,750	36,285
California	310	340	85.0	85.0	85.0	26,350	28,900
Colorado	2,170	1,500	34.0	34.0	33.0	73,780	49,500
Georgia	230	350	49.0	53.0	55.0	11,270	19,250
Idaho	740	730	80.0	78.0	76.0	59,200	55,480
Illinois	645	820	63.0	64.0	65.0	40,635	53,300
Indiana	300	430	67.0	68.0	69.0	20,100	29,670
Kansas	9,100	8,200	42.0	38.0	40.0	382,200	328,000
Kentucky	470	580	62.0	70.0	73.0	29,140	42,340
Maryland	210	250	68.0	67.0	67.0	14,280	16,750
Michigan	540	590	76.0	76.0	75.0	41,040	44,250
Mississippi	345	380	57.0	57.0	57.0	19,665	21,660
Missouri	690	970	57.0	52.0	55.0	39,330	53,350
Montana	2,170	2,150	39.0	41.0	43.0	84,630	92,450
Nebraska	1,300	1,160	41.0	35.0	36.0	53,300	41,760
New York	85	110	63.0	67.0	68.0	5,355	7,480
North Carolina	750	930	57.0	59.0	59.0	42,750	54,870
North Dakota	730	320	55.0	46.0	40.0	40,150	12,800
Ohio	450	680	69.0	66.0	67.0	31,050	45,560
Oklahoma	4,300	3,500	36.0	30.0	33.0	154,800	115,500
Oregon	785	800	66.0	64.0	61.0	51,810	48,800
Pennsylvania	145	170	65.0	65.0	65.0	9,425	11,050
South Carolina	220	245	53.0	50.0	53.0	11,660	12,985
South Dakota	1,210	650	50.0	33.0	39.0	60,500	25,350
Tennessee	340	490	63.0	67.0	68.0	21,420	33,320
Texas	3,000	2,000	32.0	30.0	32.0	96,000	64,000
Virginia	240	290	65.0	64.0	64.0	15,600	18,560
Washington	1,670	1,680	71.0	70.0	67.0	118,570	112,560
Wisconsin	245	280	75.0	61.0	57.0	18,375	15,960
Other States [1]	994	1,060	48.4	47.7	48.4	48,067	51,355
United States	34,834	32,270	47.2	46.1	47.8	1,645,202	1,543,095

[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 July 1, 2013

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013		2012	2013
				June 1	July 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	90	105.0	100.0	95.0	14,175	8,550
Montana	515	505	28.0	(X)	30.0	14,420	15,150
North Dakota	1,330	830	32.0	(X)	32.0	42,560	26,560
Other States [1]	18	13	51.2	(X)	42.3	921	550
United States	2,102	1,502	39.0	(X)	38.3	81,956	57,530

(X) Not applicable.
[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2013 Summary.*

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2012 and Forecasted July 1, 2013

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Idaho	500	530	76.0	77.0	38,000	40,810
Minnesota	1,310	1,100	57.0	53.0	74,670	58,300
Montana	2,900	2,800	33.0	35.0	95,700	98,000
North Dakota	5,700	5,600	45.0	41.0	256,500	229,600
Oregon	93	97	62.0	69.0	5,766	6,693
South Dakota	1,020	1,350	41.0	41.0	41,820	55,350
Washington	505	445	55.0	49.0	27,775	21,805
Other States [1]	27	36	64.0	68.3	1,728	2,460
United States	12,055	11,958	45.0	42.9	541,959	513,018

[1] Other States include Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2013 Summary.*

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2012 and Forecasted July 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]

Crop	2012	2013
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	1,003,856	792,662
Soft red	419,801	538,947
Hard white	13,250	11,937
Soft white	208,295	199,549
Spring		
Hard red	504,520	476,324
Hard white	8,465	8,974
Soft white	28,974	27,720
Durum	81,956	57,530
Total	2,269,117	2,113,643

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2011-2012 and Forecasted July 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	45,500	45,000	1,820	1,800
Florida	74,200	67,100	3,339	3,020
Texas	1,108	1,505	47	64
United States	120,808	113,605	5,206	4,884
Valencia				
California	13,000	12,500	520	500
Florida	72,500	66,300	3,263	2,984
Texas	311	289	13	12
United States	85,811	79,089	3,796	3,496
All				
California	58,500	57,500	2,340	2,300
Florida	146,700	133,400	6,602	6,004
Texas	1,419	1,794	60	76
United States	206,619	192,694	9,002	8,380
Grapefruit				
White				
Florida	5,350	5,300	228	225
Colored				
Florida	13,500	13,100	574	557
All				
California	4,000	4,100	160	164
Florida	18,850	18,400	802	782
Texas	4,800	6,100	192	244
United States	27,650	28,600	1,154	1,190
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona [3]	200	200	8	8
California [3]	10,900	13,000	436	520
Florida	4,290	3,350	204	159
United States	15,390	16,550	648	687
Lemons				
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] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class – States and United States: 2012 and Forecasted July 1, 2013

