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Released June 9, 2017, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

## Winter Wheat Production Up Less Than 1 Percent from May Orange Production Up Slightly

**Winter wheat** production is forecast at 1.25 billion bushels, up less than 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but down 25 percent from 2016. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 48.9 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from last month, but down 6.4 bushels from last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record for the United States, behind only 2016.

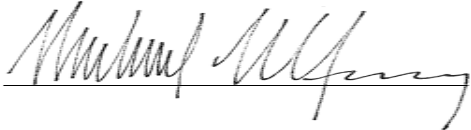
Hard Red Winter production, at 743 million bushels, is up 1 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 298 million bushels, is up 1 percent from the May forecast. White Winter, at 209 million bushels, is down 2 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 17.5 million bushels are Hard White and 191 million bushels are Soft White.

**The United States all orange** forecast for the 2016-2017 season is 5.18 million tons, up slightly from last month but down 15 percent from the 2015-2016 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 68.5 million boxes (3.08 million tons), is up 1 percent from last month but down 16 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 33.0 million boxes (1.49 million tons), unchanged from last month but down 9 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 35.5 million boxes (1.60 million tons), is up 1 percent from last month but down 22 percent from last season's final utilization.

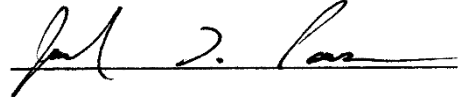
**Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ)** yield forecast for the 2016-2017 season is 1.42 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, up 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from last season's final yield of 1.41 gallons per box. The early and midseason portion is final at 1.34 gallons per box, down 1 percent from last season's final yield of 1.35 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.54 gallons per box, up 1 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year's final yield of 1.47 gallons per box. All projections of yield assume the processing relationships this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

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This report was approved on June 9, 2017.



Secretary of Agriculture  
Designate  
Michael L. Young



Agricultural Statistics Board  
Chairperson  
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**Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2016 and Forecasted June 1, 2017**

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2016	2017	2016	2017		2016	2017
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas .....	115	110	54.0	60.0	55.0	6,210	6,050
California .....	170	150	78.0	71.0	77.0	13,260	11,550
Colorado .....	2,190	1,950	48.0	37.0	40.0	105,120	78,000
Idaho .....	710	690	94.0	85.0	84.0	66,740	57,960
Illinois .....	470	450	74.0	73.0	73.0	34,780	32,850
Indiana .....	280	240	81.0	78.0	78.0	22,680	18,720
Kansas .....	8,200	6,900	57.0	42.0	44.0	467,400	303,600
Kentucky .....	400	350	80.0	70.0	72.0	32,000	25,200
Maryland .....	260	290	64.0	65.0	64.0	16,640	18,560
Michigan .....	570	400	89.0	85.0	85.0	50,730	34,000
Mississippi .....	50	45	48.0	58.0	60.0	2,400	2,700
Missouri .....	570	480	70.0	62.0	63.0	39,900	30,240
Montana .....	2,150	1,700	49.0	48.0	46.0	105,350	78,200
Nebraska .....	1,310	1,010	54.0	51.0	46.0	70,740	46,460
North Carolina .....	355	400	41.0	51.0	53.0	14,555	21,200
North Dakota .....	120	55	48.0	52.0	38.0	5,760	2,090
Ohio .....	560	430	80.0	78.0	76.0	44,800	32,680
Oklahoma .....	3,500	2,700	39.0	33.0	33.0	136,500	89,100
Oregon .....	710	705	50.0	59.0	58.0	35,500	40,890
South Dakota .....	1,100	780	58.0	56.0	50.0	63,800	39,000
Tennessee .....	335	295	73.0	73.0	73.0	24,455	21,535
Texas .....	2,800	2,300	32.0	30.0	30.0	89,600	69,000
Virginia .....	175	135	53.0	64.0	64.0	9,275	8,640
Washington .....	1,670	1,660	78.0	67.0	65.0	130,260	107,900
Wisconsin .....	250	190	79.0	74.0	77.0	19,750	14,630
Other States <sup>1</sup> .....	1,202	1,149	52.7	50.9	51.7	63,327	59,437
United States .....	30,222	25,564	55.3	48.8	48.9	1,671,532	1,250,192

<sup>1</sup> 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 2017 Summary*.

## Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2016 and Forecasted June 1, 2017

[Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun. Area harvested for the United States and remaining States will be published in the *Acres* report released June 2017. Yield and production will be published in the *Crop Production* report released July 2017]

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2016	2017	2016	2017		2016	2017
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona .....	96	102	98.0	100.0	100.0	9,408	10,200
California .....	47	35	86.0	80.0	88.0	4,042	3,080
Montana .....	765		41.0			31,365	
North Dakota .....	1,440		40.5			58,320	
Other States <sup>1</sup> .....	17		57.7			981	
United States .....	2,365		44.0			104,116	

<sup>1</sup> Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2017 Summary*.

## Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2016 and Forecasted June 1, 2017

[Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun. 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	2016	2017
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
<b>Winter</b>		
Hard red .....	1,081,690	743,039
Soft red .....	345,230	298,173
Hard white .....	25,476	17,517
Soft white .....	219,136	191,463
<b>Spring</b>		
Hard red .....	493,125	
Hard white .....	7,539	
Soft white .....	33,363	
Durum .....	104,116	
<b>Total</b> .....	2,309,675	

**Hops Area Harvested by Variety – States and United States: 2016 and Forecasted June 1, 2017**

State and variety	Area harvested		Strung for harvest	
	2016		2017	
	(acres)		(acres)	
<b>Idaho</b>				
Apollo <sup>R</sup> .....		235		236
Bravo <sup>R</sup> .....		151		154
Calypso .....		81		81
Cascade .....		788		886
Centennial .....		(D)		223
Chinook .....		418		733
Citra <sup>TM</sup> .....		576		758
Crystal .....		123		177
El Dorado <sup>R</sup> .....		227		214
Mosaic <sup>TM</sup> .....		496		500
Simcoe <sup>R</sup> .....		232		401
Super Galena <sup>R</sup> .....		69		(D)
Zeus .....		580		1,031
Experimental .....		9		(D)
Other varieties <sup>1 2</sup> .....		1,663		1,775
Total .....		5,648		7,169
<b>Oregon</b>				
Cascade .....		1,211		1,125
Centennial .....		723		807
Chinook .....		107		150
Citra <sup>TM</sup> .....		654		693
Crystal .....		423		430
Fuggle .....		141		105
Golding .....		(D)		(D)
Liberty .....		(D)		217
Magnum .....		151		(D)
Mosaic <sup>TM</sup> .....		(D)		333
Mt. Hood .....		324		333
Nugget .....		1,460		1,331
Perle .....		(D)		73
Simcoe <sup>R</sup> .....		330		375
Sterling .....		228		227
Super Galena <sup>R</sup> .....		(D)		65
Tettnang .....		122		125
Willamette .....		833		866
Experimental .....		(D)		(D)
Other varieties <sup>1 2</sup> .....		1,058		790
Total .....		7,765		8,045

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Hops Area Harvested by Variety – States and United States: 2016 and Forecasted  
June 1, 2017 (continued)**

