NASS
FACT FINDERS FOR AGRICULTURE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D.C.

Crop Production

Released August 10, 2007, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. For information on *Crop Production* call (202) 720-2127, office hours 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

Corn Production Up 24 Percent from 2006
Soybean Production Down 18 Percent from Last Year
Cotton Production Down 20 Percent from 2006
All Wheat Production Down 1 Percent from July Forecast

Corn production is forecast at 13.1 billion bushels, up 24 percent from last year and 17 percent above 2005. Based on conditions as of August 1, yields are expected to average 152.8 bushels per acre, up 3.7 bushels from last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, behind the 160.4 bushel yield in 2004. However, production will be the largest on record as growers intend to harvest the most corn acres for grain since 1933. Yield forecasts are higher than last year across the Great Plains where frequent rainfall during much of the growing season provided abundant soil moisture for filling the crop. Higher yields are also expected in the central Corn Belt and Delta where timely rains benefitted the crop. Expected yields across much of the northern and eastern Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, Tennessee Valley, Southeast, and Atlantic Coast States are below last year as hot, dry conditions during much of the growing season reduced soil moisture supplies and stressed the crop.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.63 billion bushels, down 18 percent from last year's record high and down 14 percent from 2005. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 41.5 bushels per acre, down 1.2 bushels from last year. Yields are lower than 2006 throughout most of the Atlantic Coast States, most of the Corn Belt, and the Tennessee Valley, while yields are expected to remain unchanged or increase across the Great Plains, the Gulf Coast States, and Arkansas. Area for harvest, at 63.3 million acres, remains unchanged from June but is down 15 percent from 2006.

All Cotton production is forecast at 17.3 million 480-pound bales, down 20 percent from last year's 21.6 million bales. Yield is expected to average 783 pounds per harvested acre, down 31 pounds from 2006. Producers expect to harvest 10.6 million acres of all cotton and 10.3 million acres of upland cotton, down 16 percent and 17 percent, respectively. Upland cotton production is forecast at 16.5 million 480-pound bales, 21 percent below 2006. Texas producers are expecting to produce 6.10 million 480-pound bales of upland cotton, up 5 percent from last year. With ideal weather in Mississippi and Arkansas, producers expect higher yields than last year. American-Pima production is forecast at 808,500 bales, up 6 percent from last year. American-Pima harvested area is expected to total 293,000 acres, down 9 percent from 2006.

All wheat production, at 2.11 billion bushels, is down 1 percent from the July forecast but up 17 percent from 2006. Based on August 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 40.6 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last month but 1.9 bushels above last year.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.54 billion bushels. This is down 2 percent from last month but 18 percent above 2006. The U.S. yield is forecast at 41.3 bushels per acre, down 0.3 bushel from last month and down 0.4 bushel from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 37.2 million acres, down 1 percent from last month but up 20 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 948 million bushels, is down 2 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 360 million bushels, is down 1 percent from the last forecast. White Winter is down 2 percent from last month and now totals 230 million bushels. Of this total, 17.8 million bushels are Hard White and 212 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 76.7 million bushels, down 3 percent from July but up 43 percent from 2006. The U.S. yield is forecast at 35.5 bushels per acre, down 0.9 bushel from last month but 6.0 bushels above last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.16 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 19 percent from last year.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 500 million bushels, up slightly from last month and 9 percent above 2006. Area harvested for grain totals 12.7 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 8 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 39.3 bushels per acre, 0.2 bushel above last month and 6.1 bushels above 2006. Of the total production, 473 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up less than 1 percent from last month.

This report was approved on August 10, 2007.

Secretary of
Agriculture
Mike Johanns

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Carol C. House

Contents

Selected Crops: Area Planted by State and United States, 2007

State	Dry Edible Beans	Sugarbeets
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
AL		
AZ		
AR		
CA	60.0	39.5
CO	55.0	32.0
CT		
DE		
FL		
GA		
ID	90.0	168.0
IL		
IN		
IA		
KS	7.0	
KY		
LA		
ME		
MD		
MA		
MI	200.0	150.0
MN	145.0	*479.0
MS		
MO		
MT	18.0	47.5
NE	*105.0	48.0
NV		
NH		
NJ		
NM	*7.2	
NY	*17.0	
NC		
ND	670.0	*257.0
OH		
OK		
OR	*8.0	12.0
PA		
RI		
SC		
SD	15.0	
TN		
TX	*15.0	
UT	*1.6	
VT		
VA		
WA	60.0	2.0
WV		
WI	6.0	
WY	25.0	31.0
US	*1,504.8	*1,266.0

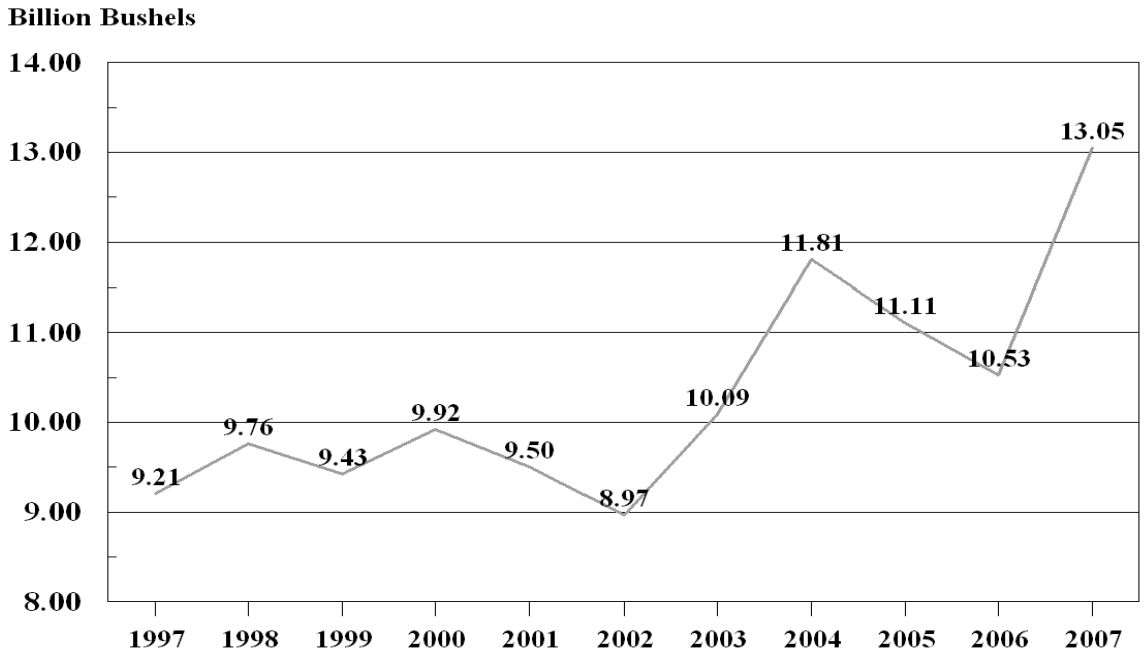
* Updated from the June 2007 “Acreage” report.

Corn for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AL	165	240	72.0	65.0	23,800	11,880	15,600
AR	180	530	146.0	153.0	30,130	26,280	81,090
CA	110	190	165.0	170.0	22,360	18,150	32,300
CO	860	1,050	156.0	150.0	140,600	134,160	157,500
DE	161	175	145.0	80.0	22,022	23,345	14,000
GA	225	480	112.0	115.0	29,670	25,200	55,200
IL	11,150	13,000	163.0	178.0	1,708,850	1,817,450	2,314,000
IN	5,380	6,450	157.0	157.0	888,580	844,660	1,012,650
IA	12,350	13,950	166.0	180.0	2,162,500	2,050,100	2,511,000
KS	3,000	3,400	115.0	132.0	465,750	345,000	448,800
KY	1,040	1,340	146.0	120.0	155,760	151,840	160,800
LA	290	730	140.0	150.0	44,880	40,600	109,500
MD	425	470	142.0	90.0	54,000	60,350	42,300
MI	1,960	2,230	147.0	111.0	287,430	288,120	247,530
MN	6,850	7,650	161.0	156.0	1,191,900	1,102,850	1,193,400
MS	325	950	110.0	125.0	47,085	35,750	118,750
MO	2,630	3,380	138.0	137.0	329,670	362,940	463,060
NE	7,750	8,700	152.0	168.0	1,270,500	1,178,000	1,461,600
NJ	64	84	129.0	112.0	7,564	8,256	9,408
NM	45	45	185.0	185.0	9,625	8,325	8,325
NY	480	540	129.0	123.0	57,040	61,920	66,420
NC	740	1,030	132.0	94.0	84,000	97,680	96,820
ND	1,400	2,200	111.0	125.0	154,800	155,400	275,000
OH	2,960	3,780	159.0	143.0	464,750	470,640	540,540
OK	220	250	105.0	135.0	28,750	23,100	33,750
PA	960	1,000	122.0	110.0	117,120	117,120	110,000
SC	290	370	110.0	100.0	33,060	31,900	37,000
SD	3,220	4,450	97.0	117.0	470,050	312,340	520,650
TN	500	780	125.0	95.0	77,350	62,500	74,100
TX	1,450	1,850	121.0	142.0	210,900	175,450	262,700
VA	345	400	120.0	80.0	42,480	41,400	32,000
WA	75	130	210.0	210.0	16,400	15,750	27,300
WI	2,800	3,300	143.0	145.0	429,200	400,400	478,500
Oth Sts [1]	248	294	145.2	142.9	35,506	36,012	42,024
US	70,648	85,418	149.1	152.8	11,114,082	10,534,868	13,053,617

[1] Other States include AZ, FL, ID, MT, OR, UT, WV, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2007 Summary."

U.S. Corn Production



Sorghum for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	60	210	85.0	87.0	4,960	5,100	18,270
CO	130	160	26.0	42.0	3,410	3,380	6,720
IL	72	78	89.0	90.0	7,636	6,408	7,020
KS	2,500	2,600	58.0	74.0	195,000	145,000	192,400
LA	87	205	96.0	93.0	8,712	8,352	19,065
MO	95	95	85.0	98.0	9,880	8,075	9,310
NE	240	150	80.0	95.0	21,750	19,200	14,250
NM	60	70	35.0	45.0	4,365	2,100	3,150
OK	200	210	34.0	57.0	11,520	6,800	11,970
SD	80	180	36.0	42.0	4,420	2,880	7,560
TX	1,300	2,500	48.0	67.0	111,000	62,400	167,500
Oth Sts [1]	113	240	69.4	73.9	10,280	7,843	17,746
US	4,937	6,698	56.2	70.9	392,933	277,538	474,961

[1] Other States include AL, AZ, CA, GA, KY, MS, NC, PA, SC, and TN. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2007 Summary."

Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007		2006	2007
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
CA	20	25	86.0	71.0	71.0	1,720	1,775
ID	20	20	72.0	65.0	60.0	1,440	1,200
IL	40	20	77.0	71.0	71.0	3,080	1,420
IA	110	75	76.0	81.0	79.0	8,360	5,925
KS	40	40	45.0	55.0	55.0	1,800	2,200
MI	65	70	62.0	62.0	58.0	4,030	4,060
MN	200	190	56.0	63.0	63.0	11,200	11,970
MT	24	20	46.0	57.0	54.0	1,104	1,080
NE	55	30	41.0	59.0	59.0	2,255	1,770
NY	67	78	74.0	54.0	54.0	4,958	4,212
ND	120	220	41.0	67.0	64.0	4,920	14,080
OH	55	60	75.0	57.0	57.0	4,125	3,420
OR	20	12	95.0	90.0	94.0	1,900	1,128
PA	110	90	64.0	65.0	55.0	7,040	4,950
SD	95	190	57.0	70.0	67.0	5,415	12,730
TX	100	100	37.0	44.0	44.0	3,700	4,400
WI	230	160	63.0	63.0	63.0	14,490	10,080
Oth Sts [1]	205	212	59.6	55.9	56.3	12,227	11,941
US	1,576	1,612	59.5	62.6	61.0	93,764	98,341

[1] Other States include AL, CO, GA, IN, ME, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, VA, WA, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2007 Summary."

Barley: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007		2006	2007
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	22	33	115.0	105.0	105.0	2,530	3,465
CA	65	60	55.0	70.0	75.0	3,575	4,500
CO	42	58	115.0	125.0	125.0	4,830	7,250
DE	24	20	80.0	89.0	82.0	1,920	1,640
ID	510	560	84.0	80.0	78.0	42,840	43,680
MD	32	34	87.0	85.0	83.0	2,784	2,822
MN	90	120	60.0	64.0	60.0	5,400	7,200
MT	620	730	50.0	54.0	51.0	31,000	37,230
ND	995	1,350	49.0	61.0	59.0	48,755	79,650
OR	42	55	58.0	60.0	55.0	2,436	3,025
PA	46	45	81.0	82.0	78.0	3,726	3,510
SD	14	30	40.0	55.0	50.0	560	1,500
UT	30	30	76.0	75.0	80.0	2,280	2,400
VA	42	35	77.0	73.0	71.0	3,234	2,485
WA	190	225	63.0	60.0	58.0	11,970	13,050
WY	57	45	83.0	92.0	92.0	4,731	4,140
Oth Sts [1]	130	112	57.5	54.5	53.0	7,480	5,931
US	2,951	3,542	61.0	65.2	63.1	180,051	223,478

[1] Other States include KS, KY, ME, MI, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, and WI. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2007 Summary."

Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007		2006	2007
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	305	670	61.0	40.0	40.0	18,605	26,800
CA	250	270	58.0	80.0	80.0	14,500	21,600
CO	1,900	2,250	21.0	39.0	39.0	39,900	87,750
DE	45	55	67.0	70.0	65.0	3,015	3,575
GA	120	250	49.0	38.0	38.0	5,880	9,500
ID	710	740	77.0	81.0	76.0	54,670	56,240
IL	910	810	67.0	57.0	57.0	60,970	46,170
IN	460	400	69.0	58.0	55.0	31,740	22,000
KS	9,100	9,000	32.0	32.0	32.0	291,200	288,000
KY	320	240	71.0	51.0	51.0	22,720	12,240
MD	125	175	68.0	66.0	64.0	8,500	11,200
MI	650	630	73.0	71.0	64.0	47,450	40,320
MS	73	330	59.0	61.0	61.0	4,307	20,130
MO	910	850	54.0	42.0	42.0	49,140	35,700
MT	1,920	2,150	43.0	42.0	40.0	82,560	86,000
NE	1,700	2,000	36.0	42.0	43.0	61,200	86,000
NY	95	90	61.0	51.0	50.0	5,795	4,500
NC	420	500	59.0	39.0	39.0	24,780	19,500
OH	960	780	68.0	64.0	64.0	65,280	49,920
OK	3,400	4,300	24.0	27.0	27.0	81,600	116,100
OR	730	750	53.0	55.0	55.0	38,690	41,250
PA	150	155	59.0	56.0	58.0	8,850	8,990
SC	123	135	50.0	28.0	28.0	6,150	3,780
SD	1,150	1,800	36.0	45.0	45.0	41,400	81,000
TN	190	300	64.0	39.0	39.0	12,160	11,700
TX	1,400	4,000	24.0	36.0	36.0	33,600	144,000
VA	155	185	68.0	67.0	65.0	10,540	12,025
WA	1,800	1,790	66.0	65.0	65.0	118,800	116,350
WI	230	270	78.0	66.0	68.0	17,940	18,360
Oth Sts [1]	816	1,313	44.3	43.1	43.1	36,139	56,562
US	31,117	37,188	41.7	41.6	41.3	1,298,081	1,537,262

[1] Other States include AL, AZ, FL, IA, LA, MN, NV, NJ, NM, ND, UT, WV, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2007 Summary."

Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007		2006	2007
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	74	79	100.0	95.0	95.0	7,400	7,505
CA	65	85	99.0	95.0	95.0	6,435	8,075
MT	395	525	17.0	26.0	25.0	6,715	13,125
ND	1,260	1,450	25.0	33.0	32.0	31,500	46,400
Oth Sts [1]	21	24	67.9	67.4	66.0	1,425	1,584
US	1,815	2,163	29.5	36.4	35.5	53,475	76,689

[1] Other States include ID and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2007 Summary."

Other Spring Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007		2006	2007
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
ID	470	490	73.0	68.0	66.0	34,310	32,340
MN	1,650	1,700	47.0	48.0	50.0	77,550	85,000
MT	2,900	2,500	22.0	29.0	26.0	63,800	65,000
ND	6,850	6,100	31.0	37.0	39.0	212,350	237,900
OR	115	125	50.0	45.0	50.0	5,750	6,250
SD	1,420	1,330	30.0	43.0	39.0	42,600	51,870
WA	425	445	50.0	43.0	43.0	21,250	19,135
Oth Sts [1]	48	43	59.8	60.0	60.0	2,870	2,578
US	13,878	12,733	33.2	39.1	39.3	460,480	500,073

[1] Other States include CO, NV, UT, WI, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2007 Summary."

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007 [1]

Year	Winter						
	Hard Red	Soft Red	Hard White	Soft White	All White		
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*		
2005	929,820	309,021	25,279	235,009	260,288		
2006	682,079	390,165	13,284	212,553	225,837		
2007	947,995	359,575	17,758	211,934	229,692		
	Spring					Total	
	Hard Red	Hard White	Soft White	All White	Durum		
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	
2005	466,587	4,530	33,339	37,869	101,105	2,104,690	
2006	432,339	6,226	21,915	28,141	53,475	1,812,036	
2007	473,480	5,828	20,765	26,593	76,689	2,114,024	

[1] Wheat class estimates are based on the latest available data including both survey and administrative data. The previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season for States that do not have survey or administrative data available.

Winter Wheat: Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during 2007. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey. The final number of heads is determined when the plots are harvested.

Winter Wheat: Heads per Square Foot, Selected States, 2003-2007

State	Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 [1]
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
CO	July	38.9	32.8	44.1	34.6	41.3
	August	38.4	32.1	44.2	34.5	41.5
	Final	38.4	32.1	44.2	34.5	
IL	July	56.5	51.0	57.3	62.4	52.3
	August	56.6	51.0	57.1	62.5	52.3
	Final	56.6	51.0	57.1	62.5	
KS	July	50.4	41.2	47.8	39.9	43.5
	August	50.6	41.4	47.8	39.9	43.6
	Final	50.6	41.4	47.8	39.9	
MO	July	51.3	51.8	44.4	48.2	53.1
	August	51.3	51.8	44.4	48.2	53.1
	Final	51.3	51.8	44.4	48.2	
MT	July	44.5	40.2	48.7	42.1	38.5
	August	42.9	40.4	48.9	42.9	38.1
	Final	42.9	40.4	48.9	42.9	
NE	July	59.5	43.0	59.6	50.8	49.5
	August	59.6	43.2	59.1	51.2	49.2
	Final	59.6	43.2	59.1	51.2	
OH	July	53.1	52.1	56.1	53.5	52.4
	August	53.3	52.1	56.0	53.7	52.4
	Final	53.3	52.1	56.0	53.7	
OK	July	46.8	40.5	39.4	31.7	42.8
	August	46.8	40.5	39.4	31.7	42.8
	Final	46.8	40.5	39.4	31.7	
TX	July	36.3	31.7	32.4	29.1	38.5
	August	35.9	31.7	32.4	29.1	38.5
	Final	36.3	31.7	32.5	29.1	
WA	July	37.2	36.4	39.3	38.5	38.9
	August	36.5	36.7	39.8	37.9	38.1
	Final	36.6	36.7	39.8	37.9	

[1] Final head counts will be published in the "Small Grains 2007 Summary."

Rice: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production [1]		
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
AR	1,400	1,295	6,850	6,950	108,792	95,917	90,003
CA	523	519	7,660	8,000	38,836	40,040	41,520
LA	345	385	5,820	5,900	30,983	20,093	22,715
MS	189	174	7,000	7,100	16,832	13,230	12,354
MO	214	204	6,400	6,700	14,124	13,696	13,668
TX	150	149	7,170	6,800	13,668	10,760	10,132
US	2,821	2,726	6,868	6,984	223,235	193,736	190,392

[1] Includes sweet rice production.

Rice: Production by Class, United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

Year	Long Grain	Medium Grain	Short Grain [1]	All
	1,000 Cwt	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
2005	177,527	42,408	3,300	223,235
2006	146,214	43,802	3,720	193,736
2007 [2]	139,980	46,554	3,858	190,392

[1] Sweet rice production included with short grain.
[2] The 2007 rice production by class forecasts are based on class harvested acreage estimates and the 5-year average class yield compared to the all rice yield.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AZ	250	250	8.30	8.50	2,184	2,075	2,125
CA	1,050	950	6.80	7.20	7,176	7,140	6,840
CO	780	800	3.80	4.00	2,960	2,964	3,200
ID	1,180	1,200	4.30	4.00	4,788	5,074	4,800
IL	440	380	4.10	3.50	1,400	1,804	1,330
IN	360	300	4.10	2.70	1,292	1,476	810
IA	1,180	1,080	3.90	3.70	5,125	4,602	3,996
KS	950	900	3.80	3.90	3,400	3,610	3,510
KY	280	270	3.70	2.00	832	1,036	540
MI	830	830	3.60	2.30	2,790	2,988	1,909
MN	1,350	1,300	3.30	2.80	4,725	4,455	3,640
MO	390	400	2.90	2.40	1,215	1,131	960
MT	1,550	1,650	2.10	2.20	3,850	3,255	3,630
NE	1,250	1,200	3.30	3.70	4,625	4,125	4,440
NV	270	265	5.10	4.70	1,248	1,377	1,246
NM	220	260	5.10	5.60	1,224	1,122	1,456
NY	370	400	2.10	2.40	945	777	960
ND	1,450	1,550	1.20	2.00	3,300	1,740	3,100
OH	470	430	3.50	2.50	1,836	1,645	1,075
OK	380	390	2.10	3.10	1,184	798	1,209
OR	430	400	4.40	4.30	1,760	1,892	1,720
PA	500	550	3.00	2.40	1,326	1,500	1,320
SD	1,800	2,100	1.60	2.20	5,160	2,880	4,620
TX	150	120	4.50	5.60	810	675	672
UT	560	565	4.00	3.90	2,268	2,240	2,204
VA	110	110	3.60	2.80	396	396	308
WA	440	430	4.90	5.30	2,340	2,156	2,279
WI	1,650	1,600	2.80	2.40	3,720	4,620	3,840
WY	500	550	2.80	2.90	1,560	1,400	1,595
Oth Sts [1]	244	221	2.92	2.58	710	713	570
US	21,384	21,451	3.35	3.26	76,149	71,666	69,904

[1] Other States include AR, CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NC, RI, TN, VT, and WV. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2007 Summary."

All Other Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AL	720	800	2.00	1.70	1,971	1,440	1,360
AR	1,450	1,500	1.70	2.00	2,193	2,465	3,000
CA	530	620	3.60	3.60	2,030	1,908	2,232
CO	750	750	1.90	2.00	1,125	1,425	1,500
GA	650	600	1.80	1.70	1,650	1,170	1,020
ID	340	290	1.90	1.70	594	646	493
IL	320	300	2.20	2.00	759	704	600
IN	290	340	2.50	1.80	775	725	612
IA	320	290	2.20	2.00	735	704	580
KS	2,100	2,150	1.40	1.60	3,280	2,940	3,440
KY	2,200	2,200	2.40	2.00	4,945	5,280	4,400
LA	390	400	2.50	2.70	805	975	1,080
MI	310	230	2.20	1.70	500	682	391
MN	720	800	1.70	1.60	1,330	1,224	1,280
MS	780	750	2.00	1.90	2,117	1,560	1,425
MO	3,750	3,800	1.55	1.60	5,503	5,813	6,080
MT	710	900	1.50	1.60	2,000	1,065	1,440
NE	1,550	1,550	1.00	1.40	2,320	1,550	2,170
NY	1,150	1,050	1.75	1.50	1,680	2,013	1,575
NC	680	690	2.40	2.00	1,632	1,632	1,380
ND	1,270	1,450	1.10	1.60	2,346	1,397	2,320
OH	740	700	2.40	2.00	1,794	1,776	1,400
OK	2,800	2,900	1.00	1.90	3,900	2,800	5,510
OR	620	600	2.20	2.00	1,380	1,364	1,200
PA	1,250	1,150	2.90	1.80	2,071	3,625	2,070
SD	1,300	1,500	1.00	1.50	2,400	1,300	2,250
TN	1,800	1,860	2.30	1.50	4,255	4,140	2,790
TX	5,000	5,200	1.60	2.40	8,330	8,000	12,480
VA	1,130	1,170	2.20	2.00	3,146	2,486	2,340
WA	330	350	2.90	3.00	870	957	1,050
WV	555	570	1.70	1.40	972	944	798
WI	490	450	1.60	1.40	750	784	630
WY	550	550	1.30	1.60	756	715	880
Oth Sts [1]	1,878	1,878	2.02	1.90	3,954	3,791	3,571
US	39,423	40,338	1.78	1.87	74,868	70,000	75,347

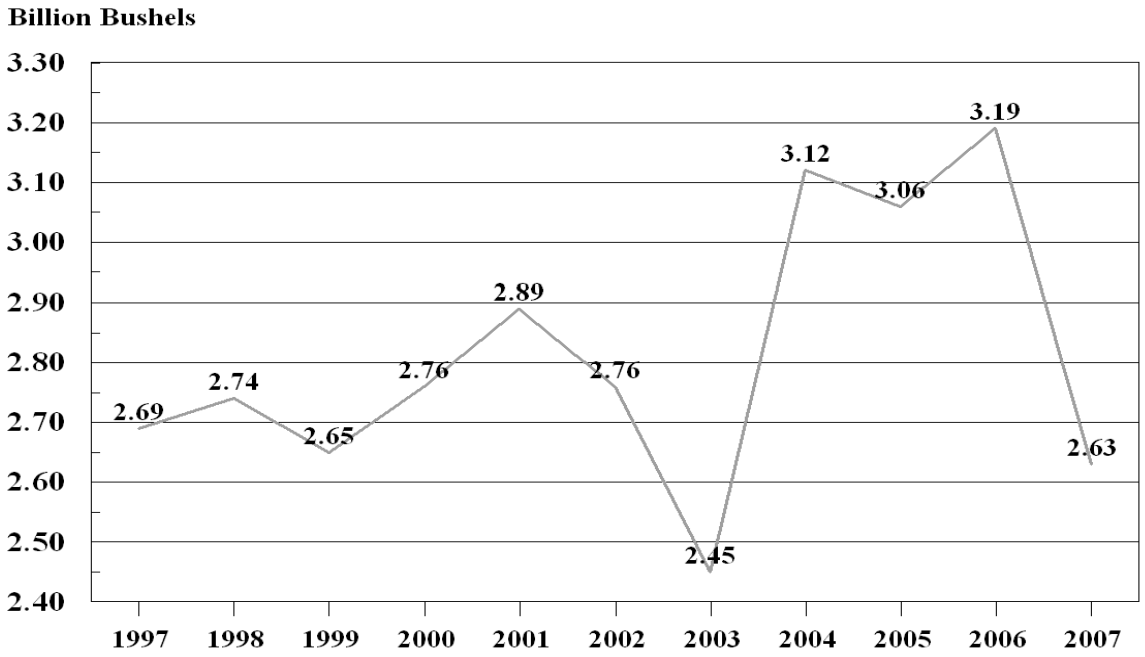
[1] Other States include AZ, CT, DE, FL, ME, MD, MA, NV, NH, NJ, NM, RI, SC, UT, and VT. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2007 Summary."

Soybeans for Beans: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AL	150	170	20.0	26.0	4,785	3,000	4,420
AR	3,070	2,750	35.0	38.0	102,000	107,450	104,500
DE	177	155	31.0	24.0	4,732	5,487	3,720
GA	140	205	25.0	30.0	4,550	3,500	6,150
IL	10,050	8,300	48.0	47.0	439,425	482,400	390,100
IN	5,680	4,580	50.0	47.0	263,620	284,000	215,260
IA	10,100	8,770	50.5	50.0	525,000	510,050	438,500
KS	3,080	2,300	32.0	34.0	105,450	98,560	78,200
KY	1,370	1,140	44.0	38.0	53,320	60,280	43,320
LA	840	580	35.0	37.0	28,900	29,400	21,460
MD	465	420	34.0	25.0	15,980	15,810	10,500
MI	1,990	1,790	45.0	33.0	76,615	89,550	59,070
MN	7,250	6,200	44.0	40.0	306,000	319,000	248,000
MS	1,650	1,440	26.0	39.0	58,035	42,900	56,160
MO	5,110	4,450	38.0	37.0	181,670	194,180	164,650
NE	5,010	3,950	50.0	50.0	235,330	250,500	197,500
NJ	86	78	35.0	27.0	2,548	3,010	2,106
NY	198	213	46.0	37.0	7,896	9,108	7,881
NC	1,360	1,370	32.0	27.0	39,420	43,520	36,990
ND	3,870	3,050	31.0	34.0	104,400	119,970	103,700
OH	4,620	3,980	47.0	44.0	201,600	217,140	175,120
OK	215	250	17.0	24.0	7,930	3,655	6,000
PA	425	435	40.0	39.0	17,220	17,000	16,965
SC	390	410	29.0	26.0	8,610	11,310	10,660
SD	3,850	3,250	34.0	35.0	134,750	130,900	113,750
TN	1,130	1,070	39.0	33.0	41,800	44,070	35,310
TX	155	75	24.0	32.0	5,980	3,720	2,400
VA	510	490	31.0	25.0	15,300	15,810	12,250
WI	1,640	1,390	44.0	43.0	69,520	72,160	59,770
Oth Sts [1]	21	24	38.4	35.9	851	807	862
US	74,602	63,285	42.7	41.5	3,063,237	3,188,247	2,625,274

[1] Other States include FL and WV. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2007 Summary."

