Crop Production

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

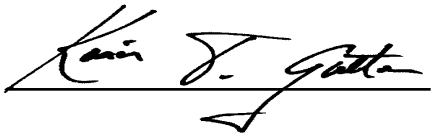
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.51 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the May 1 forecast and up 9 percent from 2014. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 44.5 bushels per acre, up 1 bushel from last month and up 1.9 bushels from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 887 million bushels, is up 4 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 414 million bushels, is down less than one percent from the May forecast. White Winter, at 204 million bushels, is up slightly from last month. Of the White Winter production, 12.4 million bushels are Hard White and 191 million bushels are Soft White.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2014-2015 season is 6.43 million tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 5 percent from the 2013-2014 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 96.4 million boxes (4.34 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 8 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 47.4 million boxes (2.13 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 11 percent last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 49.0 million boxes (2.21 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 5 percent from last season's final utilization. California and Texas orange production estimates were carried forward from the previous forecast.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2014-2015 season is 1.50 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, up 1 percent from the May forecast but down 4 percent from last season's final yield of 1.57 gallons per box. The non-Valencia portion is finalized at 1.42 gallons per box, down 7 percent from last season's yield. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.59 gallons, down 1 percent from last month's forecast and down 3 percent from last season's final yield of 1.64 gallons per box. All projections of yield assume the processing relationships this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

This report was approved on June 10, 2015.



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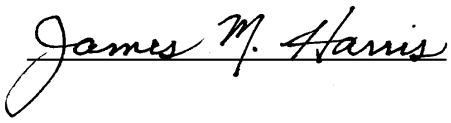

Agricultural Statistics Board
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Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted June 1, 2015

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015		2014	2015
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	395	340	63.0	61.0	56.0	24,885	19,040
California	180	200	80.0	70.0	65.0	14,400	13,000
Colorado	2,350	2,250	38.0	37.0	38.0	89,300	85,500
Georgia	230	220	49.0	53.0	49.0	11,270	10,780
Idaho	730	705	80.0	81.0	84.0	58,400	59,220
Illinois	670	570	67.0	67.0	66.0	44,890	37,620
Indiana	335	305	76.0	74.0	74.0	25,460	22,570
Kansas	8,800	8,500	28.0	32.0	37.0	246,400	314,500
Kentucky	510	470	71.0	70.0	73.0	36,210	34,310
Maryland	250	240	70.0	64.0	69.0	17,500	16,560
Michigan	485	510	74.0	76.0	76.0	35,890	38,760
Mississippi	215	155	58.0	57.0	53.0	12,470	8,215
Missouri	740	720	58.0	60.0	60.0	42,920	43,200
Montana	2,240	2,300	41.0	41.0	44.0	91,840	101,200
Nebraska	1,450	1,460	49.0	40.0	42.0	71,050	61,320
New York	95	115	63.0	64.0	60.0	5,985	6,900
North Carolina	770	640	58.0	56.0	54.0	44,660	34,560
North Dakota	555	220	49.0	51.0	49.0	27,195	10,780
Ohio	545	530	74.0	70.0	73.0	40,330	38,690
Oklahoma	2,800	4,100	17.0	29.0	28.0	47,600	114,800
Oregon	740	745	55.0	56.0	56.0	40,700	41,720
Pennsylvania	150	160	65.0	65.0	62.0	9,750	9,920
South Carolina	220	170	52.0	52.0	52.0	11,440	8,840
South Dakota	1,080	1,100	55.0	44.0	41.0	59,400	45,100
Tennessee	475	410	66.0	69.0	71.0	31,350	29,110
Texas	2,250	3,750	30.0	35.0	32.0	67,500	120,000
Virginia	260	225	68.0	71.0	68.0	17,680	15,300
Washington	1,640	1,680	52.0	63.0	62.0	85,280	104,160
Wisconsin	250	230	65.0	71.0	71.0	16,250	16,330
Other States [1]	894	818	55.4	52.6	52.6	49,521	43,067
United States	32,304	33,838	42.6	43.5	44.5	1,377,526	1,505,072

[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 2015 Summary*.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted June 1, 2015

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015		2014	2015
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	72	124	111.0	94.0	95.0	7,992	11,780
California	25	50	105.0	105.0	102.0	2,625	5,100
Montana	430		31.0			13,330	
North Dakota	795		35.5			28,223	
Other States [1]	15		61.1			917	
United States	1,337		39.7			53,087	

[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2015 Summary.*

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2014 and Forecasted June 1, 2015

[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	2014	2015
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	737,937	887,461
Soft red	455,297	413,750
Hard white	11,490	12,417
Soft white	172,802	191,444
Spring		
Hard red	555,543	
Hard white	8,943	
Soft white	30,552	
Durum	53,087	
Total	2,025,651	

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2013-2014 and Forecasted June 1, 2015

[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	
	2013-2014	2014-2015	2013-2014	2014-2015
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
Early, mid, and Navel [2]				
California [3]	38,700	40,000	1,548	1,600
Florida	53,300	47,400	2,399	2,133
Texas [3]	1,400	1,800	60	77
United States	93,400	89,200	4,007	3,810
Valencia				
California [3]	10,700	10,000	428	400
Florida	51,400	49,000	2,313	2,205
Texas [3]	376	380	16	16
United States	62,476	59,380	2,757	2,621
All				
California [3]	49,400	50,000	1,976	2,000
Florida	104,700	96,400	4,712	4,338
Texas [3]	1,776	2,180	76	93
United States	155,876	148,580	6,764	6,431
Grapefruit				
White				
Florida	4,150	3,250	176	138
Colored				
Florida	11,500	9,700	489	412
All				
California [3]	3,850	3,800	154	152
Florida	15,650	12,950	665	550
Texas [3]	5,700	7,000	228	280
United States	25,200	23,750	1,047	982
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona [3] [4]	200	220	8	9
California [3] [4]	14,700	16,000	588	640
Florida	2,900	2,300	138	109
United States	17,800	18,520	734	758
Lemons [3]				
Arizona	1,800	2,150	72	86
California	18,800	20,000	752	800
United States	20,600	22,150	824	886
Tangelos				
Florida	880	700	40	32

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

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

[3] Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.

