Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Up 6 Percent from May
Orange Production Up Slightly from May

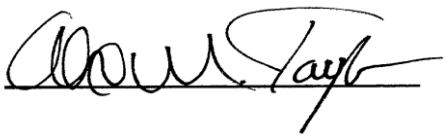
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.51 billion bushels, up 6 percent from the May 1 forecast and up 10 percent from 2015. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 50.5 bushels per acre, up 2.7 bushel from last month and up 8 bushels from last year. If realized, this will be the highest yield on record for the United States.

Hard Red Winter production, at 938 million bushels, is up 9 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 355 million bushels, is down less than 1 percent from the May forecast. White Winter, at 214 million bushels, is up 3 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 19.0 million bushels are Hard White and 195 million bushels are Soft White.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2015-2016 season is 5.83 million tons, up slightly from the previous forecast but down 8 percent from the 2014-2015 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 81.4 million boxes (3.66 million tons), is up slightly from last month's forecast but down 16 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 36.1 million boxes (1.63 million tons), unchanged from last month but down 24 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 45.3 million boxes (2.04 million tons), is up 1 percent from last month but down 9 percent from last season's final utilization.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2015-2016 season is final at 1.41 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, unchanged from the previous month's forecast but down 6 percent from last season's final yield of 1.50 gallons per box. The early and midseason portion is final at 1.35 gallons per box, down 5 percent from last season's final yield of 1.42 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is final at 1.47 gallons per box, down 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 7 percent from last year's final yield of 1.58 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, 2016.



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Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2015 and Forecasted June 1, 2016

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2015	2016	2015	2016		2015	2016
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	240	150	56.0	53.0	53.0	13,440	7,950
California	150	200	70.0	78.0	73.0	10,500	14,600
Colorado	2,140	1,950	37.0	38.0	42.0	79,180	81,900
Idaho	700	700	82.0	84.0	84.0	57,400	58,800
Illinois	520	520	65.0	68.0	68.0	33,800	35,360
Indiana	260	320	68.0	73.0	73.0	17,680	23,360
Kansas	8,700	8,200	37.0	43.0	48.0	321,900	393,600
Kentucky	440	410	73.0	74.0	72.0	32,120	29,520
Maryland	270	250	64.0	70.0	69.0	17,280	17,250
Michigan	475	560	81.0	84.0	82.0	38,475	45,920
Mississippi	120	70	48.0	55.0	58.0	5,760	4,060
Missouri	610	580	53.0	59.0	57.0	32,330	33,060
Montana	2,220	2,100	41.0	41.0	45.0	91,020	94,500
Nebraska	1,210	1,250	38.0	49.0	50.0	45,980	62,500
North Carolina	570	410	53.0	51.0	52.0	30,210	21,320
North Dakota	190	130	44.0	50.0	56.0	8,360	7,280
Ohio	480	550	67.0	74.0	75.0	32,160	41,250
Oklahoma	3,800	3,300	26.0	32.0	35.0	98,800	115,500
Oregon	735	675	47.0	57.0	63.0	34,545	42,525
South Dakota	970	1,050	44.0	52.0	55.0	42,680	57,750
Tennessee	395	380	68.0	72.0	71.0	26,860	26,980
Texas	3,550	2,800	30.0	30.0	32.0	106,500	89,600
Virginia	210	185	66.0	63.0	63.0	13,860	11,655
Washington	1,590	1,650	56.0	64.0	65.0	89,040	107,250
Wisconsin	210	270	74.0	76.0	76.0	15,540	20,520
Other States [1]	1,502	1,171	49.8	53.9	53.5	74,768	62,616
United States	32,257	29,831	42.5	47.8	50.5	1,370,188	1,506,626

[1] Other States include Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2016 Summary*.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2015 and Forecasted June 1, 2016

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2015	2016	2015	2016		2015	2016
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	140	89	101.0	106.0	107.0	14,140	9,523
California	60	55	103.0	111.0	104.0	6,180	5,720
Montana	605		31.0			18,755	
North Dakota	1,075		39.5			42,463	
Other States [1]	16		59.1			946	
United States	1,896		43.5			82,484	

[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2016 Summary.*

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2015 and Forecasted June 1, 2016

[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	2015	2016
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	826,913	937,655
Soft red	359,055	354,605
Hard white	15,914	18,972
Soft white	168,306	195,394
Spring		
Hard red	564,107	
Hard white	5,526	
Soft white	29,447	
Durum	82,484	
Total	2,051,752	

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2014-2015 and Forecasted June 1, 2016

[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	
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all [2]	48,600	52,500	1,944	2,100
Early, mid, and Navel [2 3]	39,100	42,000	1,564	1,680
Valencia [2]	9,500	10,500	380	420
Florida, all	96,950	81,400	4,363	3,664
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	47,400	36,100	2,133	1,625
Valencia	49,550	45,300	2,230	2,039
Texas, all [2]	1,452	1,570	62	66
Early, mid, and Navel [2 3]	1,170	1,350	50	57
Valencia [2]	282	220	12	9
United States, all	147,002	135,470	6,369	5,830
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	87,670	79,450	3,747	3,362
Valencia	59,332	56,020	2,622	2,468
Grapefruit				
California [2]	4,300	3,900	172	156
Florida, all	12,900	10,850	548	461
Red	9,650	8,350	410	355
White	3,250	2,500	138	106
Texas [2]	4,250	5,200	170	208
United States	21,450	19,950	890	825
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona [4 5]	170	(NA)	7	(NA)
California [2 4]	18,500	22,000	740	880
Florida	2,265	1,430	108	68
United States	20,935	23,430	855	948
Lemons [2]				
Arizona	2,000	1,500	80	60
California	20,600	21,000	824	840
United States	22,600	22,500	904	900
Tangelos				
Florida	665	390	30	18

(NA) Not available.

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

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

[4] Includes tangelos and tangors.

[5] Estimates discontinued in 2015-2016.

Hops Area Harvested by Variety – States and United States: 2015 and Forecasted June 1, 2016

State and variety	Area harvested	Strung for harvest
	2015	2016
	(acres)	(acres)
Idaho		
Apollo [R]	286	(D)
Bravo [R]	166	(D)
Calypso	81	80
Cascade	770	1,035
Centennial	(D)	(D)
Chinook	358	423
Citra [TM]	412	569
Crystal	(D)	121
El Dorado [R]	205	221
Mosaic [TM]	272	486
Simcoe [R]	199	242
Super Galena [R]	92	69
Zeus	661	582
Experimental	72	20
Other varieties [1 2]	1,289	2,123
Total	4,863	5,971
Oregon		
Cascade	1,085	1,160
Centennial	631	701
Chinook	129	106
Citra [TM]	246	538
Crystal	377	433
Fuggle	85	113
Golding	238	265
Liberty	210	155
Magnum	199	152
Mosaic [TM]	-	194
Mt. Hood	288	307
Nugget	1,484	1,418
Perle	(D)	97
Simcoe [R]	191	336
Sterling	209	239
Super Galena [R]	82	65
Tettnang	133	88
Willamette	661	792
Experimental	(D)	(D)
Other varieties [1 2]	364	510
Total	6,612	7,669