Class and type	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	10,000	15,000	2,250	2,500	22,500	37,500
North Carolina	164,000	170,000	2,300	2,240	377,200	380,800
South Carolina	12,000	9,000	2,100	2,200	25,200	19,800
Virginia	20,000	23,000	2,400	2,400	48,000	55,200
United States	206,000	217,000	2,296	2,273	472,900	493,300

Fall Potato Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potato – Selected States and Total: 2012 and 2013

[Predominant type shown may include small portion of other type(s) constituting less than 1 percent of State's total. Blue types are reported under red types]

State	Red		White		Yellow		Russet	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	1	4	6	15	5	6	88	75
Idaho	3	4	4	4	2	2	91	90
Maine	4	4	38	41	3	3	55	52
Michigan	1	1	86	84	1	1	12	14
Minnesota	19	20	12	11	1	1	68	68
New York	6	4	87	90	4	5	3	1
North Dakota	24	22	35	32	1	1	40	45
Oregon	3	3	14	14	3	2	80	81
Pennsylvania	2	7	91	88	2	4	5	1
Washington	4	4	7	7	2	2	87	87
Wisconsin	10	8	37	38	1	1	52	53
Total	6	7	19	20	2	2	73	71

Fall Potato Area Planted for Certified Seed – Selected States and Total: 2012 and 2013

[Data supplied by State seed certification officials]

State	2012 Crop			2013 Crop
	Entered for certification	Certified	Percent certified	Entered for certification
	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)	(acres)
Alaska	124	124	100	(NA)
California	840	840	100	725
Colorado	15,964	13,834	87	13,219
Idaho	(NA)	35,889	(X)	(NA)
Maine	11,712	11,445	98	10,827
Michigan	2,355	2,355	100	2,264
Minnesota	7,138	6,082	85	(NA)
Montana	10,429	10,429	100	10,175
Nebraska	6,165	5,312	86	5,852
New York	762	762	100	637
North Dakota	19,607	14,446	74	(NA)
Oregon	2,792	2,708	97	2,460
Pennsylvania	325	325	100	343
Washington	3,012	2,964	98	3,065
Wisconsin	8,670	8,670	100	8,297
Total	(X)	116,185	(X)	(X)

