Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Down 9 Percent from 2013
Orange Production Up Slightly from April Forecast

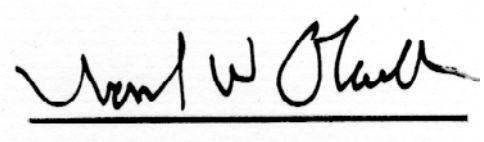
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.40 billion bushels, down 9 percent from 2013. As of May 1, the United States yield is forecast at 43.1 bushels per acre, down 4.3 bushels from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 746 million bushels, is up slightly from a year ago. Soft Red Winter, at 447 million bushels, is down 21 percent from 2013. White Winter, at 209 million bushels, is down 7 percent from a year ago. Of the White Winter production, 10.9 million bushels are Hard White and 198 million bushels are Soft White.

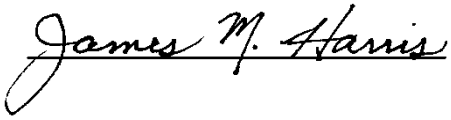
The United States all orange forecast for the 2013-2014 season is 7.21 million tons, up slightly from the previous forecast but down 13 percent from the 2012-2013 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 110 million boxes (4.96 million tons), is up slightly from the previous forecast but down 17 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 53.3 million boxes (2.40 million tons), up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 21 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 57.0 million boxes (2.57 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 14 percent from last season's final utilization. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from April.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2013-2014 season is 1.58 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, down 1 percent from the April forecast and down 1 percent from last season's final yield of 1.59 gallons per box. The early-midseason portion is projected at 1.52 gallons per box, up 1 percent from last season's yield of 1.51 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.64 gallons per box, down 3 percent from last year's final yield. All projections of yield assume the processing relationships this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

This report was approved on May 9, 2014.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Joseph W. Glauber



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Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2013 and Forecasted May 1, 2014

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	615	370	62.0	62.0	38,130	22,940
California	340	200	80.0	80.0	27,200	16,000
Colorado	1,640	2,550	27.0	33.0	44,280	84,150
Georgia	350	230	60.0	56.0	21,000	12,880
Idaho	720	660	86.0	85.0	61,920	56,100
Illinois	830	675	67.0	64.0	55,610	43,200
Indiana	440	390	73.0	66.0	32,120	25,740
Kansas	8,400	8,400	38.0	31.0	319,200	260,400
Kentucky	610	500	75.0	73.0	45,750	36,500
Maryland	260	255	67.0	63.0	17,420	16,065
Michigan	600	510	75.0	69.0	45,000	35,190
Mississippi	385	200	58.0	60.0	22,330	12,000
Missouri	1,000	800	56.0	54.0	56,000	43,200
Montana	1,900	2,350	43.0	44.0	81,700	103,400
Nebraska	1,130	1,420	35.0	39.0	39,550	55,380
New York	115	95	68.0	63.0	7,820	5,985
North Carolina	920	760	57.0	57.0	52,440	43,320
North Dakota	205	720	43.0	46.0	8,815	33,120
Ohio	665	580	70.0	66.0	46,550	38,280
Oklahoma	3,400	3,300	31.0	19.0	105,400	62,700
Oregon	780	725	62.0	58.0	48,360	42,050
Pennsylvania	160	160	68.0	60.0	10,880	9,600
South Carolina	255	210	54.0	53.0	13,770	11,130
South Dakota	670	1,090	39.0	45.0	26,130	49,050
Tennessee	540	500	71.0	70.0	38,340	35,000
Texas	2,250	1,900	29.0	29.0	65,250	55,100
Virginia	275	265	62.0	60.0	17,050	15,900
Washington	1,660	1,610	69.0	70.0	114,540	112,700
Wisconsin	265	260	58.0	71.0	15,370	18,460
Other States [1]	1,022	887	55.1	52.9	56,328	46,965
United States	32,402	32,572	47.4	43.1	1,534,253	1,402,505

[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 2014 Summary* report.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2013 and Forecasted May 1, 2014

[Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun. Area harvested for the United States and remaining States will be published in *Acreage* released June 2014. Yield and production will be published in *Crop Production* released July 2014]

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	79	69	102.0	96.0	8,058	6,624
California	67	55	100.0	105.0	6,700	5,775
Montana	490		34.0		16,660	
North Dakota	770		38.5		29,645	
Other States [1]	15		56.7		850	
United States	1,421		43.6		61,913	

[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2014 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2013 and Forecasted May 1, 2014

[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	2013	2014
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	744,029	746,159
Soft red	564,907	447,085
Hard white	11,154	10,936
Soft white	214,163	198,325
Spring		
Hard red	490,394	
Hard white	10,502	
Soft white	32,633	
Durum	61,913	
Total	2,129,695	

Hay Stocks on Farms – States and United States: December 1 and May 1, 2012-2014

State	December 1		May 1	
	2012	2013	2013	2014
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Alabama	1,620	1,470	215	300
Arizona	240	200	35	35
Arkansas	1,150	2,150	170	550
California	1,900	1,900	320	140
Colorado	1,600	1,400	360	320
Connecticut	52	50	7	8
Delaware	17	32	3	2
Florida	470	460	25	55
Georgia	1,200	1,150	250	170
Idaho	2,100	2,350	570	320
Illinois	1,050	1,150	155	310
Indiana	900	1,040	110	200
Iowa	1,840	2,750	290	410
Kansas	3,000	4,500	460	1,340
Kentucky	3,400	4,200	470	700
Louisiana	905	500	150	105
Maine	127	120	22	18
Maryland	310	290	75	70
Massachusetts	81	69	12	19
Michigan	850	1,140	140	270
Minnesota	2,800	3,180	490	440
Mississippi	1,365	1,250	200	160
Missouri	4,600	5,900	600	1,800
Montana	3,800	4,700	860	875
Nebraska	3,050	3,800	610	1,150
Nevada	650	650	140	45
New Hampshire	49	21	10	6
New Jersey	119	110	15	22
New Mexico	600	400	105	90
New York	1,800	2,000	150	330
North Carolina	1,200	1,380	240	220
North Dakota	4,500	4,900	880	1,200
Ohio	1,200	1,500	140	275
Oklahoma	2,900	3,900	700	1,100
Oregon	1,700	1,700	230	210
Pennsylvania	1,700	2,000	300	300
Rhode Island	7	7	1	1
South Carolina	440	440	110	95
South Dakota	4,300	5,400	850	1,480
Tennessee	2,700	3,370	425	630
Texas	6,100	5,900	1,650	1,350
Utah	900	1,250	230	300
Vermont	200	205	36	45
Virginia	2,300	2,450	410	470
Washington	1,200	1,200	180	290
West Virginia	795	870	145	235
Wisconsin	1,810	2,900	410	435
Wyoming	950	1,000	200	280
United States	76,547	89,304	14,156	19,176

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Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2012-2013 and Forecasted May 1, 2014