State and variety	Area harvested	Strung for harvest
	2016 (acres)	2017 (acres)
<b>Washington</b>		
ADHA-483 Azacca™	506	574
ADHA-881 Jarrylo™	131	(D)
Ahtanum™	155	330
Apollo <sup>R</sup>	735	690
Bravo <sup>R</sup>	573	477
Cascade	5,582	5,146
Centennial	4,359	4,504
Chinook	1,415	1,546
Citra™	3,264	3,833
Cluster	623	618
Columbus/Tomahawk <sup>R</sup>	1,416	1,413
Comet	163	287
Crystal	191	135
El Dorado <sup>R</sup>	396	446
Ekuanot (Equinox)	(D)	880
Eureka	(D)	325
Galena	262	353
Glacier	145	(D)
Golding	(D)	44
Loral HBC	(D)	186
Magnum	(D)	(D)
Millennium	(D)	(D)
Mosaic™	2,029	1,940
Mt. Hood	88	78
Northern Brewer	(D)	(D)
Nugget	186	131
Simcoe <sup>R</sup>	3,769	3,722
Summit™	1,769	1,616
Super Galena <sup>R</sup>	310	430
Tettnang	(D)	38
Vanguard	(D)	(D)
Willamette	728	791
YCR-4 (Palisade <sup>R</sup> )	580	521
YCR-5 (Warrior <sup>R</sup> )	(D)	(D)
Zeus	2,502	2,508
Experimental	567	671
Other varieties <sup>1 2</sup>	5,000	4,688
Total	37,444	38,921
<b>United States<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>50,857</b>	<b>54,135</b>

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

<sup>R</sup> Registered

<sup>TM</sup> Trademark

<sup>1</sup> Includes data withheld above and/or data for varieties not listed in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Other varieties may include Amarillo, Bitter Gold, Brewers Gold, Bullion, Chelan, Columbia, Delta, First Gold, HBC 682, Lemon Drop, Meridian, Mt. Rainier, Pekko, Saaz, Santiam, Soriachi Ace, Tahoma, Yakima and Yakima Gold.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 299 acres in 2017 and 326 organic acres in 2016.

## Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2015-2016 and Forecasted June 1, 2017

[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 <sup>1</sup>		Utilized production ton equivalent <sup>2</sup>	
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2015-2016	2016-2017
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
<b>Oranges</b>				
California, all <sup>3</sup> .....	58,500	51,000	2,340	2,040
Early, mid, and Navel <sup>4</sup> .....	47,200	43,000	1,888	1,720
Valencia .....	11,300	8,000	452	320
Florida, all .....	81,700	68,500	3,677	3,083
Early, mid, and Navel <sup>4</sup> .....	36,100	33,000	1,625	1,485
Valencia .....	45,600	35,500	2,052	1,598
Texas, all <sup>3</sup> .....	1,691	1,370	71	59
Early, mid, and Navel <sup>4</sup> .....	1,351	1,050	57	45
Valencia .....	340	320	14	14
United States, all .....	141,891	120,870	6,088	5,182
Early, mid, and Navel <sup>4</sup> .....	84,651	77,050	3,570	3,250
Valencia .....	57,240	43,820	2,518	1,932
<b>Grapefruit</b>				
California <sup>3</sup> .....	3,800	3,800	152	152
Florida, all .....	10,800	7,800	459	332
Red .....	8,310	6,300	353	268
White .....	2,490	1,500	106	64
Texas <sup>3</sup> .....	4,800	4,700	192	188
United States .....	19,400	16,300	803	672
<b>Tangerines and mandarins <sup>5</sup></b>				
California <sup>3</sup> .....	21,600	22,000	864	880
Florida <sup>6</sup> .....	1,415	1,620	67	77
United States .....	23,015	23,620	931	957
<b>Lemons <sup>3</sup></b>				
Arizona .....	1,750	1,700	70	68
California .....	20,900	19,000	836	760
United States .....	22,650	20,700	906	828
<b>Tangelos <sup>7</sup></b>				
Florida .....	390	(NA)	18	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80, Florida-85, Texas-80; tangerines and mandarins in California-80, Florida-95; lemons-80; tangelos-90.

<sup>2</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.

<sup>4</sup> Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. For 2015-2016 included small quantities of Temples in Florida. Beginning in 2016-2017 Temples included in tangerines and mandarins.

<sup>5</sup> Includes tangelos and tangors.

<sup>6</sup> Small quantities of Temples in Florida.

<sup>7</sup> Beginning in 2016-2017, tangelos are included in tangerines and mandarins for Florida.

## Miscellaneous Fruits Production by Crop – California: 2016 and Forecasted June 1, 2017

Crop	2016	2017
	(tons)	(tons)
Prunes (dried basis) .....	45,000	105,000



## Maple Syrup Taps, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2015-2017

State	Number of taps			Yield per tap			Production		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)
Connecticut .....	85	85	86	0.224	0.224	0.233	19	19	20
Indiana <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	60	62	(NA)	0.200	0.194	(NA)	12	12
Maine .....	1,850	1,860	1,890	0.299	0.363	0.375	553	675	709
Massachusetts .....	310	315	320	0.242	0.244	0.263	75	77	84
Michigan .....	470	400	440	0.270	0.225	0.250	127	90	110
Minnesota <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	76	77	(NA)	0.184	0.182	(NA)	14	14
New Hampshire .....	560	545	550	0.275	0.310	0.280	154	169	154
New York .....	2,310	2,515	2,650	0.260	0.281	0.287	601	707	760
Ohio .....	440	370	400	0.261	0.189	0.200	115	70	80
Pennsylvania .....	620	660	660	0.266	0.217	0.211	165	143	139
Vermont .....	4,550	4,850	5,410	0.310	0.410	0.366	1,410	1,990	1,980
West Virginia <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	51	61	(NA)	0.118	0.148	(NA)	6	9
Wisconsin .....	760	765	735	0.283	0.307	0.272	215	235	200
United States .....	11,955	12,552	13,341	0.287	0.335	0.320	3,434	4,207	4,271

(NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates began in 2016.

## Maple Syrup Price and Value – States and United States: 2015-2017

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

State	Average price per gallon			Value of production		
	2015	2016	2017 <sup>1</sup>	2015	2016	2017 <sup>1</sup>
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Connecticut .....	87.20	69.50		1,657	1,321	
Indiana <sup>2</sup> .....	(NA)	50.00		(NA)	600	
Maine .....	28.00	30.00		15,484	20,250	
Massachusetts .....	50.50	55.80		3,788	4,297	
Michigan .....	54.50	44.80		6,922	4,032	
Minnesota <sup>2</sup> .....	(NA)	65.70		(NA)	920	
New Hampshire .....	59.40	55.20		9,148	9,329	
New York .....	42.00	44.30		25,242	31,320	
Ohio .....	41.20	39.80		4,738	2,786	
Pennsylvania .....	31.90	31.40		5,264	4,490	
Vermont .....	33.00	30.00		46,530	59,700	
West Virginia <sup>2</sup> .....	(NA)	48.40		(NA)	290	
Wisconsin .....	33.10	33.50		7,117	7,873	
United States .....	36.70	35.00		125,890	147,208	

(NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Price and value for 2017 will be published in *Crop Production* released June 2018.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates began in 2016.