[4] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Hops Area Harvested by Variety – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted June 1, 2015

State and variety	Area harvested	Strung for harvest
	2014	2015
	(acres)	(acres)
Idaho		
Apollo [R]	285	285
Bravo [R]	126	166
Calypso	-	81
Cascade	821	772
Centennial	74	265
Chinook	344	256
Citra [TM]	91	327
Crystal	29	101
El Dorado [R]	63	205
Mosaic [TM]	-	272
Simcoe [R]	67	189
Super Galena [R]	161	92
Zeus	662	662
Experimental	41	67
Other varieties [1 2]	979	1,235
Total	3,743	4,975
Oregon		
Cascade	961	1,097
Centennial	443	679
Chinook	-	129
Citra [TM]	-	235
Crystal	-	397
Fuggle	(D)	95
Golding	234	238
Liberty	(D)	177
Magnum	176	270
Mt. Hood	269	296
Nugget	1,363	1,433
Perle	100	96
Simcoe [R]	-	189
Sterling	130	220
Super Galena [R]	125	67
Tettnanger	(D)	141
Willamette	564	718
Experimental	(D)	-
Other varieties [1 2]	1,045	330
Total	5,410	6,807

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Hops Area Harvested by Variety – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted
June 1, 2015 (continued)

State and variety	Area harvested	Strung for harvest
	2014	2015
	(acres)	(acres)
Washington		
ADHA-483 Azacca ™	79	181
ADHA-881 Jarrylo ™	75	122
Ahtanum ™	194	145
Apollo ®	700	708
Bravo ®	584	562
Cascade	4,837	4,934
Centennial	2,836	3,770
Chinook	1,297	1,300
Citra ™	1,670	2,326
Cluster	728	666
Columbus/Tomahawk ®	1,738	1,677
Comet	-	108
Crystal	181	131
El Dorado ®	82	243
Galena	306	155
Glacier	126	294
Golding	94	53
Magnum	-	108
Millennium	113	67
Mosaic ™	671	1,518
Mt. Hood	150	133
Northern Brewer	131	123
Nugget	265	202
Simcoe ®	1,819	2,889
Summit ™	2,522	1,688
Super Galena ®	606	351
Tettnanger	(D)	38
Vanguard	58	84
Willamette	595	454
YCR-4 (Palisade ®)	223	(D)
YCR-5 (Warrior ®)	192	698
Zeus	3,375	2,989
Experimental	392	343
Other varieties [1] [2]	2,219	3,145
Total	28,858	32,205
United States [3]	38,011	43,987

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
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[1] Includes data withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations and varieties not listed.
[2] Other varieties may include Amarillo, Brewers Gold, Bullion, Cashmere, Chelan, Columbia, Equinox, Eureka, Fuggle, Meridian, Mt. Rainier, Saaz, Santiam, Soriachi Ace, Triple Pearl, Tahoma, and Yakima Gold.
[3] Includes 345 organic acres in 2014 and 348 acres in 2015.

Sugarbeet Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value – States and United States: 2013 and 2014

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

State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)
California [2]	24.4	24.3	24.3	22.6	43.4	44.4
Colorado	26.8	29.6	25.7	29.3	33.5	31.3
Idaho	175.0	171.0	174.0	169.0	36.2	37.5
Michigan	154.0	151.0	153.0	150.0	26.2	29.3
Minnesota	462.0	440.0	426.0	434.0	26.0	22.5
Montana	43.4	45.1	42.8	44.4	29.2	32.3
Nebraska	46.0	49.0	44.2	45.9	29.7	29.1
North Dakota	227.0	216.0	225.0	215.0	25.3	23.8
Oregon	9.4	6.7	9.3	6.5	38.4	34.7
Wyoming	30.0	30.7	29.7	30.0	29.5	27.8
United States	1,198.0	1,163.4	1,154.0	1,146.7	28.4	27.4

State	Production		Price per ton		Value of production	
	2013	2014	2013	2014 [1]	2013	2014 [1]
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
California [2]	1,055	1,003	52.10		54,966	
Colorado	861	917	35.60		30,652	
Idaho	6,299	6,338	40.00		251,960	
Michigan	4,009	4,395	53.60		214,882	
Minnesota	11,076	9,765	52.60		582,598	
Montana	1,250	1,434	39.40		49,250	
Nebraska	1,313	1,336	37.80		49,631	
North Dakota	5,693	5,117	44.90		255,616	
Oregon	357	226	40.00		14,280	
Wyoming	876	834	37.20		32,587	
United States	32,789	31,365	46.90		1,536,422	

[1] United States marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in *Agricultural Prices* released July 2015. State estimates will be published in *Crop Values* to be released February 2016.

[2] In California, relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central California and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern California.

Sugarcane Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2013 and 2014

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]		Production [1]	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
For sugar						
Florida	400.0	392.0	34.3	38.4	13,720	15,053
Hawaii	15.5	16.0	87.2	78.8	1,352	1,261
Louisiana	410.0	386.0	30.5	29.5	12,505	11,387
Texas	34.1	31.5	42.4	37.9	1,446	1,194
United States	859.6	825.5	33.8	35.0	29,023	28,895
For seed						
Florida	16.0	16.0	42.5	42.8	680	685
Hawaii	2.2	2.2	20.5	20.5	45	45
Louisiana	32.0	25.0	30.5	29.5	976	738
Texas	1.0	1.6	37.0	37.9	37	61
United States	51.2	44.8	33.9	34.1	1,738	1,529
For sugar and seed						
Florida	416.0	408.0	34.6	38.6	14,400	15,738
Hawaii	17.7	18.2	78.9	71.8	1,397	1,306
Louisiana	442.0	411.0	30.5	29.5	13,481	12,125
Texas	35.1	33.1	42.3	37.9	1,483	1,255
United States	910.8	870.3	33.8	35.0	30,761	30,424

[1] Net tons.

Sugarcane Price and Value – States and United States: 2013 and 2014

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

State	For sugar				For sugar and seed	
	Price per ton		Value of production		Value of production [1]	
	2013	2014 [2]	2013	2014 [2]	2013	2014 [2]
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Florida	35.10		481,572		505,440	
Hawaii	57.50		77,740		80,328	
Louisiana	25.90		323,880		349,158	
Texas	18.80		27,185		27,881	
United States	31.40		910,377		962,807	

[1] Price per ton of cane for sugar used in evaluating value of production for seed.
[2] United States marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in *Agricultural Prices* released July 2015. State estimates will be published in *Crop Values* to be released February 2016.

Sweet Potato Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2013 and 2014

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.0
Arkansas	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
California	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Florida	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
Louisiana	8.0	9.0	7.5	8.8
Mississippi	20.0	22.0	19.5	21.5
New Jersey	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
North Carolina	54.0	73.0	53.0	72.0
Texas	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
United States	115.7	137.3	113.2	135.2

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Alabama	173	220	415	440
Arkansas	180	200	702	780
California	360	275	6,840	5,225
Florida	142	200	838	1,180
Louisiana	220	230	1,650	2,024
Mississippi	180	175	3,510	3,763
New Jersey	125	160	150	192
North Carolina	200	220	10,600	15,840
Texas	100	155	80	140
United States	219	219	24,785	29,584

Miscellaneous Fruits Production by Crop – California: 2014 and Forecasted June 1, 2015

Crop	2014	2015
	(tons)	(tons)
Prunes (dried basis)	104,000	100,000

Maple Syrup Taps, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2013-2015

State	Number of taps			Yield per tap			Production		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)
Connecticut	78	83	85	0.256	0.193	0.224	20	16	19
Maine	1,880	1,850	1,850	0.298	0.295	0.299	560	545	553
Massachusetts	280	290	310	0.225	0.210	0.242	63	61	75
Michigan	490	430	470	0.302	0.244	0.270	148	105	127
New Hampshire	470	490	560	0.264	0.229	0.275	124	112	154
New York	2,200	2,200	2,310	0.261	0.248	0.260	574	546	601
Ohio	440	450	440	0.352	0.289	0.261	155	130	115
Pennsylvania	583	588	620	0.230	0.248	0.266	134	146	165
Vermont	4,200	4,350	4,490	0.352	0.310	0.310	1,480	1,350	1,390
Wisconsin	740	700	760	0.358	0.286	0.283	265	200	215
United States	11,361	11,431	11,895	0.310	0.281	0.287	3,523	3,211	3,414

