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**Winter Wheat Production Up 8 Percent from June
Durum Wheat Production Up Less Than 1 Percent from 2015
Other Spring Wheat Production Down 8 Percent from 2015
Orange Production Up 2 Percent from June**

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.63 billion bushels, up 8 percent from the June 1 forecast and up 19 percent from 2015. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at a record high 53.9 bushels per acre, up 3.4 bushels from last month and up 11.4 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 30.2 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2016 but down 6 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 1.03 billion bushels, is up 10 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 370 million bushels, is up 4 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 224 million bushels, is up 4 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 21.2 million bushels are Hard White and 202 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 82.8 million bushels, up less than 1 percent from 2015. The United States yield is forecast at 39.8 bushels per acre, down 3.7 bushels from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.08 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2016 but up 10 percent from last year.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 550 million bushels, down 8 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 11.8 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2016 but down 9 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 46.5 bushels per acre, up 0.2 bushel from the 2015 average yield. Of the total production, 511 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 9 percent from last year.

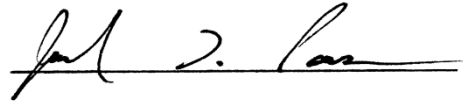
The United States all orange forecast for the 2015-2016 season is 5.92 million tons, up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 7 percent from the 2014-2015 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 81.5 million boxes (3.67 million tons), is up slightly from last month's forecast but 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 45.4 million boxes (2.04 million tons), is up slightly from last month but down 8 percent from last season's final utilization.

The California Valencia orange forecast is 10.5 million boxes (420,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 44.0 million boxes (1.76 million tons), up 5 percent from the previous forecast and up 13 percent from last season's final utilization. The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.70 million boxes (72,000 tons), is up 8 percent from the previous forecast and up 17 percent from last season's final utilization.

This report was approved on July 12, 2016.



Secretary of Agriculture
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Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2015 and Forecasted July 1, 2016

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
California	10	10	60.0	80.0	600	800
Idaho	15	15	86.0	88.0	1,290	1,320
Illinois	25	25	77.0	73.0	1,925	1,825
Iowa	57	53	73.0	65.0	4,161	3,445
Kansas	40	30	65.0	61.0	2,600	1,830
Maine	29	24	80.0	65.0	2,320	1,560
Michigan	50	30	67.0	64.0	3,350	1,920
Minnesota	160	95	78.0	69.0	12,480	6,555
Montana	22	29	53.0	50.0	1,166	1,450
Nebraska	40	40	67.0	65.0	2,680	2,600
New York	40	70	58.0	59.0	2,320	4,130
North Dakota	140	160	74.0	54.0	10,360	8,640
Ohio	40	55	63.0	65.0	2,520	3,575
Oregon	11	13	88.0	95.0	968	1,235
Pennsylvania	65	60	55.0	60.0	3,575	3,600
South Dakota	145	155	87.0	91.0	12,615	14,105
Texas	55	55	48.0	43.0	2,640	2,365
Wisconsin	195	130	72.0	66.0	14,040	8,580
Other States ¹	137	116	57.8	61.0	7,925	7,074
United States	1,276	1,165	70.2	65.8	89,535	76,609

¹ For 2015, Other States include: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. For 2016, Other States include: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2016 Summary*.

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2015 and Forecasted July 1, 2016

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	16	15	120.0	125.0	1,920	1,875
California	25	30	55.0	50.0	1,375	1,500
Colorado	63	57	130.0	135.0	8,190	7,695
Idaho	550	560	97.0	95.0	53,350	53,200
Minnesota	120	75	77.0	53.0	9,240	3,975
Montana	850	770	52.0	55.0	44,200	42,350
North Dakota	1,050	700	64.0	62.0	67,200	43,400
Virginia	16	18	75.0	64.0	1,200	1,152
Washington	100	110	48.0	66.0	4,800	7,260
Wyoming	86	81	95.0	107.0	8,170	8,667
Other States ¹	233	162	62.9	72.2	14,652	11,697
United States	3,109	2,578	68.9	70.9	214,297	182,771

¹ For 2015, Other States include: Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin. For 2016, Other States include: Delaware, Maryland, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Utah. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2016 Summary*.