## Maple Syrup Season – States and United States: 2015-2017

State	Date season opened <sup>1</sup>			Date season closed <sup>2</sup>			Average season length <sup>3</sup>		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(days)	(days)	(days)
Connecticut .....	Feb 1	Jan 15	Jan 20	Apr 20	Apr 25	Apr 25	27	34	42
Indiana <sup>4</sup> .....	(NA)	Jan 19	Jan 1	(NA)	Mar 28	Apr 2	(NA)	24	31
Maine .....	Feb 9	Jan 9	Jan 16	May 8	May 13	May 26	27	43	41
Massachusetts .....	Mar 14	Jan 13	Jan 10	Apr 11	Apr 20	Apr 13	28	32	42
Michigan .....	Mar 1	Feb 1	Jan 26	Apr 27	May 29	Apr 20	26	30	32
Minnesota <sup>4</sup> .....	(NA)	Feb 15	Feb 12	(NA)	Apr 24	Apr 28	(NA)	31	30
New Hampshire .....	Mar 18	Jan 27	Jan 7	Apr 13	Apr 30	Apr 22	26	38	42
New York .....	Jan 12	Jan 7	Jan 1	May 16	May 13	May 4	26	36	43
Ohio .....	Jan 19	Jan 25	Jan 1	Apr 23	Apr 5	Apr 6	27	27	33
Pennsylvania .....	Jan 15	Jan 1	Jan 2	Apr 30	Apr 9	Apr 17	28	31	39
Vermont .....	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 1	May 5	May 1	May 14	26	44	46
West Virginia <sup>4</sup> .....	(NA)	Jan 1	Jan 5	(NA)	Apr 2	Apr 10	(NA)	32	32
Wisconsin .....	Feb 28	Feb 7	Feb 6	Apr 15	Apr 22	Apr 30	23	29	29
United States .....	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	26	33	37

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Approximately the first day that sap was collected.

<sup>2</sup> Approximately the last day that sap was collected.

<sup>3</sup> The average number of days that sap was collected.

<sup>4</sup> Estimates began in 2016.

## Maple Syrup Average Open and Close Season Dates – States and United States: 2015-2017

State	Season Opened <sup>1</sup>			Season Closed <sup>2</sup>		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)
Connecticut .....	Mar 10	Feb 10	Feb 12	Apr 6	Mar 15	Mar 26
Indiana <sup>3</sup> .....	(NA)	Feb 18	Feb 9	(NA)	Mar 12	Mar 12
Maine .....	Mar 21	Feb 26	Mar 2	Apr 17	Apr 9	Apr 12
Massachusetts .....	Mar 14	Feb 21	Feb 19	Apr 11	Mar 24	Apr 2
Michigan .....	Mar 13	Feb 28	Feb 24	Apr 8	Mar 27	Mar 28
Minnesota <sup>3</sup> .....	(NA)	Mar 6	Mar 4	(NA)	Apr 6	Apr 3
New Hampshire .....	Mar 18	Feb 22	Feb 24	Apr 13	Mar 30	Apr 7
New York .....	Mar 17	Feb 22	Feb 18	Apr 12	Mar 29	Apr 2
Ohio .....	Mar 7	Feb 16	Feb 11	Apr 3	Mar 13	Mar 16
Pennsylvania .....	Mar 10	Feb 15	Feb 11	Apr 6	Mar 17	Mar 22
Vermont .....	Mar 22	Feb 24	Feb 23	Apr 17	Apr 8	Apr 10
West Virginia <sup>3</sup> .....	(NA)	Feb 9	Feb 3	(NA)	Mar 12	Mar 7
Wisconsin .....	Mar 14	Mar 6	Mar 4	Apr 6	Apr 4	Apr 2
United States .....	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Approximate average opened date based on reported data.

<sup>2</sup> Approximate average closed date based on reported data.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates began in 2016.

## Maple Syrup Price by Type of Sale and Size of Container – States: 2015 and 2016

Type and State	Gallon		1/2 Gallon		Quart		Pint		1/2 Pint	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
<b>Retail</b>										
Connecticut .....	65.00	60.30	36.90	33.70	20.70	20.00	13.30	11.80	8.70	6.80
Indiana <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	40.00	(NA)	22.40	(NA)	16.60	(NA)	9.70	(NA)	6.00
Maine .....	55.50	52.20	30.70	30.00	16.70	17.80	10.20	10.90	6.10	5.90
Massachusetts .....	57.40	53.60	30.70	31.50	19.10	19.70	11.80	11.00	7.55	6.05
Michigan .....	47.30	44.70	28.30	25.70	15.50	15.50	9.80	10.90	6.30	6.80
Minnesota <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	53.60	(NA)	29.60	(NA)	16.40	(NA)	8.30	(NA)	6.20
New Hampshire .....	56.40	53.70	31.50	30.50	19.50	19.00	10.90	10.70	6.95	6.30
New York .....	45.10	47.40	25.80	26.40	15.90	16.30	9.50	10.50	6.20	6.20
Ohio .....	40.90	41.10	24.70	24.60	15.00	14.70	9.50	9.20	6.10	5.60
Pennsylvania .....	41.60	43.50	25.00	24.50	15.40	14.40	9.30	8.40	5.45	5.30
Vermont .....	46.60	47.40	27.30	27.00	17.30	16.60	9.80	10.40	6.50	6.70
West Virginia <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	43.70	(NA)	22.20	(NA)	15.80	(NA)	9.20	(NA)	5.20
Wisconsin .....	45.00	41.00	26.10	24.90	13.00	13.30	7.90	8.10	5.20	5.60
<b>Wholesale</b>										
Connecticut .....	59.10	56.60	32.40	(D)	19.80	17.20	11.80	11.00	7.30	6.50
Indiana <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	42.30	(NA)	21.70	(NA)	11.40	(NA)	6.30	(NA)	(D)
Maine .....	39.20	48.50	22.10	23.00	12.40	13.30	7.10	7.60	4.80	4.70
Massachusetts .....	43.60	44.20	26.70	25.40	15.30	14.90	8.95	8.00	4.90	5.10
Michigan .....	37.00	43.60	25.90	21.10	13.30	12.40	8.00	7.20	5.00	5.10
Minnesota <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	41.80	(NA)	(D)	(NA)	16.70	(NA)	8.40	(NA)	6.00
New Hampshire .....	41.80	45.10	24.00	25.80	13.30	14.60	8.25	9.20	4.60	5.20
New York .....	38.50	46.80	22.30	23.00	14.00	13.00	8.45	7.40	4.50	4.60
Ohio .....	37.00	42.90	21.40	22.20	12.00	13.30	7.50	7.50	4.20	4.10
Pennsylvania .....	40.20	40.40	21.30	20.90	13.10	12.10	7.60	7.00	5.55	(D)
Vermont .....	42.00	40.00	27.00	24.20	14.50	13.30	8.10	7.50	4.80	4.80
West Virginia <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	(D)	(NA)	(D)	(NA)	(D)	(NA)	8.70	(NA)	(D)
Wisconsin .....	36.40	39.40	23.60	22.90	13.50	12.80	7.80	7.00	4.60	4.40

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

(NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates began in 2016.

## Maple Syrup Bulk Price – States: 2015 and 2016

State	Bulk all grades		Bulk all grades	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per gallon)	(dollars per gallon)
Connecticut .....	2.20	(D)	24.10	(D)
Indiana <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	(D)	(NA)	(D)
Maine .....	2.40	2.46	26.40	27.00
Massachusetts .....	2.70	2.70	29.50	30.10
Michigan .....	2.70	2.40	29.30	26.40
Minnesota <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	3.30	(NA)	36.30
New Hampshire .....	2.40	2.40	26.40	26.50
New York .....	2.40	2.20	26.30	23.90
Ohio .....	2.40	2.50	26.40	28.00
Pennsylvania .....	2.24	2.23	24.70	24.60
Vermont .....	2.45	2.30	27.00	25.40
West Virginia <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	2.80	(NA)	30.30
Wisconsin .....	2.30	2.30	25.20	25.20

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

(NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates began in 2016.