Maple Syrup Price and Value – States and United States: 2013-2015

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

State	Average price per gallon			Value of production		
	2013	2014	2015 [1]	2013	2014	2015 [1]
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Connecticut	71.00	70.90		1,420	1,134	
Maine	32.00	31.50		17,920	17,168	
Massachusetts	59.10	56.30		3,723	3,434	
Michigan	48.80	49.50		7,222	5,198	
New Hampshire	53.40	57.80		6,622	6,474	
New York	43.60	39.70		25,026	21,676	
Ohio	36.90	42.80		5,720	5,564	
Pennsylvania	35.60	35.10		4,770	5,125	
Vermont	33.40	33.00		49,432	44,550	
Wisconsin	37.40	33.40		9,911	6,680	
United States	37.40	36.40		131,766	117,003	

[1] Price and value for 2015 will be published in *Crop Production* released June 2016.

Maple Syrup Season – States and United States: 2013-2015

State	Date season opened [1]			Date season closed [2]			Average season length [3]		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(days)	(days)	(days)
Connecticut	Jan 2	Jan 14	Feb 1	Apr 28	Apr 22	Apr 20	41	35	27
Maine	Jan 13	Jan 14	Feb 9	Apr 30	May 11	May 8	39	29	27
Massachusetts	Jan 8	Feb 5	Mar 14	Apr 15	Apr 26	Apr 11	36	31	28
Michigan	Feb 8	Feb 19	Mar 1	Apr 29	May 6	Apr 27	32	24	26
New Hampshire	Jan 30	Jan 10	Mar 18	Apr 26	May 1	Apr 13	38	30	26
New York	Jan 1	Jan 10	Jan 12	May 1	May 3	May 16	40	32	26
Ohio	Jan 4	Jan 13	Jan 19	Apr 18	May 3	Apr 23	37	30	27
Pennsylvania	Jan 10	Feb 5	Jan 15	May 8	Apr 30	Apr 30	39	32	28
Vermont	Jan 8	Jan 10	Jan 1	May 1	May 23	May 5	41	28	26
Wisconsin	Feb 15	Mar 8	Feb 28	May 28	May 4	Apr 15	29	23	23
United States	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	37	29	26

(X) Not applicable.

[1] Approximately the first day that sap was collected.

[2] Approximately the last day that sap was collected.

[3] The average number of days that sap was collected.

Maple Syrup Average Open and Close Season Dates – States and United States: 2013-2015

State	Season Opened [1]			Season Closed [2]		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)
Connecticut	Feb 12	Feb 26	Mar 10	Mar 25	Apr 2	Apr 6
Maine	Mar 4	Mar 21	Mar 21	Apr 12	Apr 19	Apr 17
Massachusetts	Feb 26	Mar 9	Mar 14	Apr 3	Apr 9	Apr 11
Michigan	Mar 9	Mar 21	Mar 13	Apr 10	Apr 14	Apr 8
New Hampshire	Feb 28	Mar 14	Mar 18	Apr 7	Apr 13	Apr 13
New York	Feb 27	Mar 13	Mar 17	Apr 9	Apr 14	Apr 12
Ohio	Feb 20	Mar 4	Mar 7	Mar 29	Apr 2	Apr 3
Pennsylvania	Feb 26	Mar 6	Mar 10	Apr 5	Apr 8	Apr 6
Vermont	Mar 3	Mar 20	Mar 22	Apr 13	Apr 17	Apr 17
Wisconsin	Mar 25	Mar 28	Mar 14	Apr 23	Apr 19	Apr 6
United States	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

(X) Not applicable.
[1] Approximate average opened date based on reported data.
[2] Approximate average closed date based on reported data.

Maple Syrup Price by Type of Sale and Size of Container – States: 2013 and 2014

Type and State	Gallon		1/2 Gallon		Quart		Pint		1/2 Pint	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
Retail										
Connecticut	68.00	63.50	36.10	35.00	20.10	19.70	12.80	11.90	7.00	6.95
Maine	55.10	56.60	30.30	30.90	16.40	16.90	10.00	10.00	5.90	6.40
Massachusetts	54.30	53.40	31.20	30.80	18.90	19.00	11.50	11.40	7.55	7.55
Michigan	45.00	50.00	25.70	28.00	15.20	15.30	9.00	9.50	6.60	6.90
New Hampshire	52.40	53.10	29.90	31.10	18.50	18.40	10.30	11.20	6.40	6.55
New York	45.30	45.30	26.70	25.70	16.30	16.50	9.80	10.50	6.50	7.45
Ohio	41.70	40.90	25.60	25.00	14.70	15.70	8.90	9.70	5.90	7.00
Pennsylvania	41.20	40.30	23.30	23.70	13.50	14.20	8.25	8.70	4.80	5.00
Vermont	45.30	47.00	26.40	27.00	16.20	16.00	10.50	9.80	6.60	6.10
Wisconsin	42.80	44.40	24.30	25.00	13.20	12.90	8.10	8.40	4.60	6.00
Wholesale										
Connecticut	53.80	49.40	(D)	26.60	15.80	14.40	9.00	7.75	5.10	5.40
Maine	(D)	46.40	(D)	23.90	14.20	13.20	7.90	7.20	4.90	4.90
Massachusetts	40.10	43.60	23.00	23.20	13.40	13.60	7.65	7.35	4.75	4.50
Michigan	44.00	37.40	25.60	24.50	13.30	12.80	7.80	7.60	5.00	4.80
New Hampshire	46.10	42.40	20.50	28.20	13.90	15.70	8.00	8.40	5.00	5.45
New York	40.40	41.50	24.00	23.30	14.30	12.00	8.15	7.16	5.45	4.05
Ohio	34.00	43.00	21.20	20.30	13.10	12.50	7.50	7.60	4.60	5.40
Pennsylvania	39.10	31.50	22.40	23.10	12.70	15.10	7.00	8.35	4.70	6.85
Vermont	38.50	39.30	23.30	24.30	13.70	13.90	8.40	8.20	5.10	5.20
Wisconsin	34.50	35.70	25.50	24.10	13.40	12.50	6.80	7.00	4.40	4.20

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

Maple Syrup Bulk Price – States: 2013 and 2014

State	Bulk all grades		Bulk all grades	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per gallon)	(dollars per gallon)
Connecticut	(D)	2.65	(D)	29.40
Maine	2.80	2.72	30.90	30.00
Massachusetts	2.60	2.95	28.40	32.30
Michigan	2.55	2.40	28.10	26.30
New Hampshire	2.50	2.55	27.20	28.30
New York	2.60	2.54	28.60	28.00
Ohio	2.70	2.60	29.50	29.00
Pennsylvania	2.60	2.49	28.60	27.50
Vermont	2.75	2.59	30.30	28.50
Wisconsin	2.60	2.40	28.40	26.20