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

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	3,482	3,244	3,075
Corn for grain [1]	97,155	97,379	87,375	89,135
Corn for silage	(NA)		7,379	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	56,260	56,617
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	17,292	17,662
All other	(NA)	(NA)	38,968	38,955
Oats	2,760	3,026	1,045	1,196
Proso millet	335	530	205	
Rice	2,699	2,470	2,678	2,449
Rye	1,300	1,419	248	321
Sorghum for grain [1]	6,244	7,195	4,955	6,085
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		363	
Wheat, all	55,736	56,530	48,991	45,730
Winter	41,324	42,697	34,834	32,270
Durum	2,123	1,538	2,102	1,502
Other spring	12,289	12,295	12,055	11,958
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,765.0	1,307.0	1,729.0	1,253.7
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	344	223	336	218
Mustard seed	51.1	45.0	49.7	43.1
Peanuts	1,638.0	1,097.0	1,608.0	1,063.0
Rapeseed	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.4
Safflower	169.8	151.0	160.1	144.5
Soybeans for beans	77,198	77,728	76,104	76,918
Sunflower	1,919.0	1,567.0	1,841.0	1,502.0
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	12,314.4	10,251.0	9,371.8	
Upland	12,076.0	10,025.0	9,135.0	
American Pima	238.4	226.0	236.8	
Sugarbeets	1,230.1	1,207.6	1,204.2	1,182.7
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	902.4	907.5
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	336.2	349.9
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	19.0	19.0	13.7	
Dry edible beans	1,742.5	1,459.4	1,690.4	1,399.2
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	1,077.6	1,132.7	1,061.9
Spring	96.8	73.2	94.6	71.0
Summer	49.8	47.0	48.5	45.7
Fall	1,001.7	957.4	989.6	945.2
Spearmint oil	(NA)		20.0	
Sweet potatoes	130.5	119.0	126.6	116.1
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	71.4	220,284	219,496
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	62.3	64,024	74,459
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	46.2	2,269,117	2,113,643
Winter	bushels	47.2	47.8	1,645,202	1,543,095
Durum	bushels	39.0	38.3	81,956	57,530
Other spring	bushels	45.0	42.9	541,959	513,018
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	1,409,130	1,312,810	1,244,420
Corn for grain [1]	39,317,660	39,408,310	35,359,790	36,072,040
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,986,210	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	22,767,860	22,912,330
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	6,997,900	7,147,630
All other	(NA)	(NA)	15,769,960	15,764,700
Oats	1,116,940	1,224,590	422,900	484,010
Proso millet	135,570	214,490	82,960	
Rice	1,092,260	999,580	1,083,760	991,090
Rye	526,100	574,260	100,360	129,910
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,526,880	2,911,740	2,005,240	2,462,540
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		146,900	
Wheat, all [2]	22,555,800	22,877,130	19,826,170	18,506,470
Winter	16,723,410	17,279,050	14,096,970	13,059,350
Durum	859,160	622,410	850,660	607,840
Other spring	4,973,240	4,975,660	4,878,540	4,839,280
Oilseeds				
Canola	714,280	528,930	699,710	507,360
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	139,210	90,250	135,980	88,220
Mustard seed	20,680	18,210	20,110	17,440
Peanuts	662,880	443,940	650,740	430,190
Rapeseed	890	610	850	570
Safflower	68,720	61,110	64,790	58,480
Soybeans for beans	31,241,260	31,455,740	30,798,530	31,127,950
Sunflower	776,600	634,150	745,030	607,840
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,983,510	4,148,480	3,792,670	
Upland	4,887,040	4,057,020	3,696,840	
American Pima	96,480	91,460	95,830	
Sugarbeets	497,810	488,700	487,330	478,630
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	365,190	367,260
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	136,070	141,580
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	7,690	7,690	5,540	
Dry edible beans	705,170	590,600	684,090	566,240
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	436,090	458,390	429,740
Spring	39,170	29,620	38,280	28,730
Summer	20,150	19,020	19,630	18,490
Fall	405,380	387,450	400,480	382,510
Spearmint oil	(NA)		8,090	
Sweet potatoes	52,810	48,160	51,230	46,980
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	3.84	4,796,120	4,778,960
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	2.23	929,310	1,080,770
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	3.11	61,755,240	57,523,940
Winter	3.18	3.22	44,775,060	41,996,160
Durum	2.62	2.58	2,230,480	1,565,710
Other spring	3.02	2.89	14,749,710	13,962,060
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]		
Grapefruit ..... tons	1,154	1,190
Lemons ..... tons	850	872
Oranges ..... tons	9,002	8,380
Tangelos (Florida) ..... tons	52	45
Tangerines and mandarins ..... tons	648	687
Noncitrus		
Apples ..... 1,000 pounds	9,061.1	
Apricots ..... tons	60.8	
Bananas (Hawaii) .....pounds		
Grapes ..... tons	7,343.4	
Olives (California) ..... tons	160.0	
Papayas (Hawaii) .....pounds		
Peaches ..... tons	978.3	
Pears ..... tons	858.2	
Prunes, dried (California) ..... tons	138.0	
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-shell .....pounds	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	2013
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	1,046,890	1,079,550
Lemons	771,110	791,070
Oranges	8,166,480	7,602,210
Tangelos (Florida)	47,170	40,820
Tangerines and mandarins	587,860	623,240
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)	125,190	
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 these tables 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	55	