U.S. Soybean Production



Peanuts: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
AL	163	147	2,500	2,300	613,250	407,500	338,100
FL	120	100	2,500	2,800	410,400	300,000	280,000
GA	575	515	2,750	2,800	2,130,000	1,581,250	1,442,000
MS	16	16	3,000	3,100	44,800	48,000	49,600
NM	12	12	3,600	3,500	66,500	43,200	42,000
NC	84	94	3,200	3,000	288,000	268,800	282,000
OK	22	14	3,000	3,100	107,910	66,000	43,400
SC	56	52	3,100	3,100	168,000	173,600	161,200
TX	145	185	3,700	3,600	975,000	536,500	666,000
VA	16	23	3,100	2,800	66,000	49,600	64,400
US	1,209	1,158	2,874	2,909	4,869,860	3,474,450	3,368,700

Cotton: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type, State, and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

Type and State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production [1]		
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Bales [2]*	*1,000 Bales [2]*	*1,000 Bales [2]*
Upland							
AL	560.0	390.0	579	652	848.0	675.0	530.0
AZ	188.0	178.0	1,420	1,375	615.0	556.0	510.0
AR	1,160.0	820.0	1,045	1,083	2,202.0	2,525.0	1,850.0
CA	283.0	184.0	1,321	1,383	1,065.0	779.0	530.0
FL	101.0	104.0	789	785	135.0	166.0	170.0
GA	1,370.0	1,000.0	818	792	2,140.0	2,334.0	1,650.0
KS	110.0	50.0	511	576	87.7	117.0	60.0
LA	630.0	335.0	946	946	1,098.0	1,241.0	660.0
MS	1,220.0	675.0	829	960	2,147.0	2,107.0	1,350.0
MO	496.0	398.0	953	941	864.0	985.0	780.0
NM	48.0	47.0	930	1,042	108.0	93.0	102.0
NC	865.0	535.0	713	682	1,437.0	1,285.0	760.0
OK	180.0	190.0	541	700	358.0	203.0	277.0
SC	298.0	198.0	697	650	410.0	433.0	268.0
TN	695.0	475.0	945	869	1,122.0	1,368.0	860.0
TX	4,100.0	4,700.0	679	623	8,440.0	5,800.0	6,100.0
VA	104.0	64.0	717	600	183.0	155.4	80.0
US	12,408.0	10,343.0	806	767	23,259.7	20,822.4	16,537.0
Amer-Pima							
AZ	7.0	4.0	919	900	7.0	13.4	7.5
CA	274.0	261.0	1,204	1,379	558.0	687.0	750.0
NM	12.5	9.0	768	747	22.0	20.0	14.0
TX	30.0	19.0	720	935	43.5	45.0	37.0
US	323.5	293.0	1,136	1,325	630.5	765.4	808.5
All							
AL	560.0	390.0	579	652	848.0	675.0	530.0
AZ	195.0	182.0	1,402	1,365	622.0	569.4	517.5
AR	1,160.0	820.0	1,045	1,083	2,202.0	2,525.0	1,850.0
CA	557.0	445.0	1,263	1,381	1,623.0	1,466.0	1,280.0
FL	101.0	104.0	789	785	135.0	166.0	170.0
GA	1,370.0	1,000.0	818	792	2,140.0	2,334.0	1,650.0
KS	110.0	50.0	511	576	87.7	117.0	60.0
LA	630.0	335.0	946	946	1,098.0	1,241.0	660.0
MS	1,220.0	675.0	829	960	2,147.0	2,107.0	1,350.0
MO	496.0	398.0	953	941	864.0	985.0	780.0
NM	60.5	56.0	897	994	130.0	113.0	116.0
NC	865.0	535.0	713	682	1,437.0	1,285.0	760.0
OK	180.0	190.0	541	700	358.0	203.0	277.0
SC	298.0	198.0	697	650	410.0	433.0	268.0
TN	695.0	475.0	945	869	1,122.0	1,368.0	860.0
TX	4,130.0	4,719.0	679	624	8,483.5	5,845.0	6,137.0
VA	104.0	64.0	717	600	183.0	155.4	80.0
US	12,731.5	10,636.0	814	783	23,890.2	21,587.8	17,345.5

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] 480-lb net weight bales.

Cottonseed: Production, United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Production		
	2005	2006	2007 [1]
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
US	8,172.1	7,347.9	5,987.0

[1] Based on a 3-year average lint-seed ratio.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2005-2007 [1]

State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	66.0	67.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	58.0
CO	90.0	70.0	55.0	80.0	60.0	50.0
ID	100.0	105.0	90.0	98.0	103.0	88.0
KS	13.0	11.0	7.0	12.5	10.0	6.5
MI	235.0	225.0	200.0	230.0	215.0	195.0
MN	145.0	145.0	145.0	135.0	135.0	135.0
MT	18.0	19.5	18.0	14.1	18.6	17.0
NE	175.0	140.0	105.0	172.0	124.0	100.0
NM	6.3	8.2	7.2	6.3	8.2	7.2
NY	25.0	19.0	17.0	23.0	18.0	16.3
ND	620.0	670.0	670.0	565.0	640.0	640.0
OR	9.0	10.0	8.0	8.8	9.8	7.9
SD	17.5	21.5	15.0	17.4	19.0	13.9
TX	17.0	20.0	15.0	15.3	18.0	14.0
UT	4.5	3.0	1.6	4.5	0.5	1.6
WA	49.0	61.0	60.0	48.0	60.5	59.5
WI	5.7	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.9
WY	34.0	29.0	25.0	33.0	27.5	24.0
US	1,630.0	1,629.8	1,504.8	1,533.6	1,537.6	1,439.8
	Yield per Acre [2]			Production [2]		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
CA	2,130	1,860	2,050	1,385	1,209	1,189
CO	1,650	1,900	1,600	1,320	1,140	800
ID	1,900	1,850	1,900	1,862	1,906	1,672
KS	2,200	2,100	2,100	275	210	137
MI	1,700	1,900	1,450	3,910	4,085	2,828
MN	1,800	1,650	1,650	2,430	2,228	2,228
MT	2,000	1,640	1,800	282	305	306
NE	2,250	2,200	2,300	3,870	2,728	2,300
NM	2,200	2,400	2,400	139	197	173
NY	1,230	1,330	1,300	282	239	212
ND	1,520	1,200	1,500	8,588	7,680	9,600
OR	2,000	1,940	1,750	176	190	138
SD	1,730	1,180	1,700	301	224	236
TX	1,520	1,320	1,700	233	238	238
UT	500	350	300	23	2	5
WA	1,650	1,600	1,700	792	968	1,012
WI	2,250	1,960	1,950	128	108	115
WY	2,350	2,150	2,300	776	590	552
US	1,746	1,577	1,649	26,772	24,247	23,741

[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.
[2] Clean Basis.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by Commercial Class, State, and United States, 2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007 [1]

Class and State	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
Large Lima - CA	12.9	13.9
Baby Lima - CA	13.5	16.0
Navy		
ID	5.2	4.1
MI	80.0	60.0
MN	62.0	57.0
NE	3.1	0.7
ND	120.0	95.0
OR	0.8	0.6
SD	7.5	5.7
WA	0.6	0.3
WY	1.5	1.0
Total	280.7	224.4
Great Northern		
ID	2.7	2.0
MI	0.5	1.0
NE	58.0	46.0
ND	7.5	8.0
WA		0.3
WY	1.0	1.5
Total	69.7	58.8
Small White		
ID	1.2	0.4
OR	0.4	
WA	0.5	0.5
Total	2.1	0.9
Pinto		
CO	59.0	44.0
ID	26.0	24.5
KS	11.0	7.0
MI	5.0	3.5
MN	16.0	20.0
MT	10.7	9.0
NE	64.3	45.0
NM	8.2	7.2
ND	453.0	484.0
OR	1.0	0.4
SD	2.4	2.0
UT	3.0	1.6
WA	6.3	8.0
WY	25.0	22.0
Total	690.9	678.2
Light Red Kidney		
CA	1.9	1.5
CO	4.0	6.0
ID	1.6	1.3
MI	11.3	11.0
MN	9.0	10.0
NE	8.6	11.3
NY	7.0	7.5
WA		0.4
Total	43.4	49.0
Dark Red Kidney		
CA	0.4	0.5
ID	1.8	1.0
MI	4.0	4.0
MN	31.0	28.0
NY	2.0	1.5
ND	2.0	1.5
OR	0.5	0.4
WA	1.5	0.4
WI [2]	5.6	6.0
Total	48.8	43.3
Pink		
CA	0.2	
ID	10.4	6.1
MN	10.5	7.1
ND	20.0	13.0
OR		0.5
WA	4.2	2.3
Total	45.3	29.0
Small Red		
ID	3.8	4.4
MI	20.0	15.0
MN	2.5	1.6
ND	6.0	5.0
WA	3.2	2.9
Total	35.5	28.9
Cranberry		
CA	0.8	0.6
ID	1.0	0.7
MI	8.0	7.0
Total	9.8	8.3

[1] Missing data are included in the "Other" class to avoid disclosure of individual operations or no data were reported.
[2] Includes some Light Red Kidney to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by Commercial Class, State, and United States, 2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007 [1]

Class and State	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
Black		
CA	0.6	0.5
ID	2.8	2.2
MI	91.6	95.0
MN	12.3	20.0
NE	2.9	1.1
NY	9.0	7.0
ND	46.0	45.0
OR		0.5
WA	2.2	1.9
Total	167.4	173.2
Blackeye		
CA	12.6	12.5
TX	18.8	13.5
Total	31.4	26.0
Small Chickpeas (Garbanzo, Smaller than 20/64 in.)		
CA		
ID	4.0	3.6
MT	2.4	1.0
NE		
ND	7.5	3.5
OR		
SD		
WA	3.5	2.0
Total	17.4	10.1
Large Chickpeas (Garbanzo, Larger than 20/64 in.)		
CA	16.0	7.0
ID	40.0	38.0
MT	6.4	8.0
NE	1.1	0.2
ND	5.5	13.0
OR	3.5	3.5
SD	9.4	5.8
WA	37.5	40.0
Total	119.4	115.5

Class and State	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
Chickpeas, All (Garbanzo)		
CA	16.0	7.0
ID	44.0	41.6
MT	8.8	9.0
NE	1.1	0.2
ND	13.0	16.5
OR	3.5	3.5
SD	9.4	5.8
WA	41.0	42.0
Total	136.8	125.6
Other		
CA	8.1	7.5
CO	7.0	5.0
ID	4.5	1.7
MI	4.6	3.5
MN	1.7	1.3
NE	2.0	0.7
NY	1.0	1.0
ND	2.5	2.0
OR	3.8	2.1
SD	2.2	1.5
TX	1.2	1.5
WA	1.5	1.0
WY	1.5	0.5
Total	41.6	29.3
US	1,629.8	1,504.8

[1] Missing data are included in the "Other" class to avoid disclosure of individual operations or no data were reported.

Sugarbeets: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
CA	43.1	39.1	36.1	35.4	1,636	1,556	1,384
CO	38.0	29.3	23.4	24.0	833	889	703
ID	187.0	166.0	31.7	29.8	4,526	5,928	4,947
MI	154.0	149.0	23.2	21.0	3,238	3,573	3,129
MN	477.0	475.0	24.9	22.6	9,384	11,877	10,735
MT	48.5	47.0	27.0	25.0	1,143	1,310	1,175
NE	57.8	45.0	23.3	21.5	924	1,347	968
ND	243.0	247.0	26.0	23.2	4,568	6,318	5,730
OR	13.1	11.5	30.1	28.4	311	394	327
WA	2.0	2.0	37.0	38.0	69	74	76
WY	40.1	30.5	19.9	21.0	801	798	641
US	1,303.6	1,241.4	26.1	24.0	27,433	34,064	29,815

[1] Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except CA. In CA, relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central CA and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern CA.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield [1]		Production [1]		
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
FL	400.0	396.0	35.9	39.0	12,746	14,346	15,444
HI	22.4	22.5	75.0	79.0	1,816	1,681	1,778
LA	435.0	430.0	27.3	29.0	10,420	11,876	12,470
TX	40.7	44.5	41.2	41.0	1,624	1,677	1,825
US	898.1	893.0	32.9	35.3	26,606	29,580	31,517

[1] Net tons.

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
CT	2,500	2,800	1,597	1,775	3,916	3,992	4,970
FL [1]	1,100		2,600		5,500	2,860	
GA	17,000	20,000	1,770	2,100	27,760	30,090	42,000
KY	83,000	87,500	2,250	2,141	174,260	186,780	187,300
MA	1,150	1,220	1,583	1,746	1,845	1,820	2,130
MO	1,500	1,700	2,250	2,100	2,801	3,375	3,570
NC	158,800	168,000	2,081	2,190	278,900	330,410	368,000
OH	3,500	3,300	2,000	1,800	6,732	7,000	5,940
PA	7,900	7,900	2,056	2,161	10,700	16,240	17,075
SC	23,000	22,000	2,100	2,250	39,900	48,300	49,500
TN	19,800	19,050	2,482	2,416	51,670	49,135	46,025
VA	19,650	20,600	2,374	2,351	40,351	46,642	48,440
WV [2]					680		
US	338,900	354,070	2,144	2,189	645,015	726,644	774,950

[1] Estimates discontinued in 2007.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2006.

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 1, Flue-cured						
FL [1]	1,100		2,600		2,860	
GA	17,000	20,000	1,770	2,100	30,090	42,000
NC	155,000	164,000	2,090	2,200	323,950	360,800
SC	23,000	22,000	2,100	2,250	48,300	49,500
VA	17,000	18,000	2,430	2,400	41,310	43,200
US	213,100	224,000	2,095	2,212	446,510	495,500
Class 2, Fire-cured						
KY	6,200	6,500	3,500	3,400	21,700	22,100
TN	5,300	6,400	3,200	3,000	16,960	19,200
VA	350	400	2,090	2,100	732	840
US	11,850	13,300	3,324	3,168	39,392	42,140
Class 3, Air-cured						
Light Air-cured						
Burley						
KY	73,000	77,000	2,100	2,000	153,300	154,000
MO	1,500	1,700	2,250	2,100	3,375	3,570
NC	3,800	4,000	1,700	1,800	6,460	7,200
OH	3,500	3,300	2,000	1,800	7,000	5,940
PA	5,500	5,000	2,100	2,150	11,550	10,750
TN	14,000	12,000	2,200	2,100	30,800	25,200
VA	2,300	2,200	2,000	2,000	4,600	4,400
US	103,600	105,200	2,095	2,006	217,085	211,060
Southern MD Belt						
PA	1,100	1,100	1,900	2,150	2,090	2,365
Total Light Air-cured	104,700	106,300	2,093	2,008	219,175	213,425
Dark Air-cured						
KY	3,800	4,000	3,100	2,800	11,780	11,200
TN	500	650	2,750	2,500	1,375	1,625
US	4,300	4,650	3,059	2,758	13,155	12,825
Class 4, Cigar Filler						
PA Seedleaf						
PA	1,300	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,600	3,960
Class 5, Cigar Filler						
CT Valley Binder						
CT	1,650	1,800	1,760	1,900	2,904	3,420
MA	950	1,000	1,610	1,800	1,530	1,800
US	2,600	2,800	1,705	1,864	4,434	5,220
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
CT Valley Shade-grown						
CT	850	1,000	1,280	1,550	1,088	1,550
MA	200	220	1,450	1,500	290	330
US	1,050	1,220	1,312	1,541	1,378	1,880
All Cigar Types	4,950	5,820	1,699	1,900	8,412	11,060
All Tobacco	338,900	354,070	2,144	2,189	726,644	774,950

[1] Estimates discontinued in 2007.

Peaches: Total Production by Type, State, and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Total Production		
	2005	2006	2007
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
AL [1]	12,000	9,000	6,000
AR [1]	4,950	4,200	100
CA [1]			
Freestone	385,000	353,000	390,000
CO [1]	12,000	14,000	13,000
CT [1]	700	900	900
GA [1]	40,000	41,000	13,000
ID [1]	8,000	9,000	8,000
IL [1]	11,200	11,370	1,000
KY [1]	750	1,100	30
LA [1]	650	550	700
MD [1]	4,200	3,650	3,400
MA [1]	1,000	1,400	1,400
MI	14,000	18,900	19,000
MO [1]	5,800	6,390	15
NJ	35,000	34,000	32,000
NY [1]	4,250	7,000	6,300
NC [1]	6,000	5,630	1,000
OH [1]	2,100	3,240	3,000
OK [1]	2,000	1,800	2,000
OR [1]	2,800	2,100	2,900
PA	26,600	21,600	19,100
SC	75,000	60,000	9,000
TN [1] [2]	2,000	1,900	
TX [1]	8,750	1,590	11,000
UT [1]	4,700	5,600	5,000
VA [1]	4,700	4,000	2,100
WA	20,900	23,000	23,000
WV [1]	5,500	5,200	4,000
Total Above	700,550	651,120	576,945
CA			
Clingstone [1]	484,000	359,000	450,000
US	1,184,550	1,010,120	1,026,945

[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.
[2] No significant commercial production expected in 2007 due to freeze damage.

Peaches: Total Production, by Type, California, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007 [1]

Type	Total Production		
	2005	2006	2007
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Freestone	385,000	353,000	390,000
Clingstone	484,000	359,000	450,000
Total	869,000	712,000	840,000

[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.