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

Maple Syrup Percent of Sales by Type – States: 2013 and 2014

State	Retail		Wholesale		Bulk	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Connecticut	58	64	20	29	22	7
Maine	2	3	2	2	96	95
Massachusetts	62	40	21	28	17	32
Michigan	48	54	23	18	29	28
New Hampshire	50	57	25	17	25	26
New York	33	31	14	15	53	54
Ohio	29	38	22	16	49	46
Pennsylvania	31	35	4	9	65	56
Vermont	10	11	3	6	87	83
Wisconsin	21	18	17	19	62	63

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2014 and 2015

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,975	3,258	2,443	
Corn for grain [1]	90,597	89,199	83,136	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,371	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	57,092	57,093
Alfalfa	(NA)		18,445	
All other	(NA)		38,647	
Oats	2,723	2,931	1,029	
Proso millet	505		430	
Rice	2,939	2,915	2,919	
Rye	1,434		258	
Sorghum for grain [1]	7,138	7,900	6,401	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		315	
Wheat, all	56,822	55,367	46,381	
Winter	42,399	40,751	32,304	33,838
Durum	1,398	1,647	1,337	
Other spring	13,025	12,969	12,740	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,714.0	1,554.0	1,555.7	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	311	401	302	
Mustard seed	33.6		31.2	
Peanuts	1,354.0	1,481.0	1,325.0	
Rapeseed	2.2		2.1	
Safflower	181.5		170.2	
Soybeans for beans	83,701	84,635	83,061	
Sunflower	1,560.8	1,786.0	1,507.6	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	11,037.4	9,549.0	9,346.8	
Upland	10,845.0	9,399.0	9,157.0	
American Pima	192.4	150.0	189.8	
Sugarbeets	1,163.4	1,182.1	1,146.7	
Sugarcane	(NA)		870.3	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	378.4	345.3
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	24.0	20.0	16.8	
Dry edible beans	1,718.9	1,742.9	1,665.7	
Dry edible peas	935.0	1,005.0	899.5	
Lentils	281.0	385.0	259.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		7.9	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	38.0	44.0
Peppermint oil	(NA)		63.1	
Potatoes, all	1,061.1		1,049.5	
Spring	73.8	67.0	71.1	66.0
Summer	50.4		48.9	
Fall	936.9		929.5	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		24.4	
Sweet potatoes	137.3	137.7	135.2	
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: 2014 and 2015 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley ..... bushels	72.4		176,794	
Corn for grain ..... bushels	171.0		14,215,532	
Corn for silage ..... tons	20.1		128,048	
Hay, all ..... tons	2.45		139,798	
Alfalfa ..... tons	3.33		61,446	
All other ..... tons	2.03		78,352	
Oats ..... bushels	67.7		69,684	
Proso millet ..... bushels	31.4		13,483	
Rice [3] ..... cwt	7,572		221,035	
Rye ..... bushels	27.9		7,189	
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	67.6		432,575	
Sorghum for silage ..... tons	13.1		4,123	
Wheat, all ..... bushels	43.7		2,025,651	
Winter ..... bushels	42.6	44.5	1,377,526	1,505,072
Durum ..... bushels	39.7		53,087	
Other spring ..... bushels	46.7		595,038	
Oilseeds				
Canola ..... pounds	1,614		2,510,995	
Cottonseed ..... tons	(X)		5,125.0	
Flaxseed ..... bushels	21.1		6,368	
Mustard seed ..... pounds	930		29,004	
Peanuts ..... pounds	3,932		5,210,100	
Rapeseed ..... pounds	1,233		2,590	
Safflower ..... pounds	1,226		208,643	
Soybeans for beans ..... bushels	47.8		3,968,823	
Sunflower ..... pounds	1,469		2,214,835	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [3] ..... bales	838		16,319.4	
Upland [3] ..... bales	826		15,753.0	
American Pima [3] ..... bales	1,432		566.4	
Sugarbeets ..... tons	27.4		31,365	
Sugarcane ..... tons	35.0		30,424	
Tobacco ..... pounds	2,316		876,415	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas [3] ..... cwt	1,339		225	
Dry edible beans [3] ..... cwt	1,753		29,206	
Dry edible peas [3] ..... cwt	1,907		17,155	
Lentils [3] ..... cwt	1,300		3,367	
Wrinkled seed peas ..... cwt	(NA)		618	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii) ..... pounds	1,030		8,100	
Hops ..... pounds	1,868		70,995.9	
Peppermint oil ..... pounds	90		5,692	
Potatoes, all ..... cwt	426		446,693	
Spring ..... cwt	318	304	22,608	20,068
Summer ..... cwt	322		15,756	
Fall ..... cwt	439		408,329	
Spearmint oil ..... pounds	114		2,784	
Sweet potatoes ..... cwt	219		29,584	
Taro (Hawaii) ..... pounds	(NA)		3,240	

(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: 2014 and 2015

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,203,950	1,318,480	988,660	
Corn for grain [1]	36,663,700	36,097,940	33,644,310	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,578,280	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	23,104,560	23,104,970
Alfalfa	(NA)		7,464,510	
All other	(NA)		15,640,050	
Oats	1,101,970	1,186,150	416,430	
Proso millet	204,370		174,020	
Rice	1,189,380	1,179,670	1,181,290	
Rye	580,330		104,410	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,888,680	3,197,050	2,590,420	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		127,480	
Wheat, all [2]	22,995,300	22,406,470	18,769,930	
Winter	17,158,450	16,491,520	13,073,110	13,693,900
Durum	565,760	666,520	541,070	
Other spring	5,271,090	5,248,420	5,155,750	
Oilseeds				
Canola	693,640	628,890	629,580	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	125,860	162,280	122,220	
Mustard seed	13,600		12,630	
Peanuts	547,950	599,350	536,210	
Rapeseed	890		850	
Safflower	73,450		68,880	
Soybeans for beans	33,872,960	34,250,940	33,613,960	
Sunflower	631,640	722,780	610,110	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,466,730	3,864,380	3,782,560	
Upland	4,388,860	3,803,680	3,705,750	
American Pima	77,860	60,700	76,810	
Sugarbeets	470,820	478,380	464,060	
Sugarcane	(NA)		352,200	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	153,120	139,730
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	9,710	8,090	6,800	
Dry edible beans	695,620	705,330	674,090	
Dry edible peas	378,390	406,710	364,020	
Lentils	113,720	155,810	104,810	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		3,200	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	15,380	17,800
Peppermint oil	(NA)		25,540	
Potatoes, all [2]	429,420		424,720	
Spring	29,870	27,110	28,770	26,710
Summer	20,400		19,790	
Fall	379,150		376,160	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		9,870	
Sweet potatoes	55,560	55,730	54,710	
Taro (Hawaii) [3]	(NA)		150	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2014 and 2015 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.89		3,849,230	
Corn for grain	10.73		361,091,140	
Corn for silage	45.05		116,163,190	
Hay, all [2]	5.49		126,822,610	
Alfalfa	7.47		55,742,870	
All other	4.54		71,079,740	
Oats	2.43		1,011,460	
Proso millet	1.76		305,790	
Rice	8.49		10,025,980	
Rye	1.75		182,610	
Sorghum for grain	4.24		10,987,910	
Sorghum for silage	29.34		3,740,320	
Wheat, all [2]	2.94		55,129,190	
Winter	2.87	2.99	37,490,110	40,961,350
Durum	2.67		1,444,790	
Other spring	3.14		16,194,280	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.81		1,138,970	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,649,320	
Flaxseed	1.32		161,750	
Mustard seed	1.04		13,160	
Peanuts	4.41		2,363,260	
Rapeseed	1.38		1,170	
Safflower	1.37		94,640	
Soybeans for beans	3.21		108,013,660	
Sunflower	1.65		1,004,630	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.94		3,553,130	
Upland	0.93		3,429,810	
American Pima	1.61		123,320	
Sugarbeets	61.32		28,453,850	
Sugarcane	78.36		27,600,190	
Tobacco	2.60		397,540	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.50		10,180	
Dry edible beans	1.97		1,324,760	
Dry edible peas	2.14		778,140	
Lentils	1.46		152,720	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		28,030	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.15		3,670	
Hops	2.09		32,200	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,580	
Potatoes, all [2]	47.71		20,261,650	
Spring	35.64	34.08	1,025,480	910,270
Summer	36.11		714,680	
Fall	49.24		18,521,490	
Spearmint oil	0.13		1,260	
Sweet potatoes	24.53		1,341,910	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,470	