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

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2015	2016	2015	2016		2015	2016
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	240	140	56.0	53.0	56.0	13,440	7,840
California	150	175	70.0	73.0	70.0	10,500	12,250
Colorado	2,140	2,120	37.0	42.0	45.0	79,180	95,400
Idaho	700	720	82.0	84.0	86.0	57,400	61,920
Illinois	520	520	65.0	68.0	75.0	33,800	39,000
Indiana	260	320	68.0	73.0	76.0	17,680	24,320
Kansas	8,700	8,100	37.0	48.0	56.0	321,900	453,600
Kentucky	440	410	73.0	72.0	74.0	32,120	30,340
Maryland	270	260	64.0	69.0	67.0	17,280	17,420
Michigan	475	570	81.0	82.0	81.0	38,475	46,170
Mississippi	120	70	48.0	58.0	58.0	5,760	4,060
Missouri	610	600	53.0	57.0	69.0	32,330	41,400
Montana	2,220	2,200	41.0	45.0	45.0	91,020	99,000
Nebraska	1,210	1,200	38.0	50.0	50.0	45,980	60,000
North Carolina	570	420	53.0	52.0	48.0	30,210	20,160
North Dakota	190	130	44.0	56.0	54.0	8,360	7,020
Ohio	480	550	67.0	75.0	76.0	32,160	41,800
Oklahoma	3,800	3,300	26.0	35.0	40.0	98,800	132,000
Oregon	735	705	47.0	63.0	61.0	34,545	43,005
South Dakota	970	1,070	44.0	55.0	54.0	42,680	57,780
Tennessee	395	390	68.0	71.0	71.0	26,860	27,690
Texas	3,550	2,800	30.0	32.0	34.0	106,500	95,200
Virginia	210	175	66.0	63.0	59.0	13,860	10,325
Washington	1,590	1,670	56.0	65.0	67.0	89,040	111,890
Wisconsin	210	265	74.0	76.0	78.0	15,540	20,670
Other States ¹	1,502	1,296	49.8	53.5	52.0	74,768	67,404
United States	32,257	30,176	42.5	50.5	53.9	1,370,188	1,627,664

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 July 1, 2016

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2015	2016	2015	2016		2015	2016
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	140	97	101.0	107.0	107.0	14,140	10,379
California	60	45	103.0	104.0	105.0	6,180	4,725
Montana	605	665	31.0	(NA)	34.0	18,755	22,610
North Dakota	1,075	1,260	39.5	(NA)	35.0	42,463	44,100
Other States ¹	16	15	59.1	(NA)	63.7	946	956
United States	1,896	2,082	43.5	(NA)	39.8	82,484	82,770

(NA) Not available.

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

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2015 and Forecasted July 1, 2016

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Idaho	425	440	70.0	75.0	29,750	33,000
Minnesota	1,430	1,350	60.0	63.0	85,800	85,050
Montana	2,440	2,240	31.0	34.0	75,640	76,160
North Dakota	6,650	6,200	48.0	45.0	319,200	279,000
Oregon	93	98	50.0	58.0	4,650	5,684
South Dakota	1,260	950	48.0	48.0	60,480	45,600
Washington	625	540	36.0	46.0	22,500	24,840
Other States ¹	18	17	58.9	68.2	1,060	1,160
United States	12,941	11,835	46.3	46.5	599,080	550,494

¹ Other States include Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2016 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2015 and Forecasted July 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	1,034,058
Soft red	359,055	370,105
Hard white	15,914	21,230
Soft white	168,306	202,271
Spring		
Hard red	564,107	511,460
Hard white	5,526	6,154
Soft white	29,447	32,880
Durum	82,484	82,770
Total	2,051,752	2,260,928

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2014-2015 and Forecasted July 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 (1,000 boxes)	2015-2016 (1,000 boxes)	2014-2015 (1,000 tons)	2015-2016 (1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all	48,600	54,500	1,944	2,180
Early, mid, and Navel ²	39,100	44,000	1,564	1,760
Valencia	9,500	10,500	380	420
Florida, all	96,950	81,500	4,363	3,668
Early, mid, and Navel ²	47,400	36,100	2,133	1,625
Valencia	49,550	45,400	2,230	2,043
Texas, all	1,452	1,695	62	72
Early, mid, and Navel ²	1,170	1,355	50	58
Valencia	282	340	12	14
United States, all	147,002	137,695	6,369	5,920
Early, mid, and Navel ²	87,670	81,455	3,747	3,443
Valencia	59,332	56,240	2,622	2,477
Grapefruit				
California	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	4,250	4,830	170	193
United States	21,450	19,580	890	810
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona ^{3 4}	170	(NA)	7	(NA)
California ³	18,500	22,000	740	880
Florida	2,265	1,430	108	68
United States	20,935	23,430	855	948
Lemons				
Arizona	2,000	1,550	80	62
California	20,600	21,800	824	872
United States	22,600	23,350	904	934
Tangelos				
Florida	665	390	30	18

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

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 Temples in Florida.

³ Includes tangelos and tangors.

⁴ Estimates discontinued in 2015-2016.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class – States and United States: 2015 and Forecasted July 1, 2016

Class and type	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	13,500	13,500	2,400	2,300	32,400	31,050
North Carolina	172,000	160,000	2,200	2,300	378,400	368,000
South Carolina	13,000	14,500	2,000	2,500	26,000	36,250
Virginia	21,500	21,000	2,300	2,400	49,450	50,400
United States	220,000	209,000	2,210	2,324	486,250	485,700

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts Production by Crop – States and United States: 2015 and Forecasted July 1, 2016

Crop and State	Total production	
	2015	2016
	(tons)	(tons)
Apricots		
California	34,500	55,000
Utah ¹	7	(NA)
Washington	7,150	6,400
United States	41,657	61,400
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Almonds, shelled basis ²		
California	1,900,000	2,050,000

(NA) Not available.

¹ Estimates discontinued in 2016.

² Utilized production.