Apples, Commercial: Total Production by State and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Total Production [1]		
	2005	2006	2007
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
AZ	22.2	30.1	23.0
CA	355.0	355.0	340.0
CO	31.0	15.0	15.0
CT	15.5	17.5	20.5
GA	14.0	13.0	3.0
ID	70.0	60.0	45.0
IL	49.0	52.5	10.0
IN	50.0	55.0	30.0
IA	2.1	6.7	1.8
KY	5.5	6.9	0.8
ME	31.0	23.5	40.0
MD	41.0	34.0	33.0
MA	28.5	32.0	36.5
MI	760.0	850.0	790.0
MN	22.0	23.0	24.0
MO	49.0	53.0	5.0
NH	21.0	28.5	27.0
NJ	45.0	45.0	42.0
NY	1,045.0	1,250.0	1,290.0
NC	130.0	173.0	50.0
OH	99.0	102.0	55.0
OR	145.0	150.0	145.0
PA	500.0	470.0	455.0
RI	1.6	2.0	2.5
SC	4.0	3.0	0.5
TN	8.5	10.0	0.1
UT	38.0	10.0	25.0
VT	33.0	36.0	33.0
VA	250.0	220.0	200.0
WA	5,700.0	5,650.0	5,400.0
WV	87.0	90.0	80.0
WI	52.0	65.0	62.0
US	9,704.9	9,931.7	9,284.7

[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees.

Prunes and Plums: Total Production by State and 4-State Total, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Total Production		
	2005	2006	2007
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
ID	2,000	2,000	2,000
MI	2,000	3,600	3,500
OR	1,500	10,500	4,000
WA	3,600	5,400	4,200
4-State Total	9,100	21,500	13,700

Pears: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

Crop and State	Total Production		
	2005	2006	2007
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Bartlett			
CA	166,000	199,000	220,000
OR	58,000	63,000	62,000
WA	167,000	165,000	160,000
Total	391,000	427,000	442,000
Other			
CA	36,000	40,000	42,000
OR	134,000	152,000	140,000
WA	246,000	196,000	230,000
Total	416,000	388,000	412,000
All			
CA	202,000	239,000	262,000
CO	2,500	2,300	1,900
CT	1,000	1,000	1,000
MI	2,000	3,600	4,200
NY	8,500	16,000	14,000
OR	192,000	215,000	202,000
PA	2,100	3,900	2,800
UT	220	235	150
WA	413,000	361,000	390,000
US	823,320	842,035	878,050

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production by Month, Hawaii, 2006-2007

Month	Area				Fresh Production [1]	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2006	2007
	2006	2007	2006	2007		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Jun	1,745	1,735	1,510	800	2,095	2,060
Jul	1,755	1,735	1,510	810	1,705	2,385

[1] Utilized fresh production.

Coffee: Production, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, 2004-2006

State	Production [1]		
	2004-05	2005-06 [2]	2006-07 [2]
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
HI	5,600	8,200	7,400
PR	18,500	19,500	18,000

[1] Parchment basis.
[2] Revised.

Ginger Root: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, Hawaii, 2005-2007

State	Area Harvested			Yield			Production		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
HI	120	100	80	42,500	43,000	35,000	5,100	4,300	2,800

Grapes: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Total Production		
	2005	2006	2007
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
AZ	1,000	900	1,100
AR	1,900	2,300	250
CA			
All Types	6,963,000	5,766,000	6,180,000
Wine	3,806,000	3,176,000	3,200,000
Table [1]	872,000	729,000	780,000
Raisin [1]	2,285,000	1,861,000	2,200,000
GA	3,500	2,900	3,100
MI	102,700	32,500	95,000
MO	3,900	4,170	2,800
NY	178,000	155,000	180,000
NC	3,900	4,580	3,500
OH	8,500	3,100	8,000
OR	27,000	34,400	35,000
PA	90,000	82,000	83,000
TX	9,700	7,100	9,500
VA	5,600	6,200	6,200
WA			
All Types	415,000	316,000	381,000
Wine	110,000	120,000	131,000
Juice	305,000	196,000	250,000
US	7,813,700	6,417,150	6,988,450

[1] Fresh basis.

Hops: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
ID	2,797	3,106	1,613	1,400	5,390.9	4,510.4	4,348.4
OR	5,036	5,177	1,757	1,720	8,054.0	8,848.5	8,904.4
WA	21,532	22,749	2,058	2,080	39,469.6	44,312.9	47,317.9
US	29,365	31,032	1,964	1,952	52,914.5	57,671.8	60,570.7

Olives: Variety and Total Production, California 2005-2006 and Forecasted August 1, 2007

Variety	Total Production		
	2005	2006	2007
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Manzanillo	116,000	16,000	81,000
Sevillano	20,000	5,500	15,000
All Other [1]	6,000	2,000	14,000
Total	142,000	23,500	110,000

[1] Includes production for varieties that were or will be used for canned, oil, and other specialty products.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2006-2007
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3,452.0	4,044.0	2,951.0	3,542.0
Corn for Grain [2]	78,327.0	92,888.0	70,648.0	85,418.0
Corn for Silage			6,477.0	
Hay, All			60,807.0	61,789.0
Alfalfa			21,384.0	21,451.0
All Other			39,423.0	40,338.0
Oats	4,168.0	3,860.0	1,576.0	1,612.0
Proso Millet	580.0	610.0	475.0	
Rice	2,838.0	2,744.0	2,821.0	2,726.0
Rye	1,396.0	1,354.0	274.0	306.0
Sorghum for Grain [2]	6,522.0	7,765.0	4,937.0	6,698.0
Sorghum for Silage			347.0	
Wheat, All	57,344.0	60,505.0	46,810.0	52,084.0
Winter	40,575.0	45,136.0	31,117.0	37,188.0
Durum	1,870.0	2,225.0	1,815.0	2,163.0
Other Spring	14,899.0	13,144.0	13,878.0	12,733.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,044.0	1,165.0	1,021.0	1,124.0
Cottonseed [3]				
Flaxseed	813.0	465.0	767.0	453.0
Mustard Seed	40.5	57.5	39.2	54.8
Peanuts	1,243.0	1,187.0	1,209.0	1,158.0
Rapeseed	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2
Safflower	189.0	170.0	179.0	162.5
Soybeans for Beans	75,522.0	64,081.0	74,602.0	63,285.0
Sunflower	1,950.0	1,864.0	1,770.0	1,765.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	15,274.0	11,058.0	12,731.5	10,636.0
Upland	14,948.0	10,760.0	12,408.0	10,343.0
Amer-Pima	326.0	298.0	323.5	293.0
Sugarbeets	1,366.2	1,266.0	1,303.6	1,241.4
Sugarcane			898.1	893.0
Tobacco			338.9	354.1
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	46.0	27.0	22.5	17.0
Dry Edible Beans	1,629.8	1,504.8	1,537.6	1,439.8
Dry Edible Peas	925.5	880.5	884.1	834.3
Lentils	429.0	305.0	407.0	293.0
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.3	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.1	0.1
Hops			29.4	31.0
Peppermint Oil			79.2	
Potatoes, All	1,134.7	1,149.5	1,115.5	1,131.9
Winter	17.7	11.5	17.5	11.5
Spring	70.7	73.0	67.5	70.4
Summer	58.4	55.8	54.3	53.8
Fall	987.9	1,009.2	976.2	996.2
Spearmint Oil			18.5	
Sweet Potatoes	95.2	96.5	86.8	93.2
Taro (HI) [4]			0.4	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2007 crop year.
[2] Area planted for all purposes.
[3] Acreage is not estimated.
[4] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2006-2007
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Units	Yield		Production	
		2006	2007	2006	2007
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	61.0	63.1	180,051	223,478
Corn for Grain	"	149.1	152.8	10,534,868	13,053,617
Corn for Silage	Tons	16.2		104,849	
Hay, All	"	2.33	2.35	141,666	145,251
Alfalfa	"	3.35	3.26	71,666	69,904
All Other	"	1.78	1.87	70,000	75,347
Oats	Bu	59.5	61.0	93,764	98,341
Proso Millet	"	21.5		10,195	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,868	6,984	193,736	190,392
Rye	Bu	26.3		7,193	
Sorghum for Grain	"	56.2	70.9	277,538	474,961
Sorghum for Silage	Tons	13.4		4,642	
Wheat, All	Bu	38.7	40.6	1,812,036	2,114,024
Winter	"	41.7	41.3	1,298,081	1,537,262
Durum	"	29.5	35.5	53,475	76,689
Other Spring	"	33.2	39.3	460,480	500,073
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lbs	1,366		1,394,332	
Cottonseed [3]	Tons			7,347.9	5,987.0
Flaxseed	Bu	14.4		11,019	
Mustard Seed	Lbs	720		28,220	
Peanuts	"	2,874	2,909	3,474,450	3,368,700
Rapeseed	"	1,100		1,100	
Safflower	"	1,069		191,405	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	42.7	41.5	3,188,247	2,625,274
Sunflower	Lbs	1,211		2,143,613	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bales	814	783	21,587.8	17,345.5
Upland [2]	"	806	767	20,822.4	16,537.0
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,136	1,325	765.4	808.5
Sugarbeets	Tons	26.1	24.0	34,064	29,815
Sugarcane	"	32.9	35.3	29,580	31,517
Tobacco	Lbs	2,144	2,189	726,644	774,950
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,151		259	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,577	1,649	24,247	23,741
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,493		13,203	
Lentils [2]	"	797		3,244	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			590	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lbs	1,170		7,400	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	43,000	35,000	4,300	2,800
Hops	"	1,964	1,952	57,671.8	60,570.7
Peppermint Oil	"	92		7,248	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	390		434,589	
Winter	"	257	215	4,495	2,473
Spring	"	293	294	19,766	20,668
Summer	"	338	311	18,350	16,749
Fall	"	402		391,978	
Spearmint Oil	Lbs	110		2,038	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	187		16,248	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lbs			4,500	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2007 crop year.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2005-2007
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Units	Production		
		2005	2006	2007
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
Citrus [2]				
Grapefruit	Tons	1,018	1,232	1,596
Lemons	"	870	942	722
Oranges [3]	"	9,252	9,002	7,585
Tangelos (FL)	"	70	63	56
Tangerines	"	335	417	328
Temples (FL) [3]	"	29	32	
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	9,704.9	9,931.7	9,284.7
Apricots	Tons	81.7	44.5	86.6
Bananas (HI)	Lbs	20,900.0	20,000.0	
Grapes	Tons	7,813.7	6,417.2	6,988.5
Olives (CA)	"	142.0	23.5	110.0
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	32,900.0	28,700.0	
Peaches	Tons	1,184.6	1,010.1	1,026.9
Pears	"	823.3	842.0	878.1
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	97.0	180.0	95.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	9.1	21.5	13.7
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA) (shelled)	Lbs	915,000	1,115,000	1,330,000
Hazelnuts (OR) (in-shell)	Tons	27.6	43.0	
Pecans (in-shell)	Lbs	280,250	206,300	
Walnuts (CA) (in-shell)	Tons	355.0	346.0	
Maple Syrup	Gals	1,242	1,449	1,258

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2007 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2006-07 season.
[2] Production years are 2004-05, 2005-06, and 2006-07.
[3] Temples included in oranges beginning with the 2006-07 season.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2006-2007
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,396,990	1,636,570	1,194,240	1,433,410
Corn for Grain [2]	31,698,150	37,590,840	28,590,540	34,567,810
Corn for Silage			2,621,180	
Hay, All [3]			24,607,980	25,005,390
Alfalfa			8,653,890	8,681,010
All Other			15,954,090	16,324,390
Oats	1,686,750	1,562,100	637,790	652,360
Proso Millet	234,720	246,860	192,230	
Rice	1,148,510	1,110,470	1,141,630	1,103,180
Rye	564,950	547,950	110,890	123,840
Sorghum for Grain [2]	2,639,390	3,142,420	1,997,950	2,710,610
Sorghum for Silage			140,430	
Wheat, All [3]	23,206,540	24,485,770	18,943,540	21,077,870
Winter	16,420,300	18,266,090	12,592,740	15,049,610
Durum	756,770	900,440	734,510	875,340
Other Spring	6,029,480	5,319,250	5,616,290	5,152,920
Oilseeds				
Canola	422,500	471,460	413,190	454,870
Cottonseed [4]				
Flaxseed	329,010	188,180	310,400	183,320
Mustard Seed	16,390	23,270	15,860	22,180
Peanuts	503,030	480,370	489,270	468,630
Rapeseed	570	570	400	490
Safflower	76,490	68,800	72,440	65,760
Soybeans for Beans	30,563,000	25,932,940	30,190,680	25,610,810
Sunflower	789,150	754,340	716,300	714,280
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	6,181,240	4,475,060	5,152,310	4,304,280
Upland	6,049,310	4,354,460	5,021,390	4,185,710
Amer-Pima	131,930	120,600	130,920	118,570
Sugarbeets	552,890	512,340	527,550	502,380
Sugarcane			363,450	361,390
Tobacco			137,150	143,290
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	18,620	10,930	9,110	6,880
Dry Edible Beans	659,560	608,980	622,250	582,670
Dry Edible Peas	374,540	356,330	357,790	337,630
Lentils	173,610	123,430	164,710	118,570
Wrinkled Seed Peas [4]				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,550	
Ginger Root (HI)			40	30
Hops			11,880	12,560
Peppermint Oil			32,050	
Potatoes, All [3]	459,200	465,190	451,430	458,070
Winter	7,160	4,650	7,080	4,650
Spring	28,610	29,540	27,320	28,490
Summer	23,630	22,580	21,970	21,770
Fall	399,790	408,410	395,060	403,150
Spearmint Oil			7,490	
Sweet Potatoes	38,530	39,050	35,130	37,720
Taro (HI) [5]			150	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2007 crop year.
[2] Area planted for all purposes.
[3] Total may not add due to rounding.
[4] Acreage is not estimated.
[5] Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2006-2007
(Metric Units) [1]

