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

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.37 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the June 1 forecast and down 11 percent from 2013. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 42.2 bushels per acre, down 0.2 bushel from last month and down 5.2 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 32.4 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2014 but up slightly from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 703 million bushels, is down 2 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 458 million bushels, is up 1 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 206 million bushels, is up slightly from last month. Of the White Winter production, 10.6 million bushels are Hard White and 196 million bushels are Soft White.

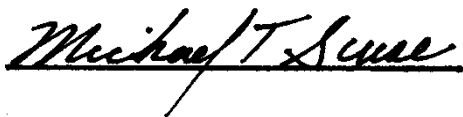
Durum wheat production is forecast at 59.6 million bushels, down 4 percent from 2013. The United States yield is forecast at 42.1 bushels per acre, down 1.5 bushels from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.42 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2014 but down slightly from last year.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 565 million bushels, up 6 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 12.4 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2014 but up 9 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 45.5 bushels per acre, down 1.6 bushels from 2013. Of the total production, 520 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 6 percent from last year.

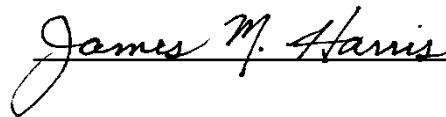
The United States all orange forecast for the 2013-2014 season is 6.94 million tons, down slightly from the previous forecast and down 16 percent from the 2012-2013 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 104 million boxes (4.70 million tons), is up slightly from the previous forecast but down 22 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), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 21 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 51.1 million boxes (2.30 million tons), is up slightly from the previous forecast but down 23 percent from last season's final utilization.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2013-2014 season is 1.57 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, unchanged from the June forecast but 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 July 11, 2014.



Secretary of Agriculture
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Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2013 and Forecasted July 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)
California	20	15	80.0	75.0	1,600	1,125
Idaho	15	20	73.0	75.0	1,095	1,500
Illinois	25	23	69.0	75.0	1,725	1,725
Iowa	60	65	66.0	67.0	3,960	4,355
Kansas	20	30	42.0	59.0	840	1,770
Michigan	35	45	62.0	63.0	2,170	2,835
Minnesota	105	140	57.0	57.0	5,985	7,980
Montana	22	16	54.0	52.0	1,188	832
Nebraska	25	45	65.0	70.0	1,625	3,150
New York	46	40	67.0	75.0	3,082	3,000
North Dakota	135	130	62.0	72.0	8,370	9,360
Ohio	25	40	63.0	61.0	1,575	2,440
Oregon	13	20	100.0	103.0	1,300	2,060
Pennsylvania	50	60	62.0	55.0	3,100	3,300
South Dakota	120	110	77.0	80.0	9,240	8,800
Texas	50	55	46.0	49.0	2,300	2,695
Wisconsin	105	140	65.0	63.0	6,825	8,820
Other States ¹	159	159	62.3	61.4	9,899	9,760
United States	1,030	1,153	64.0	65.5	65,879	75,507

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 2014 Summary*.

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2013 and Forecasted July 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)
Arizona	69	43	118.0	115.0	8,142	4,945
California	40	20	75.0	56.0	3,000	1,120
Colorado	58	60	133.0	125.0	7,714	7,500
Idaho	600	550	93.0	90.0	55,800	49,500
Maryland	52	45	85.0	72.0	4,420	3,240
Minnesota	75	60	69.0	52.0	5,175	3,120
Montana	830	810	54.0	60.0	44,820	48,600
North Dakota	720	600	64.0	62.0	46,080	37,200
Oregon	50	45	70.0	69.0	3,500	3,105
Pennsylvania	60	55	68.0	68.0	4,080	3,740
Utah	30	22	79.0	86.0	2,370	1,892
Virginia	41	33	82.0	76.0	3,362	2,508
Washington	185	100	72.0	66.0	13,320	6,600
Wyoming	64	68	89.0	101.0	5,696	6,868
Other States ¹	126	122	60.3	61.0	7,599	7,437
United States	3,000	2,633	71.7	71.2	215,078	187,375

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 2014 Summary*.