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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	2,967	3,109	2,578
Corn for grain ¹	87,999	94,148	80,749	86,550
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,221	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	54,437	56,127
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	17,778	18,065
All other	(NA)	(NA)	36,659	38,062
Oats	3,088	3,027	1,276	1,165
Proso millet	445	410		
Rice	2,614	3,212	2,575	3,190
Rye	1,569	1,760	360	443
Sorghum for grain ¹	8,459	7,225	7,851	6,456
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		306	
Wheat, all	54,644	50,816	47,094	44,093
Winter	39,461	36,538	32,257	30,176
Durum	1,936	2,145	1,896	2,082
Other spring	13,247	12,133	12,941	11,835
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,777.0	1,704.5	1,714.5	1,662.3
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	463	342	456	333
Mustard seed	44.0	60.5	40.1	57.3
Peanuts	1,625.0	1,563.0	1,567.0	1,531.0
Rapeseed	1.2	13.9	1.1	13.2
Safflower	168.2	150.0	159.1	144.7
Soybeans for beans	82,650	83,688	81,814	83,037
Sunflower	1,859.1	1,645.4	1,799.4	1,584.9
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	8,580.5	10,023.0	8,074.9	
Upland	8,422.0	9,824.0	7,920.0	
American Pima	158.5	199.0	154.9	
Sugarbeets	1,159.8	1,165.9	1,145.4	1,148.8
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	887.3	918.2
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	328.7	311.2
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	34.0	34.0	21.0	24.0
Dry edible beans	1,764.4	1,689.0	1,711.4	1,629.5
Chickpeas, all ³	207.5	281.3	203.1	277.5
Large	135.3	190.3	131.2	186.9
Small	72.2	91.0	71.9	90.6
Dry edible peas	1,143.0	1,268.0	1,083.5	1,202.0
Lentils	493.0	930.0	476.0	888.0
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	1,027.2	1,053.3	1,018.4
Spring	70.1	52.0	68.5	50.9
Summer	50.5	58.8	47.1	56.4
Fall	944.6	916.4	937.7	911.1
Spearmint oil	(NA)		27.2	
Sweet potatoes	156.9	164.4	153.1	161.2
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	70.9	214,297	182,771
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	65.8	89,535	76,609
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	51.3	2,051,752	2,260,928
Winter bushels	42.5	53.9	1,370,188	1,627,664
Durum bushels	43.5	39.8	82,484	82,770
Other spring bushels	46.3	46.5	599,080	550,494
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	1,200,720	1,258,180	1,043,290
Corn for grain ¹	35,612,320	38,100,750	32,678,310	35,025,920
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,517,580	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	22,030,110	22,714,040
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	7,194,580	7,310,720
All other	(NA)	(NA)	14,835,530	15,403,310
Oats	1,249,680	1,225,000	516,380	471,460
Proso millet	180,090	165,920	169,160	
Rice	1,057,860	1,299,860	1,042,080	1,290,960
Rye	634,960	712,250	145,690	179,280
Sorghum for grain ¹	3,423,270	2,923,890	3,177,220	2,612,680
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		123,840	
Wheat, all ²	22,113,880	20,564,730	19,058,470	17,844,000
Winter	15,969,470	14,786,560	13,054,090	12,211,930
Durum	783,480	868,060	767,290	842,560
Other spring	5,360,930	4,910,100	5,237,090	4,789,510
Oilseeds				
Canola	719,130	689,790	693,840	672,720
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	187,370	138,400	184,540	134,760
Mustard seed	17,810	24,480	16,230	23,190
Peanuts	657,620	632,530	634,150	619,580
Rapeseed	490	5,630	450	5,340
Safflower	68,070	60,700	64,390	58,560
Soybeans for beans	33,447,630	33,867,700	33,109,310	33,604,240
Sunflower	752,360	665,880	728,200	641,390
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	3,472,440	4,056,210	3,267,830	
Upland	3,408,300	3,975,670	3,205,140	
American Pima	64,140	80,530	62,690	
Sugarbeets	469,360	471,830	463,530	464,910
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	359,080	371,590
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	133,000	125,920
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	13,760	13,760	8,500	9,710
Dry edible beans	714,040	683,520	692,590	659,440
Chickpeas ³	83,970	113,840	82,190	112,300
Large	54,750	77,010	53,100	75,640
Small	29,220	36,830	29,100	36,660
Dry edible peas	462,560	513,150	438,480	486,440
Lentils	199,510	376,360	192,630	359,360
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	415,700	426,260	412,140
Spring	28,370	21,040	27,720	20,600
Summer	20,440	23,800	19,060	22,820
Fall	382,270	370,860	379,480	368,710
Spearmint oil	(NA)		11,010	
Sweet potatoes	63,500	66,530	61,960	65,240
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	3.81	4,665,770	3,979,370
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	2.36	1,299,600	1,111,980
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	3.45	55,839,540	61,532,380
Winter	2.86	3.63	37,290,410	44,297,750
Durum	2.93	2.67	2,244,850	2,252,630
Other spring	3.11	3.13	16,304,290	14,981,990
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	810
Lemons 1,000 tons	904	934
Oranges 1,000 tons	6,369	5,920
Tangelos (Florida) 1,000 tons	30	18
Tangerines and mandarins 1,000 tons	855	948
Noncitrus		
Apples million pounds	10,003.9	
Apricots tons	41,657	61,400
Avocados tons	224,010	
Bananas (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	12,040	
Blackberries (Oregon) 1,000 pounds	51,250	
Blueberries		
Cultivated 1,000 pounds	560,010	
Wild (Maine) 1,000 pounds	101,110	
Boysenberries (Oregon) 1,000 pounds	2,460	
Raspberries, All 1,000 pounds	262,940	
Cherries, Sweet tons	338,430	318,000
Cherries, Tart million pounds	252.5	309.1
Coffee 1,000 pounds	36,570	
Cranberries barrel	8,563,000	
Dates (California) tons	43,600	
Figs (California) tons	30,200	
Grapes tons	7,677,150	
Kiwifruit (California) tons	23,700	
Nectarines tons	167,700	
Olives (California) tons	179,000	
Papayas (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	27,300	
Peaches tons	847,210	
Pears tons	820,520	
Plums (California) tons	106,000	
Prunes (California) tons	112,000	45,000
Prunes and Plums tons	9,680	
Strawberries 1,000 cwt	30,867	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) 1,000 pounds	1,900,000	2,050,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) tons	31,000	
Macadamias (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	47,000	
Pecans, in-shell 1,000 pounds	254,290	
Pistachios (California) 1,000 pounds	270,000	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) tons	603,000	