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Hops Area Harvested by Variety – States and United States: 2015 and Forecasted
June 1, 2016 (continued)

State and variety	Area harvested	Strung for harvest
	2015	2016
	(acres)	(acres)
Washington		
ADHA-483 Azacca ™	175	501
ADHA-881 Jarrylo ™	122	127
ADHA-871 Pekko ™	-	44
Ahtanum ™	145	149
Apollo ®	708	744
Bravo ®	569	542
Cascade	4,935	5,176
Cashmere	-	45
Centennial	3,770	4,308
Chinook	1,300	1,931
Citra ™	2,335	3,323
Cluster	666	619
Columbus/Tomahawk ®	1,673	1,462
Comet	108	231
Crystal	131	152
El Dorado ®	243	446
Equinox	-	996
Galena	295	344
Glacier	155	144
Golding	53	(D)
Horizon	-	64
Magnum	108	82
Millennium	(D)	(D)
Mosaic ™	1,528	2,037
Mt. Hood	130	111
Northern Brewer	123	91
Nugget	202	183
Simcoe ®	2,916	3,781
Sterling	-	127
Summit ™	1,620	1,762
Super Galena ®	351	310
Tahoma	-	80
Tettnang	(D)	46
Triple Pearl	-	11
Ultra	-	8
Vanguard	84	(D)
Willamette	698	656
YCR-4 (Palisade ®)	454	574
YCR-5 (Warrior ®)	(D)	(D)
Yakima Gold	-	3
Zeus	2,989	2,457
Experimental	316	543
Other varieties [1] [2]	3,256	3,265
Total	32,158	37,475
United States [3]	43,633	51,115

- 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, Chelan, Columbia, Delta, Eureka, First Gold, Meridian, Mt. Rainier, Saaz, Santiam and Soriachi Ace.
[3] Includes 326 organic acres in 2016 and 329 acres in 2015.

Sugarbeet Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014-2015

[Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except California]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California [1]	24.3	24.7	22.5	24.7
Colorado	29.6	27.5	29.3	27.3
Idaho	170.0	174.0	169.0	172.0
Michigan	151.0	152.0	150.0	151.0
Minnesota	440.0	443.0	434.0	435.0
Montana	45.1	44.0	44.4	43.7
Nebraska	49.1	47.5	45.9	46.8
North Dakota	215.0	208.0	214.0	206.0
Oregon	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.7
Wyoming	30.9	31.3	30.0	31.2
United States	1,162.5	1,159.8	1,146.3	1,145.4

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
California [1]	42.6	44.2	959	1,092
Colorado	31.3	35.1	917	958
Idaho	37.3	38.3	6,304	6,588
Michigan	29.3	31.7	4,395	4,787
Minnesota	22.5	28.0	9,765	12,180
Montana	32.3	33.0	1,434	1,442
Nebraska	29.1	28.4	1,336	1,329
North Dakota	23.8	27.9	5,093	5,747
Oregon	34.5	38.6	248	297
Wyoming	27.8	30.1	834	939
United States	27.3	30.9	31,285	35,359

[1] 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: 2014 and 2015

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]		Production [1]	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
For sugar						
Florida	392.0	409.0	38.4	41.5	15,053	16,974
Hawaii	14.2	14.5	88.8	88.3	1,261	1,280
Louisiana	386.0	385.0	29.5	29.6	11,387	11,396
Texas	31.5	35.2	37.9	31.4	1,194	1,105
United States	823.7	843.7	35.1	36.5	28,895	30,755
For seed						
Florida	16.0	15.0	42.8	46.0	685	690
Hawaii	2.2	2.2	20.4	20.5	45	45
Louisiana	25.0	25.0	29.5	29.6	738	740
Texas	1.6	1.4	37.9	32.1	61	45
United States	44.8	43.6	34.1	34.9	1,529	1,520
For sugar and seed						
Florida	408.0	424.0	38.6	41.7	15,738	17,664
Hawaii	16.4	16.7	79.6	79.3	1,306	1,325
Louisiana	411.0	410.0	29.5	29.6	12,125	12,136
Texas	33.1	36.6	37.9	31.4	1,255	1,150
United States	868.5	887.3	35.0	36.4	30,424	32,275

[1] Net tons.

Sweet Potato Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and 2015

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.5
Arkansas	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
California	19.0	18.5	19.0	18.5
Florida	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.4
Louisiana	9.0	10.0	8.8	9.0
Mississippi	22.0	27.0	21.5	26.0
New Jersey	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
North Carolina	73.0	87.0	72.0	86.0
Texas	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
United States	137.3	156.9	135.2	153.1

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Alabama	220	220	440	550
Arkansas	200	195	780	741
California	275	340	5,225	6,290
Florida	200	205	1,180	1,107
Louisiana	230	220	2,024	1,980
Mississippi	175	145	3,763	3,770
New Jersey	160	140	192	168
North Carolina	220	190	15,840	16,340
Texas	155	100	140	70
United States	219	203	29,584	31,016

Miscellaneous Fruits Production by Crop – California: 2015 and Forecasted June 1, 2016

Crop	2015	2016
	(tons)	(tons)
Prunes (dried basis)	100,000	45,000

Maple Syrup Taps, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014-2016

State	Number of taps			Yield per tap			Production		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)
Connecticut	83	85	86	0.193	0.224	0.221	16	19	19
Indiana	(NA)	(NA)	60	(NA)	(NA)	0.200	(NA)	(NA)	12
Maine	1,850	1,850	1,860	0.295	0.299	0.363	545	553	675
Massachusetts	290	310	315	0.210	0.242	0.244	61	75	77
Michigan	430	470	400	0.244	0.270	0.225	105	127	90
Minnesota	(NA)	(NA)	76	(NA)	(NA)	0.184	(NA)	(NA)	14
New Hampshire	490	560	545	0.229	0.275	0.310	112	154	169
New York	2,200	2,310	2,515	0.248	0.260	0.281	546	601	707
Ohio	450	440	370	0.289	0.261	0.189	130	115	70
Pennsylvania	588	620	660	0.248	0.266	0.217	146	165	143
Vermont	4,350	4,550	4,850	0.310	0.310	0.410	1,350	1,410	1,990
West Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	48	(NA)	(NA)	0.125	(NA)	(NA)	6
Wisconsin	700	760	765	0.286	0.283	0.307	200	215	235
United States	11,431	11,955	12,550	0.281	0.287	0.335	3,211	3,434	4,207

(NA) Not available.