[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	
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2012-2013	2013-2014
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
Early, mid, and Navel [2]				
California [3]	42,500	42,000	1,700	1,680
Florida	67,100	53,300	3,020	2,399
Texas [3]	1,499	1,601	64	68
United States	111,099	96,901	4,784	4,147
Valencia				
California [3]	12,000	12,000	480	480
Florida	66,500	57,000	2,993	2,565
Texas [3]	289	404	12	17
United States	78,789	69,404	3,485	3,062
All				
California [3]	54,500	54,000	2,180	2,160
Florida	133,600	110,300	6,013	4,964
Texas [3]	1,788	2,005	76	85
United States	189,888	166,305	8,269	7,209
Grapefruit				
White				
Florida	5,250	4,100	223	174
Colored				
Florida	13,100	11,500	557	489
All				
California [3]	4,500	4,000	180	160
Florida	18,350	15,600	780	663
Texas [3]	6,100	6,070	244	243
United States	28,950	25,670	1,204	1,066
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona [3 4]	200	200	8	8
California [3 4]	13,000	13,200	520	528
Florida	3,280	2,950	156	140
United States	16,480	16,350	684	676
Lemons [3]				
Arizona	1,800	1,785	72	71
California	21,000	20,000	840	800
United States	22,800	21,785	912	871
Tangelos				
Florida	1,000	880	45	40

[1] Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80, Florida-85, Texas-80; tangerines and mandarins in Arizona and California-80, Florida-95; lemons-80; tangelos-90.
[2] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. Small quantities of tangerines in Texas and Temples in Florida.
[3] Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.
[4] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Spring Potato Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2013 and Forecasted May 1, 2014

State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Arizona	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.8	280	285	952	1,083
California	27.0	25.0	26.5	25.0	410	400	10,865	10,000
Florida	30.9	30.5	29.5	30.0	240	247	7,080	7,410
North Carolina	14.5	14.5	13.5	13.5	240	185	3,240	2,498
United States	75.9	73.8	72.9	72.3	304	290	22,137	20,991

Taro Area in Crop and Production – Hawaii: 2012 and 2013

State	Area in crop		Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(acres)	(acres)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Hawaii	400	400	3,500	3,100

Peach Production by Type – California: 2012, 2013, and Forecasted May 1, 2014

Type	Total production		
	2012	2013 [2]	2014
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Freestone	344,000	(NA)	320,000
Clingstone [1]	369,000	(NA)	320,000
Total	713,000	(NA)	640,000

(NA) Not available.
[1] California Clingstone is over-the-scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions.
[2] Estimates for 2013 will be published on July 17, 2014.

Almonds Utilized Production – California: 2012, 2013 and Forecasted May 1, 2014

State	Utilized production (shelled basis)		
	2012	2013	2014
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
California	1,890,000	2,000,000	1,950,000

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2012 and 2013

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Georgia	10,000	12,800	2,250	1,750	22,500	22,400
Kentucky	87,200	87,200	2,245	2,147	195,800	187,240
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
North Carolina	166,100	181,900	2,295	1,994	381,190	362,660
Ohio	1,900	2,100	2,100	2,200	3,990	4,620
Pennsylvania	9,600	8,900	2,394	2,389	22,985	21,260
South Carolina	12,000	14,500	2,100	1,700	25,200	24,650
Tennessee	23,900	21,400	2,218	2,083	53,000	44,570
Virginia	23,080	24,250	2,322	2,170	53,599	52,613
Other States [1]	2,465	2,625	1,803	1,358	4,445	3,566
United States	336,245	355,675	2,268	2,034	762,709	723,579

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Includes data withheld above.

Tobacco Price and Value – States and United States: 2012 and 2013

State	Price per pound		Value of production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Georgia	1.950	2.110	43,875	47,264
Kentucky	2.085	2.160	408,217	404,348
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
North Carolina	1.980	2.109	754,836	765,026
Ohio	1.890	2.050	7,541	9,471
Pennsylvania	1.892	2.056	43,487	43,706
South Carolina	1.940	2.110	48,888	52,012
Tennessee	2.259	2.365	119,745	105,386
Virginia	2.029	2.151	108,752	113,150
United States	2.071	2.177	1,579,444	1,574,982

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

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by Class and Type – States and United States: 2012 and 2013

Class, type, and State	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	12,800	2,250	1,750	22,500	22,400
North Carolina	164,000	180,000	2,300	2,000	377,200	360,000
South Carolina	12,000	14,500	2,100	1,700	25,200	24,650
Virginia	20,000	21,500	2,400	2,200	48,000	47,300
United States	206,000	228,800	2,296	1,986	472,900	454,350
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	9,000	9,000	3,500	3,100	31,500	27,900
Tennessee	6,900	6,900	3,100	3,150	21,390	21,735
Virginia	380	350	2,300	2,150	874	753
United States	16,280	16,250	3,302	3,101	53,764	50,388
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	74,000	74,000	2,050	2,000	151,700	148,000
North Carolina	2,100	1,900	1,900	1,400	3,990	2,660
Ohio	1,900	2,100	2,100	2,200	3,990	4,620
Pennsylvania	4,700	5,100	2,450	2,400	11,515	12,240
Tennessee	16,000	13,500	1,810	1,510	28,960	20,385
Virginia	2,700	2,400	1,750	1,900	4,725	4,560
United States	101,400	99,000	2,021	1,944	204,880	192,465
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt						
Pennsylvania	2,900	2,000	2,300	2,350	6,670	4,700
Total light air-cured (31-32)	104,300	101,000	2,028	1,952	211,550	197,165
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	4,200	4,200	3,000	2,700	12,600	11,340
Tennessee	1,000	1,000	2,650	2,450	2,650	2,450
United States	5,200	5,200	2,933	2,652	15,250	13,790
Class 4, Cigar filler						
Pennsylvania	2,000	1,800	2,400	2,400	4,800	4,320
Class 5, Cigar binder						
Type 51, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf						
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
United States	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Class 6, Cigar wrapper						
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown						
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
United States	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other Cigar Types (51-61)	2,465	2,625	1,803	1,358	4,445	3,566
Total cigar types (41-61)	4,465	4,425	2,071	1,782	9,245	7,886
All tobacco						
United States	336,245	355,675	2,268	2,034	762,709	723,579

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by Class and Type – States and United States: 2012 and 2013 (continued)