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 (metric tons)	2016 (metric tons)
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit	807,390	734,820
Lemons	820,100	847,310
Oranges	5,777,860	5,370,530
Tangelos (Florida)	27,220	16,330
Tangerines and mandarins	775,640	860,010
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,537,690	
Apricots	37,790	55,700
Avocados	203,220	
Bananas (Hawaii)	5,460	
Blackberries (Oregon)	23,250	
Blueberries		
Cultivated	254,020	
Wild (Maine)	45,860	
Boysenberries (Oregon)	1,120	
Raspberries, All	119,270	
Cherries, Sweet	307,020	288,480
Cherries, Tart	114,530	140,210
Coffee	16,590	
Cranberries	388,410	
Dates (California)	39,550	
Figs (California)	27,400	
Grapes	6,964,590	
Kiwifruit (California)	21,500	
Nectarines	152,130	
Olives (California)	162,390	
Papayas (Hawaii)	12,380	
Peaches	768,580	
Pears	744,360	
Plums (California)	96,160	
Prunes (California)	101,600	40,820
Prunes and Plums	8,780	
Strawberries	1,400,100	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	861,830	929,860
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	28,120	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	21,320	
Pecans, in-shell	115,340	
Pistachios (California)	122,470	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	547,030	

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 these tables are based on counts from this survey.

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

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	68	

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

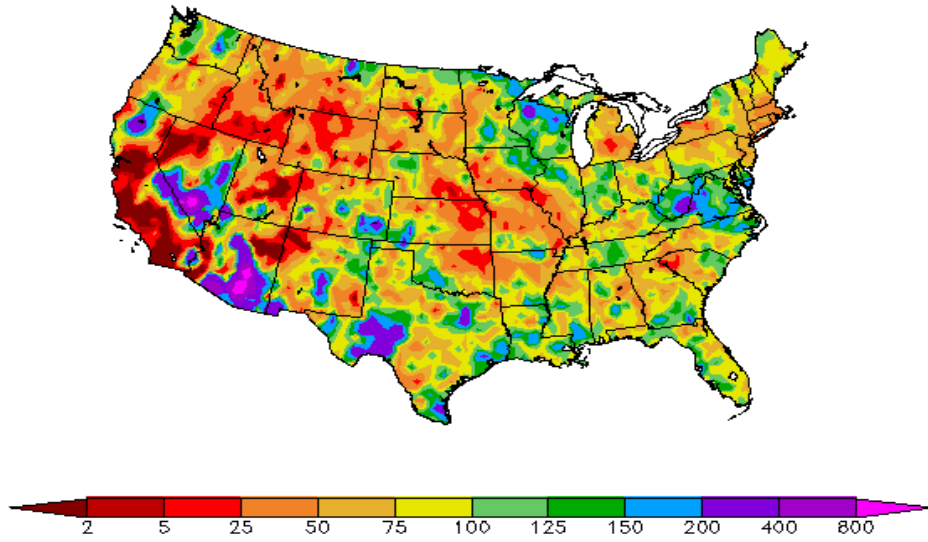
Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2012-2016