## Maple Syrup Percent of Sales by Type – States: 2015 and 2016

State	Retail		Wholesale		Bulk	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Connecticut .....	51	51	48	(D)	1	(D)
Indiana <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	(D)	(NA)	(D)	(NA)	(D)
Maine .....	2	4	2	3	96	93
Massachusetts .....	20	42	62	27	18	31
Michigan .....	62	42	15	15	23	43
Minnesota <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	75	(NA)	(D)	(NA)	(D)
New Hampshire .....	64	59	12	15	24	26
New York .....	43	30	16	24	41	46
Ohio .....	44	38	24	19	32	43
Pennsylvania .....	19	26	5	5	76	69
Vermont .....	10	9	9	5	81	86
West Virginia <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	48	(NA)	6	(NA)	46
Wisconsin .....	19	22	12	11	69	67

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

(NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates began in 2016.

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## Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
<b>Grains and hay</b>				
Barley .....	3,052	2,548	2,558	
Corn for grain <sup>1</sup> .....	94,004	89,996	86,748	
Corn for silage .....	(NA)		6,186	
Hay, all .....	(NA)	(NA)	53,461	52,811
Alfalfa .....	(NA)		16,885	
All other .....	(NA)		36,576	
Oats .....	2,828	2,699	981	
Proso millet .....	443		413	
Rice .....	3,150	2,626	3,097	
Rye .....	1,891		414	
Sorghum for grain <sup>1</sup> .....	6,690	5,757	6,163	
Sorghum for silage .....	(NA)		298	
Wheat, all .....	50,154	46,059	43,890	
Winter .....	36,137	32,747	30,222	25,564
Durum .....	2,412	2,004	2,365	
Other spring .....	11,605	11,308	11,303	
<b>Oilseeds</b>				
Canola .....	1,714.0	1,927.0	1,685.7	
Cottonseed .....	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed .....	374	313	367	
Mustard seed .....	103.1		98.2	
Peanuts .....	1,671.0	1,751.0	1,547.0	
Rapeseed .....	11.0		10.5	
Safflower .....	161.1		154.4	
Soybeans for beans .....	83,433	89,482	82,736	
Sunflower .....	1,596.6	1,454.0	1,534.0	
<b>Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops</b>				
Cotton, all .....	10,072.5	12,233.0	9,507.8	
Upland .....	9,878.0	12,001.0	9,320.0	
American Pima .....	194.5	232.0	187.8	
Sugarbeets .....	1,163.4	1,134.8	1,126.2	
Sugarcane .....	(NA)		903.1	
Tobacco .....	(NA)	(NA)	319.7	318.0
<b>Dry beans, peas, and lentils</b>				
Austrian winter peas .....	38.0	26.0	28.0	
Dry edible beans .....	1,662.0	1,866.0	1,558.6	
Chickpeas, all .....	325.3	498.0	320.0	
Large .....	211.5	343.0	209.2	
Small .....	113.8	155.0	110.8	
Dry edible peas .....	1,382.0	1,141.0	1,329.8	
Lentils .....	933.0	1,055.0	908.0	
Wrinkled seed peas .....	(NA)		(NA)	
<b>Potatoes and miscellaneous</b>				
Hops .....	(NA)	(NA)	50.9	54.1
Maple syrup .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms .....	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil .....	(NA)		65.3	
Potatoes, all .....	1,034.0		1,007.7	
Spring .....	51.0	54.0	48.0	52.7
Summer .....	62.2		60.7	
Fall .....	920.8		899.0	
Spearmint oil .....	(NA)		24.5	
Sweet potatoes .....	168.1	158.4	163.3	
Taro (Hawaii) .....	(NA)		(D)	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States:  
2016 and 2017 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2016	2017	2016 (1,000)	2017 (1,000)
<b>Grains and hay</b>				
Barley .....	bushels	77.9	199,282	
Corn for grain .....	bushels	174.6	15,148,038	
Corn for silage .....	tons	20.3	125,670	
Hay, all .....	tons	2.52	134,781	
Alfalfa .....	tons	3.45	58,263	
All other .....	tons	2.09	76,518	
Oats .....	bushels	66.0	64,770	
Proso millet .....	bushels	30.4	12,558	
Rice <sup>2</sup> .....	cwt	7,237	224,145	
Rye .....	bushels	32.5	13,451	
Sorghum for grain .....	bushels	77.9	480,261	
Sorghum for silage .....	tons	14.0	4,171	
Wheat, all .....	bushels	52.6	2,309,675	
Winter .....	bushels	55.3	1,671,532	1,250,192
Durum .....	bushels	44.0	104,116	
Other spring .....	bushels	47.2	534,027	
<b>Oilseeds</b>				
Canola .....	pounds	1,824	3,075,200	
Cottonseed .....	tons	(X)	5,369.0	
Flaxseed .....	bushels	23.7	8,680	
Mustard seed .....	pounds	980	96,270	
Peanuts .....	pounds	3,675	5,684,610	
Rapeseed .....	pounds	1,840	19,320	
Safflower .....	pounds	1,425	220,090	
Soybeans for beans .....	bushels	52.1	4,306,671	
Sunflower .....	pounds	1,731	2,654,735	
<b>Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops</b>				
Cotton, all <sup>2</sup> .....	bales	867	17,169.9	
Upland <sup>2</sup> .....	bales	855	16,601.0	
American Pima <sup>2</sup> .....	bales	1,454	568.9	
Sugarbeets .....	tons	32.7	36,881	
Sugarcane .....	tons	35.6	32,118	
Tobacco .....	pounds	1,967	628,720	
<b>Dry beans, peas, and lentils</b>				
Austrian winter peas <sup>2</sup> .....	cwt	1,704	477	
Dry edible beans <sup>2</sup> .....	cwt	1,842	28,712	
Chickpeas, all <sup>2</sup> .....	cwt	1,702	5,447	
Large <sup>2</sup> .....	cwt	1,677	3,509	
Small <sup>2</sup> .....	cwt	1,749	1,938	
Dry edible peas <sup>2</sup> .....	cwt	2,086	27,737	
Lentils <sup>2</sup> .....	cwt	1,397	12,685	
Wrinkled seed peas .....	cwt	(NA)	439	
<b>Potatoes and miscellaneous</b>				
Hops .....	pounds	1,713	87,139.6	
Maple syrup .....	gallons	(NA)	4,207	4,271
Mushrooms .....	pounds	(NA)	945,639	
Peppermint oil .....	pounds	89	5,800	
Potatoes, all .....	cwt	437	440,725	
Spring .....	cwt	316	15,171	17,736
Summer .....	cwt	323	19,602	
Fall .....	cwt	452	405,952	
Spearmint oil .....	pounds	131	3,208	
Sweet potatoes .....	cwt	193	31,546	
Taro (Hawaii) .....	pounds	(D)	(D)	

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

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Area planted for all purposes.

<sup>2</sup> Yield in pounds.

## Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
<b>Grains and hay</b>				
Barley .....	1,235,110	1,031,150	1,035,200	
Corn for grain <sup>1</sup> .....	38,042,480	36,420,480	35,106,050	
Corn for silage .....	(NA)		2,503,410	
Hay, all <sup>2</sup> .....	(NA)	(NA)	21,635,130	21,372,080
Alfalfa .....	(NA)		6,833,190	
All other .....	(NA)		14,801,940	
Oats .....	1,144,460	1,092,260	397,000	
Proso millet .....	179,280		167,140	
Rice .....	1,274,770	1,062,720	1,253,320	
Rye .....	765,270		167,540	
Sorghum for grain <sup>1</sup> .....	2,707,380	2,329,800	2,494,100	
Sorghum for silage .....	(NA)		120,600	
Wheat, all <sup>2</sup> .....	20,296,820	18,639,620	17,761,840	10,345,500
Winter .....	14,624,280	13,252,380	12,230,540	
Durum .....	976,110	811,000	957,090	
Other spring .....	4,696,430	4,576,230	4,574,210	
<b>Oilseeds</b>				
Canola .....	693,640	779,840	682,190	
Cottonseed .....	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed .....	151,350	126,670	148,520	
Mustard seed .....	41,720		39,740	
Peanuts .....	676,240	708,610	626,060	
Rapeseed .....	4,450		4,250	
Safflower .....	65,200		62,480	
Soybeans for beans .....	33,764,500	36,212,470	33,482,430	
Sunflower .....	646,130	588,420	620,790	
<b>Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops</b>				
Cotton, all <sup>2</sup> .....	4,076,240	4,950,570	3,847,710	
Upland .....	3,997,530	4,856,680	3,771,710	
American Pima .....	78,710	93,890	76,000	
Sugarbeets .....	470,820	459,240	455,760	
Sugarcane .....	(NA)		365,480	
Tobacco .....	(NA)	(NA)	129,360	128,690
<b>Dry beans, peas, and lentils</b>				
Austrian winter peas .....	15,380	10,520	11,330	
Dry edible beans .....	672,590	755,150	630,750	
Chickpeas <sup>2</sup> .....	131,650	201,540	129,500	
Large .....	85,590	138,810	84,660	
Small .....	46,050	62,730	44,840	
Dry edible peas .....	559,280	461,750	538,160	
Lentils .....	377,580	426,950	367,460	
Wrinkled seed peas .....	(NA)		(NA)	
<b>Potatoes and miscellaneous</b>				
Hops .....	(NA)	(NA)	20,580	21,910
Maple syrup .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms .....	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil .....	(NA)		26,430	
Potatoes, all <sup>2</sup> .....	418,450		407,810	
Spring .....	20,640	21,850	19,430	21,330
Summer .....	25,170		24,560	
Fall .....	372,640		363,820	
Spearmint oil .....	(NA)		9,910	
Sweet potatoes .....	68,030	64,100	66,090	
Taro (Hawaii) .....	(NA)		(D)	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States:  
2016 and 2017 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
<b>Grains and hay</b>				
Barley .....	4.19		4,338,850	
Corn for grain .....	10.96		384,777,890	
Corn for silage .....	45.54		114,005,910	
Hay, all <sup>2</sup> .....	5.65		122,271,270	
Alfalfa .....	7.74		52,855,300	
All other .....	4.69		69,415,960	
Oats .....	2.37		940,130	
Proso millet .....	1.70		284,810	
Rice .....	8.11		10,167,050	
Rye .....	2.04		341,670	
Sorghum for grain .....	4.89		12,199,190	
Sorghum for silage .....	31.38		3,783,870	
Wheat, all <sup>2</sup> .....	3.54		62,859,050	
Winter .....	3.72	3.29	45,491,650	34,024,650
Durum .....	2.96		2,833,570	
Other spring .....	3.18		14,533,830	
<b>Oilseeds</b>				
Canola .....	2.04		1,394,890	
Cottonseed .....	(X)		4,870,670	
Flaxseed .....	1.48		220,480	
Mustard seed .....	1.10		43,670	
Peanuts .....	4.12		2,578,500	
Rapeseed .....	2.06		8,760	
Safflower .....	1.60		99,830	
Soybeans for beans .....	3.50		117,208,380	
Sunflower .....	1.94		1,204,170	
<b>Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops</b>				
Cotton, all <sup>2</sup> .....	0.97		3,738,310	
Upland .....	0.96		3,614,440	
American Pima .....	1.63		123,860	
Sugarbeets .....	73.41		33,457,880	
Sugarcane .....	79.72		29,136,960	
Tobacco .....	2.20		285,180	
<b>Dry beans, peas, and lentils</b>				
Austrian winter peas .....	1.91		21,640	
Dry edible beans .....	2.06		1,302,350	
Chickpeas, all <sup>2</sup> .....	1.91		247,070	
Large .....	1.88		159,170	
Small .....	1.96		87,910	
Dry edible peas .....	2.34		1,258,130	
Lentils .....	1.57		575,380	
Wrinkled seed peas .....	(NA)		19,910	
<b>Potatoes and miscellaneous</b>				
Hops .....	1.92		39,530	
Maple syrup .....	(NA)	(NA)	21,040	21,360
Mushrooms .....	(NA)		428,930	
Peppermint oil .....	0.10		2,630	
Potatoes, all <sup>2</sup> .....	49.02		19,990,950	
Spring .....	35.43	37.72	688,150	804,490
Summer .....	36.20		889,130	
Fall .....	50.61		18,413,670	
Spearmint oil .....	0.15		1,460	
Sweet potatoes .....	21.65		1,430,900	
Taro (Hawaii) .....	(D)		(D)	

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

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Area planted for all purposes.

<sup>2</sup> Total may not add due to rounding.

## Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2016-2017 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2016	2017
<b>Citrus <sup>1</sup></b>		
Grapefruit ..... 1,000 tons	803	672
Lemons ..... 1,000 tons	906	828
Oranges ..... 1,000 tons	6,088	5,182
Tangelos (Florida) <sup>2</sup> ..... 1,000 tons	18	(NA)
Tangerines and mandarins ..... 1,000 tons	931	957
<b>Noncitrus</b>		
Apples ..... million pounds	10,417.0	
Apricots ..... tons	61,400	
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	318,000	
Cherries, Tart ..... million pounds	309.1	
Coffee ..... 1,000 pounds	38,640	
Cranberries ..... barrel	8,591,700	
Dates (California) ..... tons		
Figs (California) ..... tons		
Grapes ..... tons	7,823,900	
Kiwifruit (California) ..... tons		
Nectarines ..... tons		
Olives (California) ..... tons		
Papayas (Hawaii) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Peaches ..... tons	806,600	
Pears ..... tons	782,000	
Plums (California) ..... tons		
Prunes (California) ..... tons	45,000	105,000
Strawberries ..... 1,000 cwt	31,321	
<b>Nuts and miscellaneous</b>		
Almonds, shelled (California) ..... 1,000 pounds	2,140,000	2,200,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons	38,000	
Macadamias (Hawaii) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell ..... 1,000 pounds	262,700	
Pistachios (California) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	670,000	

(NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Production years are 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning in 2016-2017, tangelos are included in tangerines and mandarins for Florida.

## Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2016-2017 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2016 (metric tons)	2017 (metric tons)
<b>Citrus<sup>1</sup></b>		
Grapefruit .....	728,470	609,630
Lemons .....	821,910	751,150
Oranges .....	5,522,940	4,701,030
Tangelos (Florida) <sup>2</sup> .....	16,330	(NA)
Tangerines and mandarins .....	844,590	868,180
<b>Noncitrus</b>		
Apples .....	4,725,070	
Apricots .....	55,700	
Avocados .....		
Bananas (Hawaii) .....		
Blackberries (Oregon) .....		
Blueberries		
Cultivated .....		
Wild (Maine) .....		
Boysenberries (Oregon) .....		
Raspberries, All .....		
Cherries, Sweet .....	288,480	
Cherries, Tart .....	140,210	
Coffee .....	17,530	
Cranberries .....	389,710	
Dates (California) .....		
Figs (California) .....		
Grapes .....	7,097,720	
Kiwifruit (California) .....		
Nectarines .....		
Olives (California) .....		
Papayas (Hawaii) .....		
Peaches .....	731,740	
Pears .....	709,420	
Plums (California) .....		
Prunes (California) .....	40,820	95,250
Strawberries .....	1,420,690	
<b>Nuts and miscellaneous</b>		
Almonds, shelled (California) .....	970,690	997,900
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) .....	34,470	
Macadamias (Hawaii) .....		
Pecans, in-shell .....	119,160	
Pistachios (California) .....		
Walnuts, in-shell (California) .....	607,810	

(NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Production years are 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning in 2016-2017, tangelos are included in tangerines and mandarins for Florida.

## Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2017. 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.

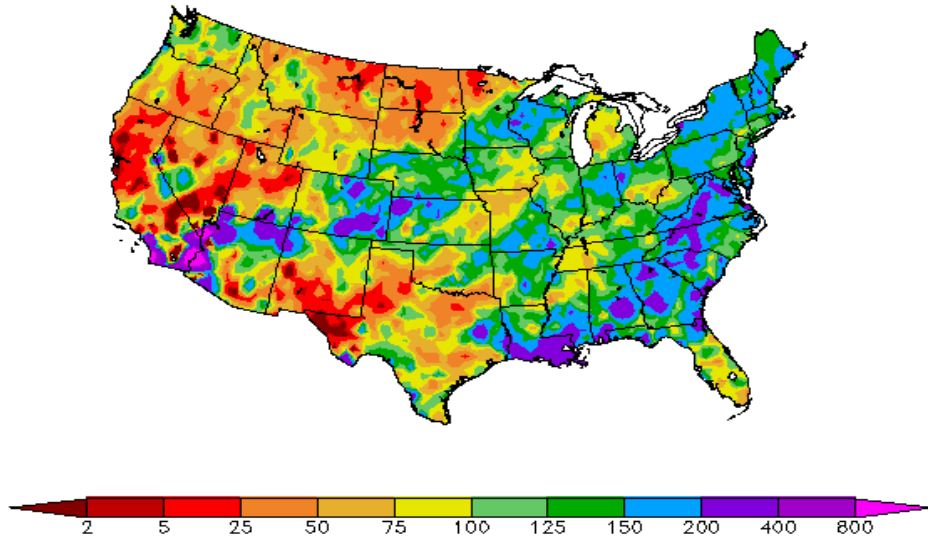
### Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2013-2017

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

Year	June	July	August
	Mature <sup>1</sup>	Mature <sup>1</sup>	Mature <sup>1</sup>
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2013 .....	12	55	92
2014 .....	15	58	92
2015 .....	16	64	93
2016 .....	21	68	94
2017 .....	28		

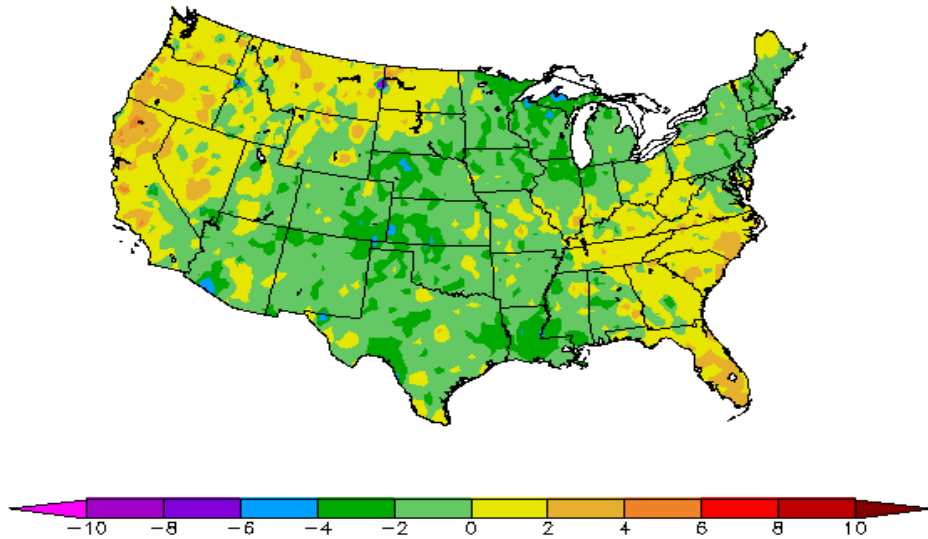
<sup>1</sup> Includes winter wheat in the hard dough stage or beyond and are considered mature or almost mature.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)  
5/1/2017 - 5/31/2017



Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)  
5/1/2017 - 5/31/2017



Regional Climate Centers

## May Weather Summary

Abundant rainfall across the central Plains, as well as the Midwest, South, and East, periodically slowed fieldwork but kept pastures and summer crops well-watered. However, early-May river rises in the wake of late-April downpours led to extensive lowland flooding across the mid-South and lower Midwest, resulting in some submerged acreage and poor crop establishment. By June 4, at least one-tenth of the corn was rated in very poor to poor condition in Indiana (17 percent), Illinois (11 percent), and Ohio (10 percent). Similarly, 14 percent of Arkansas' rice crop was rated very poor to poor on June 4, a residual effect of earlier flooding.

In stark contrast, mostly dry weather on the northern Plains—accompanied by late-month heat—led to worsening crop and pasture conditions. By June 4, more than one-third of the rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition in South Dakota (40 percent) and North Dakota (35 percent). On the same date, nearly one-third (32 percent) of South Dakota's spring wheat was rated very poor to poor. And, during the 2-week period from May 21 – June 4, the portion of South Dakota's winter wheat rated very poor to poor surged from 11 to 38 percent. Prior to the arrival of hot weather across the northern Plains, generally cool conditions were accompanied by several episodes of patchy frost and sub-freezing temperatures.

Despite a late-May increase in shower activity, significant drought persisted through month's end across southern Georgia and much of Florida. (Much more rain fell across the lower Southeast in early June, significantly reducing drought coverage and intensity.) By May 30, Florida was experiencing the Nation's only extreme drought (D3), according to the United States Drought Monitor. And, the lightning-sparked West Mims fire, near the Florida-Georgia line mostly in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, burned more than 150,000 acres of timber, brush, and grass.