Maple Syrup Price and Value – States and United States: 2014-2016

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

State	Average price per gallon			Value of production		
	2014	2015	2016 [1]	2014	2015	2016 [1]
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Connecticut	70.90	87.20		1,134	1,657	
Indiana	(NA)	(NA)		(NA)	(NA)	
Maine	31.50	28.00		17,168	15,484	
Massachusetts	56.30	50.50		3,434	3,788	
Michigan	49.50	54.50		5,198	6,922	
Minnesota	(NA)	(NA)		(NA)	(NA)	
New Hampshire	57.80	59.40		6,474	9,148	
New York	39.70	42.00		21,676	25,242	
Ohio	42.80	41.20		5,564	4,738	
Pennsylvania	35.10	31.90		5,125	5,264	
Vermont	33.00	33.00		44,550	46,530	
West Virginia	(NA)	(NA)		(NA)	(NA)	
Wisconsin	33.40	33.10		6,680	7,117	
United States	36.40	36.70		117,003	125,890	

(NA) Not available.

[1] Price and value for 2016 will be published in *Crop Production* released June 2017.

Maple Syrup Season – States and United States: 2014-2016

State	Date season opened [1]			Date season closed [2]			Average season length [3]		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(days)	(days)	(days)
Connecticut	Jan 14	Feb 1	Jan 15	Apr 22	Apr 20	Apr 25	35	27	34
Indiana	(NA)	(NA)	Jan 19	(NA)	(NA)	Mar 28	(NA)	(NA)	24
Maine	Jan 14	Feb 9	Jan 9	May 11	May 8	May 13	29	27	43
Massachusetts	Feb 5	Mar 14	Jan 13	Apr 26	Apr 11	Apr 20	31	28	32
Michigan	Feb 19	Mar 1	Feb 1	May 6	Apr 27	May 29	24	26	30
Minnesota	(NA)	(NA)	Feb 15	(NA)	(NA)	Apr 24	(NA)	(NA)	31
New Hampshire	Jan 10	Mar 18	Jan 27	May 1	Apr 13	Apr 30	30	26	38
New York	Jan 10	Jan 12	Jan 7	May 3	May 16	May 13	32	26	36
Ohio	Jan 13	Jan 19	Jan 25	May 3	Apr 23	Apr 5	30	27	27
Pennsylvania	Feb 5	Jan 15	Jan 1	Apr 30	Apr 30	Apr 9	32	28	31
Vermont	Jan 10	Jan 1	Jan 1	May 23	May 5	May 1	28	26	44
West Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	Jan 1	(NA)	(NA)	Apr 2	(NA)	(NA)	32
Wisconsin	Mar 8	Feb 28	Feb 7	May 4	Apr 15	Apr 22	23	23	29
United States	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	29	26	33

(NA) Not available.
(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: 2014-2016

State	Season Opened [1]			Season Closed [2]		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)
Connecticut	Feb 26	Mar 10	Feb 10	Apr 2	Apr 6	Mar 15
Indiana	(NA)	(NA)	Feb 18	(NA)	(NA)	Mar 12
Maine	Mar 21	Mar 21	Feb 26	Apr 19	Apr 17	Apr 9
Massachusetts	Mar 9	Mar 14	Feb 21	Apr 9	Apr 11	Mar 24
Michigan	Mar 21	Mar 13	Feb 28	Apr 14	Apr 8	Mar 27
Minnesota	(NA)	(NA)	Mar 6	(NA)	(NA)	Apr 6
New Hampshire	Mar 14	Mar 18	Feb 23	Apr 13	Apr 13	Mar 30
New York	Mar 13	Mar 17	Feb 22	Apr 14	Apr 12	Mar 29
Ohio	Mar 4	Mar 7	Feb 16	Apr 2	Apr 3	Mar 13
Pennsylvania	Mar 6	Mar 10	Feb 15	Apr 8	Apr 6	Mar 17
Vermont	Mar 20	Mar 22	Feb 24	Apr 17	Apr 17	Apr 8
West Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	Feb 9	(NA)	(NA)	Mar 12
Wisconsin	Mar 28	Mar 14	Mar 6	Apr 19	Apr 6	Apr 4
United States	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

(NA) Not available.
(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: 2014 and 2015

Type and State	Gallon		1/2 Gallon		Quart		Pint		1/2 Pint	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
Retail										
Connecticut	63.50	65.00	35.00	36.90	19.70	20.70	11.90	13.30	6.95	8.70
Maine	56.60	55.50	30.90	30.70	16.90	16.70	10.00	10.20	6.40	6.10
Massachusetts	53.40	57.40	30.80	30.70	19.00	19.10	11.40	11.80	7.55	7.55
Michigan	50.00	47.30	28.00	28.30	15.30	15.50	9.50	9.80	6.90	6.30
New Hampshire	53.10	56.40	31.10	31.50	18.40	19.50	11.20	10.90	6.55	6.95
New York	45.30	45.10	25.70	25.80	16.50	15.90	10.50	9.50	7.45	6.20
Ohio	40.90	40.90	25.00	24.70	15.70	15.00	9.70	9.50	7.00	6.10
Pennsylvania	40.30	41.60	23.70	25.00	14.20	15.40	8.70	9.30	5.00	5.45
Vermont	47.00	66.60	27.00	27.30	16.00	17.30	9.80	9.80	6.10	6.50
Wisconsin	44.40	45.00	25.00	26.10	12.90	13.00	8.40	7.90	6.00	5.20
Wholesale										
Connecticut	49.40	64.40	26.60	32.40	14.40	19.80	7.75	11.80	5.40	7.30
Maine	46.40	39.20	23.90	22.10	13.20	12.40	7.20	7.10	4.90	4.80
Massachusetts	43.60	43.60	23.20	26.70	13.60	15.30	7.35	8.95	4.50	4.90
Michigan	37.40	37.00	24.50	25.90	12.80	13.30	7.60	8.00	4.80	5.00
New Hampshire	42.40	41.80	28.20	24.00	15.70	13.30	8.40	8.25	5.45	4.60
New York	41.50	38.50	23.30	22.30	12.00	14.00	7.16	8.45	4.05	4.50
Ohio	43.00	37.00	20.30	21.40	12.50	12.00	7.60	7.50	5.40	4.20
Pennsylvania	31.50	40.20	23.10	21.30	15.10	13.10	8.35	7.60	6.85	5.55
Vermont	39.30	42.00	24.30	27.00	13.90	14.50	8.20	8.10	5.20	4.80
Wisconsin	35.70	36.40	24.10	23.60	12.50	13.50	7.00	7.80	4.20	4.60

Maple Syrup Bulk Price – States: 2014 and 2015

State	Bulk all grades		Bulk all grades	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per gallon)	(dollars per gallon)
Connecticut	2.65	(D)	29.40	24.10
Maine	2.72	2.40	30.00	26.40
Massachusetts	2.95	2.70	32.30	29.50
Michigan	2.40	2.70	26.30	29.30
New Hampshire	2.55	2.40	28.30	26.40
New York	2.54	2.40	28.00	26.30
Ohio	2.60	2.40	29.00	26.40
Pennsylvania	2.49	2.24	27.50	24.70
Vermont	2.59	2.45	28.50	27.00
Wisconsin	2.40	2.30	26.20	25.20