Class, type, and State	Price per pound pound		Value of production production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)				
Georgia	1.950	2.110	43,875	47,264
North Carolina	1.980	2.110	746,856	759,600
South Carolina	1.940	2.110	48,888	52,012
Virginia	2.040	2.160	97,920	102,168
United States	1.983	2.115	937,539	961,044
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)				
Kentucky	2.560	2.610	80,640	72,819
Tennessee	2.630	2.660	56,256	57,815
Virginia	1.960	2.170	1,713	1,634
United States	2.578	2.625	138,609	132,268
Class 3A, Light air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
Kentucky	1.970	2.060	298,849	304,880
North Carolina	2.000	2.040	7,980	5,426
Ohio	1.890	2.050	7,541	9,471
Pennsylvania	1.950	2.100	22,454	25,704
Tennessee	1.980	2.050	57,341	41,789
Virginia	1.930	2.050	9,119	9,348
United States	1.968	2.061	403,284	396,618
Type 32, Southern Maryland				
Pennsylvania	1.750	1.900	11,673	8,930
Total light air-cured (31-32)	1.962	2.057	414,957	405,548
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)				
Kentucky	2.280	2.350	28,728	26,649
Tennessee	2.320	2.360	6,148	5,782
United States	2.287	2.352	34,876	32,431
Class 4, Cigar filler				
Pennsylvania	1.950	2.100	9,360	9,072
Class 5, Cigar binder				
Type 51, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf				
Connecticut	6.600	(D)	19,008	(D)
Massachusetts	6.200	(D)	3,255	(D)
United States	6.538	6.646	22,263	18,816
Class 6, Cigar wrapper				
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown				
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
United States	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other Cigar Types (51-61)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Total cigar types (41-61)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
All tobacco [1]				
United States	2.071	2.177	1,579,444	1,574,982

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] The 2013 price and value exclude Connecticut Valley Shade-grown.

Cotton Area Planted, Harvested, and Yield by Type – States and United States: 2012 and 2013

Type and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Upland						
Alabama	380.0	365.0	378.0	359.0	946	789
Arizona	200.0	160.0	197.0	159.0	1,474	1,449
Arkansas	595.0	310.0	585.0	305.0	1,064	1,133
California	142.0	93.0	141.0	92.0	1,729	1,737
Florida	108.0	131.0	107.0	127.0	897	661
Georgia	1,290.0	1,370.0	1,280.0	1,340.0	1,091	831
Kansas	56.0	27.0	54.0	26.0	622	757
Louisiana	230.0	130.0	225.0	128.0	1,020	1,223
Mississippi	475.0	290.0	470.0	287.0	1,014	1,203
Missouri	350.0	255.0	330.0	246.0	1,063	968
New Mexico	45.0	39.0	38.0	31.0	1,061	929
North Carolina	585.0	465.0	580.0	460.0	1,014	799
Oklahoma	305.0	185.0	140.0	125.0	531	591
South Carolina	299.0	258.0	298.0	250.0	955	691
Tennessee	380.0	250.0	377.0	233.0	946	853
Texas	6,550.0	5,800.0	3,850.0	3,100.0	623	646
Virginia	86.0	78.0	85.0	77.0	1,118	941
United States	12,076.0	10,206.0	9,135.0	7,345.0	869	802
American Pima						
Arizona	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	1,168	1,024
California	225.0	187.0	224.0	186.0	1,614	1,574
New Mexico	2.4	3.5	2.3	3.4	1,043	847
Texas	8.0	9.0	7.5	8.5	928	847
United States	238.4	201.0	236.8	199.4	1,581	1,527
All						
Alabama	380.0	365.0	378.0	359.0	946	789
Arizona	203.0	161.5	200.0	160.5	1,470	1,445
Arkansas	595.0	310.0	585.0	305.0	1,064	1,133
California	367.0	280.0	365.0	278.0	1,658	1,628
Florida	108.0	131.0	107.0	127.0	897	661
Georgia	1,290.0	1,370.0	1,280.0	1,340.0	1,091	831
Kansas	56.0	27.0	54.0	26.0	622	757
Louisiana	230.0	130.0	225.0	128.0	1,020	1,223
Mississippi	475.0	290.0	470.0	287.0	1,014	1,203
Missouri	350.0	255.0	330.0	246.0	1,063	968
New Mexico	47.4	42.5	40.3	34.4	1,060	921
North Carolina	585.0	465.0	580.0	460.0	1,014	799
Oklahoma	305.0	185.0	140.0	125.0	531	591
South Carolina	299.0	258.0	298.0	250.0	955	691
Tennessee	380.0	250.0	377.0	233.0	946	853
Texas	6,558.0	5,809.0	3,857.5	3,108.5	624	646
Virginia	86.0	78.0	85.0	77.0	1,118	941
United States	12,314.4	10,407.0	9,371.8	7,544.4	887	821

Cotton Production and Bales Ginned by Type – States and United States: 2012 and 2013

Type and State	Production in 480-pound net weight bales [1]		Lint seed ratio [2]		Bales ginned in 480-pound net weight bales [3]	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(1,000 bales)	(1,000 bales)	(ratio)	(ratio)	(bales)	(bales)
Upland						
Alabama	745.0	590.0	(NA)	(NA)	788,350	585,100
Arizona	605.0	480.0	(NA)	(NA)	557,600	462,500
Arkansas	1,297.0	720.0	(NA)	(NA)	1,270,100	718,200
California	508.0	333.0	(NA)	(NA)	556,300	349,400
Florida	200.0	175.0	(NA)	(NA)	134,600	127,150
Georgia	2,910.0	2,320.0	(NA)	(NA)	2,947,150	2,369,350
Kansas	70.0	41.0	(NA)	(NA)	73,950	44,300
Louisiana	478.0	326.0	(NA)	(NA)	485,450	327,150
Mississippi	993.0	719.0	(NA)	(NA)	935,050	681,350
Missouri	731.0	496.0	(NA)	(NA)	774,450	515,800
New Mexico	84.0	60.0	(NA)	(NA)	39,300	32,700
North Carolina	1,225.0	766.0	(NA)	(NA)	1,270,100	801,400
Oklahoma	155.0	154.0	(NA)	(NA)	121,000	134,550
South Carolina	593.0	360.0	(NA)	(NA)	562,500	329,350
Tennessee	743.0	414.0	(NA)	(NA)	749,000	425,050
Texas	5,000.0	4,170.0	(NA)	(NA)	5,061,350	4,192,850
Virginia	198.0	151.0	(NA)	(NA)	180,600	139,500
United States	16,535.0	12,275.0	(NA)	(NA)	16,506,850	12,235,700
American Pima						
Arizona	7.3	3.2	(NA)	(NA)	7,600	3,300
California	753.0	610.0	(NA)	(NA)	752,450	609,850
New Mexico	5.0	6.0	(NA)	(NA)	5,900	7,350
Texas	14.5	15.0	(NA)	(NA)	13,350	13,350
United States	779.8	634.2	(NA)	(NA)	779,300	633,850
All						
Alabama	745.0	590.0	(NA)	(NA)	788,350	585,100
Arizona	612.3	483.2	(NA)	(NA)	565,200	465,800
Arkansas	1,297.0	720.0	0.411	0.407	1,270,100	718,200
California	1,261.0	943.0	(NA)	(NA)	1,308,750	959,250
Florida	200.0	175.0	(NA)	(NA)	134,600	127,150
Georgia	2,910.0	2,320.0	0.439	0.448	2,947,150	2,369,350
Kansas	70.0	41.0	(NA)	(NA)	73,950	44,300
Louisiana	478.0	326.0	0.426	0.400	485,450	327,150
Mississippi	993.0	719.0	0.411	0.427	935,050	681,350
Missouri	731.0	496.0	(NA)	(NA)	774,450	515,800
New Mexico	89.0	66.0	(NA)	(NA)	45,200	40,050
North Carolina	1,225.0	766.0	0.440	0.429	1,270,100	801,400
Oklahoma	155.0	154.0	(NA)	(NA)	121,000	134,550
South Carolina	593.0	360.0	(NA)	(NA)	562,500	329,350
Tennessee	743.0	414.0	(NA)	(NA)	749,000	425,050
Texas	5,014.5	4,185.0	0.414	0.425	5,074,700	4,206,200
Virginia	198.0	151.0	(NA)	(NA)	180,600	139,500
United States	17,314.8	12,909.2	(NA)	(NA)	17,286,150	12,869,550

(NA) Not available.
[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] Estimates available only for the 6 States shown. Based on a three-year average.
[3] Equivalent 480-pound net weight bales ginned, not adjusted for cross-state movement.