(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: 2014 and 2015

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2014-2015 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2014	2015
	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit ..... tons	1,047	982
Lemons ..... tons	824	886
Oranges ..... tons	6,764	6,431
Tangelos (Florida) ..... tons	40	32
Tangerines and mandarins ..... tons	734	758
Noncitrus		
Apples ..... 1,000 pounds	11,251.2	
Apricots ..... tons	64.1	
Bananas (Hawaii) ..... pounds		
Grapes ..... tons	7,769.6	
Olives (California) ..... tons	82.3	
Papayas (Hawaii) ..... pounds		
Peaches ..... tons	846.6	
Pears ..... tons	808.2	
Prunes, dried (California) ..... tons	104.0	100.0
Prunes and plums (excludes California) ..... tons	14.8	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) ..... pounds	1,870,000	1,850,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons	36.0	
Pecans, in-shell ..... pounds	265,370	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	565	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	3,211	3,414

[1] Production years are 2013-2014 and 2014-2015.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2014 and 2015

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2014-2015 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2014	2015
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	949,820	890,860
Lemons	747,520	803,770
Oranges	6,136,200	5,834,110
Tangelos (Florida)	36,290	29,030
Tangerines and mandarins	665,870	687,650
Noncitrus		
Apples	5,103,460	
Apricots	58,180	
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Grapes	7,048,490	
Olives (California)	74,660	
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	768,040	
Pears	733,200	
Prunes, dried (California)	94,350	90,720
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	13,430	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	848,220	839,150
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	32,660	
Pecans, in-shell	120,370	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	512,560	
Maple syrup	16,050	17,070

[1] Production years are 2013-2014 and 2014-2015.

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

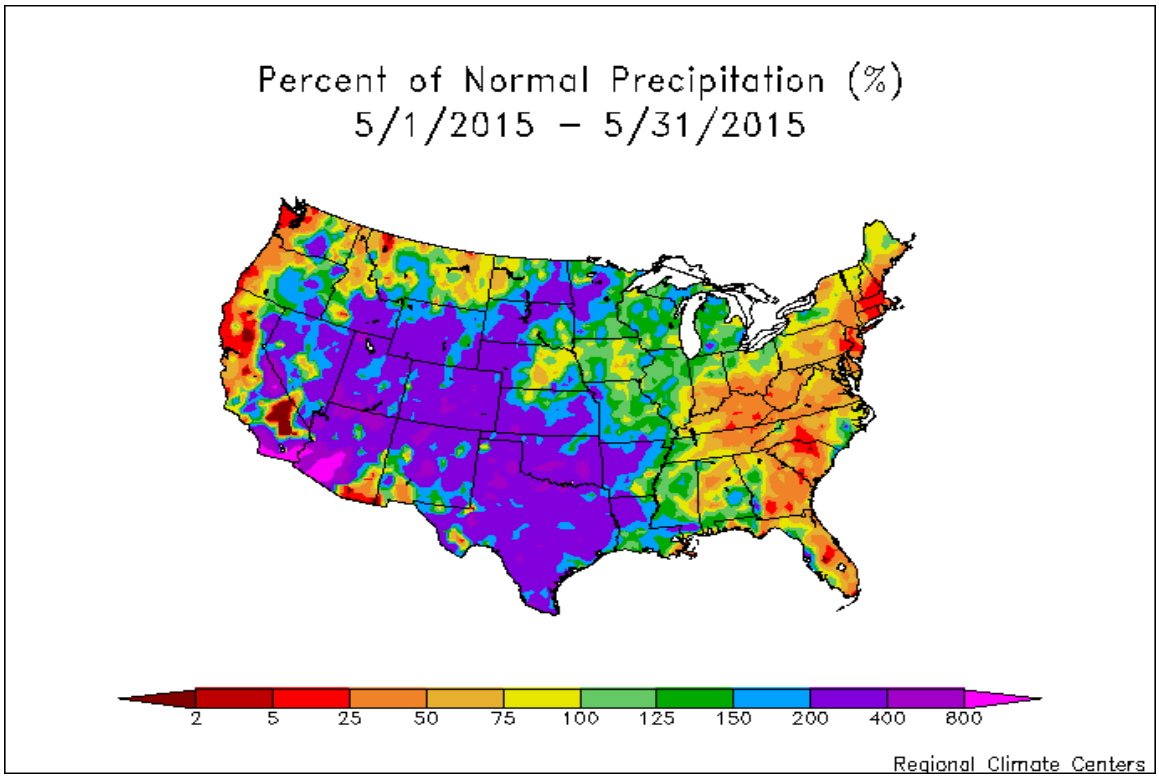
The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2015. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat for grain fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are based on counts from this survey.