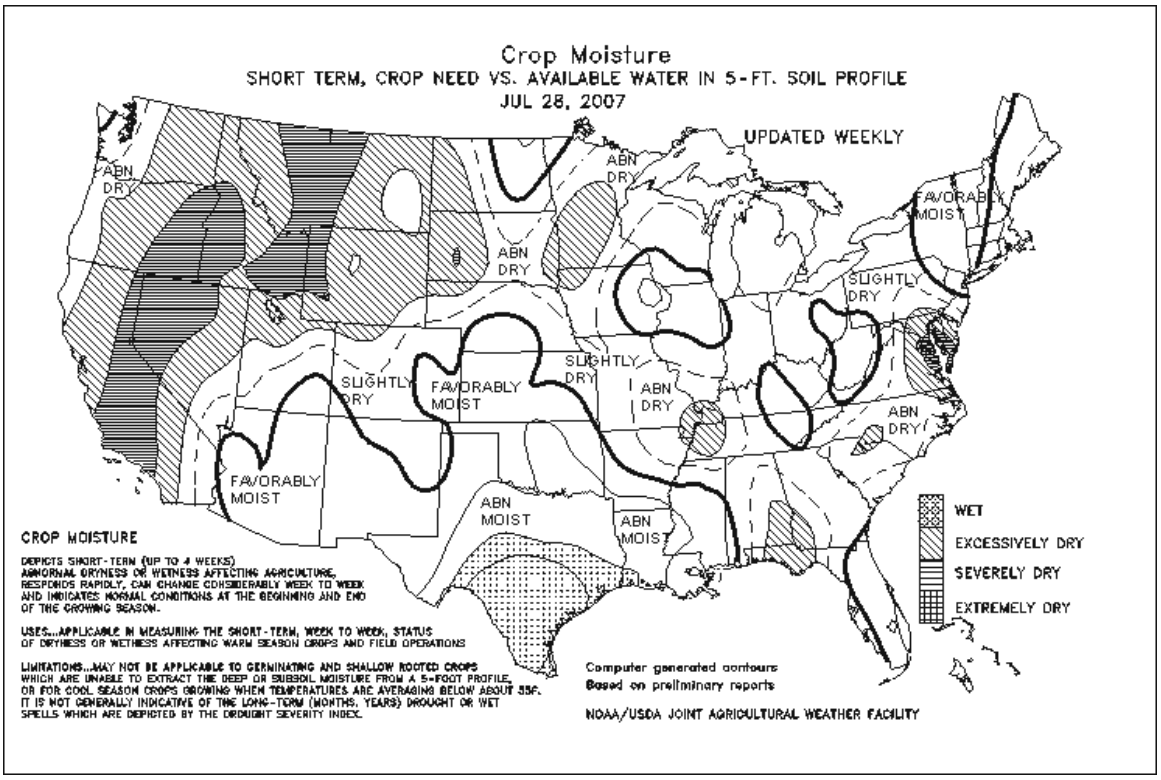
Crop	Yield		Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.28	3.39	3,920,150	4,865,660
Corn for Grain	9.36	9.59	267,597,970	331,577,140
Corn for Silage	36.29		95,117,410	
Hay, All [2]	5.22	5.27	128,517,230	131,769,490
Alfalfa	7.51	7.31	65,014,300	63,415,840
All Other	3.98	4.19	63,502,930	68,353,650
Oats	2.13	2.19	1,360,980	1,427,420
Proso Millet	1.20		231,220	
Rice	7.70	7.83	8,787,720	8,636,040
Rye	1.65		182,710	
Sorghum for Grain	3.53	4.45	7,049,790	12,064,570
Sorghum for Silage	29.99		4,211,150	
Wheat, All [2]	2.60	2.73	49,315,540	57,534,300
Winter	2.81	2.78	35,327,980	41,837,420
Durum	1.98	2.38	1,455,350	2,087,130
Other Spring	2.23	2.64	12,532,210	13,609,760
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.53		632,460	
Cottonseed [3]			6,665,900	5,431,320
Flaxseed	0.90		279,900	
Mustard Seed	0.81		12,800	
Peanuts	3.22	3.26	1,575,980	1,528,020
Rapeseed	1.23		500	
Safflower	1.20		86,820	
Soybeans for Beans	2.87	2.79	86,769,860	71,448,250
Sunflower	1.36		972,330	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.91	0.88	4,700,190	3,776,540
Upland	0.90	0.86	4,533,540	3,600,510
Amer-Pima	1.27	1.48	166,650	176,030
Sugarbeets	58.58	53.84	30,902,340	27,047,710
Sugarcane	73.83	79.12	26,834,520	28,591,740
Tobacco	2.40	2.45	329,600	351,510
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.29		11,750	
Dry Edible Beans	1.77	1.85	1,099,830	1,076,870
Dry Edible Peas	1.67		598,880	
Lentils	0.89		147,150	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			26,760	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.32		3,360	
Ginger Root (HI)	48.20	39.23	1,950	1,270
Hops	2.20	2.19	26,160	27,470
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,290	
Potatoes, All [2]	43.67		19,712,630	
Winter	28.79	24.10	203,890	112,170
Spring	32.82	32.91	896,570	937,480
Summer	37.88	34.89	832,340	759,720
Fall	45.01		17,779,820	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		920	
Sweet Potatoes	20.98		737,000	
Taro (HI) [3]			2,040	

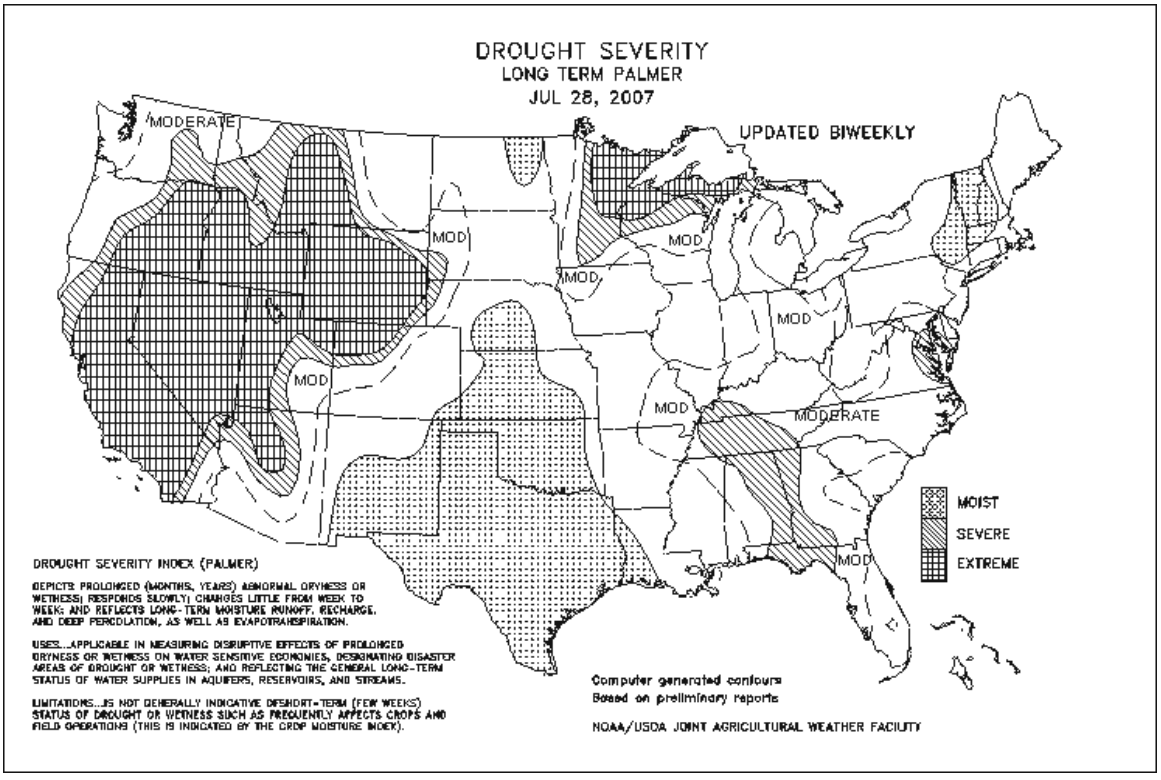
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2007 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2005-2007
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Production		
	2005	2006	2007
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Citrus [2]			
Grapefruit	923,510	1,117,650	1,447,870
Lemons	789,250	854,570	654,990
Oranges [3]	8,393,270	8,166,480	6,881,000
Tangelos (FL)	63,500	57,150	50,800
Tangerines	303,910	378,300	297,560
Temples (FL) [3]	26,310	29,030	
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,402,070	4,504,940	4,211,470
Apricots	74,070	40,350	78,530
Bananas (HI)	9,480	9,070	
Grapes	7,088,470	5,821,540	6,339,820
Olives (CA)	128,820	21,320	99,790
Papayas (HI)	14,920	13,020	
Peaches	1,074,610	916,370	931,630
Pears	746,900	763,880	796,550
Prunes, Dried (CA)	88,000	163,290	86,180
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	8,260	19,500	12,430
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA) (shelled)	415,040	505,760	603,280
Hazelnuts (OR) (in-shell)	25,040	39,010	
Pecans (in-shell)	127,120	93,580	
Walnuts (CA) (in-shell)	322,050	313,890	
Maple Syrup	6,210	7,240	6,290

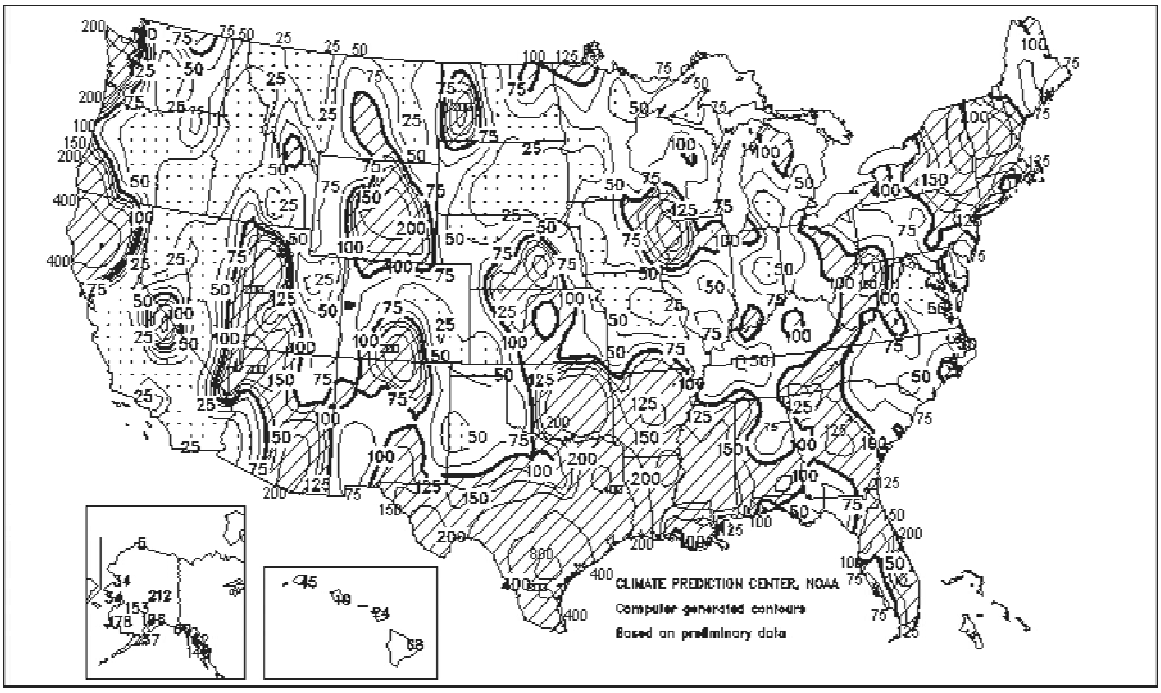
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2007 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2006-07 season.
[2] Production years are 2004-05, 2005-06, and 2006-07.
[3] Temples included in oranges beginning with the 2006-07 season.


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUL 28, 2007
UPDATED WEEKLY
ABN DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
WET
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
EXTREMELY DRY
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT TIME DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY


DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
JUL 28, 2007
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MODERATE
MOD
MOIST
SEVERE
EXTREME
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF SHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

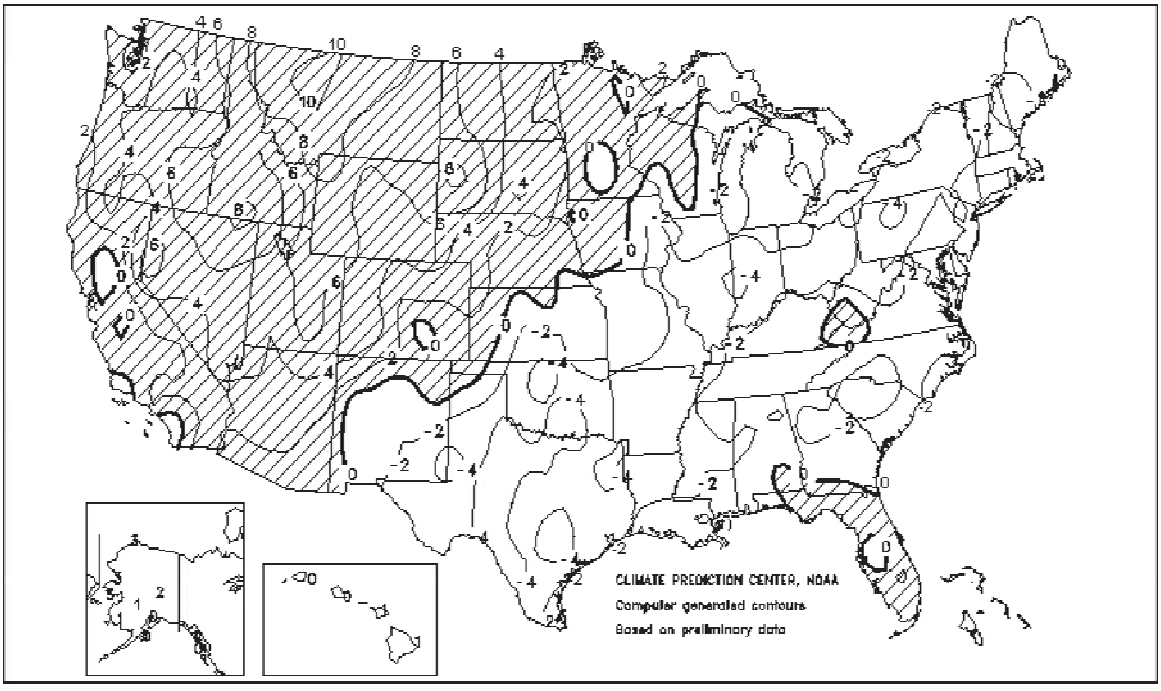
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

July 2007



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

July 2007



July Weather Summary

Wildfires exploded across the Great Basin and the Northwest during July, charring 3.2 million acres of vegetation and nearly tripling the nation's year-to-date burned area (from 1.9 to 5.1 million acres). Other heat- and drought-related Western woes included heavy irrigation demands, diminishing water supplies, and stress on rain-fed summer crops. In Washington, nearly one-third of the spring wheat was rated poor to very poor by month's end. However, the July onset of the summer rainy season provided local drought relief from the Four Corners States into Wyoming. Meanwhile, flooding subsided on the southern Plains but shifted into the western Gulf Coast region, where some locations received monthly rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Nevertheless, producers in parts of Oklahoma and Texas struggled to harvest remaining winter wheat acreage. In contrast, mostly dry weather and record-setting heat on the northern Plains stressed immature summer crops but promoted small grain maturation and harvesting. Farther east, diminishing moisture reserves increased stress on many Midwestern summer crops, despite near- to below-normal temperatures. Both the western and eastern Corn Belt remained unfavorably dry, although beneficial showers dampened much of the latter region during the second half of July. Late-month crop ratings showed at least one-third of the corn and more than one-quarter of the soybeans rated poor to very poor in Michigan and Minnesota. Monthly rainfall totaled less than 1 inch in portions of the upper Midwest, including northwestern Iowa, southwestern Minnesota, and much of South Dakota. Elsewhere, wet weather across the South was mostly confined to parts of Florida and areas from the Delta westward. Drought relief was most significant in the lower Mississippi Valley, while most of the remainder of the Southeast experienced some short-term improvement but retained long-term rainfall deficits.

Hotter-than-normal weather across the northwestern half of the U.S. contrasted with generally near- to below-normal temperatures farther south and east. Monthly temperatures averaged more than 10 degrees F above normal (and reached record-high levels) across parts of the northern Rockies and northern High Plains but were at least 5 degrees F below normal at several locations in the south-central U.S. Among the Southern and Eastern States, only Florida experienced anomalous warmth.

July Agricultural Summary

Hot, dry conditions persisted in the West, stressing rain-fed summer crops and maintaining heavy irrigation demands but favoring fieldwork. Above-normal temperatures across the northern Great Plains contrasted with below-normal temperatures across the central and southern Great Plains. On the southern Great Plains, wet conditions caused soggy fields and lowland flooding, delaying harvest activities, despite a gradual improvement from excessively wet conditions. Pockets of unfavorable dryness persisted in both the eastern and western Corn Belt, where crops experienced varying degrees of stress. In the Southeast, pastures and summer crops benefitted from recent showers, despite underlying long-term drought. Elsewhere along the East Coast, only 50 percent of normal precipitation fell during the month in the Mid-Atlantic States, increasing stress on summer crops.