Cottonseed Production and Farm Disposition – States and United States: 2012 and 2013

State	Production		Farm disposition				Seed for planting [2]	
			Sales to oil mills		Other [1]			
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Alabama	227.0	165.0	24.0	15.0	203.0	150.0	1.8	1.7
Arizona	205.0	163.0	-	-	205.0	163.0	1.2	1.1
Arkansas	450.0	252.0	339.0	220.0	111.0	32.0	2.1	2.3
California	469.0	355.0	130.0	78.0	339.0	277.0	2.5	1.7
Florida	61.0	38.0	59.0	26.0	2.0	12.0	0.7	0.6
Georgia	875.0	701.0	425.0	342.0	450.0	359.0	6.6	6.5
Kansas	25.0	14.0	-	-	25.0	14.0	0.1	0.2
Louisiana	158.0	118.0	133.0	90.0	25.0	28.0	0.7	1.0
Mississippi	335.0	220.0	285.0	155.0	50.0	65.0	1.9	2.5
Missouri	256.0	205.0	172.0	145.0	84.0	60.0	1.7	1.7
New Mexico	31.0	14.0	-	-	31.0	14.0	0.3	0.3
North Carolina	379.0	255.0	59.0	29.0	320.0	226.0	2.7	2.8
Oklahoma	54.0	45.0	45.0	37.0	9.0	8.0	1.0	1.2
South Carolina	175.0	108.0	92.0	30.0	83.0	78.0	1.0	1.0
Tennessee	239.0	139.0	212.0	122.0	27.0	17.0	1.6	1.8
Texas	1,669.0	1,368.0	1,010.0	781.0	659.0	587.0	38.0	42.0
Virginia	58.0	43.0	-	-	58.0	43.0	0.5	0.5
United States	5,666.0	4,203.0	2,985.0	2,070.0	2,681.0	2,133.0	64.4	68.9

- Represents zero.
[1] Includes planting seed, feed, exports, inter-farm sales, shrinkage, losses, and other uses.
[2] Included in "other" farm disposition. Seed for planting is produced in crop year shown, but used in the following year.

Cotton Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted objective yield surveys in six cotton-producing States during 2013. Randomly selected plots in cotton fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey.

Cotton Harvest Loss per Acre – Selected States: 2009-2013

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Arkansas	198	99	93	110	125
Georgia	186	139	99	158	158
Louisiana	135	118	148	212	152
Mississippi	116	107	100	110	128
North Carolina	150	188	277	119	99
Texas	37	63	66	41	68

Cotton Cumulative Boll Counts – Selected States: 2009-2013

[Includes small bolls (less than one inch in diameter), large unopened bolls (at least one inch in diameter), open bolls, partially opened bolls, and burrs per 40 feet of row. November, December, and Final exclude small bolls. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State and month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Arkansas					
September	1,051	911	901	841	1,025
October	814	893	845	852	(NA)
November	803	897	867	856	855
December	794	894	868	856	862
Final	794	894	868	856	862
Georgia					
September	571	609	531	656	481
October	731	606	577	646	(NA)
November	712	686	659	756	663
December	737	683	665	768	669
Final	740	683	666	768	670
Louisiana					
September	714	699	938	855	806
October	792	755	948	880	(NA)
November	756	789	949	900	857
December	788	781	949	900	857
Final	788	781	949	900	857
Mississippi					
September	925	864	898	883	925
October	833	773	848	855	(NA)
November	717	776	874	896	906
December	722	776	875	896	907
Final	722	776	875	892	907
North Carolina					
September	701	681	553	727	532
October	730	675	610	739	(NA)
November	779	689	646	865	636
December	777	689	646	872	668
Final	777	689	646	872	668
Texas					
September	613	658	540	535	547
October	522	534	478	443	(NA)
November	502	589	515	522	517
December	502	589	520	549	526
Final	502	589	520	552	525

(NA) Not available.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2013 and 2014

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2014 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,480	3,165	3,000	
Corn for grain [1]	95,365	91,691	87,668	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,256	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	58,257	58,267
Alfalfa	(NA)		17,763	
All other	(NA)		40,494	
Oats	3,010	2,794	1,030	
Proso millet	720		638	
Rice	2,489	2,877	2,468	
Rye	1,446		278	
Sorghum for grain [1]	8,061	6,681	6,530	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		380	
Wheat, all	56,156	55,815	45,157	
Winter	43,090	42,007	32,402	32,572
Durum	1,470	1,799	1,421	
Other spring	11,596	12,009	11,334	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,348.0	1,737.0	1,264.5	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	181	326	172	
Mustard seed	45.0		43.4	
Peanuts	1,067.0	1,376.0	1,042.0	
Rapeseed	1.7		1.7	
Safflower	175.5		170.0	
Soybeans for beans	76,533	81,493	75,869	
Sunflower	1,575.5	1,592.0	1,474.6	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	10,407.0	11,101.0	7,544.4	
Upland	10,206.0	10,943.0	7,345.0	
American Pima	201.0	158.0	199.4	
Sugarbeets	1,198.1	1,154.6	1,154.2	
Sugarcane	(NA)		906.6	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	355.7	361.9
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	18.0	28.5	14.1	
Dry edible beans	1,354.7	1,686.0	1,311.3	
Dry edible peas	860.0	921.0	797.0	
Lentils	362.0	320.0	347.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		7.3	
Hops	(NA)		35.2	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		68.8	
Potatoes, all	1,066.5		1,052.0	
Spring	75.9	73.8	72.9	72.3
Summer	48.7		47.5	
Fall	941.9		931.6	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		24.5	
Sweet potatoes	115.7	126.3	113.2	
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: 2013 and 2014 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2014 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield per acre		Production	
		2013	2014	2013	2014
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	71.7		215,078	
Corn for grain	bushels	158.8		13,925,147	
Corn for silage	tons	18.8		117,851	
Hay, all	tons	2.33		135,946	
Alfalfa	tons	3.24		57,581	
All other	tons	1.94		78,365	
Oats	bushels	64.0		65,879	
Proso millet	bushels	28.9		18,436	
Rice [3]	cwt	7,694		189,886	
Rye	bushels	27.6		7,669	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	59.6		389,046	
Sorghum for silage	tons	14.3		5,420	
Wheat, all	bushels	47.2		2,129,695	
Winter	bushels	47.4	43.1	1,534,253	1,402,505
Durum	bushels	43.6		61,913	
Other spring	bushels	47.1		533,529	
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,748		2,210,505	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		4,203.0	
Flaxseed	bushels	19.5		3,356	
Mustard seed	pounds	846		36,727	
Peanuts	pounds	4,006		4,174,180	
Rapeseed	pounds	1,141		1,940	
Safflower	pounds	1,232		209,461	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	43.3		3,288,833	
Sunflower	pounds	1,378		2,032,725	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [3]	bales	821		12,909.2	
Upland [3]	bales	802		12,275.0	
American Pima [3]	bales	1,527		634.2	
Sugarbeets	tons	28.5		32,837	
Sugarcane	tons	34.7		31,440	
Tobacco	pounds	2,034		723,579	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [3]	cwt	1,617		228	
Dry edible beans [3]	cwt	1,867		24,486	
Dry edible peas [3]	cwt	1,960		15,620	
Lentils [3]	cwt	1,446		5,019	
Wrinkled seed peas	cwt	(NA)		275	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Coffee (Hawaii)	pounds	960		7,000	
Hops	pounds	1,969		69,343.9	
Peppermint oil	pounds	89		6,132	
Potatoes, all	cwt	416		437,483	
Spring	cwt	304	290	22,137	20,991
Summer	cwt	363		17,240	
Fall	cwt	427		398,106	
Spearmint oil	pounds	119		2,926	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	219		24,785	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	(NA)		3,100	