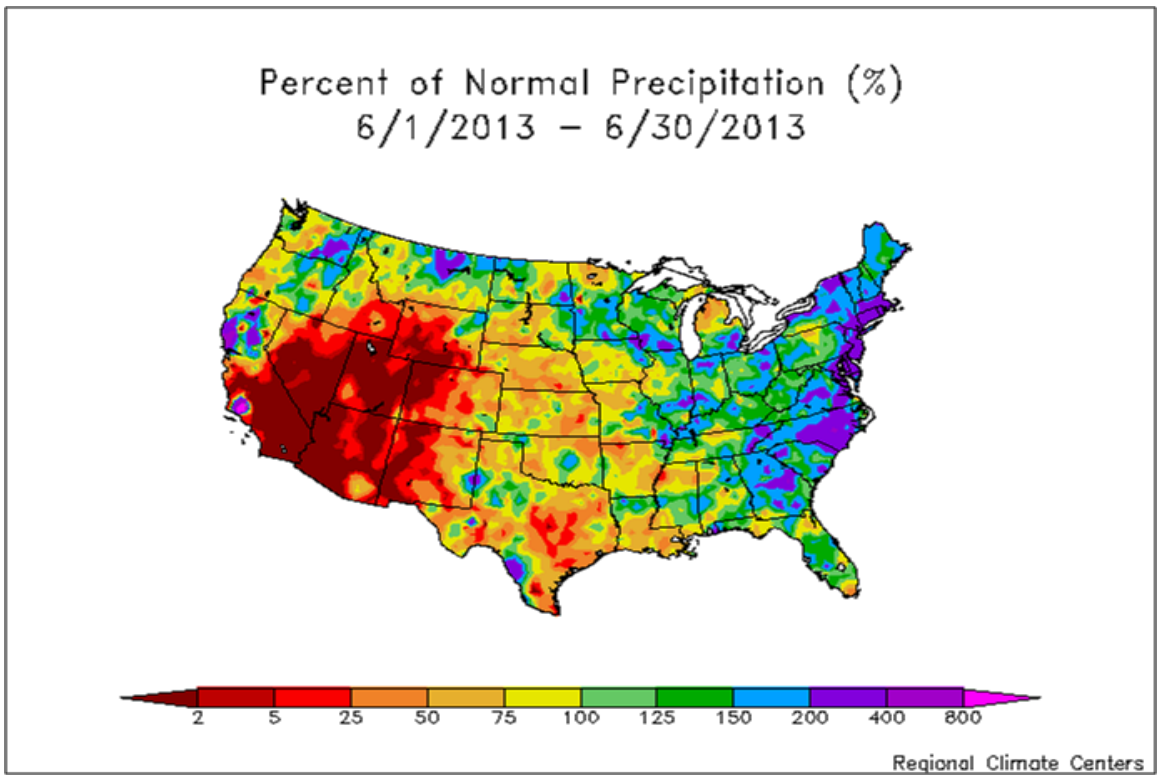
[1] Includes winter wheat in the hard dough stage or beyond and are considered mature or almost mature.

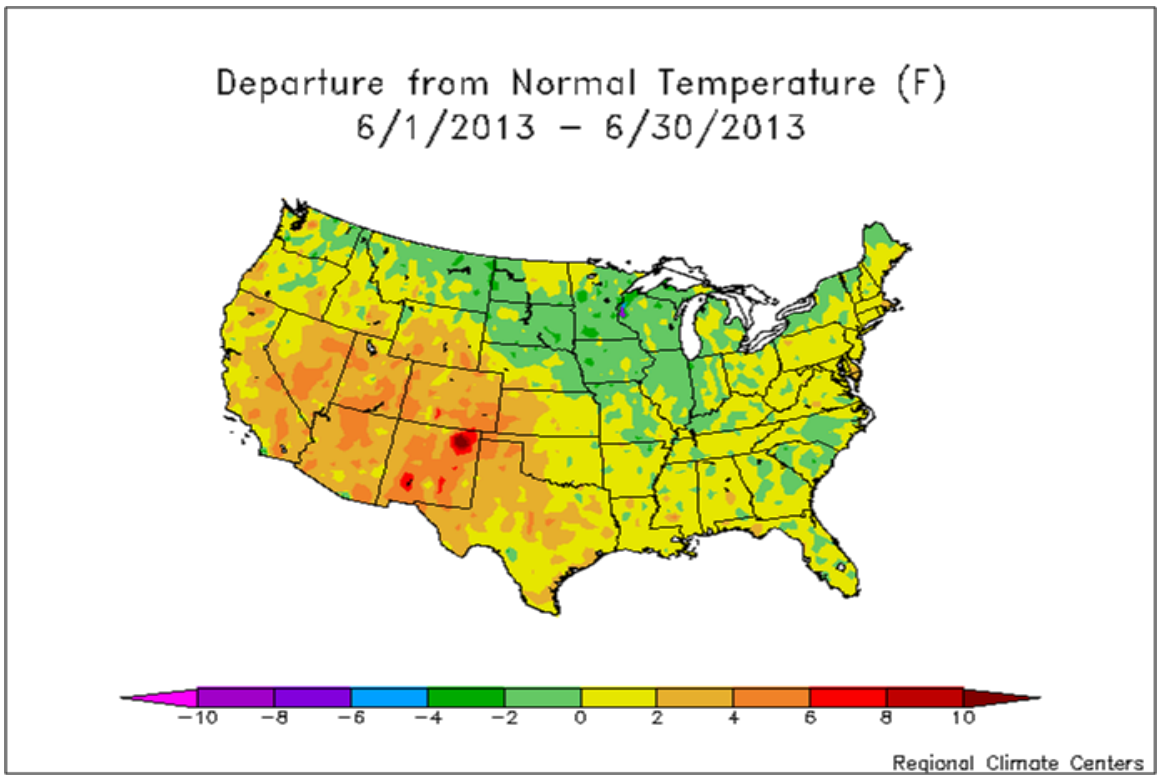
Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2009-2013