Elsewhere, warm, mostly dry weather in California and the Northwest favored fieldwork and crop development that had been previously delayed by cool, damp conditions. Nevertheless, only 30 percent of California's rice crop had emerged by June 4, compared to the 5-year average of 79 percent. Northwestern warmth accelerated the snow-melt rate and elevated river levels, although substantial snow remained on the ground by month's end across higher peaks of the Sierra Nevada, Cascades, and northern Rockies. The California Department of Water Resources noted that the remaining Sierra Nevada snowpack still contained an average of 17 inches of liquid by May 31, down from a seasonal peak of 48 inches.

## May Agricultural Summary

Most of the United States recorded below average temperatures for the month of May, with the only major exceptions in parts of the West and Southeast. Portions of the Great Plains and Mississippi Valley recorded average temperatures more than 2°F below normal. Wet weather in early May hampered spring fieldwork across much of the eastern United States. Numerous locations in the eastern Ohio Valley, Delta, and mid-Atlantic recorded over 8 inches of precipitation for the month. The western half of the Nation was relatively dry throughout the month. In late May, dry conditions prevailed across the West and Corn Belt allowing for more days of fieldwork but adversely impacted some crop conditions in the northern Plains.

As May began, corn planting progress was well ahead of historical averages in most of the eastern Corn Belt States but progress lagged behind normal in the northern Corn Belt. By April 30, producers had planted 34 percent of this year's corn crop, nine percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By April 30, nine percent of the Nation's corn crop was emerged, 3 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By May 14, seventy-one percent of this year's corn crop was planted, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Mid-month planting progress was ahead of normal across most of the western Corn Belt, but the eastern States of Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio were at least 6 percentage points behind their respective 5-year averages. Thirty-one percent of the Nation's corn crop had emerged by May 14, ten percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The planting of the 2017 corn crop was mostly complete across the United States by June 4 with 96 percent complete, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. By June 4, eighty-six percent of the corn crop had emerged, 2 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. By June 4, at least 90 percent of the corn had emerged in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Tennessee. Overall, 68 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 4, seven percentage points below the same time last year.

Planting of sorghum advanced to 27 percent complete by April 30, four percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Rainfall slowed planting progress in the lower Mississippi Valley at the end of April. Producers had planted 32 percent of this year's sorghum crop by May 14, slightly behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By mid-month, sorghum planting progress was behind the 5-year average in most estimating States, including Kansas, the Nation's leading sorghum-producing State. Producers had planted 55 percent of this year's sorghum crop by June 4, slightly behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Kansas, producers maximized the 5 days suitable for fieldwork to plant an additional 14 percent of their crop during the week ending June 4, bringing the overall State total to 25 percent complete, 14 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Oat seeding advanced to 67 percent complete by April 30, ten percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 47 percent of the oat crop had emerged by April 30, seven percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Producers had planted 95 percent of this year's oat crop by May 21, two percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 21, eighty-three percent of the Nation's oats had emerged, 6 percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-six percent of this year's oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by May 21, slightly ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Heading was complete in Texas at that time, but was just starting in the other estimating States. Nationwide, 96 percent of the oat crop had emerged by June 4, two percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 4, thirty-five percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. During the week ending June 4, weather conditions promoted a rapid crop development pace in several States, with double-digit heading progress reported in Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. In Texas, harvest was 78 percent complete and well ahead of the normal pace. Overall, 62 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 4, up slightly from May 7 but 9 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Barley producers had seeded 32 percent of the Nation's crop by April 30, twenty-three percentage points behind last year and 21 percentage points behind the 5-year average. All estimating States remained well behind their 5-year average planting pace at the start of May. By April 30, emergence was evident in 14 percent of the Nation's barley acreage, 13 percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By May 14, seventy-eight percent of the barley crop was seeded, 10 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. By May 14, forty-two percent of the barley had emerged, 23 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence remained behind normal in all estimating States. Nationwide, 99 percent of the barley crop was sown by June 4, slightly behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-four percent of the barley crop had emerged by June 4, eight percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 69 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 4, down slightly from May 28 and 9 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

By April 30, heading of the winter wheat crop had advanced to 42 percent complete, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading advanced to 50 percent complete by May 7, five percentage points behind last year but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 14, sixty-three percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 3 percentage points behind last year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was complete or nearly complete in Arkansas, California, Missouri, North Carolina, and Oklahoma by mid-May. Heading of this year's winter wheat crop advanced to 80 percent complete by May 28, three percentage points behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Nebraska, 86 percent of the acreage was headed by the week ending May 28, thirty-one percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading of this year's winter wheat crop advanced to 87 percent complete by June 4, three percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 4, producers had harvested 10 percent of this year's winter wheat crop, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, winter wheat harvest was in full swing with 58 percent complete, 35 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 49 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 4, down 5 percentage points from the beginning of the month and 13 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Thirty-one percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded by April 30, twenty-one percentage points behind last year and 15 percentage points behind the 5-year average. At the end of April, planting progress was behind the 5-year average in

all estimating States except South Dakota. By April 30, nine percent of the spring wheat crop was emerged, 11 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 78 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded by May 14, nine percentage points behind last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 14, forty percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged, 17 percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop was seeded by May 28, 2 percentage points behind last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The Nation's spring wheat was 90 percent emerged by June 4, five percentage points behind last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 55 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 4, twenty-four percentage points below the same time last year. With dry conditions in the Dakotas, both States decreased by double-digits in the good to excellent categories during the week ending June 4.

By April 30, seventy-three percent of the rice crop was seeded, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, emergence advanced to 58 percent complete on April 30, five percentage points ahead of last year and 17 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 83 percent of the rice crop was seeded by May 14, three percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 14, seventy-three percent of the Nation's crop had emerged, 2 percentage points behind last year but 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By mid-month, emergence was ahead of normal in the lower Mississippi Valley. Planting of the 2017 rice crop was 97 percent complete by May 28, equal to last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding was at least 90 percent complete in all estimating States. By May 28, eighty-four percent of the rice crop was emerged, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Eighty-seven percent of the rice crop was emerged by June 4, six percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 4, slightly below the same time last year.

Planting of the 2017 soybean crop advanced to 10 percent complete by April 30, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By May 7, fourteen percent of the soybeans were planted, 7 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. At the start of the month, rainfall slowed planting progress in several regions especially in the eastern Corn Belt. By May 14, producers had planted 32 percent of the soybean crop, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Favorable planting conditions allowed weekly planting progress to advance 43 percentage points in Minnesota and 31 percentage points in Iowa during the second week of May. Eight percent of the United States soybean crop had emerged by May 14, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. By May 28, sixty-seven percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted, 4 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. The planting pace remained slow in the eastern Corn Belt, with progress 17 percentage points behind the 5-year average in both Indiana and Ohio. Nationally, 37 percent of the soybean crop was emerged by May 28, five percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 4, eighty-three percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted, slightly ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ideal conditions in the central Corn Belt accelerated soybean planting progress, with Illinois and Wisconsin progressing 23 and 28 percentage points, respectively, during the week ending June 4.

Nationally, peanut producers had planted 12 percent of this year's crop by April 30, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 21, peanut producers had planted 67 percent of this year's crop, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Favorable planting conditions led to weekly planting progress of 20 percentage points or more in all estimating States during the week ending May 21. Peanut planting advanced to 91 percent complete by June 4, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 4, compared with 68 percent at the same time last year.

