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Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Up 17 Percent from 2007
All Orange Production Unchanged From April

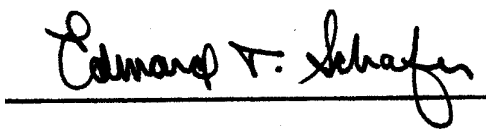
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.78 billion bushels, up 17 percent from 2007. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 40.2 million acres, up 12 percent from last year. Based on May 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 44.3 bushels per acre, up 2.1 bushels from the previous year.

Hard Red production is up 5 percent from a year ago to 1.01 billion bushels. Soft Red production is up 54 percent and totals 551 million bushels. White production totals 215 million bushels, up 10 percent from a year ago. Of the White production total, 23.2 million bushels are Hard White and 192 million bushels are Soft White.

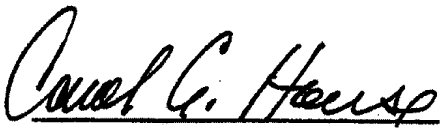
The U.S. all orange forecast for the 2007-08 season is 10.1 million tons, unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 33 percent higher than the 2006-07 final utilization of 7.63 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 169 million boxes (7.58 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 31 percent higher than last season's final utilization of 129 million boxes. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 83.5 million boxes (3.76 million tons), unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 27 percent above last season. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 85.0 million boxes (3.83 million tons), is unchanged from the last forecast but 34 percent higher than 2006-07. The monthly row count survey indicated that about 50 percent of the Valencia orange rows had been harvested. If the production forecast for all oranges is achieved, it will be the highest since 2003-04, prior to the two hurricane seasons. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from April 1.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2007-08 season is 1.65 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, up 1 percent from last month and unchanged from last season's final yield. The early-mid portion is final at 1.55 gallons per box, down slightly from last season's final of 1.56 gallons per box. The Valencia portion increased from 1.73 gallons per box to 1.76 gallons per box, second only to last season's record final of 1.77 gallons per box. All yield projections include the assumption that the processing relationships this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

This report was approved on May 9, 2008.



Secretary of
Agriculture
Edward T. Schafer



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Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted May 1, 2008

State	Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	700	840	41.0	53.0	18,605	28,700	44,520
CA	240	320	80.0	70.0	14,500	19,200	22,400
CO	2,350	2,100	40.0	32.0	39,900	94,000	67,200
DE	55	78	68.0	66.0	3,015	3,740	5,148
GA	230	350	40.0	54.0	5,880	9,200	18,900
ID	710	840	73.0	72.0	54,670	51,830	60,480
IL	890	1,160	57.0	63.0	60,970	50,730	73,080
IN	370	530	57.0	66.0	31,740	21,090	34,980
KS	8,600	9,400	33.0	38.0	291,200	283,800	357,200
KY	250	450	49.0	66.0	22,720	12,250	29,700
MD	170	215	68.0	64.0	8,500	11,560	13,760
MI	540	710	65.0	69.0	47,450	35,100	48,990
MS	330	425	56.0	57.0	4,307	18,480	24,225
MO	880	1,120	43.0	52.0	49,140	37,840	58,240
MT	2,190	2,600	38.0	34.0	82,560	83,220	88,400
NE	1,960	1,850	43.0	44.0	61,200	84,280	81,400
NY	85	120	52.0	55.0	5,795	4,420	6,600
NC	500	700	40.0	51.0	24,780	20,000	35,700
OH	730	1,000	63.0	64.0	65,280	45,990	64,000
OK	3,500	4,500	28.0	33.0	81,600	98,000	148,500
OR	735	760	55.0	60.0	38,690	40,425	45,600
PA	155	190	58.0	58.0	8,850	8,990	11,020
SC	135	170	31.0	50.0	6,150	4,185	8,500
SD	1,980	1,750	48.0	44.0	41,400	95,040	77,000
TN	260	490	41.0	58.0	12,160	10,660	28,420
TX	3,800	3,400	37.0	29.0	33,600	140,600	98,600
VA	205	250	64.0	64.0	10,540	13,120	16,000
WA	1,690	1,720	64.0	63.0	118,800	108,160	108,360
WI	270	300	69.0	68.0	17,940	18,630	20,400
Oth Sts [1]	1,442	1,824	43.5	44.0	36,139	62,749	80,209
US	35,952	40,162	42.2	44.3	1,298,081	1,515,989	1,777,532

[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 2008 Summary."

Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted May 1, 2008 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	79	145	100.0	95.0	7,400	7,900	13,775
CA	75	155	95.0	100.0	6,435	7,125	15,500
MT	475		24.0		6,715	11,400	
ND	1,460		30.0		31,500	43,800	
Oth Sts [2]	23		63.5		1,425	1,461	
US	2,112		33.9		53,475	71,686	

[1] Area harvested for the U.S. and remaining States will be published in "Acreage" released June 30, 2008. Yield and production will be published in "Crop Production" released July 11, 2008.

[2] For 2006, Other States include MN and SD. For 2007 and 2008, Other States include ID and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2008 Summary."

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted May 1, 2008 [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*		
2006	682,079	390,165	13,284	212,553	225,837		
2007	961,588	357,897	21,460	175,044	196,504		
2008	1,011,255	550,826	23,172	192,279	215,451		
	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*	
2006	432,339	6,226	21,915	28,141	53,475	1,812,036	
2007	448,904	5,589	24,554	30,143	71,686	2,066,722	
2008							

[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.