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

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2013 and 2014

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2014 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,408,320	1,280,840	1,214,070	
Corn for grain [1]	38,593,260	37,106,430	35,478,360	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,531,740	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	23,576,030	23,580,070
Alfalfa	(NA)		7,188,510	
All other	(NA)		16,387,520	
Oats	1,218,120	1,130,700	416,830	
Proso millet	291,380		258,190	
Rice	1,007,270	1,164,290	998,770	
Rye	585,180		112,500	
Sorghum for grain [1]	3,262,210	2,703,730	2,642,630	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		153,780	
Wheat, all [2]	22,725,770	22,587,770	18,274,590	
Winter	17,438,090	16,999,810	13,112,770	13,181,560
Durum	594,890	728,040	575,060	
Other spring	4,692,790	4,859,920	4,586,760	
Oilseeds				
Canola	545,520	702,950	511,730	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	73,250	131,930	69,610	
Mustard seed	18,210		17,560	
Peanuts	431,800	556,850	421,690	
Rapeseed	690		690	
Safflower	71,020		68,800	
Soybeans for beans	30,972,140	32,979,400	30,703,430	
Sunflower	637,590	644,270	596,760	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,211,610	4,492,460	3,053,140	
Upland	4,130,270	4,428,520	2,972,450	
American Pima	81,340	63,940	80,700	
Sugarbeets	484,860	467,260	467,090	
Sugarcane	(NA)		366,890	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	143,940	146,460
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	7,280	11,530	5,710	
Dry edible beans	548,230	682,310	530,670	
Dry edible peas	348,030	372,720	322,540	
Lentils	146,500	129,500	140,430	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		2,950	
Hops	(NA)		14,250	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		27,840	
Potatoes, all [2]	431,600		425,730	
Spring	30,720	29,870	29,500	29,260
Summer	19,710		19,220	
Fall	381,180		377,010	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		9,910	
Sweet potatoes	46,820	51,110	45,810	
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: 2013 and 2014 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2014 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.86		4,682,770	
Corn for grain	9.97		353,715,030	
Corn for silage	42.23		106,912,630	
Hay, all [2]	5.23		123,328,140	
Alfalfa	7.27		52,236,600	
All other	4.34		71,091,530	
Oats	2.29		956,230	
Proso millet	1.62		418,120	
Rice	8.62		8,613,080	
Rye	1.73		194,800	
Sorghum for grain	3.74		9,882,220	
Sorghum for silage	31.97		4,916,940	
Wheat, all [2]	3.17		57,960,800	
Winter	3.18	2.90	41,755,520	38,169,930
Durum	2.93		1,685,000	
Other spring	3.17		14,520,280	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.96		1,002,670	
Cottonseed	(X)		3,812,900	
Flaxseed	1.22		85,250	
Mustard seed	0.95		16,660	
Peanuts	4.49		1,893,380	
Rapeseed	1.28		880	
Safflower	1.38		95,010	
Soybeans for beans	2.92		89,507,370	
Sunflower	1.55		922,030	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.92		2,810,650	
Upland	0.90		2,672,570	
American Pima	1.71		138,080	
Sugarbeets	63.78		29,789,230	
Sugarcane	77.74		28,521,890	
Tobacco	2.28		328,210	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.81		10,340	
Dry edible beans	2.09		1,110,670	
Dry edible peas	2.20		708,510	
Lentils	1.62		227,660	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		12,470	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.07		3,180	
Hops	2.21		31,450	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,780	
Potatoes, all [2]	46.61		19,843,900	
Spring	34.04	32.54	1,004,120	952,140
Summer	40.68		781,990	
Fall	47.90		18,057,790	
Spearmint oil	0.13		1,330	
Sweet potatoes	24.54		1,124,230	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,410	

(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: 2013 and 2014

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2014 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2013-2014 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2013	2014
	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit ..... tons	1,204	1,066
Lemons ..... tons	912	871
Oranges ..... tons	8,269	7,209
Tangelos (Florida) ..... tons	45	40
Tangerines and mandarins ..... tons	684	676
Noncitrus		
Apples ..... 1,000 pounds		
Apricots ..... tons		
Bananas (Hawaii) ..... pounds		
Grapes ..... tons		
Olives (California) ..... tons		
Papayas (Hawaii) ..... pounds		
Peaches ..... tons		
Pears ..... tons		
Prunes, dried (California) ..... tons		
Prunes and plums (excludes California) ..... tons		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) ..... pounds	2,000,000	1,950,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons		
Pecans, in-shell ..... pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons		
Maple syrup ..... gallons	3,253	