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

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2013	2014	2013	2014		2013	2014
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	615	370	62.0	62.0	62.0	38,130	22,940
California	340	180	80.0	80.0	85.0	27,200	15,300
Colorado	1,640	2,400	27.0	35.0	36.0	44,280	86,400
Georgia	350	250	60.0	58.0	55.0	21,000	13,750
Idaho	720	730	86.0	85.0	85.0	61,920	62,050
Illinois	830	690	67.0	66.0	67.0	55,610	46,230
Indiana	440	360	73.0	68.0	68.0	32,120	24,480
Kansas	8,400	8,400	38.0	29.0	28.0	319,200	235,200
Kentucky	610	530	75.0	73.0	70.0	45,750	37,100
Maryland	260	255	67.0	65.0	65.0	17,420	16,575
Michigan	600	510	75.0	69.0	70.0	45,000	35,700
Mississippi	385	200	58.0	63.0	63.0	22,330	12,600
Missouri	1,000	850	56.0	55.0	55.0	56,000	46,750
Montana	1,900	2,250	43.0	42.0	42.0	81,700	94,500
Nebraska	1,130	1,400	35.0	40.0	40.0	39,550	56,000
New York	115	95	68.0	66.0	66.0	7,820	6,270
North Carolina	920	760	57.0	60.0	59.0	52,440	44,840
North Dakota	205	560	43.0	46.0	47.0	8,815	26,320
Ohio	665	570	70.0	67.0	68.0	46,550	38,760
Oklahoma	3,400	3,000	31.0	18.0	17.0	105,400	51,000
Oregon	780	720	62.0	58.0	55.0	48,360	39,600
Pennsylvania	160	165	68.0	60.0	63.0	10,880	10,395
South Carolina	255	220	54.0	53.0	51.0	13,770	11,220
South Dakota	670	1,170	39.0	45.0	46.0	26,130	53,820
Tennessee	540	480	71.0	70.0	68.0	38,340	32,640
Texas	2,250	2,200	29.0	25.0	25.0	65,250	55,000
Virginia	275	265	62.0	62.0	65.0	17,050	17,225
Washington	1,660	1,620	69.0	68.0	66.0	114,540	106,920
Wisconsin	265	260	58.0	69.0	67.0	15,370	17,420
Other States ¹	1,022	959	55.1	52.9	52.6	56,328	50,427
United States	32,402	32,419	47.4	42.4	42.2	1,534,253	1,367,432

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*.

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

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2013	2014	2013	2014		2013	2014
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	79	69	102.0	110.0	110.0	8,058	7,590
California	67	50	100.0	100.0	100.0	6,700	5,000
Montana	490	435	34.0	(X)	32.0	16,660	13,920
North Dakota	770	850	38.5	(X)	38.0	29,645	32,300
Other States ¹	15	14	56.7	(X)	59.6	850	835
United States	1,421	1,418	43.6	(X)	42.1	61,913	59,645

(X) Not applicable.

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

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2013 and Forecasted July 1, 2014

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Idaho	510	500	77.0	75.0	39,270	37,500
Minnesota	1,160	1,260	57.0	52.0	66,120	65,520
Montana	2,830	2,850	37.0	35.0	104,710	99,750
North Dakota	5,060	5,800	46.5	46.0	235,290	266,800
Oregon	88	87	63.0	63.0	5,544	5,481
South Dakota	1,165	1,270	44.0	43.0	51,260	54,610
Washington	495	605	60.0	55.0	29,700	33,275
Other States ¹	26	31	62.9	54.5	1,635	1,690
United States	11,334	12,403	47.1	45.5	533,529	564,626

¹ Other States include Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2014 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2013 and Forecasted July 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		702,963
Soft red		564,907		458,077
Hard white		11,154		10,571
Soft white		214,163		195,821
Spring				
Hard red		490,394		520,455
Hard white		10,502		10,282
Soft white		32,633		33,889
Durum		61,913		59,645
Total		2,129,695		1,991,703

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2012-2013 and Forecasted July 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 (1,000 boxes)	2013-2014 (1,000 boxes)	2012-2013 (1,000 tons)	2013-2014 (1,000 tons)
Oranges				
Early, mid, and Navel ²				
California	42,500	42,000	1,700	1,680
Florida	67,100	53,300	3,020	2,399
Texas	1,499	1,400	64	60
United States	111,099	96,700	4,784	4,139
Valencia				
California	12,000	12,000	480	480
Florida	66,500	51,100	2,993	2,300
Texas	289	376	12	16
United States	78,789	63,476	3,485	2,796
All				
California	54,500	54,000	2,180	2,160
Florida	133,600	104,400	6,013	4,699
Texas	1,788	1,776	76	76
United States	189,888	160,176	8,269	6,935
Grapefruit				
White				
Florida	5,250	4,150	223	176
Colored				
Florida	13,100	11,500	557	489
All				
California	4,500	4,000	180	160
Florida	18,350	15,650	780	665
Texas	6,100	5,700	244	228
United States	28,950	25,350	1,204	1,053
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona ³	200	200	8	8
California ³	13,000	13,000	520	520
Florida	3,280	2,950	156	140
United States	16,480	16,150	684	668
Lemons				
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 Includes tangelos and tangors.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class – States and United States: 2013 and Forecasted July 1, 2014

Class and type	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	12,800	14,000	1,750	2,500	22,400	35,000
North Carolina	180,000	181,000	2,000	2,300	360,000	416,300
South Carolina	14,500	15,000	1,700	2,300	24,650	34,500
Virginia	21,500	22,000	2,200	2,300	47,300	50,600
United States	228,800	232,000	1,986	2,312	454,350	536,400

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts Production by Crop – States and United States: 2013 and Forecasted July 1, 2014

Crop and State	Total production	
	2013 ¹	2014
	(tons)	(tons)
Apricots		
California	(NA)	55,000
Utah	(NA)	190
Washington	(NA)	6,300
United States	(NA)	61,490
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Almonds, shelled basis ²		
California	2,010,000	2,100,000

(NA) Not available.