Hay: Stocks on Farms by State and United States, December 1 and May 1, 2005-2008

State	Dec 1			May 1		
	2005	2006	2007	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AL	1,575	1,065	1,318	264	144	150
AZ	350	350	260	40	35	36
AR	2,000	2,140	2,700	210	160	530
CA	1,840	1,785	1,890	192	202	250
CO	2,365	2,130	2,400	460	290	520
CT	55	65	67	9	12	8
DE	18	18	8	4	4	1
FL	380	380	492	60	21	66
GA	1,350	878	1,013	198	82	145
ID	2,260	2,575	2,400	375	320	300
IL	1,260	1,690	1,100	324	325	210
IN	1,498	1,475	973	207	198	93
IA	4,200	3,900	3,500	1,000	684	640
KS	5,000	4,390	5,465	800	600	1,100
KY	4,390	4,550	3,312	635	600	186
LA	596	690	820	81	57	100
ME	138	140	160	25	27	27
MD	390	452	240	74	60	52
MA	76	90	76	17	13	12
MI	1,852	2,385	1,700	395	350	320
MN	4,117	4,200	3,140	1,150	740	535
MS	1,567	1,186	1,459	210	78	196
MO	6,315	5,415	6,662	873	625	900
MT	5,440	4,105	4,500	1,463	760	1,025
NE	4,585	3,680	4,280	1,070	863	1,010
NV	788	879	767	209	202	90
NH	53	60	45	8	12	6
NJ	112	97	68	8	10	5
NM	545	470	580	133	105	125
NY	1,650	1,451	1,674	285	326	283
NC	1,245	1,280	682	282	120	79
ND	5,580	4,375	4,990	1,806	609	1,260
OH	2,360	2,155	1,653	363	356	165
OK	3,900	3,275	6,100	550	400	1,600
OR	1,790	1,840	1,700	210	180	150
PA	1,700	3,485	1,750	410	520	500
RI	10	8	6	1	3	1
SC	565	468	350	120	65	55
SD	7,935	5,120	7,816	2,140	1,150	1,930
TN	3,625	3,103	1,930	742	425	195
TX	8,000	7,550	13,400	896	885	4,906
UT	1,370	1,410	1,130	266	185	215
VT	257	273	233	57	38	60
VA	2,585	2,190	1,705	730	268	226
WA	1,475	1,339	1,385	250	240	208
WV	984	816	720	214	136	92
WI	3,183	3,577	3,467	1,135	1,308	790
WY	1,876	1,600	1,900	394	220	240
US	105,205	96,555	103,986	21,345	15,013	21,593

Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2005-06, 2006-07 and Forecasted May 1, 2008 [1]

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	1,000 Boxes [2]	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
Oranges						
Early, Mid & Navel [3]						
AZ [4]	250	200	250	9	8	9
CA [4]	47,000	34,500	49,500	1,763	1,294	1,856
FL [5]	75,000	65,600	83,500	3,375	2,952	3,758
TX [4]	1,400	1,600	1,400	60	68	60
US	123,650	101,900	134,650	5,207	4,322	5,683
Valencia						
AZ [4]	200	100	100	8	4	4
CA [4]	14,000	11,500	16,000	525	431	600
FL	72,700	63,400	85,000	3,272	2,853	3,825
TX [4]	200	380	388	9	16	16
US	87,100	75,380	101,488	3,814	3,304	4,445
All						
AZ [4]	450	300	350	17	12	13
CA [4]	61,000	46,000	65,500	2,288	1,725	2,456
FL	147,700	129,000	168,500	6,647	5,805	7,583
TX [4]	1,600	1,980	1,788	69	84	76
US	210,750	177,280	236,138	9,021	7,626	10,128
Temples [5]						
FL	700			32		
Grapefruit						
White						
FL	6,500	9,300	9,000	276	395	383
Colored						
FL	12,800	17,900	17,300	544	761	735
All						
AZ [4]	100	100	150	3	3	5
CA [4]	6,000	5,500	5,000	201	184	168
FL	19,300	27,200	26,300	820	1,156	1,118
TX [4]	5,200	7,100	6,400	208	284	256
US	30,600	39,900	37,850	1,232	1,627	1,547
Tangerines						
AZ [4 6]	550	300	400	21	11	15
CA [4 6]	3,600	3,500	5,100	135	131	191
FL	5,500	4,600	5,300	261	219	252
US	9,650	8,400	10,800	417	361	458
Lemons [4]						
AZ	3,800	2,500	1,500	144	95	57
CA	22,000	18,500	17,000	836	703	646
US	25,800	21,000	18,500	980	798	703
Tangelos						
FL	1,400	1,250	1,500	63	56	68

[1] The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.
[2] Net lbs. per box: oranges-AZ & CA-75, FL-90, TX-85; grapefruit-AZ & CA-67, FL-85, TX-80; lemons-76; tangelos-90; Temples-90; tangerines-AZ & CA-75, FL-95.
[3] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in AZ and CA. Early (including navel) and midseason varieties in FL and TX. Small quantities of tangerines in TX.
[4] Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.
[5] Temples included in early and midseason orange varieties beginning with 2006-07 season.
[6] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Spring Potatoes: Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006-2008

State	Area				Yield		Production		
	Planted		Harvested						
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt*	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
AZ	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	280	300	1,170	1,120	1,050
CA	15.5	14.3	15.5	14.3	395	420	6,044	6,123	6,006
FL [1]	27.8	28.5	27.2	27.9	287	288	6,441	7,807	8,037
Hastings	16.5	17.3	16.2	17.0	285	290	4,731	4,617	4,930
Other FL	11.3	11.2	11.0	10.9	290	285	1,710	3,190	3,107
NC	16.0	14.5	14.5	14.0	186	200	3,255	2,700	2,800
TX [2]	9.5	8.4	9.0	8.0	230	210	2,856	2,070	1,680
Total [2]	72.8	69.2	70.2	67.7	282	289	19,766	19,820	19,573

[1] Winter potatoes combined with spring potatoes in 2007.
[2] 2007 revised.

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by State and United States, 2006-2007 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
CT	2,500	2,900	1,549	1,699	3,873	4,927
FL [2]	1,100		2,600		2,860	
GA	17,000	18,500	1,770	2,150	30,090	39,775
KY	83,000	89,200	2,250	2,136	186,780	190,560
MA	1,150	1,320	1,558	1,675	1,792	2,211
MO	1,500	1,600	2,250	2,330	3,375	3,728
NC	158,900	170,000	2,080	2,255	330,580	383,420
OH	3,500	3,500	2,000	2,050	7,000	7,175
PA	7,900	7,900	2,056	2,177	16,240	17,200
SC	23,000	20,500	2,100	2,250	48,300	46,125
TN	19,800	19,980	2,482	1,934	49,135	38,636
VA	19,650	20,600	2,408	2,240	47,322	46,142
US	339,000	356,000	2,146	2,191	727,347	779,899

State	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
CT [3]	6.500	6.400	18,876	22,253
FL [2]	1.510		4,319	
GA	1.440	1.530	43,330	60,856
KY	1.772	1.741	330,941	331,792
MA [3]	6.750	6.900	10,328	13,283
MO	1.600	1.600	5,400	5,965
NC	1.502	1.531	496,599	587,029
OH	1.580	1.570	11,060	11,265
PA [4]	1.615	1.650	26,223	24,569
SC	1.490	1.500	71,967	69,188
TN	1.893	1.962	93,009	75,823
VA	1.526	1.543	72,214	71,206
CT & MA [5]	21.700		26,712	
US [4 6]	1.665	1.686	1,210,978	1,310,900

[1] 2007 revised.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2007.
[3] Price and value includes CT Valley Broadleaf only. CT Valley Shade-grown is not included in State totals to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Price and value for 2007 exclude Southern MD Belt tobacco to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[5] Includes CT Valley Shade-grown only. CT and MA combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Price and value not available for 2007.
[6] Includes estimated 2007 value of production for CT and MA, CT Valley Shade-grown. Used 2006 CT and MA, CT Valley Shade-grown price to compute the 2007 value of production.