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

State	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	41.0	32.1	42.4	51.1	43.0
August	41.0	31.9	43.2	49.3	
Final	41.0	31.9	43.4	49.3	
Illinois					
July	56.5	60.9	63.5	56.7	57.4
August	56.5	61.2	63.7	56.9	
Final	56.5	61.2	63.7	56.9	
Kansas					
July	46.5	50.4	36.4	43.1	54.7
August	46.7	50.4	36.4	43.1	
Final	46.7	50.4	36.4	43.1	
Missouri					
July	49.9	54.6	51.2	52.5	53.7
August	49.9	55.8	50.9	52.5	
Final	49.9	55.8	50.9	52.5	
Montana					
July	44.1	43.7	43.4	48.9	54.6
August	44.7	45.1	44.2	47.7	
Final	45.0	45.1	44.2	47.7	
Nebraska					
July	50.7	38.5	48.2	47.9	60.2
August	50.7	38.8	48.2	47.6	
Final	50.7	38.8	48.2	47.6	
Ohio					
July	58.3	53.0	58.8	51.0	58.0
August	58.3	54.0	58.4	51.2	
Final	58.3	54.0	58.4	51.2	
Oklahoma					
July	47.7	51.7	34.9	39.6	41.8
August	47.7	51.7	34.9	39.4	
Final	47.7	51.7	34.9	39.4	
Texas					
July	34.3	33.3	32.8	34.3	34.4
August	34.3	33.3	32.8	34.3	
Final	34.3	33.0	33.1	34.2	
Washington					
July	37.3	38.0	32.3	31.3	36.1
August	36.6	38.6	32.1	31.3	
Final	36.9	38.6	32.3	31.3	
10 State					
July	44.8	46.4	39.5	42.8	48.3
August	44.9	46.6	39.6	42.4	
Final	44.9	46.6	39.5	42.4	

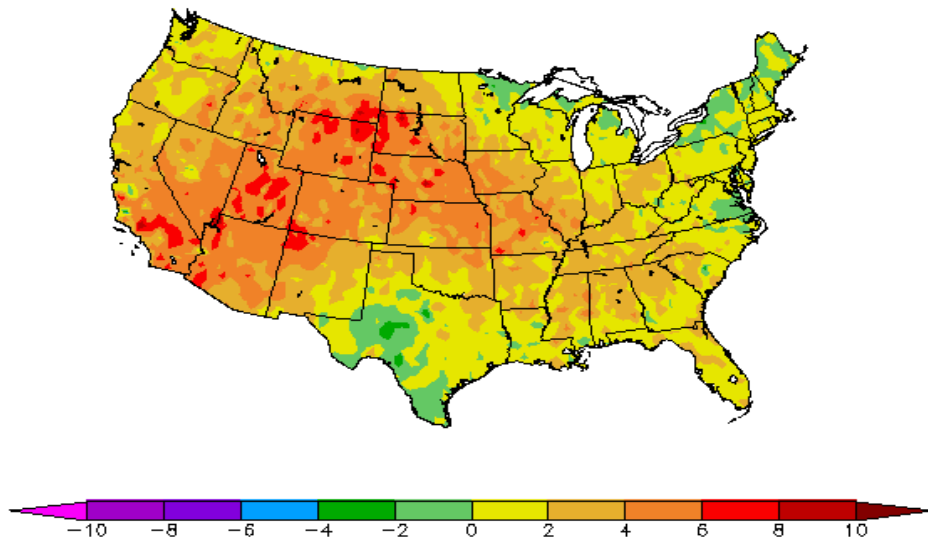
¹ Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2016 Summary*.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2016 – 6/30/2016



Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2016 – 6/30/2016



Regional Climate Centers

June Weather Summary

The Nation experienced its warmest June on record, according to preliminary climate data, although periods of extreme heat were mostly confined to the West and portions of the Nation's southern tier. Above-normal temperatures covered the Midwest, with the most consistent warmth occurring in the southwestern Corn Belt. Pockets of dryness accompanied the June warmth, leading to drought development in several Midwestern areas, including parts of South Dakota, Iowa, and Michigan. Nevertheless, crops primarily grown in the Midwest were overall in better condition on July 3 than at the same time last year, with three-quarters of the United States corn and 70 percent of the soybeans rated in good to excellent condition.

Dry conditions stretched eastward from the lower Great Lakes Region, extending into parts of the Northeast. Meanwhile, intensifying drought across the interior Southeast, from northern and central Mississippi to the southern Appalachians, led to increased crop stress and diminishing soil moisture reserves. Between Northeastern and Southeastern drought areas, a late-month deluge triggered deadly flooding in southern West Virginia. Farther west, most of the Plains remained free of drought, despite a warm June, courtesy of scattered showers and thunderstorms and the lingering benefits of a wet spring. However, June rain was neither heavy nor sustained enough to prevent rapid northward progress of the winter wheat harvest, which had gotten off to a slow start across the southern Plains. By July 3, more than half (58 percent) of the Nation's winter wheat had been harvested, compared with the 5-year average of 55 percent.

Elsewhere, hot, mostly dry weather resulted in rapid winter wheat maturation in the Northwest, where the harvest began ahead of schedule. The remainder of the western United States also experienced a hot month, with record-setting high temperatures occurring at times—especially in the Southwest. However, the Southwestern monsoon arrived a few days early, leading to a late-month increase in shower activity. Prior to the monsoon's arrival, wildfires were a problem in parts in the Southwest. Southern California, completing a fifth consecutive year of drought, also contended with several large fires.