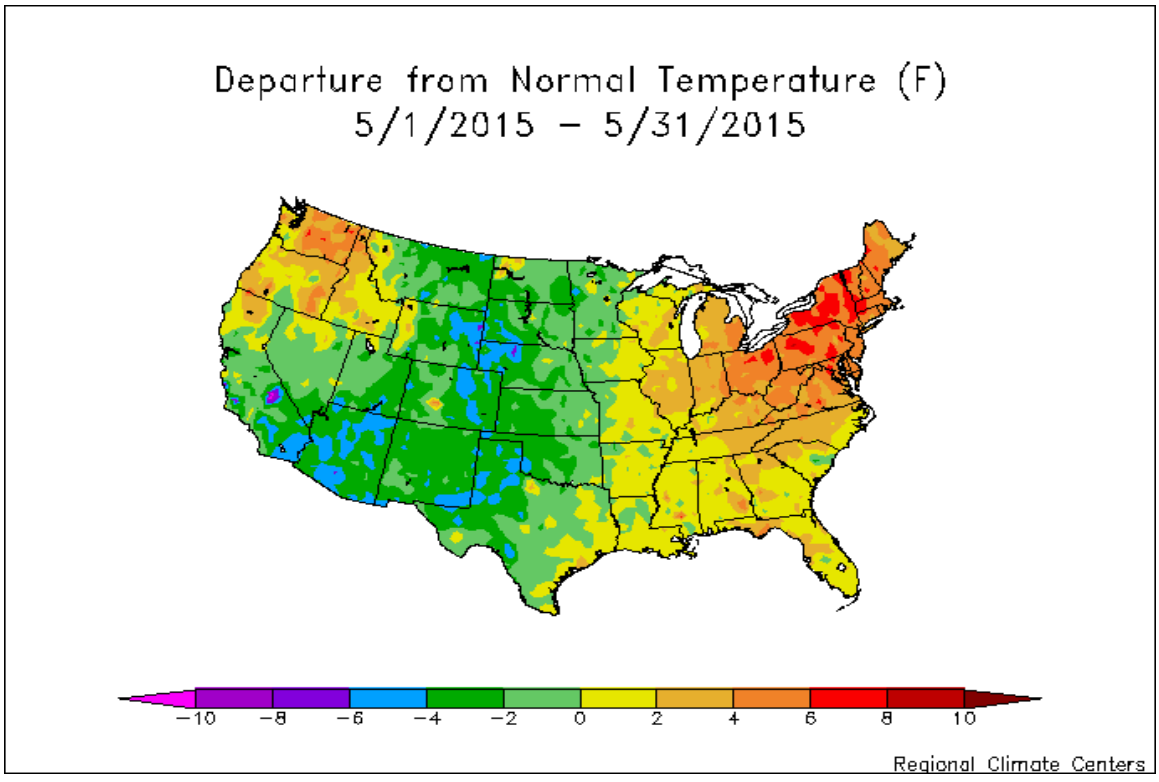
Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2011-2015

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

Year	June	July	August
	Mature [1]	Mature [1]	Mature [1]
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2011	24	60	86
2012	57	77	92
2013	12	55	92
2014	15	58	92
2015	16		

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


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
5/1/2015 – 5/31/2015
2
5
25
50
75
100
125
150
200
400
800
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
5/1/2015 – 5/31/2015
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Regional Climate Centers

May Weather Summary

Rampant storminess reduced or eliminated drought's footprint, particularly across the Nation's mid-section. Incessant showers led to the worst flooding in at least 25 years across portions of the southeastern Plains, mid-South, and western Gulf Coast region, where monthly rainfall topped 20 inches in several locations. In fact, May 2015 became the wettest month on record in Oklahoma and Texas.

Across the central and southern Plains, the relentless rainfall curtailed fieldwork and threatened the quality of maturing winter wheat. By May 31, only 46 percent of the intended cotton acreage in Texas had been planted, compared with the 5-year average of 70 percent. In Kansas, end-of-May planting progress for sorghum, cotton, and soybeans reached 11, 11, and 21 percent, respectively, compared to the 5-year averages of 34, 55, and 63 percent. Oklahoma's winter wheat harvest had not begun by month's end, compared with the 5-year average of 18 percent.

Significant precipitation also extended across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, providing beneficial moisture for emerging summer crops in the wake of a mostly dry—and accelerated—planting season. For winter wheat, however, the rain arrived too late to reverse the impacts of a harsh winter, leaving roughly one-third of the crop in very poor to poor condition by month's end in South Dakota (37 percent), Nebraska (32 percent), and Kansas (29 percent).

In addition, unusually heavy precipitation fell in many parts of the West. In the hardest-hit drought areas, including California and the Great Basin, showery May weather aided rangeland and pastures, improved topsoil moisture, and temporarily eased irrigation demands, but provided little hydrological relief from the 4-year drought. Conditions were warmer and drier across the northern tier of the West, from the northern Pacific Coast to the northern Rockies.

Elsewhere, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated the eastern United States, leading to a gradual increase in stress on pastures and emerging crops. By May 31, less than half of the pastures in Florida (48 percent) and North Carolina (43 percent) were rated in good to excellent condition. The overall drying trend occurred despite an early tropical storm—Ana—which made landfall around daybreak on May 10 near Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. The minimal tropical storm soaked eastern North Carolina and environs, but had few other impacts.

May Agricultural Summary

Above-average temperatures across the eastern United States during the month of May allowed producers to catch up on spring fieldwork delays caused by cool, wet weather earlier in the spring. Most locations in the eastern Corn Belt and the Northeast recorded average monthly temperatures more than 4°F above normal. With the exception of the Pacific Northwest, most locations in the western United States recorded below average temperatures for May slowing planting and crop progress in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. Heavy precipitation throughout the month in the southern Great Plains helped nearly eliminate drought conditions in Oklahoma and Texas, but also brought torrential rainfall, flooding, and winds causing varying amounts of damage to communities and crops throughout the region.

With the final week of April producing the third-highest National weekly corn planting progress (36 percent of the crop planted) on record, farmers started off the month of May with total corn planting progress well ahead of historical averages. By May 3, producers had planted 55 percent of this year's corn crop, 27 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. While planting progress was well ahead of historical averages in the western Corn Belt at the beginning of the month, progress continued to lag behind normal in the eastern Corn Belt. By May 3, nine percent of the Nation's corn crop was emerged, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By May 17, eighty-five percent of this year's corn crop was planted, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. A majority of the Nation's corn crop, 56 percent, had emerged by May 17, twenty-four percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Spurred by earlier rapid planting progress, emergence advanced more than 30 percentage points during the second week of the month in eight estimating States. Planting of the 2015 corn crop was 95 percent complete by May 31, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Eighty-four percent of this year's corn crop had emerged by May 31, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By the end of May, at least 90 percent of the corn had emerged in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Overall,

74 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 31, compared with 76 percent at the same time last year.

Planting of sorghum advanced to 29 percent complete by May 3, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Planting in Kansas and Texas, the two leading sorghum-producing States, continued to lag the respective 5-year averages. By May 24, forty-one percent of the sorghum crop was planted, 4 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Progress in Kansas remained behind historical levels, with 9 percent planted by May 24, eleven percentage points behind the 5-year average. Producers had planted 43 percent of this year's sorghum crop by May 31, twelve percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Heavy precipitation in the central and southern Great Plains led to delays in planting progress. Kansas only had 11 percent of its crop planted by the end of the month, nearly 2 weeks behind the 5-year average.