Corn silking was ahead of the normal pace throughout the month as hot, mostly dry weather promoted crop development. By July 29, ninety percent of the crop was at the silking stage or beyond, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Silking was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States. Doughing also progressed ahead of normal, reaching 25 percent by month's end, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. The crop entered the dough stage well ahead of normal in Illinois, Nebraska, North Carolina, and North Dakota. Acreage denting, at 4 percent, was 1 point behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Denting had not begun in the northernmost States and was just getting underway across the central Corn Belt but was well underway in Texas and the Southeast. Meanwhile, hot, dry weather lowered soil moisture levels, causing a steady decline in crop condition. On July 29, fifty-eight percent of the crop was rated good or excellent, compared with 73 percent on July 1 and 56 percent on July 30, 2006.

Sorghum planting was nearly complete, at 95 percent, when the month began. By month's end, acreage at or beyond the heading stage had advanced to 49 percent, compared with 50 percent last year and 45 percent for the 5-year average. Heading was most advanced in the Delta, at 99 percent in Arkansas and 98 percent in Louisiana. Rapid progress in the northern and southern Great Plains contrasted sharply with the slow development in the central Great Plains. As of July 29, acreage turning color or beyond had reached 27 percent, 5 points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of normal. Coloring was underway in all States except Nebraska and was well ahead of normal in Texas.

By July 1, eighty-nine percent of the oat crop was headed, 1 point ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. At that time, heading was 90 percent or more complete in all States except North Dakota. Progress was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States except Nebraska. By month's end, growers had

harvested 51 percent of their acreage, compared with 51 percent last year and 42 percent for the normal. Harvest was nearly complete in Texas and was well ahead of normal in Minnesota, Ohio, and South Dakota.

Ninety-five percent of the barley crop was headed on July 15, ten points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. All States were ahead of the normal pace. Meanwhile, growers had harvested 14 percent of their acreage by July 29, two points behind last year but 7 points ahead of the normal pace. Similar to heading progress, all States were ahead of the 5-year average. In Minnesota, growers harvested over one-third of their acreage during the last two weeks of the month and were 24 points ahead of normal.

Winter wheat harvest began the month of July well behind the normal pace, as rainfall, particularly in the central and southern Great Plains hindered fieldwork. However by month's end, growers had harvested 88 percent of their acreage, 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was complete or near complete in most States, with the exception of the Northwest. Although States in the central and southern Great Plains were well behind the normal pace due to wet weather at the beginning of the month, hot, dry conditions toward the end of the month allowed harvest to slowly advance.

Spring wheat acreage in the heading stage or beyond reached 98 percent by July 22, one point behind last year but 4 points ahead of the normal pace. All States were at or ahead of the 5-year average. By month's end, producers had harvested 10 percent of the crop, 9 points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the normal pace. Harvest had begun in all States and was ahead of normal everywhere except Montana. Harvest was most advanced in South Dakota, where 26 percent of the crop was harvested during the last week of July. Harvesting was just underway in North Dakota, Montana, and Idaho.

After trailing the 5-year average at mid-month, rice heading progressed ahead of the normal pace by month's end. On July 29, forty-eight percent of the rice crop was headed, 5 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Progress was ahead of normal in all States except Louisiana. Heading was most advanced in Texas and Louisiana, at 88 and 83 percent, respectively. Arkansas's crop trailed slightly behind normal at the beginning of July, however, by month's end the crop was 4 points ahead of the normal pace. Meanwhile, heading was 10 points or more ahead of normal in Missouri and Mississippi.

Soybeans developed rapidly during July, with acreage blooming or beyond advancing from 19 percent on July 1 to 85 percent on July 29. At month's end, blooming was 1 point behind last year but 4 points ahead of the normal pace. Progress was slightly behind in the central Great Plains and portions of the Corn Belt, but was at or ahead of normal elsewhere. Over half of the acreage had set pods by month's end. Progress was ahead of normal in all States except Kansas, where the crop was 1 point behind normal. The crop was most advanced in the Delta, where 90 percent or more of the crop had set pods in Louisiana and Mississippi by month's end.

Peanuts continued to develop behind normal, mostly due to excessively dry weather in the Southeast. On July 1, eighteen percent of the crop had reached the pegging stage, 13 points behind last year and 17 points behind the normal pace. The crop gained some momentum during the month but remained 7 points behind the normal pace. On July 29, eighty-one percent of the crop had reached the pegging stage, compared with 83 percent last year and 88 percent for the 5-year average. At this same time, the crop was ahead of normal in Virginia and North Carolina, but trailed the normal pace elsewhere.

The cotton crop trailed the normal pace through most of July. Ninety percent of the crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by month's end, 4 points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Boll setting also trailed the normal pace throughout the month. On July 29, fifty-seven percent of the acreage had begun setting bolls, 11 points behind last year and 10 points behind the normal pace. In the drought-stricken Southeast, the crop remained well behind normal. Meanwhile, excessive moisture hindered crop development in the central and southern Great Plains, where the crop was well behind normal in Oklahoma and Texas.

Corn: Corn planted for all purposes, at 92.9 million acres, is unchanged from June but up 19 percent from 2006. This is the highest planted area since 1944, when 95.5 million acres were planted for all purposes. Growers expect to harvest 85.4 million acres of corn for grain, unchanged from June but up 21 percent from 2006 to the highest level since 1933.

As of July 29, fifty-eight percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition in the 18 major corn producing States, up 2 percentage points from a year ago. Regionally, crop conditions were better than a year ago in the Great Plains and central Corn Belt where rain showers, particularly early in the growing season, provided adequate soil moisture. Crop conditions were worse than last year in the northern and eastern Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, Tennessee Valley, and Mid-Atlantic States where a shortage of precipitation stressed the crop.

The August 1 corn objective yield data indicates the highest stalk and ear counts on record for the combined 10 objective yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin). Record high stalk and ear counts were recorded in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. Minnesota had a record high number of stalks per acre while the ear counts were the highest since 2004.

Corn planting got off to a slow start as melting snow and above normal precipitation across much of the Corn Belt and Great Plains during March and April left many fields too soggy for field activity. Progress was also temporarily halted by early-April freezes that occurred from the central and southern Great Plains into the Southeast, resulting in varying degrees of damage to emerged corn. By April 29, corn planting was 23 percent complete, 25 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind normal.

Excessive rainfall in parts of the western Corn Belt, central and southern Great Plains, and middle Mississippi Valley during much of May continued to hamper fieldwork. Meanwhile, warm, dry conditions prevailed across the central and eastern Corn Belt and Ohio Valley in May which helped promote planting activity and crop development. However, the lack of precipitation in these areas reduced topsoil moisture levels and increased stress on the crop. Despite the weather related delays, producers made rapid planting progress during the month and by May 27, planting was 97 percent complete, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. Emergence of the crop began behind normal due to the slow early season planting pace. However, generally above normal temperatures helped the crop emerge ahead of the average pace by May 13. By June 10, ninety-nine percent of the crop had emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the average.

Growing season conditions varied considerably by region. Showers and thunderstorms continued in the central and southern Great Plains during much of June and July, which hampered fieldwork but provided abundant soil moisture supplies. Farther east, the dry pattern persisted across the eastern Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, and Tennessee Valley during much of June, further stressing the corn crop. Much-needed rains provided some drought relief to these areas in late June and early July, however, moisture shortages continued to be a concern. Unfavorable dryness persisted in parts of the northern Corn Belt and Mid-Atlantic States through much of July, while in the Southeast, excessively dry conditions during June were eased somewhat by beneficial rainfall during July.

Sorghum: Production is forecast at 475 million bushels, up 71 percent from last year. Expected area for harvest as grain is forecast at 6.70 million acres, up 36 percent from 2006. Based on August 1 conditions, the sorghum yield is forecast at 70.9 bushels per acre, up 14.7 bushels from last year. Compared with last year, yield increases are expected in 10 of the 11 top producing States. In Kansas and Texas, the top two producing States, yields are expected to increase 16 bushels and 19 bushels from last year, respectively.

Sorghum progressed slightly ahead of normal with 49 percent headed and 27 percent coloring by July 29, although Texas' crop developed well ahead of normal. Adequate to abundant precipitation throughout the major producing States has aided the crop condition considerably compared with last year. On July 29, seventy-one percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was rated good to excellent, compared with 32 percent at this time last year.

Oats: Production is forecast at 98.3 million bushels, 3 percent below the July 1 forecast but 5 percent above last year's record low 93.8 million bushels. Based on conditions as of August 1, the yield is forecast at 61.0 bushels per acre, down 1.6 bushels from last month's forecast but up 1.5 bushels from 2006. Compared with July 1, yields are forecast to be unchanged or lower in all the major producing States except Oregon. Expected area to be harvested as grain or seed is 1.61 million acres, up 2 percent from last year.

Overall, crop development has been at or ahead of normal. As of July 29, fifty-one percent of the oat acreage was harvested, the same as last year but 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. As of July 29, sixty-five percent of the oat crop in the 9 major producing States was rated as good to excellent, which is considerably higher than last year when 31 percent of the crop was rated good to excellent.

Barley: Production for 2007 is forecast at 223 million bushels, 3 percent below last month but 24 percent above 2006. Based on conditions as of August 1, the average yield for the U.S. is forecast at 63.1 bushels per acre, down 2.1 bushels from July but up 2.1 bushels from last year. Expected area to be harvested as grain or seed, at 3.54 million acres, is up 20 percent from 2006. The top 3 producing States are expected to produce 72 percent of the Nation's barley crop.

Harvest across the northern United States, from Minnesota to Washington, progressed ahead of normal. As of the week ending July 29, barley was 14 percent harvested in these States, ahead of the 5-year average of

7 percent. Barley crop condition for the week ending July 29 was rated 62 percent good to excellent compared with 51 percent for the same week last year.

Winter Wheat: Production is forecast at 1.54 billion bushels, down 2 percent from the July 1 forecast but up 18 percent from 2006. Based on August 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 41.3 bushels per acre, down 0.3 bushel from last month and 0.4 bushel below last year. Expected grain area totals 37.2 million acres, up 20 percent from last year but down 1 percent from last month. Harvest in the 18 major producing States was 88 percent complete by July 29. This was 2 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Harvest was virtually complete by the end of July in all Hard Red Winter States except Montana and Oklahoma. Yield forecasts were unchanged from last month in all States in the central and southern Great Plains except Nebraska. In Kansas, area harvested for grain is down 400,000 acres from the last forecast as a result of excessive rains at harvest time. In Montana, crop development continued at a rapid pace due to hot and dry weather during the month of July. These weather conditions allowed harvest to progress well ahead of normal in the State. Montana's yield forecast is 2 bushels below last month due to unfavorable weather conditions.

Harvest in the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area was virtually complete in most States by the end of July. Yield prospects across the region continue to be at or below last year's level when most States had record yields. Yield potential in the region was also reduced due to an early April freeze. The yield forecast in Mississippi is a record high as a result of good growing conditions throughout the season.

Yield forecasts in the Pacific Northwest (PNW) States are at or below the previous month's level. Hot, dry weather during July accelerated crop development pushing harvest progress ahead of normal for all States in the region. However, this weather did not significantly affect yield potential in Oregon and Washington.

Durum Wheat: Production is forecast at 76.7 million bushels, down 3 percent from the previous month but 43 percent above 2006. The U.S. yield is forecast at 35.5 bushels per acre, 0.9 bushel less than last month but 6.0 bushels above last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 2.16 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 19 percent from last year.

Yield forecasts are down from last month in Montana and North Dakota. Crop condition ratings and yield potential are down from the previous month in both States due to hot and mostly dry conditions during the month of July. This weather has pushed crop development ahead of normal in both States, while harvest progress was at the 5-year average in Montana and ahead of normal in North Dakota. With harvest complete in California and Arizona, yields remain unchanged from last month.

Other Spring Wheat: Production is forecast at 500 million bushels, up slightly from July and up 9 percent from 2006. The U.S. yield is forecast at 39.3 bushels per acre, up 0.2 bushel from last month and 6.1 bushels above last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 12.7 million acres, down 8 percent from last year. Harvest in the 6 major producing States was 10 percent complete by July 29. This was 9 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of normal.

Harvest was ahead of normal in all States except Montana. Hot, dry conditions during July caused crop conditions to decline and accelerated crop development across much of the growing area. Yield forecasts are at or below last month's level in all States except Minnesota, Oregon, and North Dakota. In the Pacific Northwest, harvest is progressing well as warm weather during the month of July promoted maturation of the crop.

Peanuts: Production is forecast at 3.37 billion pounds, down 3 percent from last year's crop and down 31 percent from 2005. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.16 million acres, unchanged from June but down 4 percent from 2006. Yields are expected to average 2,909 pounds per acre, 35 pounds per acre above last year. Planted acres, at 1.19 million, are unchanged from the June estimate but 5 percent below 2006.

Production in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina) is expected to total 2.27 billion pounds, down 10 percent from last year's level. Yields in the region are expected to average 2,736 pounds per acre, 37 pounds above 2006. Yields are equal to or higher than last year in all Southeast States except Alabama. Yields in Alabama are expected to average 2,300 pounds per acre, down 200 pounds from 2006, as producers are facing extreme drought conditions throughout most of the State. As of July 29, the percent of crop rated poor to very poor was 29 percent in Alabama, 5 percent in Florida, and 15 percent in Georgia. Expected area for harvest, at 830,000 acres, is down 11 percent from last year. In Georgia and Alabama, drought conditions prevented some producers from planting peanuts. As of July 29,

peanuts pegging in Alabama, at 55 percent, and Florida, at 80 percent, lagged their 5-year average by 17 and 13 percentage points, respectively. Georgia and South Carolina, at 86 percent pegging, lagged the 5-year average by 7 and 4 percentage points, respectively.

Virginia-North Carolina production is forecast at 346 million pounds, up 9 percent from last year's crop. Yield is forecast at 2,961 pounds per acre, down 223 pounds from the previous year. Area for harvest is expected to total 117,000 acres, up 17 percent from 2006. As of July 29, peanuts pegging in Virginia, at 85 percent, and North Carolina, at 95 percent, exceeded the 5-year average by 9 and 3 percentage points, respectively.

Southwest peanut production (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 751 million pounds, up 16 percent from 2006. Yields are expected to average 3,561 pounds per acre for the region, 46 pounds below last year's level. The region's expected area for harvest, at 211,000 acres, is up 18 percent from 2006. On July 29, peanuts pegging in Oklahoma, at 93 percent, and Texas, at 80 percent, lagged just slightly behind the 5-year average.

Rice: Production is forecast at 190 million cwt, down 2 percent from last year and down 15 percent from 2005. Area for harvest is expected to total 2.73 million acres, unchanged from June but down 3 percent from last year. Rice planted area, at 2.74 million acres, is also unchanged from the June estimate. The U.S. yield is forecast at 6,984 pounds per acre, up 116 pounds from last year. If realized, this will surpass the previous record high yield of 6,942 pounds per acre set in 2004. A record high yield of 7,100 pounds per acre is expected in Mississippi, while in Louisiana, the expected yield of 5,900 pounds per acre would tie the record high. The yield in Arkansas is forecast at 6,950 pounds per acre, which if realized, will be the second highest yield on record. In the last decade, a steady increase in rice yields has taken place, due to improved cropping practices and the introduction of higher yielding varieties.

As of July 29, heading of the crop in Louisiana, at 83 percent, was slightly behind the 5-year average of 84 percent. In the other rice producing States, crop development was at or ahead of normal. Crop condition was rated 74 percent good to excellent across the rice producing States, up substantially from the 58 percent good to excellent at the same time a year ago.

Soybeans: Area planted, at 64.1 million acres, is unchanged from June but down 15 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 63.3 million acres, unchanged from June but down 15 percent from 2006. This is the lowest planted area and, if realized, the lowest harvested area since 1995.