¹ Estimates for 2013 will be published on July 17, 2014.

² Utilized production.

Fall Potato Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potato – Selected States and Total: 2013 and 2014

[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	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	4	5	10	15	8	10	78	70
Idaho	3	3	4	4	2	2	91	91
Maine	3	3	42	43	2	3	53	51
Michigan	1	1	84	83	1	1	14	15
Minnesota	20	23	11	6	1	2	68	69
New York	3	3	93	92	3	4	1	1
North Dakota	24	22	30	33	1	1	45	44
Oregon	3	3	16	16	3	3	78	78
Pennsylvania	6	4	88	87	5	8	1	1
Washington	5	4	8	10	3	3	84	83
Wisconsin	8	9	38	34	1	2	53	55
Total	7	6	20	20	2	3	71	71

Fall Potato Area Planted for Certified Seed – Selected States and Total: 2013 and 2014

[Data supplied by State seed certification officials]

State	2013 Crop			2014 Crop
	Entered for certification	Certified	Percent certified	Entered for certification
	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)	(acres)
Alaska	76	76	100	(NA)
California	815	815	100	800
Colorado	13,256	9,737	73	12,895
Idaho	(NA)	33,101	(X)	(NA)
Maine	10,794	10,794	100	10,750
Michigan	2,253	2,242	100	2,250
Minnesota	6,564	5,385	82	(NA)
Montana	10,136	10,136	100	9,607
Nebraska	6,106	6,097	100	6,015
New York	618	618	100	627
North Dakota	17,953	14,170	79	(NA)
Oregon	2,531	2,460	97	2,736
Pennsylvania	343	325	95	343
Washington	3,065	3,052	100	3,212
Wisconsin	8,404	8,404	100	(NA)
Total	(X)	107,412	(X)	(X)

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

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	3,091	3,000	2,633
Corn for grain ¹	95,365	91,641	87,668	83,839
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,256	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	58,257	57,646
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	17,763	18,190
All other	(NA)	(NA)	40,494	39,456
Oats	3,010	3,027	1,030	1,153
Proso millet	720	470	638	
Rice	2,489	3,047	2,468	3,026
Rye	1,446	1,429	278	306
Sorghum for grain ¹	8,061	7,471	6,530	6,399
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		380	
Wheat, all	56,156	56,474	45,157	46,240
Winter	43,090	42,296	32,402	32,419
Durum	1,470	1,469	1,421	1,418
Other spring	11,596	12,709	11,334	12,403
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,348.0	1,753.0	1,264.5	1,672.2
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	181	332	172	324
Mustard seed	45.0	36.0	43.4	34.5
Peanuts	1,067.0	1,315.0	1,042.0	1,280.0
Rapeseed	1.7	2.6	1.7	2.5
Safflower	175.5	183.5	170.0	176.2
Soybeans for beans	76,533	84,839	75,869	84,058
Sunflower	1,575.5	1,705.0	1,474.6	1,630.1
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	10,407.0	11,369.0	7,544.4	
Upland	10,206.0	11,191.0	7,345.0	
American Pima	201.0	178.0	199.4	
Sugarbeets	1,198.1	1,162.1	1,154.0	1,134.1
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	910.8	879.0
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	355.7	358.9
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	18.0	28.5	14.1	
Dry edible beans	1,354.7	1,748.7	1,311.3	1,679.1
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)	(NA)	35.2	38.4
Peppermint oil	(NA)		68.8	
Potatoes, all	1,066.5	1,082.2	1,052.0	1,067.4
Spring	75.9	73.8	72.9	72.3
Summer	48.7	53.0	47.5	51.9
Fall	941.9	955.4	931.6	943.2
Spearmint oil	(NA)		24.5	
Sweet potatoes	115.7	133.0	113.2	130.0
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 (1,000)	2014 (1,000)	
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	71.7	71.2	215,078	187,375
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	65.5	65,879	75,507
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	43.1	2,129,695	1,991,703
Winter	bushels	47.4	42.2	1,534,253	1,367,432
Durum	bushels	43.6	42.1	61,913	59,645
Other spring	bushels	47.1	45.5	533,529	564,626
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	28.4		32,813	
Sugarcane	tons	33.8		30,761	
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	1,250,900	1,214,070	1,065,550
Corn for grain ¹	38,593,260	37,086,200	35,478,360	33,928,800
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,531,740	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	23,576,030	23,328,760
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	7,188,510	7,361,310
All other	(NA)	(NA)	16,387,520	15,967,450
Oats	1,218,120	1,225,000	416,830	466,610
Proso millet	291,380	190,200	258,190	
Rice	1,007,270	1,233,090	998,770	1,224,590
Rye	585,180	578,300	112,500	123,840
Sorghum for grain ¹	3,262,210	3,023,440	2,642,630	2,589,610
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		153,780	
Wheat, all ²	22,725,770	22,854,460	18,274,590	18,712,870
Winter	17,438,090	17,116,770	13,112,770	13,119,650
Durum	594,890	594,490	575,060	573,850
Other spring	4,692,790	5,143,210	4,586,760	5,019,370
Oilseeds				
Canola	545,520	709,420	511,730	676,720
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	73,250	134,360	69,610	131,120
Mustard seed	18,210	14,570	17,560	13,960
Peanuts	431,800	532,170	421,690	518,000
Rapeseed	690	1,050	690	1,010
Safflower	71,020	74,260	68,800	71,310
Soybeans for beans	30,972,140	34,333,490	30,703,430	34,017,430
Sunflower	637,590	690,000	596,760	659,690
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	4,211,610	4,600,920	3,053,140	
Upland	4,130,270	4,528,890	2,972,450	
American Pima	81,340	72,030	80,700	
Sugarbeets	484,860	470,290	467,010	458,960
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	368,590	355,720
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	143,940	145,240
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	7,280	11,530	5,710	
Dry edible beans	548,230	707,680	530,670	679,510
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)	(NA)	14,250	15,540
Peppermint oil	(NA)		27,840	
Potatoes, all ²	431,600	437,960	425,730	431,970
Spring	30,720	29,870	29,500	29,260
Summer	19,710	21,450	19,220	21,000
Fall	381,180	386,640	377,010	381,700
Spearmint oil	(NA)		9,910	
Sweet potatoes	46,820	53,820	45,810	52,610
Taro (Hawaii) ³	(NA)		160	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