Oat seeding advanced to 85 percent complete by May 3, twenty-nine percentage points ahead of last year and 18 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-seven percent of the crop had emerged by May 3, sixteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had planted 96 percent of this year's oat crop by May 17, nineteen percentage points ahead of last year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The planting of oats was nearly complete Nationwide, with all estimating States except North Dakota having at least 90 percent of the intended acreage planted by the end of the second week of the month. Eighty-three percent of the oat crop was emerged by May 17, twenty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the oat crop was emerged by May 31, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By the end of the month, 30 percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, the oat harvest was 16 percent complete, 33 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 31, down 5 percentage points from May 10 but 6 percentage points better than last year at that time.

Nationwide, barley producers had seeded 75 percent of the Nation's crop by May 3, thirty-one percentage points ahead of last year and 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 3, emergence was evident in 39 percent of the Nation's barley fields, 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 22 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The emergence of barley was more than 20 percentage points ahead of normal in four of the five estimating States. By May 17, ninety-five percent of the barley crop was seeded, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 25 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 17, seventy-two percent of the barley had emerged, 36 percentage points ahead of last year and 32 percentage points—or more than 2 weeks—ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was at least 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in all estimating States except Washington. Ninety-five percent of the barley crop was emerged by May 31, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 25 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The barley crop was almost completely emerged in all estimating States except North Dakota. Overall, 74 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 31, ten percentage points better than May 17 and 7 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By May 3, heading of the winter wheat crop had advanced to 43 percent complete, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading advanced to 56 percent complete by May 10, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm weather in eastern Kansas facilitated rapid wheat development during the first week of the month. Seventy percent of the wheat crop was headed in Kansas by May 10, twenty-four percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 24, seventy-seven percent of this year's winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, lodging of wheat due to flooding and high winds was reported in parts of the Cross Timbers, Blacklands, Edwards Plateau, South Central, and South East Texas. Heading of this year's winter wheat crop advanced to 84 percent complete by May 31, six percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm weather in the soft white wheat growing region during the last week of the month advanced wheat development, with heading 33 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in both Idaho and Oregon. Wet conditions have delayed the harvest of winter wheat in Texas, with 9 percent harvested by May 31, six percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 44 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 31, up slightly from the beginning of the month and 14 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Seventy-five percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded by May 3, fifty percentage points ahead of last year and 35 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Spring wheat planting in Minnesota started the month 54 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, more than 3 weeks ahead of the historical trend. By May 3, thirty percent of the spring wheat crop was emerged, 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 94 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded by May 17, forty-seven percentage points ahead of last year and 29 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 17, sixty-seven percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged, 45 percentage points ahead of last year and 29 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The Nation's spring wheat crop was 91 percent emerged by the end of the month, 27 percentage points ahead of last year and 22 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was over 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota. Overall, 71 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition by month's end, 6 percentage points better than on May 17.

By May 3, sixty-one percent of the rice crop was seeded, 6 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Nationally, emergence advanced to 37 percent complete at the beginning of the month, equal to last year but 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 83 percent of the rice crop was seeded by May 10, eleven percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Rice planting advanced 37 percentage points in California and 36 percentage points in Missouri during the first week of May. By May 10, fifty-three percent of the Nation's crop had emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting of the 2015 rice crop was 96 percent complete by May 31, three percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety percent of the rice crop was emerged by May 31, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Arkansas rice producers have reported the loss of some acreage to flooding during the month but have been able to apply pre-flood fertilizers and herbicides where possible. Overall, 68 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 31, two percentage points better than May 17 but slightly lower than the same time last year.

Planting of the 2015 soybean crop advanced to 13 percent complete by May 3, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 10, thirty-one percent of the soybeans were planted, 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With the planting of corn nearly complete, many Minnesota producers moved on to the planting of soybeans during the first week of the month, planting 38 percent of the soybean crop during that week. By May 24, producers had planted 61 percent of this year's soybean crop, 6 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By May 24, thirty-two percent of the soybean crop was emerged, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Minnesota, 49 percent of the soybean crop was emerged by May 24, thirty-four percentage points—or about 10 days—ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, seventy-one percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted, 4 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By the end of the month, wet conditions slowed the planting pace in the central United States, with planting progress 42 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Kansas and 34 percentage points behind in Missouri. Nationally, 49 percent of the soybean crop was emerged by May 31, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Nationally, peanut producers had planted 10 percent of this year's crop by May 3, three percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By May 17, peanut producers had planted 47 percent of this year's crop, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide peanut planting progress was aided by warm weather in the Southeast during the second week of the month, advancing 21 percentage points. By May 31, producers had planted 83 percent of this year's peanut crop, slightly ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. The peanut crop had started to bloom in Georgia at the end of the month, with 2 percent of the crop in that stage, 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

By May 24, twenty-six percent of this year's sunflower crop was planted, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. North Dakota producers had planted 29 percent of their crop by May 24, eighteen percentage points ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, sunflower producers had planted 49 percent of this year's crop, 25 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. North Dakota sunflowers were 55 percent planted by May 31, an increase of 26 percentage points during the final week of the month.

Nationally, cotton producers had planted 17 percent of the cotton crop by May 3, slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 35 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 17, nine percentage points behind last year and 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Dry conditions in the Southeast facilitated rapid planting, which advanced 39 percentage points during the second week of the month in South Carolina and more than 25 percentage points in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia. By May 31, sixty-one percent of the cotton crop was planted, 11 percentage points behind last year and 17 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Wet conditions in the southern Great Plains have hindered planting progress. By month's end, Kansas cotton planting was 44 percentage points, or nearly 3 weeks, behind the 5-year average pace. Oklahoma and Texas were 21 and 24 percentage points, respectively, behind the 5-year State averages. Nationally, 3 percent of the cotton crop was squaring, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

By May 3, sugarbeet producers had planted 96 percent of the Nation's crop, 74 percentage points ahead of last year and 45 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had planted at least 95 percent of the sugarbeet crop in Idaho, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

Crop Comments

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.51 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the May 1 forecast and up 9 percent from 2014. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 44.5 bushels per acre, up 1 bushel from last month and up 1.9 bushels from last year. As of May 31, forty-four percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 14 percentage points better than at the same time last year. Nationally, 84 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by May 31, seven percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the six Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are above last year's level in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, and Oklahoma but below in Nebraska, and Texas. Wet weather across much of the Nation in May has delayed harvest in the Southern Great Plains and Southeast.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the three Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are above last year's levels in Missouri but below in Illinois and Ohio.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are below last year. Forty-one percent of the Washington crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition as of May 31.

Durum wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 16.9 million bushels, up 59 percent from last year. In Arizona, 15 percent of the acreage was harvested by May 31, four percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Prunes (dried plums): California's 2015 prune production forecast is 100,000 dried tons, down 4 percent from the revised 104,000 tons produced in 2014. Growers reported this year's set appears to be very good and harvest is expected to begin around the middle of August.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, reported daily high temperatures were seasonably warm during May, reaching the mid-80s early in the month, and into the lower to mid-90s by the end of the month. Precipitation was sporadic in the citrus producing region. Reported totals in the Indian River and Northern areas amounted to less than an inch in five of eight monitored weather stations. The Southern citrus area received ample rainfall where five of nine weather stations received over three inches, with the highest total in Collier County at over five inches. According to the June 2, 2015 U.S. Drought Monitor, abnormally dry conditions covered only the southern half of Collier County, and the southern tip of Hendry County and Martin County. The reminder of the citrus area is drought free.