As of July 29, fifty-eight percent of the U.S. soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points above the same week in 2006. Hot temperatures during July caused crop conditions to deteriorate across much of the northern and western Corn Belt. During July, good to excellent ratings decreased in Michigan and Minnesota by 34 and 35 points, respectively, and decreased by more than 10 points in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Meanwhile, dry conditions prevailed across much of the Southeast during July. In North Carolina, good to excellent ratings decreased by 12 points during the month to 39 percent, compared with 61 percent at the same time last year. Yields are below 2006 levels throughout most of the Atlantic Coast States, most of the Corn Belt, and the Tennessee Valley, while yields are expected to remain unchanged or increase across the Great Plains, the Gulf Coast States, and Arkansas. Yields in Maryland and New York are expected to be down 9 bushels from last year, but the largest yield decrease is expected in Michigan, down 12 bushels from 2006. Louisiana is expecting a record high yield of 37 bushels per acre, and Mississippi is expecting to tie its previous record high yield.

Soybean planting began slowly as wet, cool weather during April and the first week of May delayed progress across most of the major growing areas. Although heavy rains occurred across the Great Plains and western Corn Belt during the first week of May, conditions improved during the remainder of the month and allowed farmers to have 88 percent of their intended soybeans planted by June 3. In general, the U.S. crop progressed rapidly during June and July, with plant emergence and blooming ahead of normal in most States. The main exception was in Kansas, where blooming progressed behind normal during the entire month of July as excessive rain slowed development. By July 29, eighty-five percent of the Nation's crop was blooming, 1 percentage point behind last year but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-one percent of the acreage was setting pods by July 29, compared with last year's 50 percent and the 5-year average of 41 percent. The crop set pods ahead of normal in nearly all States by the end of July with Louisiana and Mississippi leading the Nation at 90 percent.

Cotton: Upland cotton growers planted 10.8 million acres, unchanged from the June estimate but down 28 percent from a year ago. Growers expect to harvest 10.3 million acres, down 17 percent from last year.

American-Pima cotton producers planted 298,000 acres, unchanged from June but down 28,000 acres from last year. Expected harvested area, at 293,000 acres, is down 9 percent from last year.

Producers in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) finished planting in late June. Crop development lagged in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina where producers battled drought conditions throughout the spring and early summer. During the latter part of July, beneficial rains brought some relief to the crop. In North Carolina and Virginia, the acreage setting bolls was ahead of both last year and normal.

Upland cotton in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) is rated in mostly good to excellent condition. Planting was complete by the end of May. In the lower Delta, crop development progressed normally where timely rains fell throughout June and July. In the upper Delta, dry conditions prevailed throughout July with the crop developing slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Texas producers battled cool, wet weather which delayed planting and in turn crop development. Boll setting is behind normal with the crop rated in mostly fair to good condition. Producers expressed concern for the lack of heat units needed for the crop to develop normally. Harvesting in South Texas was delayed due to excessive rain received in the latter part of June and July. In Oklahoma and Kansas, the crop is reported to be in mostly fair to good condition.

Upland cotton planting in California was complete by early-May. The mild summer temperatures allowed the crop to develop ahead of last year and normal. The crop is rated in mostly good to excellent condition. In the Desert Southwest, the crop is rated in mostly fair to good condition and is developing slightly behind normal.

American-Pima production is forecast at a record high 808,500 bales, up 6 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 1,325 pounds per harvested acre. California growers expect to harvest a record high production of 750,000 bales, up 9 percent from last year. The crop is progressing normally throughout Arizona and California with excellent cotton growing weather. The crop is reported in fair to good condition.

Cotton ginning was just getting underway in South Texas with a limited amount ginned by August 1. In 2005 and 2006, the running bales ginned, as of August 1, were 68,700 and 23,250, respectively.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry edible bean production is forecast at 23.7 million cwt in 2007, down 2 percent from last year and 11 percent below two years ago. Acreage changes since the June *Acreage* report increased planted area less than 1 percent and harvested expectations 1 percent. Planted area is now estimated at 1.50 million acres, 8 percent below both last year and 2005. Harvested area is forecast at 1.44 million acres, down 6 percent from the last two years. The average U.S. yield is forecast at 1,649 pounds per acre, an increase of 72 pounds from last year but 97 pounds less than two years ago.

Production is expected to be below last year in 10 of the 18 producing States mainly due to lower acreage. Fifteen of the 18 States have lower planted acreage than last year which can be attributed in part to strong prices for competing crops.

In North Dakota, as of July 29, the crop was rated 71 percent good to excellent compared with 29 percent last year. Above normal seasonal precipitation has led to the improved ratings. In Michigan, dry conditions persisted throughout the summer, reducing yield potential. Crop condition ratings were 42 percent good to excellent as of July 29 compared with 71 percent the previous year. The average yield in Nebraska is forecast at 2,300 pounds per acre and if realized will be a record high. In Minnesota, hot dry conditions have kept yields down. Crop condition was rated 57 percent good to excellent as of July 29. Growing conditions in Colorado have been hot and dry this summer after a moist winter and spring. Restrictions on irrigation water along the Front Range and South Platte River along with competition from other irrigated crops led to fewer planted acres.

U.S. planted area of pinto beans is down 2 percent from last year, while navy beans have dropped 20 percent. Chickpea (garbanzo) acreage has declined 42 percent for small (smaller than 20/64 in.) and 3 percent for large (larger than 20/64 in.). Dark red kidney bean acreage decreased 11 percent, while light red kidney acreage increased 13 percent. Great northern bean acreage is down 16 percent, pink bean acreage dropped 36 percent, and small red beans decreased 19 percent. Blackeye acreage declined 17 percent, cranberry beans dropped 15 percent, and small white beans decreased 57 percent. Black bean acreage increased 3 percent, while lima beans are up 19 percent for baby and 8 percent for large. Pinto beans make up 45 percent of the total planted dry bean acreage this year; navies account for 15 percent; black beans represent 12 percent; all chickpeas account for 8 percent; all kidney beans combine for 6 percent; and great northern account for 4 percent. The remaining 10 percent are distributed among the other classes.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures: Production is forecast at 69.9 million tons, down 2 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 3.26 tons per acre, a decrease of 0.09 ton from last year. Harvested area is forecast at 21.5 million acres, unchanged from June but slightly above the previous year's acreage.

Yields are forecast to be down across the Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, Tennessee Valley, and the northern and central Intermountain region. Hot, dry weather has reduced yield expectation for alfalfa hay in these regions. Yields are forecast to decrease by 1.0 ton or more in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, as the April freeze combined with current dry conditions severely hampered yields. Yields are forecast to increase across the Great Plains, Southwest, eastern Rocky Mountains, Washington, California, and New York. The largest increases in yields are expected in Texas and Oklahoma, up 1.1 tons and 1.0 ton from 2006, respectively. The above average rainfall received during the growing season in Texas and Oklahoma proved beneficial to alfalfa hay production.

Other Hay: Production is forecast at 75.3 million tons, up 8 percent from 2006. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 1.87 tons, up 0.09 ton from last year. Harvested area, at 40.3 million acres, is unchanged from June but up 2 percent from the previous year.

Abundant moisture in the Great Plains and adjacent areas in the Rocky Mountains increased yields in those areas compared with last year. The largest yield increase from last year is expected in Oklahoma, where the yield is forecast at 1.90 tons, up 0.9 ton from last year as abundant rainfall contributed to better hay yields this year. Elsewhere, yields are forecast to decrease in the Southeast, Ohio Valley, Tennessee Valley, Atlantic Coast, Oregon, Idaho, and portions of the Corn Belt. Dry conditions in these regions have contributed to lower yield expectations. The largest decrease is forecast in Pennsylvania, where yields are expected to be down 1.1 tons.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco production for 2007 is forecast at 775 million pounds, up 7 percent from 2006 and 20 percent above 2005. Area harvested is forecast at 354,070 acres, 4 percent above last year. Yields for 2007 are expected to average 2,189 pounds per acre, 45 pounds greater than 2006.

Flue-cured tobacco production is expected to total 496 million pounds, up 4 percent from the previous forecast and 11 percent above 2006. Growers plan to harvest 224,000 acres in 2007, unchanged from the previous forecast but up 5 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 2,212 pounds per acre, up 86 pounds from the July 1 forecast and 117 pounds greater than a year ago. Growers in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured tobacco State, expect production to total 361 million pounds, up 11 percent from 2006. Harvest is underway in all flue-cured States but is a little behind schedule in all States except Virginia. Hot, dry weather has been a concern for growers in all flue-cured States but recent rainfall in most States has increased optimism for good yields.

Burley production is expected to total 211 million pounds, 3 percent below a year ago. Burley growers plan to harvest 105,200 acres, up 2 percent from 2006. Yields are expected to average 2,006 pounds per acre, down 89 pounds from last year. Growers in Kentucky, the leading burley State, expect production to total 154 million pounds, up less than 1 percent from a year ago. Yields have decreased from 2006 in most burley States due to dry, hot weather which limited tobacco growth. Only growers in North Carolina and Pennsylvania expect yields to increase from a year ago while yields in Virginia are expected to remain the same as last year.

Fire-cured tobacco production is expected to total 42.1 million pounds, up 7 percent from 2006. Growers plan to harvest 13,300 acres, 12 percent above a year ago. The expected average yield is 3,168 pounds per acre, down 156 pounds from the previous year.

Southern Maryland Belt tobacco production in Pennsylvania is expected to total 2.37 million pounds, up 13 percent from 2006. A total of 1,100 acres is expected to be harvested, unchanged from a year ago. Average yields, at 2,150 pounds per acre, are expected to increase 250 pounds from last year.

Dark air-cured tobacco is expected to total 12.8 million pounds, down 3 percent from 2006. Growers plan to harvest 4,650 acres, 8 percent greater than last year. Yields are expected to average 2,758 pounds per acre, down 301 pounds from a year ago.

All Cigar type production is expected to total 11.1 million pounds, up 31 percent from last year. Growers of cigar type tobacco plan to harvest 5,820 acres, 18 percent above a year ago. Overall yield is expected to average 1,900 pounds per acre, up 201 pounds from 2006.

Sugarbeets: Production for 2007 is forecast at 29.8 million tons, down 12 percent from last year's record high 34.1 million tons. Growers expect to harvest 1.24 million acres, up 2 percent from June but down 5 percent from last year. The yield is forecast at 24.0 tons per acre, down 2.1 tons from the record high set in 2006. Compared with last year, yields are expected to decline in all States except Colorado, Washington, and Wyoming. Harvested acreage is also down in all States except Washington, where acreage remains the same.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2007 is forecast at 31.5 million tons, up 7 percent from last year. Growers intend to harvest 893,000 acres for sugar and seed during the 2007 crop year, up 1,300 acres from the June forecast but 5,100 acres less than last year. Yield is forecast at 35.3 tons per acre, up 2.4 tons per acre from last year. Production is expected to increase in all States, while yields are forecast to increase in all States except Texas.

Prunes and Plums: Production in Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 13,700 tons, down 36 percent from last year but 51 percent higher than the record low in 2005. Washington's forecast, at 4,200 tons, is down 22 percent from 2006 but 17 percent above the record low in 2005. A cold spring in Washington led to frost damage and poor pollination in prune orchards. Oregon's forecast, at 4,000 tons, is 62 percent below last year but 167 percent above 2005. Pollination was significantly reduced in orchards in the western part of the State due to rainy conditions during bloom, while growers along the northern border are expecting a good crop. Michigan's production is forecast at 3,500 tons, 3 percent below 2006 but 75 percent above 2005. Michigan growers experienced some loss due to an early April freeze. However, the remaining plum crop looks good. The Idaho forecast is 2,000 tons, unchanged from the past two years. Several freezes in early April did not appear to have a significant impact on production.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 2.39 million pounds for July 2007, up 16 percent from last month and 40 percent higher than the comparable month a year ago. Total area in crop for July is estimated at 1,735 acres, unchanged from June 2007 but 1 percent less than the same month in 2006. Harvested area totaled 810 acres, 1 percent higher than June of this year but down 46 percent from July a year ago. Warm summer weather continued in July, encouraging flowering and fruit set. Tropical Depression Cosme and a weak shear line brought welcome showers to the State. Normal farming activities were underway. Growers were preparing fallowed fields for new plantings. Harvest was steady but wild pigs and Papaya Ringspot Virus affected some orchards.

Hops: The 2007 hop production forecast for Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is 60.6 million pounds, up 5 percent from last year and 14 percent more than the 2005 crop. Area strung for harvest, at 31,032 acres, is 6 percent more than 2006 and 5 percent above two years ago. Yield is forecast at 1,952 pounds per acre for the Pacific Northwest, down 12 pounds from 2006 but 156 pounds more than 2005.

Washington's yield is forecast at 2,080 pounds per acre, up 22 pounds from a year ago. Oregon's yield is forecast at 1,720 pounds per acre, down 37 pounds from 2006. In Idaho, yields are expected to average 1,400 pounds per acre, 213 pounds lower than a year ago.

Throughout the Pacific Northwest, the weather has been favorable with ample water supplies reported. Mildew presence is average and mostly under control. Aroma hop condition has been rated as average with alphas faring slightly better than in previous years. Harvest should be underway by mid to late August.

Olives: The 2007 California olive crop is forecast at 110,000 tons, more than 4 times higher than last year's crop of 23,500 tons. Although this year's crop marks a return to more normal production levels, January's freeze, inconsistent rainfall last winter and spring, and wide temperature swings during bloom have tempered this year's production. The bloom period stretched out over four weeks which resulted in many trees with multiple olive sets. The Manzanillo and Sevillano varieties are expected to account for 74 percent and 14 percent of total production, respectively. All other varieties account for the remainder.

Peaches: The August 2007 forecast of U.S. peach production is 1.03 million tons, up fractionally from the July 1 forecast and 2 percent above 2006. New Jersey's expectations, at 32,000 tons, were unchanged from July 1 but 6 percent below a year ago. Washington showed no change from last month's forecasted production or last season's crop. Michigan's forecast, at 19,000 tons, is down 1,000 tons from July 1, while Pennsylvania's expectations, at 19,100 tons, increased 100 tons from last month's forecasted production. South Carolina's frost-damaged crop is forecast at 9,000 tons, up 1,000 tons from the July 1 forecast but 85 percent below last season's production.

Many New Jersey growers reported a large crop this season while others experienced significant fruit loss due to freezing temperatures in April. Freezing temperatures and poor pollination have hindered Washington's peach crop. However, recent conditions have been more favorable and crop development has been rated as

good. Michigan's fruit quality has been very good, but dry conditions have reduced fruit size. Peach harvest is in full swing in Pennsylvania, with many orchardists reporting good to excellent conditions. However, the dry weather has reduced fruit size and this spring's freezing temperatures lowered production. In South Carolina, later variety peaches are currently being harvested, with production rated as very light. April's freezing temperatures drastically reduced South Carolina's crop to the lowest level since 1996.

The U.S. Freestone crop, as of August 1, is forecast at 576,945 tons, virtually unchanged from last month but 11 percent below last year. The California Freestone forecast, which is carried forward from July 1, at 390,000 tons, is up 10 percent from 2006 and 1 percent above the 2005 crop.

California's Clingstone forecast, also carried forward from July 1, is 450,000 tons, up 25 percent from last season but 7 percent below 2005.

Apples: The U.S. apple forecast for the 2007 crop year is 9.28 billion pounds, down 7 percent from last year and 4 percent below 2005. Extreme weather conditions across most of the United States, from spring freezes to summer drought, have had a significant impact on apple production.