**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	3.83	4,682,770	4,079,610
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	2.35	956,230	1,095,980
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	2.90	57,960,800	54,205,270
Winter	3.18	2.84	41,755,520	37,215,400
Durum	2.93	2.83	1,685,000	1,623,270
Other spring	3.17	3.06	14,520,280	15,366,600
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	63.74		29,767,450	
Sugarcane	75.71		27,905,910	
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	1,053
Lemons tons	912	871
Oranges tons	8,269	6,935
Tangelos (Florida) tons	45	40
Tangerines and mandarins tons	684	668
Noncitrus		
Apples 1,000 pounds		
Apricots tons		61.5
Bananas (Hawaii) pounds		
Grapes tons		
Olives (California) tons		
Papayas (Hawaii) pounds		
Peaches tons		
Pears tons		
Prunes, dried (California) tons	85.0	95.0
Prunes and plums (excludes California) tons		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) pounds	2,010,000	2,100,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) tons		
Pecans, in-shell pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California) tons		
Maple syrup gallons	3,523	3,167

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 (metric tons)	2014 (metric tons)
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit	1,092,250	955,270
Lemons	827,350	790,160
Oranges	7,501,510	6,291,330
Tangelos (Florida)	40,820	36,290
Tangerines and mandarins	620,510	606,000
Noncitrus		
Apples		
Apricots		55,780
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Grapes		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches		
Pears		
Prunes, dried (California)	77,110	86,180
Prunes and plums (excludes California)		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	911,720	952,540
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)		
Pecans, in-shell		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)		
Maple syrup	17,610	15,830

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

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2014. 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: 2010-2014

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

Year	June	July	August
	Mature ¹	Mature ¹	Mature ¹
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2010	8	58	87
2011	24	60	86
2012	57	77	92
2013	12	55	92
2014	15	58	