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

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 [1]
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	44.0	47.3	45.3	41.0	32.1
August	44.1	48.6	45.0	41.0	
Final	43.9	48.6	45.0	41.0	
Illinois					
July	58.1	44.5	60.0	56.5	60.9
August	58.4	44.5	60.1	56.5	
Final	58.4	44.5	60.1	56.5	
Kansas					
July	45.5	44.6	42.2	46.5	50.4
August	45.5	44.6	42.2	46.7	
Final	45.5	44.6	42.2	46.7	
Missouri					
July	49.7	39.8	50.7	49.9	54.6
August	49.7	39.2	48.9	49.9	
Final	49.7	39.2	48.9	49.9	
Montana					
July	37.1	44.7	44.3	44.1	43.7
August	35.8	44.7	46.7	44.7	
Final	36.0	45.0	46.9	45.0	
Nebraska					
July	51.5	47.1	54.3	50.7	38.5
August	50.8	48.1	54.6	50.7	
Final	50.8	48.1	54.6	50.7	
Ohio					
July	57.8	62.1	56.1	58.3	53.0
August	58.2	62.1	56.2	58.3	
Final	58.2	62.1	56.2	58.3	
Oklahoma					
July	38.7	36.5	37.7	47.7	51.7
August	38.7	36.5	37.7	47.7	
Final	38.7	36.5	37.7	47.7	
Texas					
July	35.2	35.9	32.7	34.3	33.3
August	35.2	35.9	32.8	34.3	
Final	35.1	35.9	32.9	34.3	
Washington					
July	36.0	40.2	41.3	37.3	38.0
August	35.6	39.2	41.5	36.6	
Final	35.4	39.2	41.4	36.9	

[1] Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2013 Summary*.


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2013 – 6/30/2013
2
5
25
50
75
100
125
150
200
400
800
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2013 – 6/30/2013
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Regional Climate Centers

June Weather Summary

Wet weather in the eastern one-third of the United States and across the Nation's Northern Tier maintained abundant to locally excessive moisture reserves for pastures and summer crops. In particular, more than two-thirds of the spring wheat, corn, and soybean crops were rated in good to excellent condition by the end of June, despite widespread spring planting delays.

In contrast, little or no rain fell from southern California to the central and southern Rockies. Although much of this region typically experiences dry weather during June, the lack of rain aggravated the effects of long-term drought. In addition, Southwestern heat and drought boosted irrigation demands, stressed rangeland, and hampered wildfire containment efforts.

Between wet and dry regions, spotty showers affected the Nation's mid-section. Showers provided temporary relief to drought-stressed rangeland, pastures, and dryland summer crops on the central and southern High Plains, but failed to improve long-term precipitation deficits. Meanwhile, a subtle drying trend across eastern sections of the central and southern Plains, as well as parts of the Mid-South, led to a slight decline in crop conditions by month's end.

June Agricultural Summary

Near-normal temperatures and abundant rainfall blanketed much of the country from the Mississippi River Valley eastward during June, providing favorable conditions for developing summer crops but limiting fieldwork in some areas. Most notably, portions of the Southeast accumulated more than 12 inches or rainfall during the month, with Tropical Storm Andrea dumping more than 4 inches in many Atlantic Coast States during the week ending June 9. Conversely, June delivered hot, dry weather to the Southwest and Four Corners regions, exacerbating prolonged drought conditions and providing little relief for irrigation water supply shortages in some areas.

With heavy rainfall continuing to limit fieldwork in portions of the Corn Belt, producers had planted 91 percent of this year's corn crop by June 2, nine percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 9, eighty-five percent of the crop had emerged, 14 percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Iowa, warmth and sunshine were needed to boost crop development. Strong storms dumped additional moisture on corn fields across the eastern Corn Belt mid-month, leaving standing water and evidence of wind damage. Warmer, drier weather was welcomed throughout much of the Midwest during the latter half of June benefitting not only the developing crop, but providing producers time to plant any remaining acreage. By June 23, ninety-six percent of the corn crop had emerged, 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By month's end, silking was evident in 10 of the 18 major estimating States; however, progress lagged normal throughout much of the Midwest due to the slowed planting pace earlier this year. Overall, 67 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 63 percent on June 2 and 48 percent from the same period last year.

By June 2, sorghum producers had planted 52 percent of the Nation's crop, 23 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. While planting was nearing completion ahead of the normal pace across most regions in Texas, progress in Kansas was 13 percentage points, or over 2 weeks, behind normal. As June progressed, producers in Kansas maximized the days suitable for fieldwork, planting nearly half of their crop during the two weeks ending June 16. With activity limited to Louisiana and Texas, 18 percent of this year's sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 16, six percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Coloring was evident in the Lower Valley region of Texas mid-month, while some producers in the Coastal Bend applied Round-Up to ready their fields for harvest. Nationally, producers had planted 97 percent of the sorghum crop by June 30, on par with last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nearly one-quarter of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage. With hot temperatures spurring a rapid crop maturity pace, harvest was underway in southern Texas by month's end. Overall, 49 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 53 percent on June 16 and 34 percent from the same period last year.