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2006-2007 [1]

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 [2]	1,100		2,600		2,860	
GA	17,000	18,500	1,770	2,150	30,090	39,775
NC	155,000	166,000	2,090	2,270	323,950	376,820
SC	23,000	20,500	2,100	2,250	48,300	46,125
VA	17,000	18,000	2,470	2,280	41,990	41,040
US	213,100	223,000	2,098	2,259	447,190	503,760
Class 2, Fire-cured						
KY	6,200	8,000	3,500	3,100	21,700	24,800
TN	5,300	6,200	3,200	2,600	16,960	16,120
VA	350	400	2,090	1,920	732	768
US	11,850	14,600	3,324	2,855	39,392	41,688
Class 3, Air-cured						
Light Air-cured						
Burley						
KY	73,000	77,000	2,100	2,000	153,300	154,000
MO	1,500	1,600	2,250	2,330	3,375	3,728
NC	3,900	4,000	1,700	1,650	6,630	6,600
OH	3,500	3,500	2,000	2,050	7,000	7,175
PA	5,500	5,000	2,100	2,150	11,550	10,750
TN	14,000	13,000	2,200	1,600	30,800	20,800
VA	2,300	2,200	2,000	1,970	4,600	4,334
US	103,700	106,300	2,095	1,951	217,255	207,387
Southern MD Belt						
PA	1,100	1,100	1,900	2,100	2,090	2,310
Total Light Air-cured	104,800	107,400	2,093	1,952	219,345	209,697
Class 3, Air-cured						
Dark Air-cured						
KY	3,800	4,200	3,100	2,800	11,780	11,760
TN	500	780	2,750	2,200	1,375	1,716
US	4,300	4,980	3,059	2,706	13,155	13,476
Class 4, Cigar Filler						
PA Seedleaf						
PA	1,300	1,800	2,000	2,300	2,600	4,140
Class 5, Cigar Binder						
CT Valley Binder						
CT	1,650	1,900	1,760	1,830	2,904	3,477
MA	950	1,100	1,610	1,750	1,530	1,925
US	2,600	3,000	1,705	1,801	4,434	5,402
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
CT Valley Shade-grown						
CT	850	1,000	1,140	1,450	969	1,450
MA	200	220	1,310	1,300	262	286
US	1,050	1,220	1,172	1,423	1,231	1,736
All Cigar Types	4,950	6,020	1,670	1,873	8,265	11,278
All Tobacco	339,000	356,000	2,146	2,191	727,347	779,899

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco: Price and Value by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2006-2007 [1] (continued)

Class and Type	Price per Pound		Value of Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
Class 1, Flue-cured				
FL [2]	1.510		4,319	
GA	1.440	1.530	43,330	60,856
NC	1.500	1.530	485,925	576,535
SC	1.490	1.500	71,967	69,188
VA	1.510	1.530	63,405	62,791
US	1.496	1.527	668,946	769,370
Class 2, Fire-cured				
KY	2.400	2.400	52,080	59,520
TN	2.400	2.420	40,704	39,010
VA	1.980	2.040	1,449	1,567
US	2.392	2.401	94,233	100,097
Class 3, Air-cured				
Light Air-cured				
Burley				
KY	1.650	1.600	252,945	246,400
MO	1.600	1.600	5,400	5,965
NC	1.610	1.590	10,674	10,494
OH	1.580	1.570	11,060	11,265
PA	1.650	1.650	19,058	17,738
TN	1.600	1.590	49,280	33,072
VA	1.600	1.580	7,360	6,848
US	1.638	1.600	355,777	331,782
Southern MD Belt				
PA [3]	1.500		3,135	
Total Light Air-cured [3]	1.636		358,912	
Class 3, Air-cured				
Dark Air-cured				
KY	2.200	2.200	25,916	25,872
TN	2.200	2.180	3,025	3,741
US	2.200	2.197	28,941	29,613
Class 4, Cigar Filler				
PA Seedleaf				
PA	1.550	1.650	4,030	6,831
Class 5, Cigar Binder				
CT Valley Binder				
CT	6.500	6.400	18,876	22,253
MA	6.750	6.900	10,328	13,283
US	6.586	6.578	29,204	35,536
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper				
CT Valley Shade-grown				
CT [4]				
MA [4]				
US [4]	21.700		26,712	
All Cigar Types [5]	7.253	4.440	59,946	42,367
All Tobacco [6]	1.665	1.686	1,210,978	1,310,900

[1] 2007 revised.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2007.
[3] Price and value for 2007 not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] CT and MA, CT Valley Shade-grown price and value for 2006 combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Price and value not available for 2007.
[5] The 2007 price and value exclude CT Valley Shade-grown.
[6] Includes estimated 2007 value of production for CT and MA, CT Valley Shade-grown. Used 2006 CT and MA, CT Valley Shade-grown price to compute the 2007 value production. Excludes Southern MD belt tobacco.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production by Month, Hawaii, 2007-2008

Month	Area				Fresh Production [1]	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2007	2008
	2007	2008	2007	2008		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Feb	1,930	2,040	1,160	1,430	2,015	2,695
Mar	2,080	2,020	1,295	1,425	2,345	2,505

[1] Utilized fresh production.

Bananas, Guavas, Papayas, and Taro: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, Hawaii, 2006-2007 [1]

Crop	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Acres	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Bananas [2]	1,000	870	20.0	22.6	20,000	19,700
Guavas [2]	365	85	20.3	16.5	7,400	1,400
Papayas [2]	1,530	1,310	18.8	25.5	28,700	33,400
Taro [3]	380	370			4,500	4,000

[1] 2007 revised.
[2] Only utilized production is estimated.
[3] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres. Yield is not estimated.

Peaches: Total Production by Crop, California, 2006-2007 and Forecasted May 1, 2008

State	Total Production		
	2006	2007	2008
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Freestone	353,000	430,000	430,000
Clingstone [1]	359,000	503,000	400,000
Total	712,000	933,000	830,000

[1] CA Clingstone is over-the-scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions.

Almonds (shelled basis): Utilized Production, California, 2006-2007 and Forecasted May 1, 2008

State	Utilized Production		
	2006	2007 [1]	2008
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
CA	1,120,000	1,380,000	1,460,000

[1] Revised.

Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested and Yield by Type, State, and United States, 2006-2007

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	2006	2007 [1]	2006	2007 [1]	2006	2007 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Upland						
AL	575.0	400.0	560.0	385.0	579	519
AZ	190.0	170.0	188.0	168.0	1,420	1,469
AR	1,170.0	860.0	1,160.0	850.0	1,045	1,071
CA	285.0	195.0	283.0	194.0	1,321	1,608
FL	103.0	85.0	101.0	81.0	789	687
GA	1,400.0	1,030.0	1,370.0	995.0	818	801
KS	115.0	47.0	110.0	43.0	511	639
LA	635.0	335.0	630.0	330.0	946	1,017
MS	1,230.0	660.0	1,220.0	655.0	829	966
MO	500.0	380.0	496.0	379.0	953	968
NM	50.0	43.0	48.0	39.0	930	1,095
NC	870.0	500.0	865.0	490.0	713	767
OK	320.0	175.0	180.0	165.0	541	817
SC	300.0	180.0	298.0	158.0	697	486
TN	700.0	515.0	695.0	510.0	945	565
TX	6,400.0	4,900.0	4,100.0	4,700.0	679	843
VA	105.0	60.0	104.0	59.0	717	829
US	14,948.0	10,535.0	12,408.0	10,201.0	806	864
Amer-Pima						
AZ	7.0	2.5	7.0	2.5	919	883
CA	275.0	260.0	274.0	257.0	1,204	1,481
NM	13.0	4.7	12.5	4.6	768	856
TX	31.0	25.0	30.0	24.0	720	920
US	326.0	292.2	323.5	288.1	1,136	1,419
All						
AL	575.0	400.0	560.0	385.0	579	519
AZ	197.0	172.5	195.0	170.5	1,402	1,460
AR	1,170.0	860.0	1,160.0	850.0	1,045	1,071
CA	560.0	455.0	557.0	451.0	1,263	1,536
FL	103.0	85.0	101.0	81.0	789	687
GA	1,400.0	1,030.0	1,370.0	995.0	818	801
KS	115.0	47.0	110.0	43.0	511	639
LA	635.0	335.0	630.0	330.0	946	1,017
MS	1,230.0	660.0	1,220.0	655.0	829	966
MO	500.0	380.0	496.0	379.0	953	968
NM	63.0	47.7	60.5	43.6	897	1,070
NC	870.0	500.0	865.0	490.0	713	767
OK	320.0	175.0	180.0	165.0	541	817
SC	300.0	180.0	298.0	158.0	697	486
TN	700.0	515.0	695.0	510.0	945	565
TX	6,431.0	4,925.0	4,130.0	4,724.0	679	843
VA	105.0	60.0	104.0	59.0	717	829
US	15,274.0	10,827.2	12,731.5	10,489.1	814	879

[1] Revised.

Cotton: Production and Bales Ginned by Type, State, and United States, 2006-2007

Type and State	Production in 480-lb Net Weight Bales [1]		Lint-seed Ratio [2]		Bales Ginned in 480-lb Net Weight Bales [3]	
	2006	2007 [4]	2006	2007	2006	2007 [4]
	1,000 Bales	*1,000 Bales*			*Bales*	*Bales*
Upland						
AL	675.0	416.0			691,600	409,900
AZ	556.0	514.0			530,700	491,900
AR	2,525.0	1,896.0			2,475,450	1,849,700
CA	779.0	650.0			804,650	672,650
FL	166.0	116.0			153,250	105,900
GA	2,334.0	1,660.0			2,358,150	1,672,200
KS	117.0	57.2			119,450	53,500
LA	1,241.0	699.0			1,278,750	712,200
MS	2,107.0	1,318.0			2,079,750	1,300,650
MO	985.0	764.0			1,015,450	804,550
NM	93.0	89.0			39,950	51,100
NC	1,285.0	783.0			1,306,600	791,500
OK	203.0	281.0			187,400	283,550
SC	433.0	160.0			416,250	152,800
TN	1,368.0	600.0			1,346,400	602,100
TX	5,800.0	8,250.0			5,862,350	8,295,200
VA	155.4	101.9			145,300	98,050
US	20,822.4	18,355.1			20,811,450	18,347,450
Amer-Pima						
AZ	13.4	4.6			13,800	4,550
CA	687.0	793.0			686,900	792,650
NM	20.0	8.2			22,100	10,500
TX	45.0	46.0			42,550	43,550
US	765.4	851.8			765,350	851,250
All						
AL	675.0	416.0			691,600	409,900
AZ	569.4	518.6			544,500	496,450
AR	2,525.0	1,896.0	0.409	0.408	2,475,450	1,849,700
CA	1,466.0	1,443.0	0.397	0.394	1,491,550	1,465,300
FL	166.0	116.0			153,250	105,900
GA	2,334.0	1,660.0	0.430	0.435	2,358,150	1,672,200
KS	117.0	57.2			119,450	53,500
LA	1,241.0	699.0	0.422	0.424	1,278,750	712,200
MS	2,107.0	1,318.0	0.413	0.411	2,079,750	1,300,650
MO	985.0	764.0			1,015,450	804,550
NM	113.0	97.2			62,050	61,600
NC	1,285.0	783.0	0.424	0.429	1,306,600	791,500
OK	203.0	281.0			187,400	283,550
SC	433.0	160.0			416,250	152,800
TN	1,368.0	600.0			1,346,400	602,100
TX	5,845.0	8,296.0	0.404	0.410	5,904,900	8,338,750
VA	155.4	101.9			145,300	98,050
US	21,587.8	19,206.9			21,576,800	19,198,700

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] Estimates available only for the 7 States shown. Based on a three-year average.
[3] Equivalent 480-lb net weight bales ginned, not adjusted for cross-State movement.
[4] Revised.