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

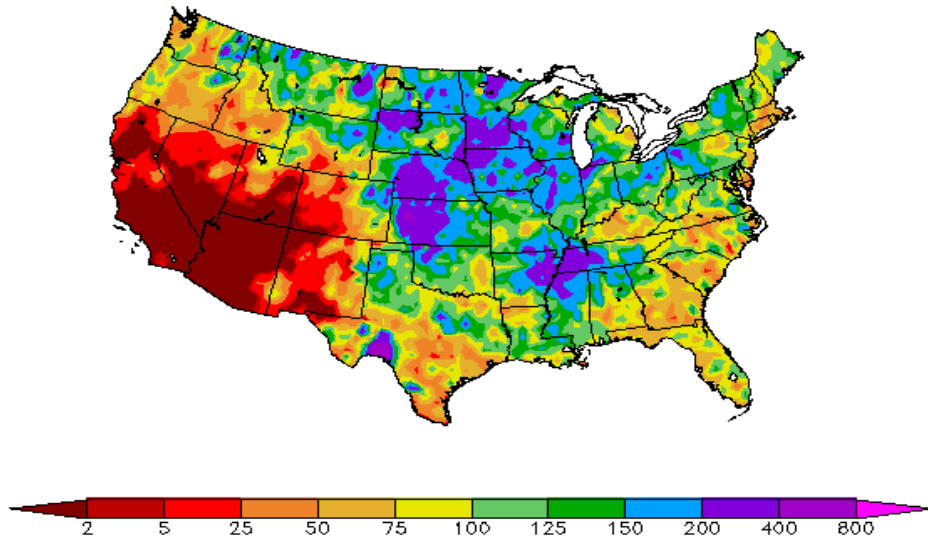
Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2010-2014

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

State	2010 (number)	2011 (number)	2012 (number)	2013 (number)	2014 ¹ (number)
Colorado					
July	47.3	45.3	41.0	32.1	42.4
August	48.6	45.0	41.0	31.9	
Final	48.6	45.0	41.0	31.9	
Illinois					
July	44.5	60.0	56.5	60.9	63.5
August	44.5	60.1	56.5	61.2	
Final	44.5	60.1	56.5	61.2	
Kansas					
July	44.6	42.2	46.5	50.4	36.4
August	44.6	42.2	46.7	50.4	
Final	44.6	42.2	46.7	50.4	
Missouri					
July	39.8	50.7	49.9	54.6	51.2
August	39.2	48.9	49.9	55.8	
Final	39.2	48.9	49.9	55.8	
Montana					
July	44.7	44.3	44.1	43.7	43.4
August	44.7	46.7	44.7	45.1	
Final	45.0	46.9	45.0	45.1	
Nebraska					
July	47.1	54.3	50.7	38.5	48.2
August	48.1	54.6	50.7	38.8	
Final	48.1	54.6	50.7	38.8	
Ohio					
July	62.1	56.1	58.3	53.0	58.8
August	62.1	56.2	58.3	54.0	
Final	62.1	56.2	58.3	54.0	
Oklahoma					
July	36.5	37.7	47.7	51.7	34.9
August	36.5	37.7	47.7	51.7	
Final	36.5	37.7	47.7	51.7	
Texas					
July	35.9	32.7	34.3	33.3	32.8
August	35.9	32.8	34.3	33.3	
Final	35.9	32.9	34.3	33.0	
Washington					
July	40.2	41.3	37.3	38.0	32.3
August	39.2	41.5	36.6	38.6	
Final	39.2	41.4	36.9	38.6	

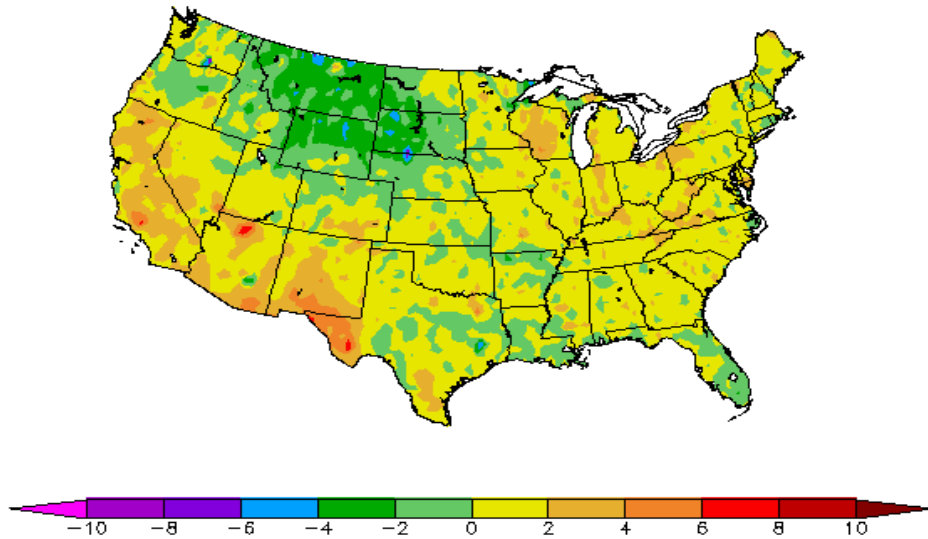
¹ Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2014 Summary*.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2014 - 6/30/2014



Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2014 - 6/30/2014



Regional Climate Centers

June Weather Summary

Abundant June rainfall from the Plains to the East Coast provided generally beneficial moisture for rangeland, pastures, and summer crops. However, rainfall became locally excessive in some areas, particularly across the upper Midwest, leading to submerged crops and lowland flooding. By July 5-6, the Mississippi River rose to its third-highest level on record, behind July 1993 and June 2008, from New Boston, Illinois, downstream to Burlington, Iowa. Despite the pockets of wetness, along with isolated wind and hail damage, three-quarters of the United States corn was rated in good to excellent condition on June 29—the first such late-June occurrence since 2003.