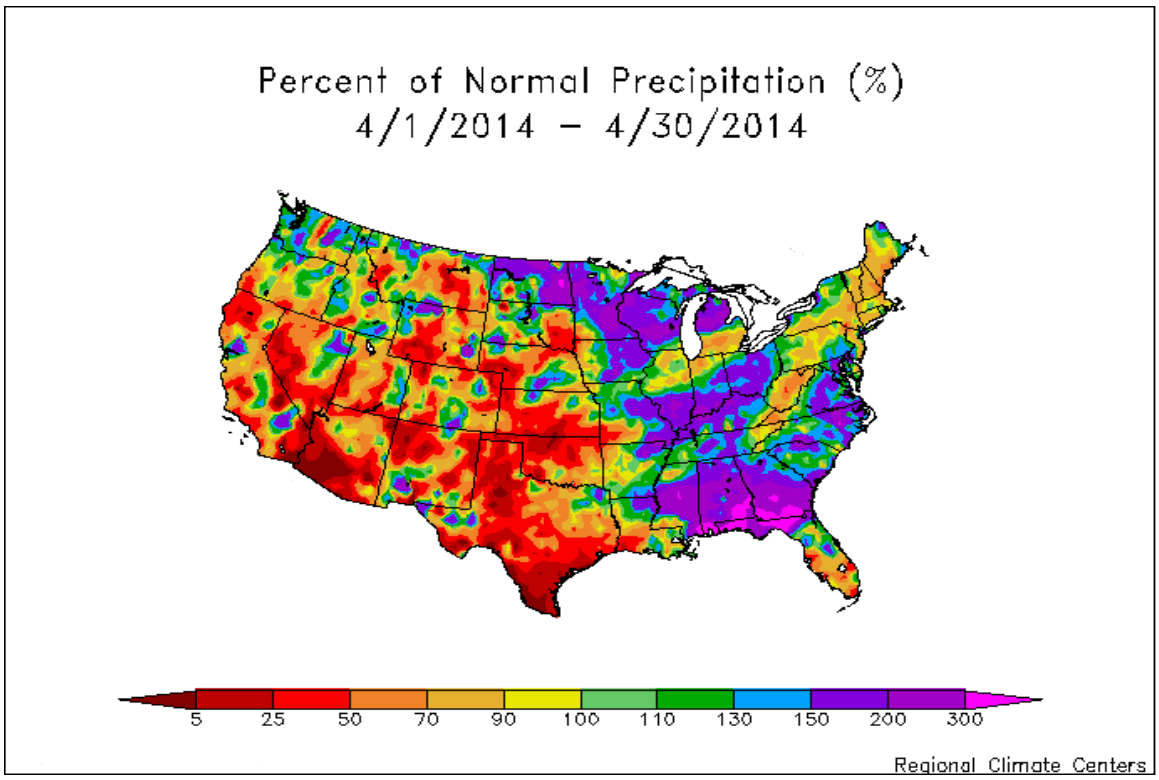
[1] Production years are 2012-2013 and 2013-2014.

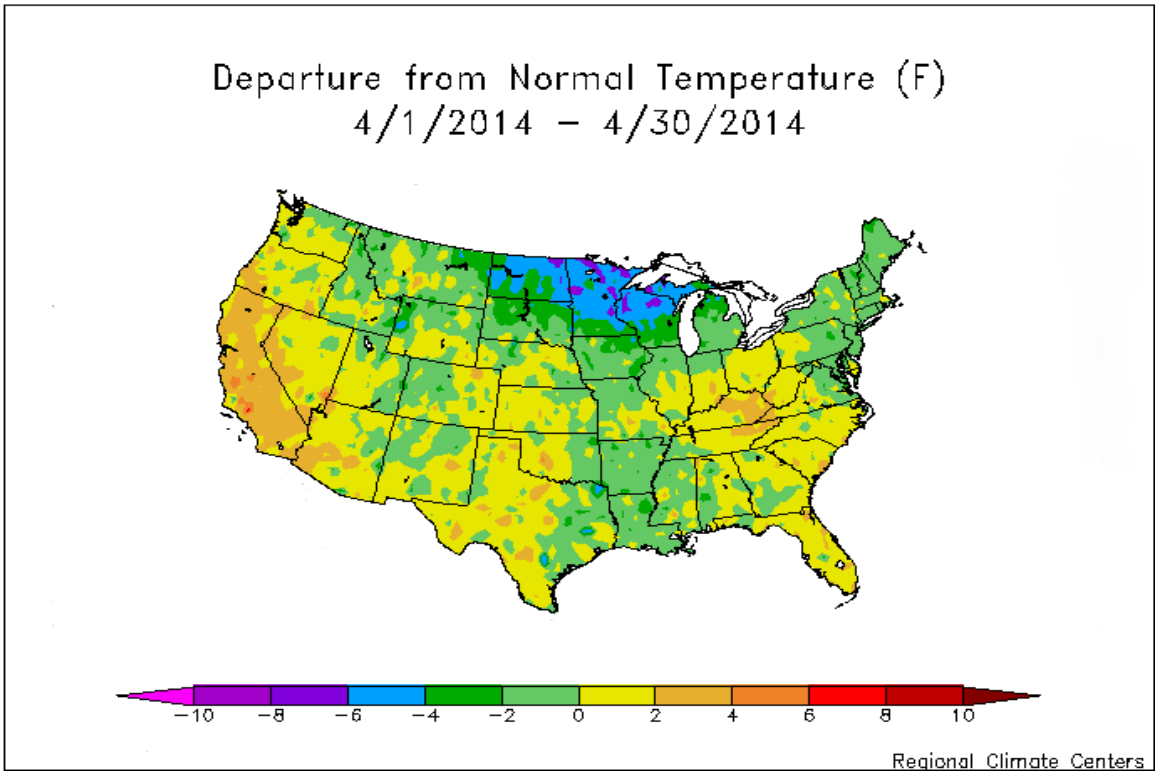
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2013 and 2014

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2014 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2013-2014 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2013	2014
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	1,092,250	967,060
Lemons	827,350	790,160
Oranges	7,501,510	6,539,890
Tangelos (Florida)	40,820	36,290
Tangerines and mandarins	620,510	613,260
Noncitrus		
Apples		
Apricots		
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Grapes		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches		
Pears		
Prunes, dried (California)		
Prunes and plums (excludes California)		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	907,180	884,510
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)		
Pecans, in-shell		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)		
Maple syrup	16,260	

[1] Production years are 2012-2013 and 2013-2014.


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
4/1/2014 – 4/30/2014
5
25
50
70
90
100
110
130
150
200
300
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
4/1/2014 – 4/30/2014
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Regional Climate Centers

April Weather Summary

April was another devastatingly dry, dusty, windy month across the southern High Plains, perpetuating an historic, 3½-year drought. Cold spells in mid-April and again at month's end caused further declines in winter wheat condition due to freeze injury. By May 4, the portion of the winter wheat crop rated in very poor to poor condition included 73 percent in Oklahoma, 64 percent in Texas, 47 percent in Kansas, and 37 percent in Colorado. Just 4 weeks earlier, on April 6, those numbers had stood at 48, 61, 27, and 33 percent, respectively. The southern Plains' ongoing drought also continued to adversely affect rangeland and pastures.

In stark contrast, stubbornly cold, wet conditions prevented or sharply limited spring fieldwork from the northern Plains into the Great Lakes region. In major spring wheat-production States such as Minnesota and North Dakota, planting delays were similar to those observed last year. Outside of the upper Midwest, planting delays were less significant. In fact, corn planting by May 4 was ahead of the five-year average pace in southern Corn Belt States such as Missouri and Illinois.