June Agricultural Summary

Warmer than normal temperatures blanketed the Nation during the month of June. NOAA ranked this June as having the warmest average temperature on record for the contiguous United States. From the Pacific Coast to the middle Mississippi Valley, average temperatures were especially high for the month. Parts of the Four Corners region and upper Missouri Valley experienced temperatures 6°F above normal. Drier than normal conditions prevailed across many parts of the Nation during June. Notable exceptions occurred in portions of the upper Midwest, Mid-Atlantic States, and Texas. Some areas along the Gulf Coast and West Virginia recorded over 10 inches of precipitation for the month.

Planting of the 2016 corn crop was 98 percent complete by June 5, slightly behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety percent of this year's corn crop had emerged by June 5, slightly ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 12, corn emerged had advanced to 96 percent complete, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. More than 90 percent of the crop was emerged in all estimating States except Kentucky and Pennsylvania by June 12. Fifteen percent of this year's corn was silking by July 3, five percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 75 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, equal to the percentage rated in these two categories on June 5 but 6 percentage points above the same time last year. Iowa and Illinois, the two largest corn-producing States, were rated at 79 percent and 72 percent, respectively, in good to excellent condition.

Producers had planted 58 percent of this year's sorghum crop by June 5, six percentage points ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was more than 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Kansas and Illinois after the first week of the month. By June 26, ninety-five percent of the Nation's sorghum was planted, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading advanced to 26 percent complete by June 26, six percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Major heading progress was limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, but small percentages of heading were reported in the more northern States of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and South Dakota by June 26. Twenty-nine percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage by July 3, six percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 69 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent

condition on July 3, down 2 percentage points from the first National sorghum crop rating on June 12 but 2 percentage points better than at the same time last year.

Thirty-eight percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 5, two percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By June 19, sixty-eight percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading progress was ahead of the 5-year average in all 9 estimating States. Heading of this year's oat crop advanced to 92 percent complete by July 3, three percentage points ahead of last year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Oat heading progress was 46 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in North Dakota and 23 percentage points ahead in Minnesota by month's end. Overall, 67 percent of the oats were reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, down 4 percentage points from the June 5 rating and slightly below the same time last year.

Ninety-three percent of the barley crop was emerged by June 5, six percentage points behind last year but 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was complete in Minnesota at that time. Nationwide, 95 percent of the barley crop had emerged by June 12, five percentage points behind last year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-three percent of this year's barley crop was headed by June 19, eight percentage points behind last year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading of the Nation's barley crop advanced to 72 percent complete by July 3, six percentage points behind last year but 24 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Dry weather aided crop maturation in North Dakota, with barley heading advancing 30 percentage points during the last week of the month to reach 90 percent complete. Overall, 75 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, down 3 percentage points from the beginning of the month but 2 percentage points better than at the same time last year.

Heading of this year's winter wheat crop advanced to 91 percent complete by June 5, two percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 5, producers had harvested 2 percent of this year's winter wheat crop, slightly behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 12, ninety-six percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, slightly ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress, at 11 percent complete, was 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average by June 12. At least 20 percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested during the second week of June in Arkansas, California, Missouri, and Oklahoma. By July 3, producers had harvested 58 percent of the winter wheat crop, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite significant rain in Kansas, producers were able to harvest 21 percent of the winter wheat crop during last the week of the month. The Kansas harvest was 79 percent complete by July 3. Overall, 62 percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, equal to the percentage rated in these two categories on June 5 but 22 percentage points better than at the same time last year.

The Nation's spring wheat crop was 96 percent emerged by June 5, slightly ahead of last year and 18 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 19, twenty-eight percent of the spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm weather in the northern Great Plains accelerated heading, which was 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Minnesota and 17 percentage points ahead in South Dakota by mid-June. By July 3, seventy-four percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 29 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Spring wheat progress remained well ahead of normal in all 5 estimating States. Overall, 72 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, down 7 percentage points from the beginning of the month but 2 percentage points better than at the same time last year.

Emergence of the 2016 rice crop was 94 percent complete by June 5, equal to last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-nine percent of the rice crop had emerged by June 12, equal to last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eight percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 19, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Heading progress was most advanced in Louisiana at 34 percent complete on June 19, fifteen percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 3, twenty percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite slow heading progress during the last week of June, California still remained 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 69 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, up 2 percentage points from the June 5 rating but slightly below the same time last year.

By June 5, eighty-three percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted, 6 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Nationally, 65 percent of the soybean crop had emerged by June 5, five percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 5, North Dakota soybean emergence was 36 percentage points, or about 2 weeks, ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted by June 19, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 19, eighty-nine percent of the soybeans were emerged, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the Nation's soybean crop was emerged by June 26, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 26, nine percent of the soybean crop was blooming, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Progress was most advanced in the Mississippi Delta by June 26, with 62 percent blooming in Louisiana, 49 percent in Arkansas, and 43 percent in Mississippi. By month's end, 22 percent of the soybean crop was blooming, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 70 percent of the soybeans were reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, down 2 percentage points from the June 5 rating but 7 percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 5, producers had planted 90 percent of this year's peanut crop, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Peanut planting advanced to 96 percent complete by June 12, also slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Twenty-one percent of this year's peanut crop was pegging by June 19, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Pegging was 28 percent complete in Georgia by June 19, nineteen percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 3, forty-eight percent of the peanut crop had advanced to the pegging stage, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 71 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 68 percent on June 5 and 73 percent at the same time last year.