The heavy rain also caused delays in fieldwork, including winter wheat harvesting, across the central Plains and lower Midwest. By June 29, the wheat harvest in Kansas and Missouri was more than 20 percentage points behind the respective five-year State averages. However, the rain also boosted good to excellent crop ratings by month's end to 72 percent of the Nation's soybeans and peanuts; 70 percent of the spring wheat; 69 percent of the rice; 59 percent of the sorghum; 58 percent of the rangeland and pasture; and 53 percent of the cotton.

On the southern Plains, a second consecutive month of drought-easing rainfall improved prospects for summer crops and aided rangeland and pastures. Despite the drought relief, subsoil moisture was rated at least half very short to short on June 29 in New Mexico (67 percent), Oklahoma (64 percent), Texas (52 percent), and Colorado (52 percent). Meanwhile, pockets of short-term dryness developed during June in the Southeast. By June 29, topsoil moisture was rated 61 percent very short to short in South Carolina.

June warmth prevailed from the Mississippi River eastward and from California into the Southwest. In contrast, cooler-than-normal June conditions stretched from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Plains. In the latter region, cool weather maintained a slow pace of development for late-planted crops, including corn, soybeans, and spring wheat.

Elsewhere, light June showers were insufficient to provide relief from increasingly dry conditions in the Northwest, while dry weather and periods of heat boosted irrigation demands in drought-stricken areas from California into the Southwest. By June 29, more than one-quarter of Washington's spring wheat (28 percent) and winter wheat (27 percent) was rated very poor to poor.

June Agricultural Summary

Notable areas of high precipitation occurred during the month of June in portions of the northern Great Plains and the lower Mississippi Valley. Areas of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Tennessee recorded over 12 inches of precipitation for the month. Early in the month, storms brought high winds, minor hail damage, and flooding to portions of Tennessee. The second half of the month brought heavy rainfall to the northern Great Plains and upper Midwest that left the soil saturated, stressing crops and delaying efforts to finish planting in the region. Average temperatures were generally within 2°F of normal for the month, with the exception of the northern Rocky Mountains, where some areas were more than 4°F below normal.

Ninety-five percent of this year's corn crop was planted by June 1, five percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the five-year average. Nationally, 92 percent of the corn crop had emerged by June 8, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Above-average temperatures throughout the Corn Belt during the month aided crop development but untimely rains in some areas prevented post-planting fieldwork. By June 29, five percent of this year's corn crop was silking. This was 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the five-year average. Overall, 75 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, eight percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 1, producers had planted 56 percent of this year's sorghum crop, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the five-year average. National planting progress remained at or slightly behind the five-year average for the entire month of June. In Kansas, planting progress was 16 percentage points behind the State's five-year average pace on June 15 but favorable planting conditions in the final weeks allowed producers to accelerate planting progress and get closer to normal levels. With activity limited to Louisiana and Texas, 17 percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was headed by June 15, equal to the same time last year but slightly behind the five-year average. Producers in southern areas of

Texas reported spraying for an infestation of sugarcane aphids throughout the month. By June 29, producers had planted 93 percent of the sorghum crop, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the five-year average. Nationally, 21 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 29, two percentage points behind both last year and the five-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 6 percentage points from June 15 and 10 percentage points above the same time last year.

Oat producers had sown 95 percent of this year's crop by June 1, slightly ahead of the previous year but 2 percentage points behind the five-year average. Nationwide, 86 percent of the oat crop had emerged by June 1, also slightly ahead of the previous year but 4 percentage points behind the five-year average. Thirty-two percent of the Nation's oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 1, two percentage points ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the five-year average. By the end of the month, heading progress was at or behind five-year average levels in all estimating States except South Dakota. Nationwide, 69 percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 29, five percentage points ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the five-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, compared with 62 percent on June 1 and 59 percent at the same time last year.

By June 1, ninety-three percent of the barley crop was seeded, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Seventy-six percent of the barley crop had emerged by June 1, sixteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. By June 22, a majority of the crop had reached the heading stage in Idaho and Washington, while the crop had just begun heading in Minnesota and North Dakota. Seventeen percent of the Nation's barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 22, slightly ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Thirty-one percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 29, five percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. By the end of the month, barley development was well ahead of normal in the Pacific Northwest, but heading progress was 29 percentage points behind the five-year average in Minnesota. Overall, 68 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, compared with 67 percent on June 1 and 68 percent at the same time last year.