Processing plants were operating at full capacity, running over four million boxes of Valencia oranges early in the month. Weekly utilization decreased the final two weeks of May. Florida's late season orange harvest typically starts tapering off in May and is relatively over by the end of June or in early July. All other varieties are finished for the season.

Field workers reported seeing irrigation running frequently. Some grove caretakers were mowing and spraying summer oils. Hedging and topping were almost finished for the season in most areas. Field workers across the citrus region observed an abundance of new fruit for next season's crop, ranging from golf ball size and smaller on oranges, to fruit slightly larger than golf balls on grapefruit.

California citrus: Grower reported hedge-rowing and topping of citrus groves continued. Navel oranges, Valencia oranges, Cara Cara oranges and lemons continued to be packed and shipped to foreign and domestic markets. However by mid-month, the late Navel oranges harvest had slowed significantly due to poor quality and labor shortages; and by late month, were being shipped primarily to domestic markets due to rind issues. Netting continued to be removed in seedless Mandarin groves when bloom was complete. Older varieties of citrus were removed to make way for new plantings.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Orchards and vineyards continued to be irrigated, mostly utilizing drip-irrigation. Apricot, nectarine, peach and plum fruit continued to develop in size. Prune trees continued to set fruit. Pear bloom was finished early and setting with several reports of blight issues. Harvest of early plums, apricots, peaches and nectarines continued. Cherries were packed and shipped. Pomegranate trees began blooming. Fungicidal sprays were applied. Stone fruit orchards were thinned. Grapes bloomed with scattered reports of mildew in some vineyards. Grapevines continued to have leaves thinned to promote air circulation and sunlight. By the end of May, grapes were being suckered and grapevines started to bear fruit. Mechanical and chemical weed control continued in fruit tree orchards and vineyards. Olive bloom finished mid-May and groves continued to be pruned and irrigated. Walnut catkins were falling and blight sprays were applied. Fertilizing and weed control of almond and walnut orchard floors continued. Almond and pistachios received foliar nutrient sprays. Second alternaria sprays on almonds were completed mid-May. Fungicide applications were completed on pistachio blocks that received substantial rain during the second week of May. These same rains also prompted some applications to prevent blight and botryosphaeria in the walnut orchards. Nut clusters were visible in pistachio orchards. The processing of stored almonds continued.

Grapefruit: The 2014-2015 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 982,000 tons, up slightly from last month's forecast but down 6 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, the row count survey indicated 98 percent of all grapefruit was harvested. California and Texas grapefruit production estimates were carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 758,000 tons, unchanged from the May forecast but up 3 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, harvest of all tangerines was complete for the season. Arizona and California tangerine and mandarin production estimates were carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 700,000 boxes (32,000 tons), unchanged from last month's forecast but down 20 percent from last season's final utilization. The harvest in Florida is complete, where production is the lowest since the 1960-1961 season.

Hops: Area strung for harvest in 2015 for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 43,987 acres, 16 percent more than the 2014 crop of 38,011 acres. If realized, this will be the third highest total harvested acreage on record. Washington, with 32,205 acres for harvest, accounts for 73 percent of the United States total acreage. Oregon hop growers plan to string 6,807 acres, or 16 percent of the United States total, with Idaho hop growers accounting for the remaining 11 percent, or 4,975 acres strung for harvest. Acreage increased in all three States from 2014 and, if realized, both Washington and Idaho acres will be at record high levels.

The 2015 hop crop has been reported as very good, with normal pest and disease pressure. In Washington's Yakima Valley, growers utilized efficient drip irrigation systems to conserve water and were supplementing reduced irrigation supplies with groundwater.

Sugarbeets: Production of sugarbeets for the 2014 crop year is revised to 31.4 million tons, down slightly from the January end of season estimate and 4 percent below 2013. Planted area totaled 1.16 million acres, up slightly from the

previous estimate. Harvested area totaled 1.15 million acres, down slightly from the previous estimate. The United States yield, at 27.4 tons per acre, is unchanged from the previous estimate but down 1.0 ton per acre from 2013.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2014 is revised to 30.4 million tons, down 2 percent from the March estimate and down 1 percent from 2013. Area harvested for sugar and seed production totaled 870,300 acres for the 2014 crop year, down 3,800 acres from March and down 40,500 acres from the previous year. Yield for sugar and seed is estimated at 35.0 tons per acre, down 0.7 ton from the previous estimate but up 1.2 tons from 2013.

Sweet potatoes: Production of sweet potatoes in 2014 totaled 29.6 million cwt, unchanged from the *Crop Production 2014 Summary* released in January 2015 but up 19 percent from the previous year. Growers harvested 135,200 acres, up 19 percent from 2013. Yield per acre, at a record high 219 cwt, is unchanged from both January and the previous year.

Maple syrup: The 2015 United States maple syrup production totaled 3.41 million gallons, up 6.3 percent from the previous year. The number of taps is estimated at 11.9 million, up 4 percent from the 2014 total. Yield per tap is estimated to be 0.287 gallon, up 2.1 percent from the previous season's yield.

All States, with the exception of Ohio, showed an increase in production from the previous year. Cold temperatures contributed to a shorter season of sap flow compared to last year. The earliest sap flow reported was January 1 in Vermont. The latest sap flow reported to open the season was March 18 in New Hampshire. On average, the season lasted 26 days, compared with 29 days in 2014.

The 2014 United States average price per gallon was $36.40, down $1.00 from 2013. Value of production, at $117 million for 2014, was down 11.2 percent from the previous season.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 25 and June 5 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 60 percent of the 2014 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that will be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet and personal interviewers. Approximately 5,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the June 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which accounts for about 67 percent of the United States production. Bearing tree numbers are determined at the start of the season based on a tree inventory survey conducted every year combined with special surveys. From mid-July to mid-September, the number of fruit per tree is determined. In August and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which combined with the previous components and are used to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys in September for Navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

Wheat estimating procedures: National and State level objective yield and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The survey data were also reviewed considering weather patterns and crop progress compared to previous months and previous years. Each 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 June 1 forecasts.

Orange estimating procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. The Florida Field Office submits its 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 June 1 forecast. The June 1 orange production forecasts for California and Texas are carried forward from April.

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 winter wheat production forecast is 5.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.1 percent. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 70 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 242 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 11 times and above 9 times. This does not imply that the June 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 orange production forecast is 1.7 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze season and two hurricane seasons), the “Root Mean Square Error” is 1.8 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 1.8 percent when excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.9 percent, or 3.2 percent when excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the June 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 140,000 tons (158,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 5,000 tons to 368,000 tons (23,000 tons to 368,000 tons excluding abnormal seasons). The June 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times (below 5 times and above 12 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the June 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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

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