Production in the Western States (AZ, CA, CO, ID, OR, UT, and WA) is forecast at 5.99 billion pounds, down 4 percent from last year and 6 percent below 2005. Washington production, which makes up 58 percent of the U.S. total, is forecast at 5.40 billion pounds, down 4 percent from last year and 5 percent below 2005. Hard frosts during October and November 2006 followed by a cold spring were factors that contributed to the reduced apple crop. Many growers experienced a poor return bloom this spring, particularly on Red and Golden Delicious varieties. California apple production is forecast at 340 million pounds, 4 percent below the past two years. The crop received adequate chilling hours over the winter and the weather was favorable during bloom. Harvesting of Gala apples began in late July, slightly earlier than last year. Oregon's production is forecast at 145 million pounds, 3 percent below 2006 but unchanged from 2005. Orchards in the western portion of the State received rain during bloom, which reduced fruit set. Production along the Washington border is expected to be slightly higher than last year, however, this is not enough to offset the decrease in production experienced elsewhere in the State.

Production in the Eastern States (CT, GA, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, VT, VA, and WV) is forecast at 2.31 billion pounds, down 5 percent from last year but 3 percent above 2005. The apple forecast in New York, at 1.29 billion pounds, is up 3 percent from 2006 and 23 percent above 2005. Across New York, producers reported good crop conditions, despite some hail damage. Dry weather in the Lake Ontario and Hudson Valley regions may have reduced fruit size. Pennsylvania's forecast of 455 million pounds is 3 percent less than last year and 9 percent below 2005. Despite favorable weather conditions after bloom, extremely dry weather is negatively affecting apple size. A crop of 200 million pounds is forecast for Virginia, 9 percent less than last year and 20 percent below 2005. A late frost and freezing temperatures caused damage to the crop across the apple growing region. Rainfall was adequate in May, but hot, dry conditions persisted throughout June and July. North Carolina's crop is forecast at 50.0 million pounds, down 71 percent from 2006 and 62 percent below 2005. A severe freeze in April resulted in reduced production across the State.

Production in the Central States (IL, IN, IA, KY, MI, MN, MO, OH, TN, and WI) is forecast at 979 million pounds, a decrease of 20 percent from 2006 and 11 percent below 2005. Michigan's production forecast is 790 million pounds, down 7 percent from last year but 4 percent above 2005. A late April freeze reduced yield potential in southern Michigan. Hot, dry weather has minimized disease pressure and hastened fruit development. Maturity projections are one week to 12 days ahead of normal. Ohio's forecast is 55.0 million pounds, 46 percent below 2006 and 44 percent below 2005. Weather conditions during the spring were wet and cool, while conditions during the summer have been hot and dry. A late freeze in April resulted in damage to this year's apple crop. Production in Wisconsin is forecast at 62.0 million pounds, down 5 percent from 2006 but 19 percent above 2005. Favorable spring weather across most of the State resulted in good pollination and fruit set. Warm weather has benefitted fruit size and limited disease pressure.

Pears: U.S. pear production for 2007 is forecast at 878,050 tons, up 4 percent from last year and 7 percent above 2005. Bartlett pear production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 442,000 tons, 2 percent above the June forecast and 4 percent more than a year ago. Other pear production in the Pacific Coast States is expected to total 412,000 tons, 6 percent above last year but 1 percent below 2005.

Bartlett production for California is forecast at 220,000 tons, up 5 percent from the June forecast and 11 percent above 2006. Weather conditions were favorable during the blooming period. Orchardists in all growing regions reported full trees of evenly ripening fruit. In Washington, Bartlett production is forecast at

160,000 tons, equal to the June forecast but 3 percent below the previous season. The crop was moderated by a cold spring with poor pollination and reported frost damage. Irrigation water has been adequate this season.

Other pear production in Washington is forecast at 230,000 tons, 17 percent above a year ago but 7 percent below 2005. Most producers reported favorable weather this season, a welcomed improvement from last year's hail-damaging conditions. In Oregon, other pear production is forecast at 140,000 tons, 8 percent below last year but 4 percent above 2005. Growers indicated that most pear varieties are doing well, except for the Bosc crop, which is expected to be substantially reduced. Production in California is forecast at 42,000 tons, up 5 percent from 2006 and 17 percent above two years ago. Harvest is underway.

The pear crop in New York is forecast at 14,000 tons, down 13 percent from last year but 65 percent above the 2005 crop. Despite favorable spring and early summer weather, reported hail-damage has reduced this year's crop. The Michigan pear crop is forecast at 4,200 tons, up 17 percent from last year. Although some growers reported losses due to a freeze in early April, the overall pear crop looks good. However, growers remain concerned with this season's dry conditions. Pennsylvania producers anticipate a smaller crop this season due to reduced bloom and dry conditions.

Coffee: Hawaii coffee production is estimated at 7.40 million pounds (parchment basis) for the 2006-07 season, down 10 percent from the previous season. Harvested area is estimated at 6,300 acres, up 3 percent from the 2005-06 season. Coffee production for the 2006-07 season from the island of Hawaii is forecast at 4.00 million pounds (parchment basis) while production from the islands of Kauai, Maui, Molokai, and Oahu is forecast at 3.40 million pounds (parchment basis). Reduced production from Kona, the primary growing area on the island of Hawaii, contributed to this season's lower production. This reduction is attributed to the alternate bearing nature of coffee and heavy pruning following last year's bumper crop.

Puerto Rico's production for the 2006-07 season is estimated at 18.0 million pounds (parchment basis), down 8 percent from the previous season's revised production of 19.5 million pounds (parchment basis). Growing conditions were generally favorable this year. Rainfall encouraged early bloom periods which resulted in this year's crop being harvested earlier than normal.

Grapes: U.S. grape production is forecast at 6.99 million tons, up 9 percent from 2006 but 11 percent below 2005. California leads the U.S. in grape production with 88 percent of the total. Washington and New York are the next largest producing States, with 5 percent and 3 percent, respectively. California's all grape forecast, at 6.18 million tons, is unchanged from the July forecast but up 7 percent from 2006. Washington growers expect to harvest 381,000 tons, up 21 percent from a year ago. New York's forecast, at 180,000 tons, is 16 percent above last year.

California's wine type grape production is expected to total 3.20 million tons, 52 percent of California's total grape crop. The production forecast for wine type varieties is 3 percent below the July forecast but 1 percent above a year ago. Overall, wine grape bunch counts are up in the San Joaquin Valley from a year ago. However, water was a concern for some growers in the southern San Joaquin Valley where below average winter rainfall delayed bud break and shoot growth for those that did not irrigate. California's raisin type grape production is forecast at 2.20 million tons, 35 percent of California's total grape crop. Production of raisin varieties is 5 percent above last month and up 18 percent from 2006. California's table type grape production is forecast at 780,000 tons, 13 percent of California's total grape crop. Production of table varieties is unchanged from the July 1 forecast but 7 percent above last year. Harvest of raisin type and table type grapes for fresh use continues in the San Joaquin Valley and Kern District while harvest for fresh use in the Coachella Valley is complete. Fruit quality is excellent but berry size is not as large as in some seasons.

Washington's production is forecast at 381,000 tons, up 21 percent from a year ago. Wine grape production is forecast at 131,000 tons, 9 percent above 2006. If realized, this will be the largest wine grape crop on record, surpassing last year's record crop. Favorable conditions during bloom and throughout the growing season combined with an increase in bearing acreage has led to another excellent crop. The juice type grape forecast, at 250,000 tons, is 28 percent above the 2006 crop. Growing conditions during spring and summer have been favorable and frost damage this year was minor.

Grape production for New York is forecast at 180,000 tons, 16 percent above last year's frost damaged crop. Some frost and hail damage was reported in the Lake Erie region again this year although damage is not expected to be as severe as last year. Dry weather, particularly in the Chautauqua and Finger Lakes areas, has kept disease pressure low but berry size small. Recent rainfall has improved growing conditions and growers expect a more promising crop than last year.

Michigan's grape production is forecast at 95,000 tons, 192 percent above last year's frost devastated crop but 7 percent below 2005. A freeze in April killed many early preliminary buds in southwest Michigan but secondary and late primary buds have produced a very good crop. Dry conditions have kept disease pressure low and the grape crop is one to two weeks ahead of normal development.

Pennsylvania's grape production is forecast at 83,000 tons, up 1 percent from 2006. Hot, dry weather has kept disease pressure low and has left wine grape growers optimistic for a good crop. However, Japanese beetle populations are very high this year causing growers to spray for this pest.

Ginger Root: Hawaii ginger root production for the 2006-07 season is estimated at 2.80 million pounds, down 35 percent from the previous season. Harvested area, at 80 acres, is down 20 percent from 2006. The average yield is 35,000 pounds per harvested acre, down 19 percent from the previous season. The lower yield this season is attributed to below-normal rainfall during the first half of 2007.

Florida Citrus: The typical summer weather pattern of thunderstorms and afternoon showers continued during the month of July. Weekly rain totals of one to three inches were recorded in most areas of the State, and surface water levels are beginning to return to more normal levels following the dry spring and early summer. Daytime temperatures reached into the mid 90s every week of the month. Grove activities included fertilizing, spraying of summer oils and copper, hedging, and resetting trees. Scouting for signs of greening and canker was ongoing. Trees are making good progress, with new growth showing due to the recent tropical weather pattern. Some reports have been received, especially from the east coast, of trees with a range of fruit sizes due to multiple bloom periods this spring. Overall, the new season's fruit are reported to be sizing well across the State and growers are optimistic for a good season.

California Citrus: Valencia orange harvest continued at a slow pace as growers worked around freeze damaged fruit. Citrus growers treated groves to control fungus, insects, weeds, and applied nutrients. Lemon and grapefruit harvests continued.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Grape vineyards across the State were being fertilized, irrigated, and sprayed to control weeds, diseases, and insects. Table grape harvest progressed in July for Flame Seedless, Black Emerald, Champagne, Princess, Red Globe, Summer Royal, Thompson Seedless, and Zante Currant varieties. Stone fruit orchard activities continued throughout the month with applications of irrigation, fertilizer, and herbicides. Harvests of mid-season peaches, plums, and nectarines were in full swing. Black Velvet, Patterson, and Judy's Delight apricots were harvested. Galaxy, Honey Sweet, Ivory Princess, Earlirich, Saturn, Sierra Snow, and Super Rich peach harvests continued. Harvests of Royal Snow, Red Roy, Ruby Diamond, Honey Kist, Ruby Pearl, Spring Bright, and Spring Sweet nectarines were underway. Flavorosa, Flavor Green, and Early Dapple pluot varieties continued to be harvested. Plum harvest continued with Fortune, Yummy Beaut, Yummy Rosa, Hiromi Red, Earliqueen, and Showtime varieties being picked. Thinning of apple, pear, and quince trees continued in July. Bartlett pear harvest was underway with good quality reported. Cherry harvest was winding down. Pomegranates continued to form fruit. Brown Turkey figs, strawberries, and blueberries were still being harvested. Kiwifruit and persimmons were treated to control weeds and insects. Due to higher temperatures, mite concentrations were high in orchards. Olive trees continued to form fruit and were generally showing good fruit set. Some pruning was underway in olive orchards. Almonds continued to develop with heavy nut loads noted. Walnut orchards were being sprayed to control codling moths and whitewash was applied for protection against sunburn. The pistachio crop was reported as heavy. Nut orchard cultural activities such as applications of fertilizer and irrigation remained underway during the month of July.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between July 23 and August 6 to gather information on expected yields as of August 1. The objective yield surveys for corn, cotton, soybeans and wheat were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for about 75 percent of the U.S. production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected fields for the objective yield survey. The counts made within each sample plot depend on the crop and the maturity of that crop. In all cases, the number of plants is recorded along with other measurements that provide information to forecast the number of ears, bolls, pods, or heads and their weight. 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 fruit are harvested 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 28,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about probable yield. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

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 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 August 1 forecasts.

Revision Policy: The August 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the 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. Estimates of planted acres for spring planted crops are subject to revision in the August *Crop Production* report if conditions altered the planting intentions since the mid-year survey. Planted acres may also be revised for cotton, peanuts, and rice in the September *Crop Production* report each year; spring wheat, Durum wheat, barley, and oats only in the *Small Grains Annual* report at the end of September; and all other spring planted crops in the October *Crop Production* report. Revisions to planted acres will only be made when either special survey data or administrative data are available. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last forecast.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the August 1 production forecast, the “Root Mean Square Error", a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the August 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. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the August 1 corn for grain production forecast is 6.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 6.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.9 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using corn again as an example, changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 401 million bushels, ranging from 25 million bushels to 1.09 billion bushels. The August 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 13 times and above 7 times. This does not imply that the August 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecasts

Crop	Unit	Root Mean Square Error		20-Year Record of Differences Between Forecast and Final Estimate				
		Percent	90 Percent Confidence Interval	Quantity			Years	
				Average	Smallest	Largest	Below Final	Above Final
				Million	*Million*	*Million*	*Number*	*Number*
Corn For Grain	Bu	6.3	10.9	401	25	1,085	13	7
Sorghum for Grain	Bu	9.0	15.7	35	5	108	8	12
Oats	Bu	11.0	19.1	16	4	58	2	18
Barley	Bu	6.9	12.5	18	2	69	12	8
Durum Wheat	Bu	10.0	17.4	7	*	19	8	12
Other Spring	Bu	8.4	14.6	36	3	121	9	11
Winter Wheat	Bu	1.2	2.1	16	1	34	7	13
Rice	Cwt	4.3	7.5	7	1	17	13	7
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	6.7	11.5	141	19	408	12	8
Cotton [1]	Bales	8.8	15.2	1,250	34	3,911	12	8
Dry Edible Beans	Cwt	8.3	14.4	2	*	4	13	7

* Rounds to less than 1 million.
[1] Quantity is in thousands of units.

Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information.

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- Shiela Corley - Cotton, Cotton Ginnings . . . . . (202) 720-5944
- Todd Ballard - Wheat, Rye . . . . . (202) 720-8068
- Ty Kalaus - Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed . . . . . (202) 720-9526
- Dennis Koong - Peanuts, Rice . . . . . (202) 720-7688
- Travis Thorson - Soybeans, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds . . . . . (202) 720-7369
- King Whetstone - Hay, Oats, Sorghum . . . . . (202) 690-3234
- Dawn Keen - Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops . . . . . (202) 720-7621

Fruits, Vegetables & Special Crops Section
- Lance Honig, Head . . . . . (202) 720-2127
- Leslie Colburn - Berries, Grapes, Maple Syrup, Tobacco . . . . . (202) 720-7235
- Debbie Flippin - Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries . . . . . (202) 720-2157
- Rich Holcomb - Citrus, Tropical Fruits . . . . . (202) 720-5412
- Doug Marousek - Floriculture, Nursery, Tree Nuts . . . . . (202) 720-4215
- Dan Norris - Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mint, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas . . . . . (202) 720-3250
- Faye Propsom- Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Plums, Prunes . . . . . (202) 720-4288
- Kim Ritchie - Hops . . . . . (360) 902-1940
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USDA Data Users' Meeting

October 29, 2007

Crowne Plaza Chicago O'Hare

Rosemont, Illinois

(847) 671-6350

The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service will be organizing an open forum for data users. The purpose will be to provide updates on pending changes in the various statistical and information programs and seek comments and input from data users. Other USDA agencies to be represented will include the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Economic Research Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board. The Foreign Trade Division from the Census Bureau will also be included in the meeting.

For registration details or additional information for the Data Users' Meeting, see the NASS homepage at www.nass.usda.gov/forum/ or contact Marjorie Taylor (NASS) at (202) 690-8141 or at marjorie_taylor@nass.usda.gov.

This Data Users' Meeting precedes an Industry Outlook meeting that will be held at the same location on October 30, 2007. The Outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss the outlook situation. For registration details or additional information for the Industry Outlook Meeting see the Livestock and Marketing Information Center (LMIC) homepage at www.lmic.info or contact Jim Robb at (720) 544-2941 or at robb@lmic.info.