Slowed by lingering rainfall and saturated fields in the northern Great Plains and Great Lakes regions, producers had sown 94 percent of the Nation's oat crop by June 2, six percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Similarly, emergence was complete or nearing completion in most areas, but lagged normal by

15 percentage points or more in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. In Texas, harvest was underway but behind normal. By June 16, forty-two percent of the Nation's crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 33 percentage points behind last year and 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Following a slowed seeding pace and with cool, wet weather hampering crop development, heading delays of 21 percentage points or more were evident in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the two largest oat-producing States. Nationwide, 66 percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by month's end, 30 percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 56 percent on June 2 and 65 percent from the same period last year.

Barley producers had sown 83 percent of the Nation's crop 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. With rainfall continuing to limit or prevent fieldwork and flooding and crusted fields hampering emergence, the most significant delays were evident in North Dakota. Seeding was complete in Idaho, Montana, and Washington by June 9, with head development evident in the Pacific Northwest States. Warmer, drier weather in North Dakota mid-month afforded producers an opportunity to seed additional acreage; however, progress remained 3 weeks behind normal on June 16. Nationally, 97 percent of the barley crop was sown and 94 percent had emerged by June 30. Heading was well behind last year but just slightly behind normal at month's end as warm, mostly dry weather quickly matured the developing crop in the Pacific Northwest. Overall, 68 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 66 percent on June 2 and 61 percent from the same period last year.

With drought conditions limiting head development in portions of the Great Plains and cool spring temperatures delaying green up earlier in the season, 73 percent of the 2013 winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 2, fifteen percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. With activity limited to Arkansas, California, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas, 5 percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested by June 9, representing the slowest harvest pace since 2007. In Kansas, hot temperatures mid-month quickly matured the wheat crop, prompting test cutting near the Oklahoma border; however, widespread harvesting did not begin until the week ending June 23, well behind both last year and the normal pace. Heading was complete or nearly complete in all major estimating States except Idaho, Montana, and South Dakota by June 23. Producers had harvested 43 percent of the Nation's crop by month's end, 30 percentage points behind last year and 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 34 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 32 percent on June 2. Comparison data for the previous year were not available due to the earliness of last year's harvest.

Spring wheat producers had sown 80 percent of this year's crop by June 2, twenty percentage points behind last year and 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Prolonged dryness coupled with above average temperatures negatively impacted the spring wheat crop in Washington during the first half of June, while seeding continued as conditions allowed in Montana and North Dakota. By June 16, eighty-four percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged, 16 percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Beneficial rainfall in the Pacific Northwest helped to sustain crop conditions during late-June, as head development gained speed. Seeding was complete in most States by month's end. Nationally, 18 percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 30, fifty-one percentage points behind last year and 14 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 64 percent on June 2 and 71 percent from the same period last year.

As June began, rice seeding was complete or nearly complete in all producing States. In Arkansas, additional heavy rainfall led to some levees being washed out. By June 9, heading was underway in Louisiana and Texas. Permanent flooding of fields increased in Arkansas mid-month, while producers in Louisiana treated their fields with fungicides to help control sheath blight and blast. By June 16, ninety-eight percent of the Nation's rice crop had emerged, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Toward month's end, hot temperatures coupled with a limited supply of irrigation water led to some deterioration of rice conditions in Texas. With activity limited to the lower Delta and Texas, 7 percent of this year's rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 30, twelve percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 61 percent on June 2 and 72 percent from the same period last year.

With an abundance of spring moisture limiting fieldwork throughout much of the Corn Belt, northern Great Plains, and Great Lakes regions, soybean producers had planted just 57 percent of this year's crop by June 2, representing the slowest planting pace since 1996 when 45 percent of the crop was in the ground on June 2. In Iowa, unfavorable weather continued to limit fieldwork, allowing just 60 percent of the State's intended soybean crop to be planted by June 9, representing the slowest planting pace since 1993. Nationally, 66 percent of the soybean crop had emerged by June 16, twenty-eight percentage points behind last year and 14 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Improved weather during the latter half of June not only afforded producers in portions of the Corn Belt time to complete a variety of fieldwork previously impacted by prolonged rainfall and saturated soils, but boosted crop development as well. Heavy rainfall in the northern Great Plains led to localized flooding and some crop damage during the week ending June 23. By month's end, 96 percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted, with 91 percent emerged. Overall, 67 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 64 percent on June 16 and 45 percent from the same period last year.