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

Maple Syrup Percent of Sales by Type – States: 2014 and 2015

State	Retail		Wholesale		Bulk	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Connecticut	64	51	29	48	7	1
Maine	3	2	2	2	95	96
Massachusetts	40	20	28	62	32	18
Michigan	54	62	18	15	28	23
New Hampshire	57	64	17	12	26	24
New York	31	43	15	16	54	41
Ohio	38	44	16	24	46	32
Pennsylvania	35	19	9	5	56	76
Vermont	11	10	6	9	83	81
Wisconsin	18	19	19	12	63	69

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2015 and 2016

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,558	3,140	3,109	
Corn for grain [1]	87,999	93,601	80,749	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,221	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	54,437	54,305
Alfalfa	(NA)		17,778	
All other	(NA)		36,659	
Oats	3,088	2,751	1,276	
Proso millet	445		418	
Rice	2,614	3,064	2,575	
Rye	1,569		360	
Sorghum for grain [1]	8,459	7,216	7,851	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		306	
Wheat, all	54,644	49,559	47,094	
Winter	39,461	36,216	32,257	29,831
Durum	1,936	1,995	1,896	
Other spring	13,247	11,348	12,941	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,777.0	1,747.5	1,714.5	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	463	390	456	
Mustard seed	44.0		40.1	
Peanuts	1,625.0	1,476.0	1,567.0	
Rapeseed	1.2		1.1	
Safflower	168.2		159.1	
Soybeans for beans	82,650	82,236	81,814	
Sunflower	1,859.1	1,693.4	1,799.4	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	8,580.5	9,562.0	8,074.9	
Upland	8,422.0	9,347.0	7,920.0	
American Pima	158.5	215.0	154.9	
Sugarbeets	1,159.8	1,158.6	1,145.4	
Sugarcane	(NA)		887.3	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	328.7	314.5
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	34.0	31.0	21.0	
Dry edible beans	1,764.4	1,559.0	1,711.4	
Chickpeas, all [3]	207.5	246.0	203.1	
Large	135.3	163.0	131.2	
Small	72.2	83.0	71.9	
Dry edible peas	1,143.0	1,423.0	1,083.5	
Lentils	493.0	850.0	476.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	43.6	51.1
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		65.2	
Potatoes, all	1,065.2		1,053.3	
Spring	70.1	52.0	68.5	50.9
Summer	50.5		47.1	
Fall	944.6		937.7	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		27.2	
Sweet potatoes	156.9	169.4	153.1	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		0.3	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2015 and 2016 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield per acre		Production	
		2015	2016	2015	2016
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	68.9		214,297	
Corn for grain	bushels	168.4		13,601,198	
Corn for silage	tons	20.4		126,894	
Hay, all	tons	2.47		134,388	
Alfalfa	tons	3.32		58,974	
All other	tons	2.06		75,414	
Oats	bushels	70.2		89,535	
Proso millet	bushels	33.9		14,159	
Rice [2]	cwt	7,470		192,343	
Rye	bushels	31.9		11,496	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	76.0		596,751	
Sorghum for silage	tons	14.6		4,475	
Wheat, all	bushels	43.6		2,051,752	
Winter	bushels	42.5	50.5	1,370,188	1,506,626
Durum	bushels	43.5		82,484	
Other spring	bushels	46.3		599,080	
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,677		2,875,010	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		4,043.0	
Flaxseed	bushels	22.1		10,095	
Mustard seed	pounds	671		26,927	
Peanuts	pounds	3,963		6,210,590	
Rapeseed	pounds	1,382		1,520	
Safflower	pounds	1,347		214,251	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	48.0		3,929,160	
Sunflower	pounds	1,625		2,923,730	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [2]	bales	766		12,888.0	
Upland [2]	bales	755		12,455.0	
American Pima [2]	bales	1,342		433.0	
Sugarbeets	tons	30.9		35,359	
Sugarcane	tons	36.4		32,275	
Tobacco	pounds	2,178		715,946	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [2]	cwt	1,238		260	
Dry edible beans [2]	cwt	1,760		30,121	
Chickpeas, all [2 3]	cwt	1,242		2,523	
Large [2]	cwt	1,231		1,615	
Small [2]	cwt	1,263		908	
Dry edible peas [2]	cwt	1,687		18,283	
Lentils [2]	cwt	1,108		5,276	
Wrinkled seed peas	cwt	(NA)		384	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Hops	pounds	1,807		78,846.0	
Maple syrup	gallons	(NA)	(NA)	3,434	4,207
Mushrooms	pounds	(NA)		952,619	
Peppermint oil	pounds	90		5,882	
Potatoes, all	cwt	418		440,498	
Spring	cwt	296	328	20,251	16,677
Summer	cwt	334		15,734	
Fall	cwt	431		404,513	
Spearmint oil	pounds	113		3,070	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	203		31,016	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	10,300		3,502	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Chickpeas included with dry edible beans.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2015 and 2016

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,439,890	1,270,730	1,258,180	
Corn for grain [1]	35,612,320	37,879,390	32,678,310	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,517,580	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	22,030,110	21,976,690
Alfalfa	(NA)		7,194,580	
All other	(NA)		14,835,530	
Oats	1,249,680	1,113,300	516,380	
Proso millet	180,090		169,160	
Rice	1,057,860	1,239,970	1,042,080	
Rye	634,960		145,690	
Sorghum for grain [1]	3,423,270	2,920,240	3,177,220	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		123,840	
Wheat, all [2]	22,113,880	20,056,030	19,058,470	
Winter	15,969,470	14,656,250	13,054,090	12,072,310
Durum	783,480	807,360	767,290	
Other spring	5,360,930	4,592,420	5,237,090	
Oilseeds				
Canola	719,130	707,200	693,840	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	187,370	157,830	184,540	
Mustard seed	17,810		16,230	
Peanuts	657,620	597,320	634,150	
Rapeseed	490		450	
Safflower	68,070		64,390	
Soybeans for beans	33,447,630	33,280,090	33,109,310	
Sunflower	752,360	685,300	728,200	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	3,472,440	3,869,650	3,267,830	
Upland	3,408,300	3,782,640	3,205,140	
American Pima	64,140	87,010	62,690	
Sugarbeets	469,360	468,870	463,530	
Sugarcane	(NA)		359,080	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	133,000	127,250
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	13,760	12,550	8,500	
Dry edible beans	714,040	630,910	692,590	
Chickpeas [3]	83,970	99,550	82,190	
Large	54,750	65,960	53,100	
Small	29,220	33,590	29,100	
Dry edible peas	462,560	575,870	438,480	
Lentils	199,510	343,990	192,630	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	17,660	20,690
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		26,390	
Potatoes, all [2]	431,080		426,260	
Spring	28,370	21,040	27,720	20,600
Summer	20,440		19,060	
Fall	382,270		379,480	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		11,010	
Sweet potatoes	63,500	68,550	61,960	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		140	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2015 and 2016 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.71		4,665,770	
Corn for grain	10.57		345,486,340	
Corn for silage	45.73		115,116,300	
Hay, all [2]	5.53		121,914,740	
Alfalfa	7.44		53,500,310	
All other	4.61		68,414,430	
Oats	2.52		1,299,600	
Proso millet	1.90		321,120	
Rice	8.37		8,724,530	
Rye	2.00		292,010	
Sorghum for grain	4.77		15,158,170	
Sorghum for silage	32.78		4,059,650	
Wheat, all [2]	2.93		55,839,540	
Winter	2.86	3.40	37,290,410	41,003,640
Durum	2.93		2,244,850	
Other spring	3.11		16,304,290	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.88		1,304,080	
Cottonseed	(X)		3,667,750	
Flaxseed	1.39		256,420	
Mustard seed	0.75		12,210	
Peanuts	4.44		2,817,080	
Rapeseed	1.55		690	
Safflower	1.51		97,180	
Soybeans for beans	3.23		106,934,210	
Sunflower	1.82		1,326,180	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.86		2,806,030	
Upland	0.85		2,711,760	
American Pima	1.50		94,270	
Sugarbeets	69.20		32,077,150	
Sugarcane	81.54		29,279,390	
Tobacco	2.44		324,750	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.39		11,790	
Dry edible beans	1.97		1,366,270	
Chickpeas, all [3]	1.39		114,440	
Large	1.38		73,260	
Small	1.42		41,190	
Dry edible peas	1.89		829,300	
Lentils	1.24		239,320	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		17,420	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.03		35,760	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	17,170	21,040
Mushrooms	(NA)		432,100	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,670	
Potatoes, all [2]	46.87		19,980,650	
Spring	33.14	36.72	918,570	756,460
Summer	37.44		713,680	
Fall	48.35		18,348,400	
Spearmint oil	0.13		1,390	
Sweet potatoes	22.71		1,406,860	
Taro (Hawaii)	11.55		1,590	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Total may not add due to rounding.
[3] Chickpeas included with dry edible beans.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2015 and 2016