Heading of this year's winter wheat crop advanced to 79 percent by June 1, eight percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the five-year average. Producers in parts of Oklahoma reported good rains at the beginning of the month but they came too late to revive drought-stricken wheat. By the week ending June 8, winter wheat harvest had begun in Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas, with 9 percent of this year's winter wheat crop harvested Nationwide. By June 29, winter wheat producers had harvested 43 percent of the Nation's crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the five-year average. Crop conditions for winter wheat held steady at 30 percent in the good to excellent categories throughout the month of June.

Producers had sown 88 percent of the spring wheat crop by June 1, eight percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the five-year average. Sixty-seven percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged by June 1, nine percentage points ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the five-year average. Nationally, 26 percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 29. This was 10 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the five-year average. Spring wheat progress remained behind normal in the upper Midwest due to delayed planting, with Minnesota 28 percentage points behind the five-year average in the heading stage. Overall, 70 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 71 percent on June 8 and 68 percent at the same time last year.

Nationally, emergence of the rice crop reached 89 percent by June 1, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the five-year average. Emergence was virtually complete by June 15. Producers in Arkansas reported that heavy rainfall delayed fertilization and flooding of rice fields. By June 29, nine percent of this year's rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the five-year average. Reports of leaf blast and sheaf blight were confirmed in Arkansas, and producers were applying mid-season and pre-flood nitrogen and herbicide to the crop. Overall, 69 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, equal to the condition rating on June 1 but 3 percentage points above the same time last year.

Producers had planted 78 percent of the Nation's soybean crop by June 1. This was 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Nationwide, 50 percent of the soybean crop had emerged by June 1, twenty-one percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Nationally, 94 percent of the soybean crop had emerged by June 29, four percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the five-year average. Ten percent of the Nation's soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage by June 29, seven percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the five-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition by month's end, 2 percentage points lower than the June 8 rating but 5 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Producers were steadily planting peanuts when June began, with 84 percent of the crop in the ground by June 1, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the five-year average. Peanut planting was nearly finished in South Carolina as June began with 97 percent planted, 12 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Peanut producers had planted 96 percent of this year's crop by June 15. Peg development was evident in all major peanut producing States except Virginia by June 15. Twenty-seven percent of the peanut crop was pegging by June 29, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, compared with 71 percent on June 15 and 72 percent at the same time last year. Peanut conditions deteriorated at the end of the month in Alabama due to increased rainfall and lack of sunshine.

Significant delays in sunflower planting were evident at the beginning of the month in Colorado and North Dakota. Twenty-six percent of the sunflower crop was planted by June 1, twelve percentage points ahead of last year but 7 percentage points behind the five-year average. Favorable planting conditions in North Dakota allowed for 50 percent of the State's sunflower crop to be planted in the first two weeks of the month. South Dakota began the month near the five-year average for planting progress, but wet conditions slowed planting acceleration, and by the end of the month South Dakota was 8 percentage points behind the five-year average. By June 29, ninety-one percent of this year's sunflower crop was planted, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the five-year average.

By June 1, seventy-four percent of the cotton crop was planted, 5 percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the five-year average. The cotton crop showed the first signs of squaring at the beginning of the month with 5 percent squaring Nationwide, slightly ahead of last year but slightly behind the five-year average. Ninety-five percent of this year's cotton crop was planted by June 15, with planting complete in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, and Virginia at that time. Three percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the boll setting stage by June 22, three percentage points behind the five-year average. Thirty-six percent of this year's cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by June 29, slightly ahead of last year but 6 percentage points behind the five-year average. Nationwide, 7 percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls by June 29, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the five-year average. Overall, 53 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, compared with 50 percent on June 8 and 47 percent at the same time last year.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 75.5 million bushels, up 15 percent from 2013. If realized, this will be the fourth lowest production on record. Growers expect to harvest 1.15 million acres for grain or seed, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2014 but up 12 percent from last year. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 65.5 bushels per acre, up 1.5 bushels from 2013. Oat production in California is at a 133 year low.

The 2014 oat crop has developed at a normal pace in most of the nine major producing States due to good growing conditions. As of June 29, sixty-nine percent of the oat acreage was headed, 5 percentage points ahead of last year's pace but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As of June 29, sixty-four percent of the oat crop was rated in good to excellent condition compared with 59 percent at the same time last year.

Barley: Production for the 2014 barley crop is forecast at 187 million bushels, down 13 percent from 2013. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 71.2 bushels per acre, down 0.5 bushel from last year. Area harvested for grain or seed, at 2.63 million acres, is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 12 percent from 2013.