Producers were steadily planting peanuts when June began, with 84 percent of the crop in the ground Nationwide by June 2, slightly behind the 5-year average. In Alabama, fieldwork was halted in some southeastern counties, where soil moisture was reported as mostly very short to short. By mid-June, planting was complete or nearing completion in most States. Much-needed rainfall eased the abnormally dry conditions in southern Alabama, benefitting the developing crop. Peg development was evident in all major producing States except Virginia by June 23. Toward month's end, widespread rainfall in the Southeast boosted crop conditions. By June 30, twenty-one percent of the Nation's peanut crop was at or beyond the pegging stage, 13 percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 66 percent on June 16 and 68 percent from the same period last year.

As June began, significant planting delays were evident in the four major sunflower-producing States. By June 2, just 15 percent of the Nation's crop was planted, 46 percentage points behind last year and 28 percentage points behind the 5-year average. With producers utilizing every favorable weather opportunity, planting gained speed mid-month and progressed rapidly during late-June. By month's end, 90 percent of this year's sunflower crop was planted, 9 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

By June 2, producers had planted 82 percent of this year's cotton crop, 5 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. In Georgia, producers were monitoring recently emerged fields for thrips, while heavy rainfall delayed planting of double-cropped cotton that typically follows winter wheat. Ninety-five percent of the Nation's cotton crop was planted by June 16, three percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. While planting was complete or nearing completion throughout much of Texas, some dryland producers continued to wait for much-needed moisture before putting expensive seed in the ground. In California, warm temperatures benefitted crop development, with squaring advancing well ahead of the average pace. Nationwide, 23 percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by June 23, eleven percentage points behind last year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Toward month's end, irrigated cotton in the Texas Plains was developing well, while hot temperatures spurred the maturation rate of the crop in more southern portions of the State. Nationally, 6 percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls by June 30, seven percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 47 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 42 percent on June 9 and 47 percent from the same period last year.

By June 2, producers had planted 96 percent of the sugarbeet crop, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 74.5 million bushels, up 16 percent from 2012. If realized, this will be the third lowest production on record. Growers expect to harvest 1.20 million acres for grain or seed, unchanged from *Acreage* report released on June 28, 2013 but up 14 percent from last year.

Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 62.3 bushels per acre, up 1.0 bushel from 2012. If realized, Idaho's expected yield for 2013 will be a record high.

The 2013 oat crop has developed well behind the normal pace in most of the nine major producing States due to a delay in plantings. As of May 5, fifty-seven percent of the oat acreage was planted, 36 percentage points behind last year's pace and 19 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As of June 30, sixty-six percent of the oat acreage was headed, 30 percentage points behind last year's pace and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As of June 30, fifty-nine percent of the oat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 65 percent at the same time last year.

Barley: Production for the 2013 barley crop is forecast at 220 million bushels, down fractionally from 2012. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 71.4 bushels per acre, up 3.5 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain or seed, at 3.08 million acres, is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 5 percent from 2012.

In Utah, producers are expecting a record high yield. When compared with last year, yield was expected to increase throughout much of the United States due to timely rainfall during the growing season. Conversely, hot, dry conditions coupled with a less than adequate supply of irrigation water in the Pacific Coast States led to expected decreases in yield this year.

With persistently wet weather causing significant seeding delays in Minnesota and North Dakota throughout much of spring, producers had sown 83 percent of the Nation's crop 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. Seeding was complete in Idaho, Montana, and Washington by June 9, with head development evident in the Pacific Northwest States. Warmer, drier weather in North Dakota mid-month afforded producers an opportunity to seed additional acreage; however, progress was reported as being 3 weeks behind normal on June 16. Heading was well behind last year but just slightly behind normal at month's end as warm, mostly dry weather quickly matured the developing crop in the Pacific Northwest. Overall, 68 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 66 percent on June 2 and 61 percent from the same period last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.54 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the June 1 forecast but down 6 percent from 2012. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 47.8 bushels per acre, up 1.7 bushels from last month and up 0.6 bushel from last year. If realized, this will equal the United States record high yield established in 1999. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 32.3 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 28, 2013 but down 7 percent from last year.

As of June 30, harvest progress was behind normal in all Hard Red Winter (HRW) States except California. Yield increases from last month in the HRW growing area are expected in Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas.

As of June 30, harvest progress in the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area was behind normal in all major producing States. Yield increases from last month are expected throughout the SRW growing area. Growers in Kentucky, New York, and Pennsylvania are expecting record high yields. Yield forecasts in the Pacific Northwest States are down from the previous month's forecasts.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 57.5 million bushels, down 30 percent from 2012. The United States yield is forecast at 38.3 bushels per acre, down 0.7 bushel from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.50 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released June 28, 2013 but down 29 percent from last year.