Cottonseed: Production and Farm Disposition by State and United States, 2006-2007

State	Production		Farm Disposition				Seed for Planting [2]	
			Sales to Oil Mills		Other [1]			
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006 [3]	2007
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AL	230.0	151.0	34.0	25.5	196.0	125.5	2.4	1.8
AZ	214.2	182.8	0.0	0.0	214.2	182.8	1.3	1.1
AR	861.0	671.0	580.0	508.0	281.0	163.0	5.6	4.2
CA	532.0	546.0	71.0	105.0	461.0	441.0	4.1	2.5
FL	49.3	32.9	39.8	28.2	9.5	4.7	0.9	0.3
GA	699.0	487.0	447.0	262.0	252.0	225.0	4.6	5.0
KS	45.0	20.0	1.0	4.0	44.0	16.0	0.2	0.2
LA	400.0	228.0	256.0	129.0	144.0	99.0	2.0	1.7
MS	731.0	467.0	552.0	408.0	179.0	59.0	4.3	2.8
MO	359.0	276.0	221.0	163.0	138.0	113.0	2.1	1.7
NM	40.0	33.5	0.0	0.0	40.0	33.5	0.3	0.2
NC	414.0	244.0	55.0	61.0	359.0	183.0	3.0	2.5
OK	71.6	106.5	52.0	92.4	19.6	14.1	1.1	1.1
SC	136.8	47.5	67.5	33.9	69.3	13.6	0.7	0.5
TN	441.0	203.0	325.0	156.0	116.0	47.0	3.3	3.7
TX	2,065.9	2,860.7	907.0	1,659.1	1,158.9	1,201.6	34.5	33.1
VA	58.1	31.8	0.0	0.0	58.1	31.8	0.6	0.6
US	7,347.9	6,588.7	3,608.3	3,635.1	3,739.6	2,953.1	71.0	63.0

[1] Includes planting seed, feed, exports, inter-farm sales, shrinkage, losses, and other uses.
[2] Included in "other" farm disposition. Seed for planting is produced in crop year shown, but used in the following year.
[3] Revised.

Cotton: Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted objective yield surveys in 7 cotton producing States during 2007. Randomly selected plots in cotton fields were visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey.

Cotton: Harvest Loss per Acre, by State, 2003-2007

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
AR	105	77	138	93	146
CA	130	125	165	135	131
GA	136	128	139	183	185
LA	108	84	118	127	136
MS	95	77	73	68	103
NC	165	165	189	184	134
TX	58	49	59	56	52

Cotton: Cumulative Boll Counts, Selected States, 2004-2007 [1]

State	Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
AR	Sep	798	864	811	859	790
	Oct	755	771	728	814	839
	Nov	744	753	733	849	849
	Dec	744	754	733	824	849
	Final	744	754	733	824	849
CA	Sep	973	954	993	911	1,084
	Oct	945	952	926	869	1,115
	Nov	893	945	1,002	926	1,139
	Dec	893	948	1,011	933	1,144
	Final	893	948	1,011	933	1,144
GA	Sep	559	646	667	648	616
	Oct	646	690	689	675	570
	Nov	643	686	767	774	707
	Dec	665	687	767	790	708
	Final	665	687	767	790	708
LA	Sep	681	635	746	760	796
	Oct	778	707	768	781	808
	Nov	775	691	775	786	841
	Dec	775	691	775	785	841
	Final	775	691	775	785	841
MS	Sep	837	808	818	700	819
	Oct	824	789	729	699	745
	Nov	811	780	724	695	747
	Dec	808	780	722	695	747
	Final	808	780	722	695	747
NC	Sep	628	758	799	637	527
	Oct	630	719	693	641	601
	Nov	632	732	721	671	625
	Dec	632	733	721	671	625
	Final	632	733	721	671	625
TX	Sep	465	639	620	530	602
	Oct	431	672	516	477	538
	Nov	429	593	586	533	631
	Dec	435	624	585	544	632
	Final	435	624	585	544	632