When compared with last year, yields are expected to decrease throughout much of the United States due to drought conditions in the Pacific Northwest and wet conditions in the Midwest and Northeast. Conversely, adequate moisture in the northern and central Rocky Mountains have lead to expected yield increases in Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

Planting progress ran well ahead of the five-year average pace in the Pacific Northwest, while producers in Minnesota and North Dakota battled lingering unfavorable field conditions throughout the spring. Seeding was virtually complete in Idaho and Washington by May 25. Producers had sown 93 percent of the Nation's crop by June 1, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Heading progress remained ahead of normal for the month of June, with 31 percent of the crop headed by June 29, five percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. However, due to continued wet conditions and residual effects from late spring planting, heading progress remained over a week behind in Minnesota. Overall, 68 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, slightly above the rating on June 1 but equal to the same time last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.37 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the June 1 forecast and down 11 percent from 2013. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 42.2 bushels per acre, down 0.2 bushel from last month and down 5.2 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 32.4 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2014 but up slightly from last year. As of June 29, thirty percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 34 percent at the same time last year.

As of June 29, 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 Colorado, North Dakota, and South Dakota but down in Kansas and Oklahoma.

As of June 29, harvest progress in the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area was behind normal in all major producing States. Growers in Arkansas and Illinois are expecting record high yields. Yield decreases from last month are expected in the Southeast. Yield forecasts in Oregon and Washington are down from the previous month's forecasts.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 59.6 million bushels, down 4 percent from 2013. The United States yield is forecast at 42.1 bushels per acre, down 1.5 bushels from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.42 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2014 but down slightly from last year.

Durum wheat crop development has progressed behind normal in Montana and North Dakota this year, the two largest Durum-producing States. As of June 29, crop conditions in Montana and North Dakota were rated 70 percent and 86 percent good to excellent, respectively. Yield forecasts are down from last year in Montana and North Dakota

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 565 million bushels, up 6 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 12.4 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2014 but up 9 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 45.5 bushels per acre, down 1.6 bushels from 2013.

Crop development has been behind normal this spring primarily due to excessive moisture in Minnesota and North Dakota. In the six major producing States, 26 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage as of June 29, ten percentage points ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Compared with last year, yield decreases are expected in all other spring wheat States except for Oregon. As of June 29, seventy percent of the other spring wheat crop was rated as good to excellent condition compared with 68 percent at the same time last year.

Tobacco: United States all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 536 million pounds, up 18 percent from the 2013 crop. Area harvested, at 232,000 acres, is 1 percent above last year. Yield per acre for flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 2,312 pounds, up 326 pounds from a year ago. If realized, the Georgia flue-cured tobacco yield will be a record high.

Apricots: The 2014 apricot crop is forecast at 61,490 tons. The California crop represents 89 percent of the total United States production. Harvest in California began early due to warm spring and summer temperatures. Fruit set was reported to be variable with excellent quality.

Grapefruit: The 2013-2014 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 1.05 million tons, down 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 13 percent from last season's final utilization.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 668,000 tons, down 1 percent from the June forecast and down 2 percent from last season's final utilization.

Lemons: The forecast for the 2013-2014 United States lemon crop is 871,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 4 percent from last season's final utilization. In California, the crop is nearly 80 percent harvested.

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

Florida citrus: High temperatures for the month ranged from the low to mid 90s. Widespread rainfall during June eliminated all drought conditions in Florida. Next season's crop is progressing well. Growers and caretakers applied summer oil, fertilizing, irrigating, and in some cases reset new trees. The 2013-2014 season has ended.

California citrus: Valencia orange harvest remained active. Ruby Red grapefruit was harvested. Growers monitored for citrus greening disease. Some citrus groves were pulled out due to lack of water.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Orchards and vineyards were sprayed and irrigated. Grape growers continued to thin and tip bunches, thin leaves, and train vines to allow sunlight and airflow. Grape growers monitored mildew and vine mealybug. Grape berries began to color in the Central Valley. Table grape harvest was ongoing in the Coachella Valley. Apples increased in size; growers sprayed for codling moths. Asian pear fruit increased in size and began to color. Fig harvest was ongoing in Merced County. Early clingstone peach harvest began. Apricot, nectarine, Freestone peach, and plum harvests continued with many mid-season varieties. Reflective foil remained in stone fruit orchards to enhance fruit color. Prune fruit continued to develop. Cherry harvest was near completion. Olive and pomegranate fruit increased in size. Fuyu persimmons were thinned. Strawberry and blueberry harvests were slowing. Almond growers applied hull split sprays; hull split was expected to begin next month. Walnut growers set out husk fly traps and monitored for codling moths. Pistachio nuts continued to develop as growers sprayed for weeds, navel orangeworm, and alternaria.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 24 and July 7 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 60 percent of the 2013 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 8,100 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 65 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 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 1.8 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 1.8 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.1 percent. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 21 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 2.6 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 123,000 tons (116,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 9,000 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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James Johanson – County Estimates, Hay	(202) 690-8533
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