Due to excessive moisture this season, crop development has progressed significantly behind normal in Montana and North Dakota, the two largest Durum-producing States. As of June 30, crop condition in Montana and North Dakota was rated 69 and 80 percent good to excellent, respectively. Yield forecasts are up from last year in most major producing States except California.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 513 million bushels, down 5 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 12.0 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released June 28, 2013 but down 1 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 42.9 bushels per acre, 2.1 bushels below 2012.

Crop development has been behind normal this spring primarily due to excessive moisture. In the six major producing States, 18 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage as of June 30, fifty-one percentage points behind last year and 14 percentage points less than the 5-year average.

Compared with last year, yield decreases are expected in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Washington, where showers and thunderstorms have delayed crop development. As of June 30, sixty-eight percent of the spring wheat crop was rated as good to excellent compared with 71 percent at the same time last year.

Tobacco: United States all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 493 million pounds, up 4 percent from the 2012 crop. Area harvested, at 217,000 acres, is 5 percent above last year. Yield per acre for flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 2,273 pounds, down 23 pounds from a year ago. If realized, the Georgia flue-cured tobacco yield will be a record high.

Grapefruit: The 2012-2013 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 1.19 million tons, up 2 percent from the previous forecast and up 3 percent from last season's final utilization. Harvest was virtually complete in Florida by the end of June.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 687,000 tons, down 3 percent from the previous forecast but up 6 percent from last season's final utilization. If realized, California's forecasted production of 13.0 million boxes would be a new record high for the State.

Lemons: The forecast for the 2012-2013 United States lemon crop is 872,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but up 3 percent from last season's final utilization. In California, lemon harvest continued with most growers expecting to be finished by the end of July.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 1.00 million boxes (45,000 tons), unchanged from the June forecast but down 13 percent from last season's final utilization. Harvest of tangelos in Florida is complete.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, high temperatures for the month ranged from the upper 80s to lower 90s. Rainfall was widespread and heavy in places, eliminating drought conditions in all of the citrus producing regions. Harvest of Valencias and grapefruit is virtually finished. Growers were concentrating on next year's crop. Field workers reported that trees and fruit in cared for groves look very good due to rainfall over the past several weeks. Production practices in all areas included summer spraying and Psyllid control.

California citrus: Citrus groves were treated with foliar nutrients and thrips sprays. Trees continued to shed weak fruit due to high temperatures. Netting was removed from seedless varieties of mandarin groves. Late Navel orange harvest neared completion. Valencia orange harvest continued. Ruby Red grapefruit was harvested.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Early variety peaches, nectarines, and plums continued to be harvested. Harvest began on mid-season varieties. Apricots and cherries were harvested. Clingstone peaches were thinned and sprayed with fungicides. Prunes were sprayed with insecticides and potassium. Stone fruit growers were concerned about mid-June rains affecting ripe fruit. Hot temperatures late in the month increased the need for irrigation for all crops. Grape growers in Napa Valley finished up vine training, pruning, and bunch thinning. Growers were applying pesticides for the European Grapevine Moth. Grapes in the Central Valley were moving into veraison. Growers across the State were irrigating and treating to control fungus, mildew, and mites. Leaves were thinned to allow for more sunlight and airflow. Grape development continued. Grape harvest was expected to start earlier than normal throughout the State. Blueberries and strawberries continued to be picked and packed. Pomegranate and olive bloom was complete as fruit developed. Fruit was growing on apple and pear trees. Kiwis were growing well with some fruit thinning occurring. Herbicides and mowing were used to control weeds and grasses in walnut and almond orchards. Mid-June rains were a concern to nut growers due to the increased risk of rot and blight. Almond growers continued to irrigate and fertilize as they waited for hull split next month. Mites continued to be a problem for almonds in the southern part of the State. The walnut crop continued to

develop as orchards were sprayed for codling moths and treated with sunburn preventatives. Pistachio shells have hardened.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 24 and July 5 to gather information on expected yield as of July 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 would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet, and personal interviewers. Approximately 8,300 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 July 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 combined with the previous components, are used to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys in September for Navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

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

Orange estimating procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. Reports from growers and packers in California and Texas were also used for setting estimates. These three States submit their analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published July 1 forecast.

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 1.9 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 1.9 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.4 percent. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 23 million bushels, ranging from less than 1 million to 65 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 orange production forecast is 1.5 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze and two hurricane seasons), the “Root Mean Square Error” is 1.4 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 1.5 percent, or 1.4 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.5 percent, or 2.4 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the July 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 122,000 tons (115,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 14,000 tons to 370,000 tons regardless of exclusions. The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times (below 5 times and above 12 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the July 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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

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