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2015-2016 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2015	2016
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit ..... 1,000 tons	890	825
Lemons ..... 1,000 tons	904	900
Oranges ..... 1,000 tons	6,369	5,830
Tangelos (Florida) ..... 1,000 tons	30	18
Tangerines and mandarins ..... 1,000 tons	855	948
Noncitrus		
Apples ..... million pounds	10,171.8	
Apricots ..... tons	53,008	
Avocados ..... tons		
Bananas (Hawaii) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Blackberries (Oregon) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Blueberries		
Cultivated ..... 1,000 pounds		
Wild (Maine) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Boysenberries (Oregon) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Raspberries, All ..... 1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet ..... tons	338,485	
Cherries, Tart ..... million pounds	222.6	
Coffee ..... 1,000 pounds	33,189	
Cranberries ..... barrel	8,412,700	
Dates (California) ..... tons		
Figs (California) ..... tons		
Grapes ..... tons	8,046,400	
Kiwifruit (California) ..... tons		
Nectarines ..... tons		
Olives (California) ..... tons		
Papayas (Hawaii) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Peaches ..... tons	804,600	
Pears ..... tons	733,000	
Plums (California) ..... tons		
Prunes (California) ..... tons	100,000	45,000
Prunes and Plums ..... tons		
Strawberries ..... 1,000 cwt	30,867	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) ..... 1,000 pounds	1,890,000	2,000,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons	39,000	
Macadamias (Hawaii) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell ..... 1,000 pounds	272,340	
Pistachios (California) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	575,000	

[1] Production years are 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2015 and 2016

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2015-2016 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2015	2016
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	807,390	748,430
Lemons	820,100	816,470
Oranges	5,777,860	5,288,890
Tangelos (Florida)	27,220	16,330
Tangerines and mandarins	775,640	860,010
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,613,850	
Apricots	48,090	
Avocados		
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Blackberries (Oregon)		
Blueberries		
Cultivated		
Wild (Maine)		
Boysenberries (Oregon)		
Raspberries, All		
Cherries, Sweet	307,070	
Cherries, Tart	100,970	
Coffee	15,050	
Cranberries	381,590	
Dates (California)		
Figs (California)		
Grapes	7,299,570	
Kiwifruit (California)		
Nectarines		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	729,920	
Pears	664,970	
Plums (California)		
Prunes (California)	90,720	40,820
Prunes and Plums		
Strawberries	1,400,100	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	857,290	907,185
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	35,380	
Macadamias (Hawaii)		
Pecans, in-shell	123,530	
Pistachios (California)		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	521,630	

[1] Production years are 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

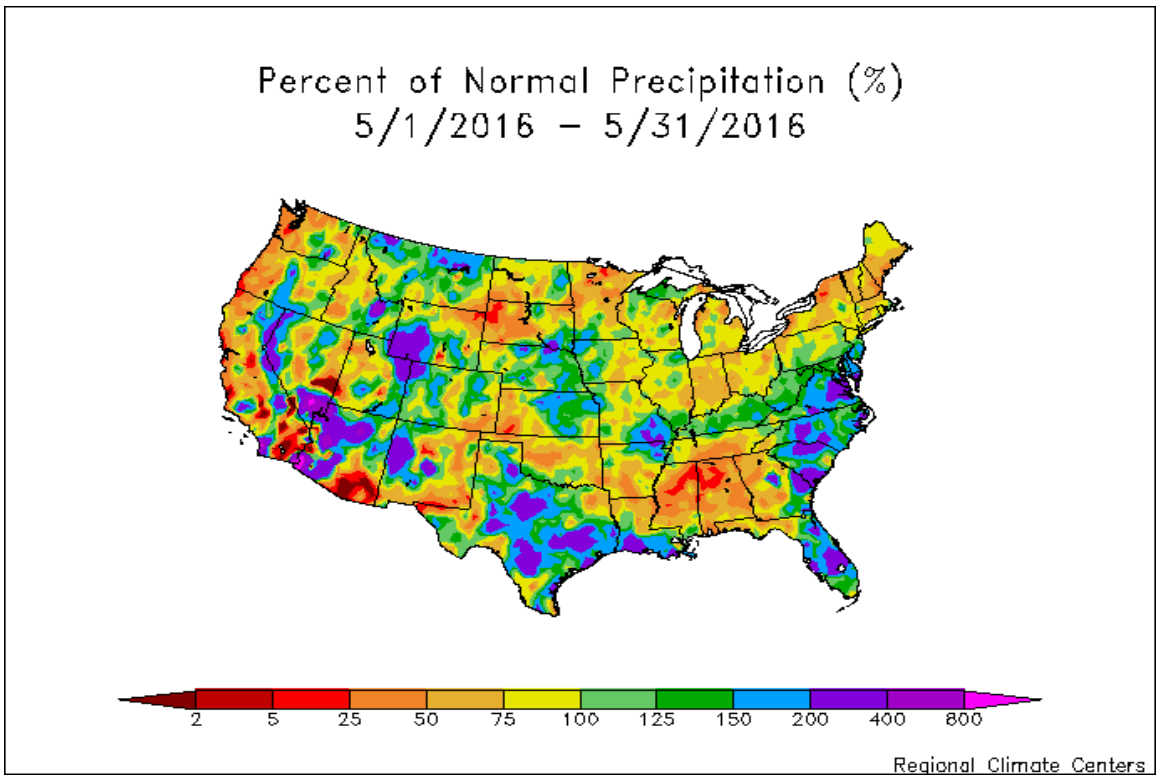
The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2016. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat for grain fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are based on counts from this survey.