By June 5, sunflower producers had planted 61 percent of this year's crop, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sunflower planting progress was rapid in South Dakota during the first week of the month, advancing 20 percentage points to 50 percent complete. Sunflower producers had planted 87 percent of this year's crop by June 19, ten percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Seeding was nearly complete in North Dakota, with 98 percent of the crop planted by June 19. By June 26, ninety-seven percent of the sunflower crop was planted, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

By June 5, seventy-five percent of the cotton crop was planted, equal to last year but 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 7 percent of the cotton crop was squaring on June 5, slightly ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the cotton was planted by June 19, two percentage points ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting delays continued on the central Great Plains during mid-June, with progress 22 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Kansas. Cotton squaring advanced to 22 percent complete by June 19, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 29 percent of the cotton crop was squaring by June 26, two percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Early planting continued to affect squaring progress in Arkansas and Missouri, which were 17 and 24 percentage points ahead of their respective 5-year averages. Six percent of this year's cotton crop was setting bolls by June 26, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Nationally, 42 percent of the cotton crop was squaring by July 3, two percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Double-digit square development was observed in 12 of the 15 estimating States during the last week of the month. Nationally, 11 percent of this year's cotton crop was setting bolls by July 3, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Overall, 56 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 47 percent on June 5 and 57 percent at the same time last year.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 76.6 million bushels, down 14 percent from 2015. Growers expect to harvest 1.17 million acres for grain or seed, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2016, but down 9 percent from last year. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 65.8 bushels per acre, down 4.4 bushels from 2015.

The 2016 oat crop developed ahead of the normal pace in all nine of the major producing States due to favorable planting and growing conditions. As of July 3, ninety-two percent of the oat acreage was headed, 3 percentage points ahead of last year's pace and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As of July 3, sixty-seven percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 68 percent at the same time last year.

Barley: Production is forecast at 183 million bushels, down 15 percent from 2015. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 70.9 bushels per acre, up 2 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain or seed, at 2.58 million acres, is unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2016 but down 17 percent from 2015.

When compared with last year, the largest yield increases are expected in Washington and Wyoming due to favorable spring weather. Wet conditions have negatively impacted the yield in Virginia. Record barley yields are expected in Arizona, Colorado, and Wyoming.

Generally dry spring weather and timely rains facilitated beneficial conditions for planting and the development of barley in 2016. By June 12, ninety-five percent of the Nation's barley crop was emerged, 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the barley crop was headed by July 3, twenty-four percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 75 percent of the barley crop was rated in the good to excellent categories on July 3, two percentage points better than at the same time last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.63 billion bushels, up 8 percent from the June 1 forecast and up 19 percent from 2015. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at a record high 53.9 bushels per acre, up 3.4 bushels from last month and up 11.4 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 30.2 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2016 but down 6 percent from last year. As of July 3, sixty-two percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 22 percentage points better than at the same time last year.

As of July 3, harvest progress was equal to or ahead of normal in all Hard Red Winter (HRW) States except Colorado and Nebraska. Yield increases from last month in the HRW growing area are expected in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, but are down in North Dakota and South Dakota. As of July 3, harvest progress in the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area was ahead of normal in all major producing States except Michigan.

Record high yields are forecast in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Wisconsin in 2016.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 82.8 million bushels, up less than 1 percent from 2015. The United States yield is forecast at 39.8 bushels per acre, down 3.7 bushels from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.08 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2016 but up 10 percent from last year.

Crop development has progressed ahead of normal this year in Montana and North Dakota, the two largest Durum-producing States. As of July 3, fifty-two percent of the acreage in Montana and 82 percent of the acreage in North Dakota was rated in good to excellent condition.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 550 million bushels, down 8 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 46.5 bushels per acre, up 0.2 bushel from 2015. Of the total production, 511 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 9 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 11.8 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2016 but down 9 percent from last year.

Crop development has been ahead of normal this spring primarily due to favorable weather conditions. In the six major producing States, 74 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage as of July 3, six percentage points ahead of last year and 29 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Compared with last year, yield increases are expected in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, but a decrease is expected in North Dakota. If realized, the forecasted yield in Minnesota will be a record high. As of July 3, seventy-two percent of the other spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 70 percent at the same time last year.

Tobacco: United States all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 486 million pounds, virtually unchanged from the 2015 crop. Area harvested, at 209,000, is 5 percent below last year. Yield per acre for flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 2,324 pounds, up 114 pounds from a year ago. If realized, the South Carolina flue-cured tobacco yield will be a record high.

Apricots: The 2016 apricot crop is forecast at 61,400 tons, up 47 percent from last year. The California crop represents 90 percent of the total United States production. Harvest in California began in early May. Growers reported a good crop with similar size, quality, and yield to 2014.