By May 21, twenty percent of this year's sunflower crop was planted, 5 percentage points behind last year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 21, North Dakota producers had planted 31 percent of the crop, 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 28, sunflower producers had planted 41 percent of this year's crop, slightly behind last year but 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sunflower producers had planted 61 percent of 2017 crop by June 4, two percentage points ahead of last year and 17 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.



Nationally, cotton producers had planted 14 percent of the cotton crop by April 30, slightly behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 33 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 14, five percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. During the week ending May 14, drier conditions in the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast facilitated rapid planting, which advanced at least 24 percentage points in Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee. By June 4, eighty percent of the cotton crop was planted, 7 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Nationally, 11 percent of the cotton crop was squaring by June 4, four percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 61 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 4, fourteen percentage points better than at the same time last year.

By April 30, sugarbeet producers had planted 48 percent of the Nation's crop, 29 percentage points behind last year and 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, sugarbeet producers had planted 96 percent of the crop by May 14, slightly behind last year but 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

## Crop Comments

**Winter wheat:** Production is forecast at 1.25 billion bushels, up less than 1 percent from the May 1 forecast, but down 25 percent from 2016. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 48.9 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from last month, but down 6.4 bushels from last year. As of June 4, forty-nine percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 13 percentage points below the same time last year. Nationally, 87 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by June 4, two percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the six Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are above last year's level in Colorado but below in Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. As June began, winter wheat harvest was underway in Oklahoma and Texas and was running ahead of the 5-year average pace.

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

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are below last year. Eighty-four percent of the Washington crop was rated in good to excellent condition as of June 4. In the Pacific Northwest, development was delayed by a wet winter and spring flooding.

**Durum wheat:** Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 13.3 million bushels, down 1 percent from last year. In Arizona, 29 percent of the acreage was harvested by June 4, six percentage points ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

**Prunes (dried plums):** California's 2017 prune production forecast is 105,000 dried tons, up 133 percent from last year's historically low crop. Growers are expecting a heavier crop as a result of the mild spring weather.

**Florida citrus:** In the citrus growing region, daily temperatures were reported as average or above on most days. Daytime highs were regularly in the upper 80s to mid-90s, while nighttime lows ranged from the mid-60s to mid-70s. Significant rainfall fell only on a few days during the month. About half of the monitored citrus weather stations received three or less inches of rainfall during May. According to the May 30, 2017 U.S. Drought Monitor, the complete Central production area and portions of each of its surrounding counties were still in an extreme drought. The remainder of the citrus region was between moderate and severe drought.

Valencia orange harvest was about over for the season. Only one or two processing plants remained open. Most fresh fruit houses have closed for the season. Ditches and canals were still dry in most areas. Irrigation has been cut back some due to the rainfall on several days, but growers continued to keep water in the ground and on the trees. Some owners were

replanting in existing groves, others were pushing old blocks and planting new varieties in existing land. Other grove activity included herbiciding, fertilizing, brush removal, and general grove maintenance.

**California citrus:** The late Navel orange and grapefruit harvest continued throughout the month, with the majority of the harvest completed by month's end. The accelerated harvest of Valencia oranges continued throughout May. Seedless tangerines were netted to prevent cross pollination by bees during the bloom. Old citrus orchards were pulled throughout the month to make space for new citrus plantings.

**California noncitrus fruits and nuts:** The cherry harvest began and continued throughout the month, peaking around mid-month with good yields reported. Some early apricots, peaches, plums, and nectarines were harvested throughout the San Joaquin Valley. Pomegranate and olives were blooming in early June with the blooms drawing to a close approximately around mid-month. Grapes and stone fruits were reported to be developing well with the favorable weather and water conditions. Some grape leaves were removed from vineyards to promote air circulation and light access to developing bunches. Thinning of immature stone fruit continued in some orchards. New fruit tree orchards and vineyards were irrigated. Irrigation system maintenance occurred in some orchards. Mechanical and chemical weed control continued in orchards. Nectarines were harvested. Walnut, almond, and pistachio orchards were irrigated and fertilized. Some orchard floors were sprayed with herbicides and fungicides as needed. New orchards of almonds continued to be planted or ground prepped. Almond nut development was progressing well. Walnuts were sprayed with miticides and fertilized. Last year's stored almonds and pistachios continued to be exported to foreign markets.

**Grapefruit:** The United States 2016-2017 grapefruit crop is forecast at 672,000 tons, unchanged from last month but down 16 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, expected production, at 7.80 million boxes (332,000 tons), is unchanged from last month but down 28 percent from last year. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts were carried forward from the previous month.

**Tangerines and mandarins:** The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 957,000 tons, down slightly from last month but up 1 percent from last season's final utilization if tangelos were included. If realized, this will be the largest production since records began in 1964-1965. The Florida forecast is down 1 percent from last month and down 10 percent from 2015-2016 if tangelos were included. Beginning in 2016-2017, tangerine and mandarin estimates in Florida include tangelos. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast was carried forward from the previous month.

**Hops:** Area strung for harvest in 2017 for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 54,135 acres, 6 percent more than the 2016 crop of 50,857 acres. Washington, with 38,921 acres for harvest, accounts for 72 percent of the United States total acreage. Oregon hop growers plan to string 8,045 acres, or 15 percent of the United States total for 2017, with Idaho hop growers accounting for the remaining 13 percent, or 7,169 acres strung for harvest. Acreage increased from 2016 in all three States with Idaho showing the largest increase at 27 percent. If realized, acreage will be record high in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and the United States.

The 2017 crop was reported to be in very good condition, with normal pest and disease pressure. In Washington's Yakima Valley, as well as in Oregon and Idaho, growers expect adequate water supplies for this year's crop.

**Maple syrup:** The 2017 United States maple syrup production totaled 4.27 million gallons, up 2 percent from the previous year. The number of taps is estimated at 13.3 million, up 6 percent from the 2016 total. Yield per tap is estimated to be 0.320 gallon, down 4 percent from the previous season.

Producers were encouraged to tap earlier this season by the warmer than normal temperatures. The earliest sap flow reported was January 1 in Indiana, New York, Ohio, and Vermont. The latest sap flow reported to open the season was February 12 in Minnesota. On average, the season lasted 37 days, compared with 33 days in 2016. The 2016 United States average price per gallon was \$35.00, down \$1.70 from 2015. Value of production, at \$147 million for 2016, was up 17 percent from the previous season.

## Statistical Methodology

**Wheat survey procedures:** Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 25 and June 6 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 73 percent of the 2016 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 3,900 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 produces about 60 percent of the United States production last season. In August and September 2016, the number of bearing trees and 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 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 indications 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 5.8 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.8 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.1 percent. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 76 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 1.8 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze season and two hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 1.9 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 1.8 percent, or 1.9 percent when excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.0 percent, or 3.3 percent when excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the June 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 125,000 tons (139,000 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 9 times and above 11 times (below 6 times and above 11 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

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

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Scott Matthews – Crop Weather, Barley.....	(202) 720-7621
Sammy Neal – Peanuts, Rice.....	(202) 720-7688
Jean Porter – Rye, Wheat.....	(202) 720-8068
Bianca Pruneda – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum.....	(202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds.....	(202) 720-7369
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Fleming Gibson – Citrus, Coffee, Tropical Fruits.....	(202) 720-5412
Greg Lemmons – Berries, Cranberries, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes.....	(202) 720-4285
Dan Norris – Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mint, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas, Dry Beans.....	(202) 720-3250
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