Meanwhile, widespread to locally excessive rain fell across the South, except for dry conditions in the western Gulf Coast region. The rain favored pasture growth but caused planting delays for crops such as cotton and rice. Toward month's end, torrential rainfall in southern Alabama and western Florida triggered flash flooding. Late-month downpours also caused flooding in portions of the northern Mid-Atlantic States.

Elsewhere, occasional April showers failed to provide significant relief to drought-stricken areas from California into the Southwest. Any precipitation benefits, such as greening of pastures and short-term reductions in irrigation requirements, were temporary, with little effect on Western water-supply prospects.

April Agricultural Summary

Most of the United States recorded near average temperatures for the month of April. Areas around California, the southern Great Plains, as well as eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, recorded average temperatures greater than 2°F above normal. Alternatively, areas in the Great Lakes region and the northern Great Plains recorded temperatures more than 2°F below normal. Limited locations in North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin recorded temperatures more than 6°F below normal. Most of the Nation experienced participation within 4 inches of normal, but portions of the Southeast and an area centering on the Ohio River near Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, recorded precipitation totals over 4 inches above normal. Late in the month, a storm bringing rainfall, tornadoes, strong winds, and subfreezing temperatures damaged crops with varying severity from Colorado across the southern United States.

Corn producers had planted 3 percent of the 2014 crop by April 13, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the five-year average. Planting progressed slowly during the month due to snow-covered or wet fields and low soil temperatures. By May 4, twenty-nine percent of the corn crop was planted, 18 percentage points ahead of last year but 13 percentage points behind the five-year average. Emergence was 7 percent complete by May 4, four percentage points ahead of last year but 6 percentage points behind the five-year average.

On May 4, five percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 6 percentage points behind the five-year average. All States except Louisiana and Nebraska were behind the 5-year average for planting progress. Many producers focused on other planting priorities or were waiting for drier, warmer conditions before planting soybeans.

With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 11 percent of this year's sorghum crop was planted by April 6, five percentage points behind last year and 6 percentage points behind the five-year average. By mid-month, rainfall in east Texas aided the emerging sorghum crop in that area. By the end of the month, favorable conditions in the Mississippi Delta allowed for more rapid planting progress in Arkansas and Louisiana. Nationally, sorghum producers had planted 28 percent of the crop by May 4, equal to the same time last year but slightly behind of the five-year average.

As April began, oats were being sown in Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio. In Texas, seeding was complete. By April 13, producers nationwide had sown 9 percent of this year's oat crop, 29 percentage points behind last year and 38 percentage

points behind the five-year average. Despite more favorable conditions during the middle of the month, which led to planting progress advancing 22 percentage points in Iowa and 39 percentage points in Nebraska during the week ending April 20, national progress remained well behind normal by month's end. Nationally, 40 percent of the oat crop was seeded by May 4, sixteen percentage points behind last year and 31 percentage points behind the five-year average. Emergence was 19 percent complete, 19 percentage points behind last year and 34 percentage points behind the five-year average.

Barley seeding was ahead of normal in Idaho by mid-month, while poor field conditions delayed progress in Minnesota and North Dakota. Nationally, producers had sown 16 percent of this year's crop by April 13, slightly behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. By May 4, seeding nationwide had advanced to 46 percent complete, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Seventeen percent of the crop was emerged at this time, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the five-year average.

Significant soil moisture shortages in the southern Great Plains negatively impacted the winter wheat crop during winter dormancy. With progress limited to mostly southern regions, 5 percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed by April 13, slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the five-year average. By mid-month, some producers in northern Texas reported wheat fields turning blue due to hot, dry weather. Later in the month, along with continuing drought conditions, mild to severe damage from sub-freezing temperatures and hail impacted the crop in parts of Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas. By May 4, twenty-nine percent of the winter wheat crop was headed, 10 percentage points ahead of last year but 6 percentage points behind the five-year average. Overall, 31 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 4, compared with 35 percent on April 6 and 32 percent from the same time last year.

Similar to other row crops and small grains, cool and wet soil conditions delayed the start of spring wheat seeding in portions of the northern Great Plains and Great Lakes region. By April 13, producers had sown 6 percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop, slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the five-year average. Planting progress was ahead of normal in the Pacific Northwest during the entire month. However, field conditions delayed the start of planting in Minnesota and North Dakota. On May 4, Minnesota had planted 4 percent of the crop and North Dakota had planted 5 percent of the crop, 41 and 23 percentage points behind the five-year average, respectively. By May 4, twenty-six percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had been sown, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but 15 percentage points behind the five-year average. Emergence was 7 percent complete by May 4, two percentage points ahead of last year but 10 percentage points behind the five-year average.

By April 6, fifteen percent of the Nation's rice crop was planted, slightly behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the five-year average. By May 4, fifty-seven percent of the 2014 rice crop was planted, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 percentage points behind the five-year average. Emergence had advanced to 39 percent complete, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 percentage points behind the five-year average.

With activity limited to Arizona, California, and Texas, 6 percent of the Nation's cotton crop was planted by April 6, slightly ahead of last year but equal to the five-year average. During the week ending April 13, planting progress moved ahead at a rapid pace in California, advancing 55 percentage points to 85 percent complete due to ideal planting conditions in the Central Valley. By the end of the month, cotton replanting in Texas was active in some areas of the Upper Coast that experienced significant frost and hail damage. By May 4, producers nationwide had planted 16 percent of the cotton crop, slightly behind the same time last year and 9 percentage points behind the five-year average.

Sugarbeet producers had planted 5 percent of this year's crop by April 13, seven percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the five-year average. Dry conditions in Idaho for the month allowed growers to plant 93 percent of the crop by May 4, slightly ahead of the five-year average. Unfavorable planting conditions in the Great Lakes region throughout April caused planting progress in those States to be well behind normal. By May 4, sugarbeet producers had planted 23 percent of this year's crop, equal to the same time last year but 33 percentage points behind the five-year average.

Crop Comments

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.40 billion bushels, down 9 percent from 2013. As of May 1, the United States yield is forecast at 43.1 bushels per acre, down 4.3 bushels from last year. Expected grain area is forecast at 32.6 million acres, up slightly from last year. Hard Red Winter (HRW) harvested acreage is up about 10 percent from the previous year. Soft Red Winter (SRW) harvested acreage is expected to be down 19 percent from last year. As of May 4, thirty-one percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, slightly below the same week in 2013. Nationally, 29 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by May 4, six percentage points behind the 5-year average pace.

In the southern Great Plains States, drought, winterkill, and freeze damage have impacted the potential yield results in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Most of the wheat growing areas in the southern Great Plains are in severe to exceptional drought stages. As of May 4, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition at 17 percent, 6 percent, and 13 percent, respectfully. In California, producers are expected to harvest a record low acreage due to exceptional drought in the winter wheat growing area.

Winterkill losses were reported across Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan where cooler than normal spring temperatures coupled with higher than normal precipitation throughout the winter, hampered crop development. However, as of May 4, the winter wheat crop in the SRW growing States was in mostly good condition. A record high yield is expected in Arkansas.