Almonds: The 2016 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 2.05 billion pounds, up 8 percent from the 2015 production of 1.90 billion pounds. The 2016 bloom was fast and fairly uniform, with good weather conditions. Precipitation has been significantly better than last year and trees were reportedly showing signs of recovery from the insufficient water supply of previous years.

Grapefruit: The United States 2015-2016 grapefruit crop is forecast at 810,000 tons, down 2 percent from last month's forecast and down 9 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. Texas grapefruit production is down 7 percent from the previous forecast but California's production is unchanged.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 948,000 tons, unchanged from last month but up 11 percent from last season's final utilization. If realized, this will be the largest production since records began in 1964-1965. The California and Florida forecasts are unchanged from the previous month. Beginning in 2015-2016 tangerine and mandarin estimates were discontinued for Arizona.

Lemons: The forecast for the 2015-2016 United States lemon crop is 934,000 tons, up 4 percent from the previous forecast and up 3 percent from last season's final utilization. California's production is up from last season, while Arizona's production is down from 2014-2015.

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.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, daily high temperatures were about average for this time of the year. All reporting stations had highs in the upper 80s to lower 90s on most days. Morning lows were mostly in the 60s and 70s. Rainfall was very sporadic across the citrus growing region. About half the weather stations reported above average rainfall. The most was in Immokalee (Hendry County) at 14.03 inches, while the least was in St. Lucie West (St. Lucie County) at 4.73 inches. According to the July 5, 2016 U.S. Drought Monitor, the entire citrus growing region was drought free.

Some growers observed postbloom fruit drop (PFD) in their groves due to stress from greening, weather conditions, and other environmental factors. Planting new trees, regular irrigation, thermotherapy, spraying for psyllids several times a year, and managing tree stress were some of the ways growers are managing greening. Other cultural practices included fertilizing, applications of summer oils, copper spraying, mowing, hedging, and topping. As caretakers were taking out old non-productive trees, they were leaving younger healthy trees and replanting new trees in hope of a productive crop next season. Some growers were planting new varieties of tangerines in place of oranges. Grove workers reported various fruit sizes on next season's crop due to multiple blooms during the bloom period.

California citrus: Late Navel orange harvest wound down by mid-month. Valencia orange harvest continued. Citrus fruit drop increased due to hot weather. In Fresno County, citrus orchards were treated for ants and Mandarin oranges and lemons were planted. In Santa Barbara County, fire threatened citrus and avocado orchards late in June.

In Stanislaus County, the re-greening of Valencia oranges had become more prevalent with the higher temperatures, and had packers color sorting. Ruby Red grapefruit and lemon harvesting began.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: In Madera County, apricots and pluots were harvested. Orchards continued to be mowed and/or sprayed for weeds. In Fresno County, growers reported continued mitigating practices for mildew in grapes and for mold and mildew controls on tree fruit orchards. Bunch closure stage occurred for grapes. Almond growers reported limb-breaking crops, with orchard cleaning and mildew spraying continuing. Walnuts were sprayed for codling moth and mites. Pistachio orchards exhibited heavy nut set and growers continued to spray for weeds. In Stanislaus County, orchards, vineyards, and row crops were all irrigated by drip, flood, or sprinklers. Olives were sprayed for weed control. The cherry harvest was completed in many counties by months' end. In Fresno County, rain during mid-month caused cherries to crack and rot came into sight. Stone fruit trees were thinned and the harvest of early varieties of peaches and nectarines began. Miticide was applied to almond orchards. In Tulare County, the early variety peach, nectarine, and plum harvest tapered off by mid-month, with fruits being packed and shipped to local and foreign markets. Stone fruit exports remained strong throughout the month. Mid-season varieties of stone fruit approached maturity. Reflective plastic was placed in some orchards to help get more sun to the fruit and promote color. Grape vines had some leaves pulled to improve air flow and sun light, and were being trellised. Olives were pruned and irrigated and began to size up. Some olive groves were removed due to the lack of water resulting in continued low yields. Pomegranate trees had set its fruits. In Tulare County, new almond and pistachio trees were planted. In Merced County, almond growers reported that the almond hull split on the Nonpareil variety began after mid-month. Pistachios were still in shell hardening and were expected to be easing into the kernel fill phase next. Overall, hull split sprays have begun on a wider basis, with more applications anticipated. Blueberry harvest had slowed. Avocado harvest was ongoing. Fig growers began preparations for harvest of the second crop. Wine grapes in the Central Valley approached veraison. Table grape harvest continued.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 25 and July 7 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 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 would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet, and personal interviewers. Approximately 7,400 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the July 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which accounts for about 62 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 July 1 forecasts.

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

Revision policy: The July 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season wheat estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the wheat marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data warrant changes. End-of-season orange estimates will be published in 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 July 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the July 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of the squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 2.4 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 2.4 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 4.2 percent. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 27 million bushels, ranging from less than 1 million to 85 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 orange production forecast is 1.5 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze and two hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 1.4 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 1.5 percent, or 1.4 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.6 percent, or 2.4 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the July 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 116,000 tons (108,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 9,000 tons to 370,000 tons regardless of exclusions. The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times (below 4 times and above 13 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the July 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

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