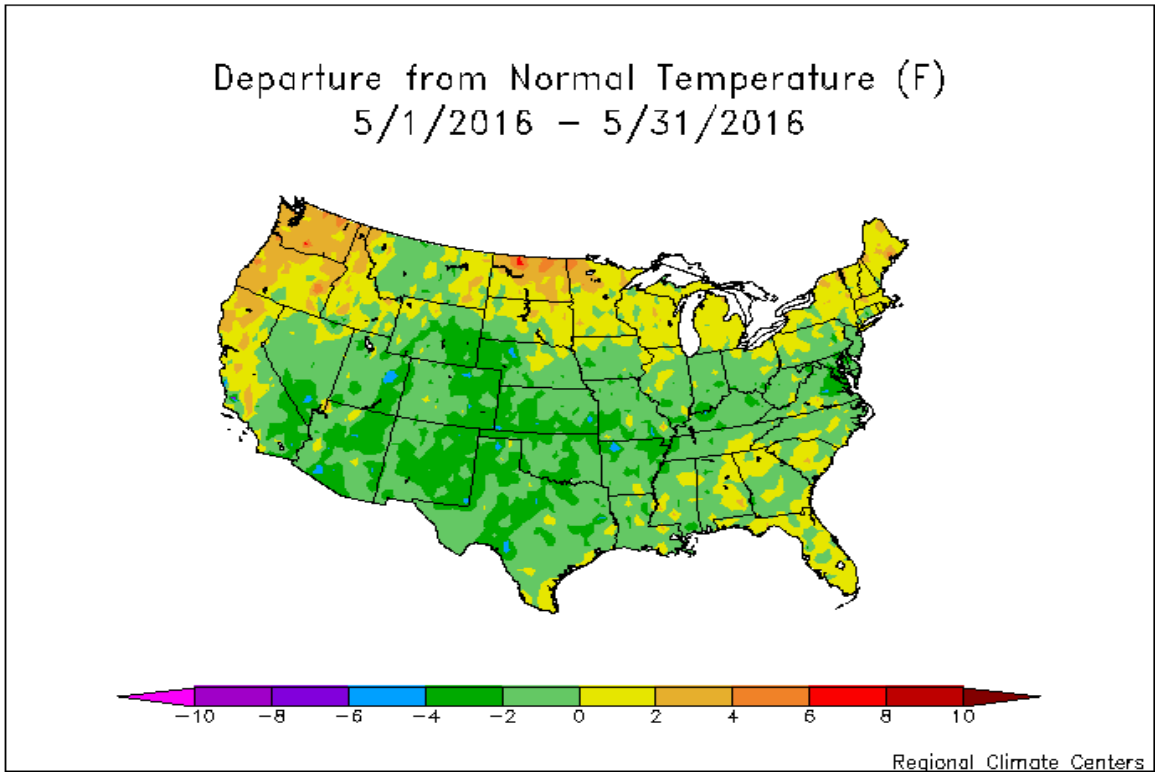
Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2012-2016

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

Year	June	July	August
	Mature [1]	Mature [1]	Mature [1]
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2012	57	77	92
2013	12	55	92
2014	15	58	92
2015	16	64	93
2016	21		

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


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
5/1/2016 – 5/31/2016
2
5
25
50
75
100
125
150
200
400
800
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
5/1/2016 – 5/31/2016
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Regional Climate Centers

May Weather Summary

A high-latitude atmospheric blocking pattern led to cool, showery weather in many parts of the United States, with consistent warmth mainly confined to the Nation's northern tier. Some of the most persistent rain fell across the Plains, slowing fieldwork but maintaining mostly adequate to locally excessive soil moisture for rangeland, pastures, winter wheat, and spring-sown crops. By May 29, nearly two-thirds of the Nation's pastures (66 percent) and winter wheat (63 percent) were rated in good to excellent condition, the highest for both at this time of year since 2010.

In contrast, drier conditions developed across the Great Lakes Region, leading to more fieldwork opportunities. Following earlier corn and soybean planting delays in the eastern Corn Belt due to cool, damp field conditions, fieldwork accelerated in late May. During the week ending May 29, producers in Ohio planted 41 percent of their intended soybean acreage, jumping from 22 to 63 percent, and 33 percent of their corn. Delays persisted, however, in the southwestern Corn Belt.

Meanwhile, warmth in the Northwest contrasted with cool conditions in the Southwest. Northwestern warmth promoted a rapid crop development pace, while occasional showers maintained favorable growing conditions for winter wheat and spring-sown crops. Higher elevations of the West, primarily from the Great Basin to the central Rockies, received some late-season snow.

Elsewhere, developing drought across the interior Southeast contrasted with wet weather and fieldwork delays in the western Gulf Coast region and the middle and southern Atlantic States. Torrential rainfall induced some late-month flooding along and near the Texas coast.

May Agricultural Summary

Temperatures were above normal along the northern United States, facilitating fieldwork in the Pacific Northwest and the Upper Midwest. Conversely, below average temperatures were prevalent from the central Rocky Mountains to the mid-Atlantic. Some areas of the Southwest, lower Great Plains, and middle Mississippi Valley recorded average temperatures more than 2°F below normal. With the exception of portions of the Southwest, Texas, and most of the Atlantic Coast States where rainfall totaled 200 percent or more above average, precipitation was near normal throughout much of the country. Some areas in Texas, Louisiana, and Virginia recorded rainfall over 6 inches above normal for the month of May. Southeast Texas received heavy rainfall later in the month, with some locations recording in excess of 9 inches of precipitation, causing record flooding.

As May began, corn planting progress was well ahead of historical averages in the central Corn Belt but progress continued to lag behind normal in the western Corn Belt. By May 1, producers had planted 45 percent of this year's corn crop, equal to last year but 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 1, thirteen percent of the Nation's corn crop was emerged, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 15, seventy-five percent of this year's corn crop was planted, 7 percentage points behind last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-three percent of the Nation's corn crop had emerged by May 15, five percentage points behind last year but 9 percentage points ahead the 5-year average. By mid-month, Minnesota respondents reported that 53 percent of the corn crop had emerged, 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting of the 2016 corn crop was 94 percent complete by May 29, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-eight percent of this year's corn crop had emerged by May 29, three percentage points behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By the end of May, at least 90 percent of the corn had emerged in Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Overall, 72 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 29, two percentage points below the same time last year.

Planting of sorghum advanced to 23 percent complete by May 1, five percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was behind normal for most estimating States, with only Missouri and Oklahoma ahead of the 5-year average. By May 22, thirty-seven percent of the sorghum crop was planted, 3 percentage points behind last year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Progress in the leading sorghum-producing State of Kansas remained behind historical levels, with 6 percent planted by May 22, ten percentage points behind the 5-year average. Producers had planted 44 percent of this year's sorghum crop by May 29, two percentage points ahead of

last year but 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Advances of 25 percentage points or more was observed in Nebraska, New Mexico, and South Dakota during the last full week of the month.