[1] Includes small bolls (less than one inch in diameter), large unopened bolls (at least one inch in diameter), open bolls, partially opened bolls, and burrs per 40 feet of row. November, December, and Final exclude small bolls.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2007-2008
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	4,020.0	4,147.0	3,508.0	
Corn for Grain [2]	93,600.0	86,014.0	86,542.0	
Corn for Silage			6,071.0	
Hay, All			61,625.0	60,583.0
Alfalfa			21,670.0	
All Other			39,955.0	
Oats	3,760.0	3,420.0	1,505.0	
Proso Millet	570.0		515.0	
Rice	2,761.0	2,770.0	2,748.0	
Rye	1,376.0		289.0	
Sorghum for Grain [2]	7,718.0	7,415.0	6,805.0	
Sorghum for Silage			399.0	
Wheat, All	60,433.0	63,803.0	51,011.0	
Winter	44,987.0	46,840.0	35,952.0	40,162.0
Durum	2,149.0	2,630.0	2,112.0	
Other Spring	13,297.0	14,333.0	12,947.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,183.0	1,010.0	1,163.0	
Cottonseed [3]				
Flaxseed	354.0	360.0	349.0	
Mustard Seed	56.0		52.8	
Peanuts	1,230.0	1,430.0	1,195.0	
Rapeseed	1.5		1.0	
Safflower	180.0		172.0	
Soybeans for Beans	63,631.0	74,793.0	62,820.0	
Sunflower	2,068.0	2,153.0	2,009.5	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	10,827.2	9,389.6	10,489.1	
Upland	10,535.0	9,186.0	10,201.0	
Amer-Pima	292.2	203.6	288.1	
Sugarbeets	1,269.8	1,131.8	1,246.9	
Sugarcane			883.5	
Tobacco			356.0	350.9
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	29.0	25.5	11.0	
Dry Edible Beans	1,526.9	1,398.5	1,478.7	
Dry Edible Peas	847.5	820.0	811.3	
Lentils	303.0	277.0	295.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.4	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.1	
Hops			30.9	
Peppermint Oil			73.3	
Potatoes, All	1,148.8		1,129.9	
Winter	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.0
Spring	72.8	69.2	70.2	67.7
Summer	53.7		51.3	
Fall	1,010.6		996.7	
Spearmint Oil			19.6	
Sweet Potatoes	100.6	103.8	97.5	
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 2008 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, 2007-2008
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Units	Yield		Production	
		2007	2008	2007	2008
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	60.4		211,825	
Corn for Grain	"	151.1		13,073,893	
Corn for Silage	Tons	17.5		106,328	
Hay, All	"	2.44		150,304	
Alfalfa	"	3.35		72,575	
All Other	"	1.95		77,729	
Oats	Bu	60.9		91,599	
Proso Millet	"	32.3		16,615	
Rice [2]	Cwt	7,185		197,456	
Rye	Bu	27.4		7,914	
Sorghum for Grain	"	74.2		504,993	
Sorghum for Silage	Tons	15.6		6,206	
Wheat, All	Bu	40.5		2,066,722	
Winter	"	42.2	44.3	1,515,989	1,777,532
Durum	"	33.9		71,686	
Other Spring	"	37.0		479,047	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lbs	1,250		1,453,830	
Cottonseed [3]	Tons			6,588.7	
Flaxseed	Bu	16.9		5,904	
Mustard Seed	Lbs	603		31,826	
Peanuts	"	3,130		3,740,650	
Rapeseed	"	1,300		1,300	
Safflower	"	1,215		208,995	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	41.2		2,585,207	
Sunflower	Lbs	1,437		2,888,555	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bales	879		19,206.9	
Upland [2]	"	864		18,355.1	
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,419		851.8	
Sugarbeets	Tons	25.6		31,912	
Sugarcane	"	34.9		30,837	
Tobacco	Lbs	2,191		779,899	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,155		127	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,716		25,371	
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,960		15,903	
Lentils [2]	"	1,155		3,408	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			541	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lbs	1,170		7,500	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	35,000		2,800	
Hops	"	1,949		60,253.1	
Peppermint Oil	"	93		6,794	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	398		449,281	
Winter	"	215	240	2,473	2,640
Spring	"	282	289	19,820	19,573
Summer	"	332		17,032	
Fall	"	410		409,082	
Spearmint Oil	Lbs	121		2,379	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	189		18,452	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lbs			4,000	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2008 crop year.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2006-2008
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Units	Production		
		2006	2007	2008
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
Citrus [2]				
Grapefruit	Tons	1,232	1,627	1,547
Lemons	"	980	798	703
Oranges [3]	"	9,021	7,626	10,128
Tangelos (FL)	"	63	56	68
Tangerines	"	417	361	458
Temples (FL) [3]	"	32		
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	9,851.7	9,342.6	
Apricots	Tons	44.5	88.3	
Bananas (HI)	Lbs	20,000.0	19,700.0	
Grapes	Tons	6,377.2	6,729.7	
Olives (CA)	"	23.5	132.5	
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	28,700.0	33,400.0	
Peaches	Tons	1,010.1	1,112.7	
Pears	"	842.0	881.0	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	198.0	81.0	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	21.5	11.9	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA) (shelled)	Lbs	1,120,000	1,380,000	1,460,000
Hazelnuts (OR) (in-shell)	Tons	43.0	36.0	
Pecans (in-shell)	Lbs	206,300	349,155	
Walnuts (CA) (in-shell)	Tons	346.0	320.0	
Maple Syrup	Gals	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 2008 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2007-08 season.
[2] Production years are 2005-06, 2006-07, and 2007-08.
[3] Temples included in oranges beginning with the 2006-07 season.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2007-2008
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,626,850	1,678,250	1,419,650	
Corn for Grain [2]	37,878,980	34,809,010	35,022,680	
Corn for Silage			2,456,870	
Hay, All [3]			24,939,020	24,517,330
Alfalfa			8,769,630	
All Other			16,169,390	
Oats	1,521,630	1,384,040	609,060	
Proso Millet	230,670		208,420	
Rice	1,117,350	1,120,990	1,112,090	
Rye	556,850		116,960	
Sorghum for Grain [2]	3,123,400	3,000,780	2,753,920	
Sorghum for Silage			161,470	
Wheat, All [3]	24,456,630	25,820,440	20,643,640	
Winter	18,205,790	18,955,680	14,549,410	16,253,160
Durum	869,680	1,064,330	854,710	
Other Spring	5,381,160	5,800,420	5,239,520	
Oilseeds				
Canola	478,750	408,740	470,650	
Cottonseed [4]				
Flaxseed	143,260	145,690	141,240	
Mustard Seed	22,660		21,370	
Peanuts	497,770	578,710	483,600	
Rapeseed	610		400	
Safflower	72,840		69,610	
Soybeans for Beans	25,750,830	30,267,980	25,422,630	
Sunflower	836,900	871,300	813,220	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	4,381,660	3,799,880	4,244,830	
Upland	4,263,410	3,717,480	4,128,240	
Amer-Pima	118,250	82,390	116,590	
Sugarbeets	513,880	458,030	504,610	
Sugarcane			357,540	
Tobacco			144,070	142,010
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	11,740	10,320	4,450	
Dry Edible Beans	617,920	565,960	598,420	
Dry Edible Peas	342,970	331,850	328,320	
Lentils	122,620	112,100	119,380	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [4]				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,590	
Ginger Root (HI)			30	
Hops			12,510	
Peppermint Oil			29,660	
Potatoes, All [3]	464,910		457,260	
Winter	4,650	4,450	4,650	4,450
Spring	29,460	28,000	28,410	27,400
Summer	21,730		20,760	
Fall	408,980		403,350	
Spearmint Oil			7,930	
Sweet Potatoes	40,710	42,010	39,460	
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 2008 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, 2007-2008
(Metric Units) [1]