In the Pacific Northwest, there were isolated reports of winterkill across the 3-state region. Rainfall will be necessary to maintain current conditions and to aid in further crop development. As of May 4, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington State winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition at 87 percent, 51 percent, and 40 percent, respectfully.

Durum wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 12.4 million bushels, down 16 percent from last year. In Southern California, crop harvest is expected to begin by mid-May.

Hay stocks on farms: All hay stored on United States farms May 1, 2014 totaled 19.2 million tons, up 35 percent from a year ago. This is the third lowest May 1 stocks level since 1989. Disappearance from December 1, 2013 - May 1, 2014 totaled 70.1 million tons, compared with 62.4 million tons for the same period a year earlier.

May 1 hay stocks levels were record-lows in California, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

May 1 hay stocks were up from 2013 as improved weather conditions lead to larger production totals in many States when compared with drought conditions in 2012. However, several regions saw declines in stocks levels when compared to a year ago due to lower production in the Southeast, drought conditions in the West and Southern Plains, and a cold, wet spring in the Northeast and parts of the Midwest.

Taro: Hawaii taro production for the 2013 crop year is estimated at 3.10 million pounds, down 11 percent from the previous year but unchanged from the previous forecast. Area in crop, at 400 acres, is unchanged from 2012.

Grapefruit: The 2013-2014 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 1.07 million tons, down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The Row Count Survey in Florida indicated that 99 percent of white grapefruit and 98 percent of colored grapefruit rows were harvested.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 676,000 tons, unchanged from the April forecast but down 1 percent from last season's final utilization. The Row Count Survey in Florida showed 96 percent of the Honey tangerine rows had been harvested.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 880,000 boxes (40,000 tons), unchanged from the April forecast but down 11 percent from last season's final utilization. Tangelo harvest is complete for the season.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing regions**,** high temperatures ranged from the lower to mid 80s. Widespread rainfall continued throughout April, keeping the citrus region drought-free and well supplied with water. The rainfall over the past several weeks has been beneficial. Some of the healthier and well-cared-for trees showed lots of new growth. Trees heavily affected by greening were thinning out or dying. Next season's crop was progressing well with reports of marble-sized or larger oranges. Hedging and topping was complete in most areas. Growers and caretakers were applying nutritional and post bloom sprays as well as fertilizing, irrigating, and in some cases, resetting new trees. Processing plants were primarily running only Valencia oranges until the end of the season. Several packinghouses have finished for the season with a few still taking small amounts of late oranges.

California citrus: Citrus tree bloom continued. Nets were placed over mandarin trees to prevent pollination from bees. Citrus trees were topped and skirted. Navel and Valencia orange harvests remained active. Mandarin and grapefruit harvests finished.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Stone fruit trees finished blooming and fruit development continued. Early variety apricot, nectarine, and peach harvests were underway. Cherry growers sprayed for worms as harvest began for early varieties. Prune and plum trees continued to leaf out and set fruit. Fruit thinning remained active on stone fruit trees, while reflective foil was placed in orchards to increase fruit color. Grapes bloomed and leafed out; bunches were developing. Grape growers applied fungicides and fertilizers to vineyards. Kiwi vines continued to leaf out and elongate shoots, and flower clusters were forming. Apple bloom continued while pear trees were leafing out. Pomegranate trees bloomed and developed fruit. Blueberry harvest and olive bloom began. Strawberry harvest progressed. Almond growers were fertilizing and irrigating orchards. Nuts continued to size on almond trees. Catkins continued to develop on walnut trees as bloom began. Early walnut varieties were developing nuts. Walnut growers began coddling moth sprays. Pistachio bloom was increasing as trees continued to leaf out.

California peaches: The California 2014 peach crop is forecast at 640,000 tons, 10 percent below the 2012 production. Estimates for the 2013 crop will not be available until July 17, 2014.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 320,000 tons. Full bloom occurred approximately a week ahead of schedule and lasted longer than normal. Fruit set was reported as variable. The California drought situation remained a concern for growers.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 320,000 tons. Full bloom occurred in early March, slightly earlier than last year. The crop was rated as good for Extra Earlies and Earlies, but appeared to be lighter for the Lates and Extra Late varieties. Growers completed spraying and pruning by the end of March.

Almonds: The 2014 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 1.95 billion pounds, down 3 percent from the 2013 production of 2.00 billion pounds. The warmest winter on record for California led to an early bloom. Orchards required irrigation in the winter months due to lack of precipitation but rains early in the season offered some relief. Pest and disease pressure was reported to be lower than last year.

Spring potatoes: Production for 2014 is forecast at 21.0 million cwt, down 5 percent from 2013. Planted area is forecast at 73,800 acres, a 2 percent decrease from March intentions. Area for harvest is forecast at 72,300 acres, down 1 percent from the previous year. The average yield forecast, at 290 cwt per acre, is down 14 cwt from 2013.

In California, harvest had begun in some areas and yields were reportedly lower than in past years. Growers in Florida and North Carolina reported wet weather had damaged some acreage.

Tobacco: Revised United States tobacco production for 2013 totaled 724 million pounds, slightly below the January preliminary estimate and down 5 percent from 2012. Harvested area is estimated at 355,675 acres, unchanged from the January preliminary estimate but 6 percent above last year. Yield per acre averaged 2,034 pounds per acre, slightly below the January preliminary estimate and 234 pounds below 2012.

2013 Cotton final: All cotton production is estimated at 12.9 million 480-pound bales, down 25 percent from the 2012 crop. The United States yield for all cotton is estimated at 821 pounds per acre, down 66 pounds from the previous year's record high yield.

Upland cotton production is estimated at 12.3 million 480-pound bales, down 26 percent from the 2012 crop. The United States yield for Upland cotton is estimated at 802 pounds per acre, down 67 pounds from 2012. Record high yields are estimated in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

America Pima production is estimated at 634,200 bales (480-pounds), down 19 percent from 2012. The United States yield is estimated at 1,527 pounds per acre, down 54 pounds from the previous season.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 2013 totaled 4.20 million tons, down 26 percent from the previous year. Sales to oil mills accounted for 49 percent of the disposition. The remaining 51 percent will be used for seed, feed, exports and various other uses.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between April 24 and May 6 to gather information on expected yield as of May 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in three States (Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas) where wheat is normally mature enough to make meaningful counts. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey included a sample of approximately 12,700 producers representing all major production areas. These producers were selected from an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable winter wheat acres for harvest and yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the May 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which accounts for nearly 69 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 Regional Field Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published May 1 forecasts.

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

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 winter wheat production forecast is 6.8 percent. This means that chances are two out of three that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 6.8 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 11.8 percent. Differences between the May 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 88 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 284 million bushels. The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 12 times and above 8 times. This does not imply that the May 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 orange production forecast is 1.7 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze season and two hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 1.9 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 1.7 percent, or 1.9 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.0 percent, or 3.2 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the May 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 141,000 tons (157,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 5,000 tons to 369,000 tons regardless of exclusions. The May 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times (below 7 times and above 10 times, excluding abnormal seasons). This does not imply that the May 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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

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