Oat seeding advanced to 78 percent complete by May 1, three percentage points behind last year but 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-six percent of the crop had emerged by May 1, three percentage points ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had planted 94 percent of this year's oat crop by May 15, slightly behind last year but 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The planting of oats was nearly complete Nationwide, with all estimating States, except North Dakota and Ohio, having at least 90 percent of the intended acreage planted by the second week of the month. Eighty-one percent of the oat crop was emerged by May 15, slightly ahead of last year and 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the oat crop was emerged by May 29, slightly ahead of last year and 9 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, slightly ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, the oat harvest was 17 percent complete, 22 percentage points behind the 5-year average, due to wet conditions. Overall, 73 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 29, up slightly from the total rated in these two categories on May 8 and 5 percentage points better than at the same time last year.

Nationwide, barley producers had seeded 57 percent of the Nation's crop by May 1, thirteen percentage points behind last year but 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 1, emergence was evident in 29 percent of the Nation's barley acreage, 4 percentage points behind last year but 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 15, ninety percent of the barley crop was seeded, 3 percentage points behind last year but 19 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 15, sixty-eight percent of the barley had emerged, equal to last year but 26 percentage points, or more than two weeks, ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was over 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in all estimating States except Washington. Nationwide, 97 percent of the barley crop was sown by May 29, three percentage points behind last year but 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-eight percent of the barley crop had emerged by May 29, four percentage points behind last year but 19 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 77 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 29, two percentage points better than the May 15 ratings and 3 percentage points better than at the same time last year.

By May 1, heading of the winter wheat crop had advanced to 42 percent complete, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading advanced to 57 percent complete by May 8, five percentage points ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-three percent of the wheat crop was headed in Kansas by May 8, twenty-seven percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 22, seventy-five percent of this year's winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, slightly ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, damage of wheat due to hail was reported in areas of the Northern Low Plains and Edwards Plateau. Nationally, heading of this year's winter wheat crop advanced to 84 percent complete by May 29, two percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Washington, 76 percent was headed by the end of the month, 36 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Wet conditions have delayed the harvest of winter wheat in Texas, with 11 percent harvested by May 29, six percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 29, up 2 percentage points from the beginning of the month and 19 percentage points better than at the same time last year.

Fifty-four percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded by May 1, fifteen percentage points behind last year but 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 1, twenty-two percent of the spring wheat crop was emerged, 2 percentage points behind last year but 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. At the beginning of the month, emergence was ahead of the 5-year average in all 6 estimating States. Nationally, 89 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded by May 15, three percentage points behind last year but 25 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 15, sixty percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged, 3 percentage points behind last year but 24 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop was seeded by May 22, equal to last year but 18 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The Nation's spring wheat was 88 percent emerged by the end of the month, equal to last year but 22 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was well ahead of normal in Minnesota and North Dakota, where progress was 28 and 32 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average,

respectively. Overall, 79 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition by month's end, 8 percentage points better than at the same time last year.

By May 1, seventy-two percent of the rice crop was seeded, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, emergence advanced to 55 percent complete at the beginning of the month, 21 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 87 percent of the rice crop was seeded by May 15, equal to last year but 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 15, seventy-six percent of the Nation's crop had emerged, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting of the 2016 rice crop was 98 percent complete by May 29, three percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-six percent of California's rice crop was planted during the last week of the month, pushing progress ahead of the 5-year average pace. Eighty-seven percent of the rice crop was emerged by May 29, slightly behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 29, nine percentage points better than the May 8 estimate but 2 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Planting of the 2016 soybean crop advanced to 8 percent complete by May 1, two percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 8, twenty-three percent of the soybeans were planted, 3 percentage points behind last year but 7 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 40 percent of the intended soybean crop during that week. By May 22, producers had planted 56 percent of this year's soybean crop, equal to last year but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 22, twenty-two percent of the soybean crop was emerged, 5 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Due to poor field conditions early in the planting season, emergence in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio continued to lag their respective 5-year averages during the third week of the month. By May 29, seventy-three percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By the end of the month, wet conditions slowed the planting pace in the central Great Plains, with planting progress 27 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Kansas and 9 percentage points behind in Nebraska. Nationally, 45 percent of the soybean crop was emerged by May 29, slightly ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Nationally, peanut producers had planted 12 percent of this year's crop by May 1, three percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 15, peanut producers had planted 46 percent of this year's crop, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 29, producers had planted 80 percent of this year's peanut crop, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Planting progress of 20 percentage points or more was observed in North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia during the last week of the month.

By May 15, eleven percent of this year's sunflower crop was planted, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. North Dakota producers had planted 21 percent of their crop by May 15, fourteen percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 29, sunflower producers had planted 45 percent of this year's crop, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. North Dakota sunflowers were 67 percent planted by May 29, an increase of 21 percentage points during the final week of the month.

Nationally, cotton producers had planted 16 percent of the cotton crop by May 1, slightly ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 40 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 15, eight percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Dry conditions in the Southeast facilitated rapid planting, which advanced more than 20 percentage points in Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and the Carolinas. By May 29, fifty-nine percent of the cotton crop was planted, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Wet conditions in the southern Great Plains hindered planting progress. By month's end, Kansas cotton planting was 35 percentage points, or nearly 3 weeks, behind the 5-year average pace. Texas planting progress was 15 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 5 percent of the cotton crop was squaring by month's end, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average.

By May 1, sugarbeet producers had planted 80 percent of the Nation's crop, 11 percentage points behind last year but 32 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. At the beginning of the May, planting in Minnesota was more than

3 weeks ahead of the 5-year average pace. Producers had planted 97 percent of this year's sugarbeet crop by May 15, three percentage points behind last year but 23 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had planted 95 percent or more of the sugarbeet crop in Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

Crop Comments

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.51 billion bushels, up 6 percent from the May 1 forecast and up 10 percent from 2015. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at a record 50.5 bushels per acre, up 2.7 bushel from last month and up 8 bushels from last year. As of May 29, sixty-three percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 19 percentage points better than at the same time last year. Nationally, 84 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by May 29, eight 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 Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, and Oklahoma but below in Colorado 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 and Ohio but below in Illinois.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are above last year. Eighty-one percent of the Washington crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition as of May 29.

Durum wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 15.2 million bushels, down 25 percent from last year. In Arizona, 14 percent of the acreage was harvested by May 29, two percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Prunes (dried plums): California's 2016 prune production forecast is 45,000 dried tons, down 55 percent from last year. Growers reported storms with cold, wet, and windy weather during the bloom and adverse conditions for bees during the height of the pollination period. If the forecast is realized, this year's crop will be the smallest production on record since estimates began in 1920.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region reported, daily high temperatures were about average for this time of the year. All reporting stations had highs varying from the upper 80's on most days to over 90 degrees a few days. Morning lows were mostly in the 60s and 70s. Rainfall was well above average in most of the citrus growing region. Five of seventeen monitored rain stations had totals of over ten inches of rainfall. The most precipitation fell in the Western Region. Joshua (Desoto County) had the highest amount at 11.74 inches, followed by Vero Beach (Indian River County) at 11.31 inches. According to the May 31, 2016 U.S. Drought Monitor, all citrus growing counties were drought free.