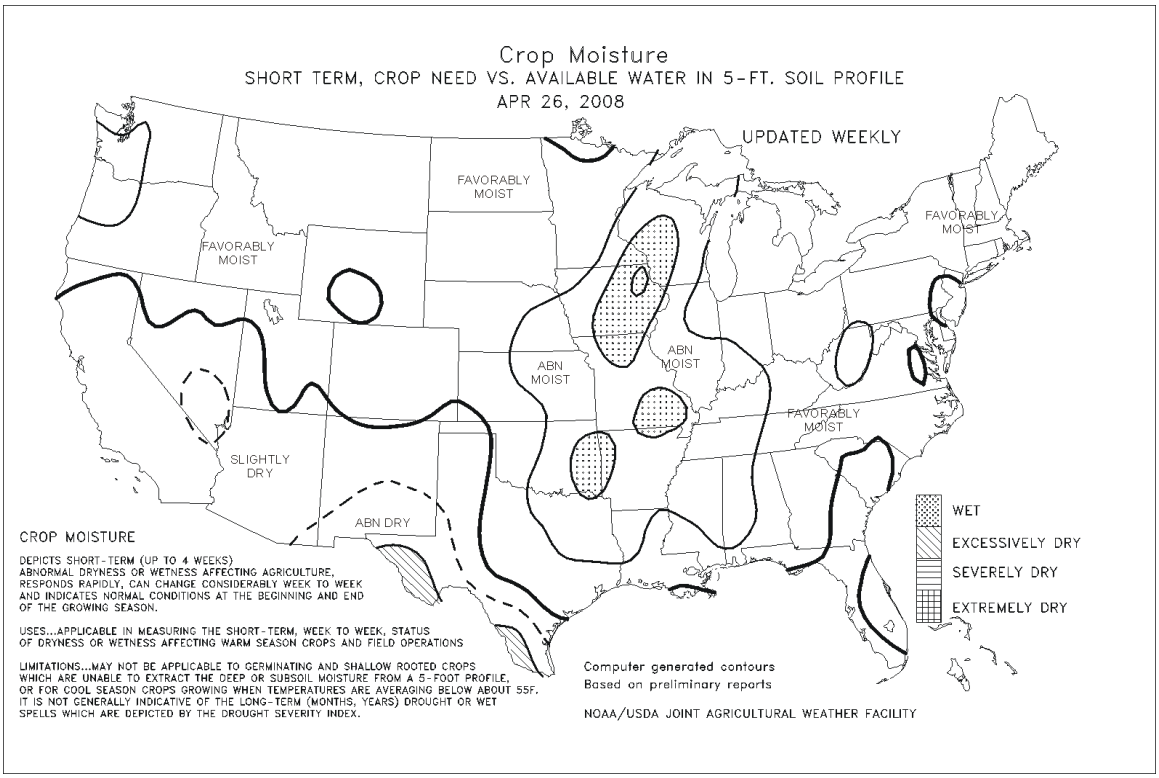
Crop	Yield		Production	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.25		4,611,940	
Corn for Grain	9.48		332,092,180	
Corn for Silage	39.26		96,459,140	
Hay, All [2]	5.47		136,353,500	
Alfalfa	7.51		65,838,930	
All Other	4.36		70,514,560	
Oats	2.18		1,329,560	
Proso Millet	1.81		376,820	
Rice	8.05		8,956,450	
Rye	1.72		201,020	
Sorghum for Grain	4.66		12,827,410	
Sorghum for Silage	34.87		5,629,990	
Wheat, All [2]	2.72		56,246,960	
Winter	2.84	2.98	41,258,460	48,376,490
Durum	2.28		1,950,970	
Other Spring	2.49		13,037,520	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.40		659,450	
Cottonseed [3]			5,977,170	
Flaxseed	1.06		149,970	
Mustard Seed	0.68		14,440	
Peanuts	3.51		1,696,730	
Rapeseed	1.46		590	
Safflower	1.36		94,800	
Soybeans for Beans	2.77		70,357,800	
Sunflower	1.61		1,310,230	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.99		4,181,810	
Upland	0.97		3,996,350	
Amer-Pima	1.59		185,460	
Sugarbeets	57.37		28,950,080	
Sugarcane	78.24		27,974,860	
Tobacco	2.46		353,760	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.29		5,760	
Dry Edible Beans	1.92		1,150,810	
Dry Edible Peas	2.20		721,350	
Lentils	1.29		154,580	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			24,540	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.31		3,400	
Ginger Root (HI)	39.23		1,270	
Hops	2.18		27,330	
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,080	
Potatoes, All [2]	44.57		20,379,040	
Winter	24.10	26.90	112,170	119,750
Spring	31.65	32.40	899,020	887,820
Summer	37.21		772,560	
Fall	46.00		18,555,650	
Spearmint Oil	0.14		1,080	
Sweet Potatoes	21.21		836,970	
Taro (HI) [3]			1,810	

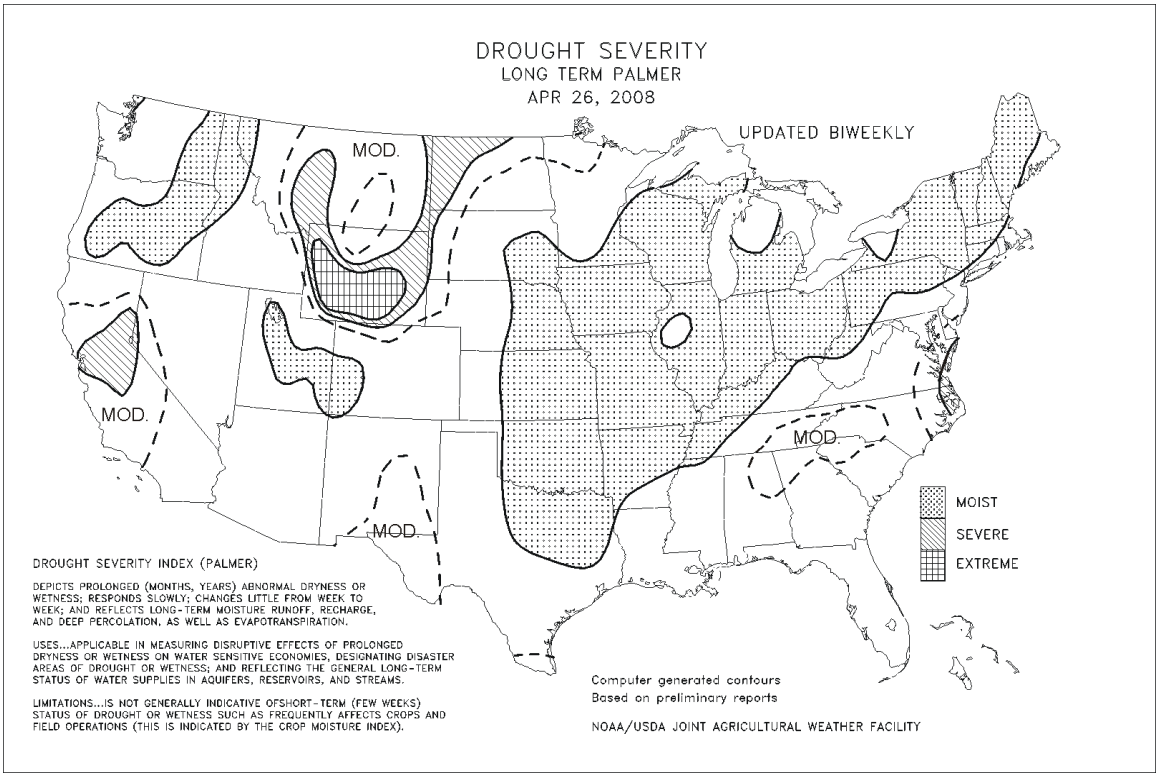
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2008 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2006-2008
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Production		
	2006	2007	2008
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Citrus [2]			
Grapefruit	1,117,650	1,475,990	1,403,410
Lemons	889,040	723,930	637,750
Oranges [3]	8,183,710	6,918,190	9,187,970
Tangelos (FL)	57,150	50,800	61,690
Tangerines	378,300	327,490	415,490
Temples (FL) [3]	29,030		
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,468,660	4,237,730	
Apricots	40,350	80,070	
Bananas (HI)	9,070	8,940	
Grapes	5,785,250	6,105,080	
Olives (CA)	21,320	120,200	
Papayas (HI)	13,020	15,150	
Peaches	916,370	1,009,460	
Pears	763,880	799,180	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	179,620	73,480	
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	19,500	10,800	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA) (shelled)	508,020	625,960	662,240
Hazelnuts (OR) (in-shell)	39,010	32,660	
Pecans (in-shell)	93,580	158,370	
Walnuts (CA) (in-shell)	313,890	290,300	
Maple Syrup	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 2008 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2007-08 season.
[2] Production years are 2005-06, 2006-07, and 2007-08.
[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
APR 26, 2008
UPDATED WEEKLY
FAVORABLY MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN DRY
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 THE 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
APR 26, 2008
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MOD.
MOD.
MOD.
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 OFSHORT-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