Weekly Valencia orange harvest is relatively over for the season. Growers are now turning their attention to next season's crop. Most healthy trees are holding fruit golf ball size or larger. Many citrus growers are replacing trees or entire groves severely impacted by greening. As caretakers are taking out old non-productive trees, they are leaving younger healthy trees in hope of a productive crop for next season. Other grove activities included topping and hedging after harvest, irrigation, fertilizing, spraying, mowing, and brush removal.

California citrus: Navel and Valencia oranges continued to be harvested. Navel oranges were being packed for the domestic market, with late varieties exported to Asia and Central America. The Valencia orange harvest accelerated. The Navel crop continued to mature with the warmer weather with some quality issues reported. Most Navel oranges were packed for the domestic market with late varieties being exported. Cara Cara oranges, grapefruit, and lemons continued to be harvested, packed, and shipped to foreign and domestic markets. Seedless tangerines remained netted to prevent cross pollination. Citrus groves continued to be irrigated. By month's end, Cara Cara orange harvest was almost over, with shipments primarily being domestic due to quality concerns.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: In Napa County, sulfur applications on grapes and the suckering of grape vines continued. In Fresno County, rain and cloudy weather prolonged the bloom period for grapes. Growers continued to monitor the grape crop for powdery mildew and proactively applied fungicide programs as needed. Grape bloom was completed by mid-month. Cherries and apricots were being harvested and peach orchards were being thinned. Pesticide sprays on almond and pistachio orchards continued. Canopy management including shoot separation, shoot thinning, and leaf removal was completed, in order to improve the canopy microclimate. Walnut orchard irrigation continued. Sprays were administered to eliminate the weeds. Other controls such as mowing were also being utilized to manage weeds. In Madera County, applications of fungicide and micronutrients were applied to grapes. Vines were at full bloom or setting berries. Pesticide sprays were applied to tree fruit orchards. Fungicide and miticide applications on almond orchards were completed. In Stanislaus County, stone fruit continued to be thinned and orchards were irrigated. Early varieties of apricots, peaches, nectarines, and plums were harvested. Reflective plastic was placed in some orchards to help promote color. Summer pruning was started in some stone fruit orchards. The cherry harvest was going strong early in the month with small amounts being exported. Leaves were pulled from grape vines to improve air flow and sun light. Almond trees were showing rapid growth. In Tulare County, apricots, early peaches, and nectarines were harvested. Later varieties of stone fruit continued to be thinned and irrigated. Olive bloom was completed by mid-month. Pistachios and stored almonds continued to be packed and shipped to domestic and foreign markets. Almond trees showed rapid nut development. Cherry harvest slowed down significantly throughout several counties. In Merced County, husk fly traps were placed in almond orchards. In Sutter and Yuba Counties, almonds were developing quickly. Pistachio orchards received nutrient sprays.

Grapefruit: The United States 2015-2016 grapefruit crop is forecast at 825,000 tons, unchanged from last month's forecast but down 7 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, expected production, at 10.9 million boxes, is unchanged from last month but down 16 percent from last year. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts were carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 948,000 tons, up slightly from last month and up 11 percent from last season's final utilization. If realized, this will be the largest production since records began in 1964-1965. The Florida forecast is up 1 percent from the previous month but down 37 percent from last year's utilized production. The California tangerine and mandarin production forecast was carried forward from the previous forecast. Estimates for Arizona have been discontinued.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 390,000 boxes (18,000 tons), unchanged from last month but down 41 percent from last season's final utilization. The production is the lowest since the 1958-1959 season.

Hops: Area strung for harvest in 2016 for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 51,115 acres, 17 percent more than the 2015 crop of 43,633 acres. Washington, with 37,475 acres for harvest, accounts for 73 percent of the United States total acreage. Oregon hop growers plan to string 7,669 acres, or 15 percent of the United States total for 2016, with Idaho hop growers accounting for the remaining 12 percent, or 5,971 acres strung for harvest. Acreage increased in all three States from 2015 and, if realized, will be record high in Idaho, Washington and the United States.

The 2016 crop in the Pacific Northwest was reported as good. Erratic weather has resulted in higher disease pressure from downy and powdery mildew. Warm spring weather resulted in early runoff of Cascade Mountain snowpack. Growers expected to manage any potential water shortages with efficient drip irrigation systems.

Sugarbeets: Production of sugarbeets for the 2015 crop year is revised to 35.4 million tons, up slightly from the January end of season estimate and 13 percent above 2014. Planted area totaled 1.16 million acres, unchanged from the previous estimate. Harvested area totaled 1.15 million acres, up slightly from the previous estimate. The United States yield, at 30.9 tons per acre, is up slightly from the previous estimate and up 3.6 tons per acre from 2014.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2015 is revised to 32.3 million tons, down 3 percent from the March estimate but up 6 percent from 2014. Area harvested for sugar and seed totaled 887,300 acres for the 2015 crop year, down 4,400 acres from March but up 18,800 acres from the previous year. Yield for sugar and seed is estimated at 36.4 tons per acre, down 0.9 ton from the previous estimate but up 1.4 tons from 2014.

Sweet potatoes: Production of sweet potatoes in 2015 totaled 31.0 million cwt, unchanged from the *Crop Production 2015 Summary* released in January 2016 but up 5 percent from the previous year. Growers harvested 153,100 acres, up 13 percent from 2014. Yield per acre, at 203 cwt, is unchanged from January but down 16 cwt from the previous year.

Maple syrup: The 2016 United States maple syrup production totaled 4.21 million gallons, up 23 percent from the previous year. The number of taps is estimated at 12.6 million, up 5 percent from the 2015 total. Yield per tap is estimated to be 0.335 gallon, up 17 percent from the previous season's yield. Pennsylvania reported a record high number of taps in 2016, while Massachusetts and Vermont reported record high production.

Producers were encouraged to tap earlier this season by the warmer than normal temperatures. The earliest sap flow reported was January 1 in Pennsylvania, Vermont and West Virginia. The latest sap flow reported to open the season was February 15 in Minnesota. On average, the season lasted 33 days, compared with 26 days in 2015.

The 2015 United States average price per gallon was $36.70, up $0.30 from 2014. Value of production, at $126 million for 2015, was up 8 percent from the previous season. Beginning in 2016, Indiana, Minnesota, and West Virginia were added to the maple syrup estimating program.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 25 and June 7 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 68 percent of the 2015 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 interview. Approximately 4,500 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 63 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 5.7 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 5.7 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.8 percent. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 73 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 1.6 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze season and two hurricane seasons), the “Root Mean Square Error” is 1.7 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 1.6 percent, or 1.7 percent when excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.8 percent, or 3.0 percent when excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the June 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 127,000 tons (142,000 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.

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

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