April Weather Summary

Despite a favorable turn toward drier weather in the eastern Corn Belt, national corn planting through May 4 (27 percent) progressed at the slowest pace since 1995 (16 percent). Interestingly, a rapid corn planting pace is a relatively new phenomenon. For example, the 1974-1995 average corn planting pace by May 4 was 25 percent, while the 1996-2007 average pace was 51 percent. The 5-year average (2003-2007) corn planting pace by May 4 was 59 percent. During April, wet conditions persisted or intensified in most areas from the eastern Plains to the Mississippi Valley, accompanied by near- to below-normal temperatures. As a result, summer crop planting and emergence significantly lagged the 5-year average pace from the Mid-South into the upper Midwest. In contrast, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed from the lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast. Drier-than-normal conditions also affected parts of the Deep South, particularly across Louisiana. Elsewhere, drier-than-normal weather promoted fieldwork in most areas from the High Plains westward. However, unusually cold weather gripped the Northwest, hampering crop development and threatening fruits and other temperature-sensitive crops. At the height of the cold snap, from April 19-21, frost was noted as far south as central California.

Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5 degrees F below normal across much of the interior Northwest, but ranged from 5 to 7 degrees F above normal in parts of New York State and neighboring areas. Near-normal readings prevailed across the Deep South.

April Agricultural Summary

The Corn Belt remained mostly wet throughout the month of April, keeping the corn-planting pace well behind normal in nearly all producing States. In the Corn Belt, south and west of Lake Michigan; and in the northern Delta, Kentucky, and Tennessee; 150 to 200 percent more precipitation than usual fell in most areas; and up to 300 percent more than usual fell in isolated areas of Arkansas, Iowa, and Missouri. Cooler than average temperatures persisted throughout the month, from the middle Mississippi Valley, westward, as well as in the northern Delta. Growers had planted only 2 percent of the Nation's corn crop by April 13, and by month's end, only 10 percent of the intended acreage was planted, 10 points behind last year's progress and 25 points behind the normal pace.

Nationally, as sorghum planting was yet to gain momentum in most areas, producers had seeded nearly 30 percent of the intended acreage by the end of the month. With most activity limited to Louisiana and Texas, intended acreage planted was 20 percent complete by April 6, slightly behind last year but 3 points ahead of the usual pace. Planting progress in the Delta and southern Great Plains, early in the month, was only ahead of last year and normal in Texas. Planting was limited to these areas throughout the month, as Colorado producers awaited warmer temperatures to start planting. By month's end, Louisiana producers had planted 74 percent of their acreage, and Texas producers had planted 65 percent of their acreage, 15 and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average planting pace, respectively. However, planting progress was at or behind normal elsewhere, with the most notable delays in Arkansas and Missouri.

Early in the month, with 31 percent of the expected oat acreage planted, producers were planting at the same pace as last year but were 4 points behind the 5-year average pace. As the month progressed, several consecutive weeks of rainfall and wet snow in some areas brought further planting delays to most oat-producing States. By month's end, North Dakota and Pennsylvania producers were fortunate to be 6 and 18 points ahead of normal, respectively. However, nationally, planting was 54 percent complete, only 2 points behind last year but 14 points behind normal. Compared with the average pace, progress lagged nearly 40 points or more in the northern Corn Belt. Delays in oat emergence followed the lag in seeding. By month's end, emergence was behind in all States that plant in the spring. Even though planting progress was ahead of schedule in North Dakota and Pennsylvania, crop emergence lagged behind normal due to cool temperatures during the month. Nationally, one third of the expected acreage had emerged by April 27, one point behind last year and 9 points behind normal.

Barley producers planted 7 percent of their intended acreage by April 6, five and 2 points behind last year and normal, respectively. Temperatures across the northern tier of the country were cooler than average during April, especially in the Pacific Northwest, keeping planting progress in Idaho and Washington at a pace much slower than normal. Planting in Washington advanced only 2 points between April 6 and 20. By the end of the month, barley planting in Minnesota had fallen well behind normal due to continued wet weather. Nationwide, by April 27, producers had planted 35 percent of the crop compared with 37 percent last year and 39 percent for the 5-year average. Planting in Idaho, Montana, and Washington was more than 40 percent complete but significantly lagged the pace of last year and normal. Emergence was delayed due to the planting delays, cooler weather in the west, and wet weather in the upper Mississippi

Valley. Emergence of barley acreage was at 6 percent on April 27, seven and 6 points behind last year and normal, respectively.

Winter wheat developed slowly during the month under cooler than normal conditions in many areas. By April 14, only 4 percent of the crop had headed. Compared with last year's pace, development was lagging in all States where emergence had begun, including Arkansas, California, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas. Compared with the 5-year average, heading lagged in all these States except in California and North Carolina, where development was 7 and 9 points ahead of normal, respectively. By April 27, heading had not begun in the Pacific Northwest, northern Great Plains, and eastern Corn Belt. Nationally, 15 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 9 points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Significant delays were evident in Arkansas, the middle Mississippi Valley, as well as the central and southern Great Plains. However, the crop continued to develop ahead of schedule in California and North Carolina. The winter wheat condition rating varied between 45 and 47 percent good and excellent throughout the month.

By April 6, spring wheat planting was 1 point ahead of last year but 1 point behind average, at 5 percent complete. Progress in Idaho and Washington was most advanced at 19 and 35 percent, respectively. By the following week, planting activities were limited, as producers only increased the planting percentage 3 points from the previous week, with progress falling 4 points behind the 5-year average pace. By April 20, planting advanced to 20 percent, 8 points ahead of last year but 3 points behind normal. Activity in Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, and Washington gained momentum advancing 12 points or more during the week. Despite the momentum, all of the States except Montana remained well behind the average pace. At the end of the month, with 34 percent of the spring wheat crop planted, spring wheat producers were 6 points ahead of last year but 6 points behind normal. Planting was active in all States during the last week of April; however, in Minnesota, where the planting pace was 9 points behind last year and 27 points behind normal, only 6 percent of the crop was planted. Following the planting delays, emergence, at 4 percent, was delayed 2 and 8 points when compared with last year and normal, by month's end. Emergence was behind normal in all States and progress was over 20 points behind the 5-year average in the Pacific Northwest and South Dakota.

The rice crop was 11 percent planted, early in the month, 10 and 4 points behind last year and the usual pace, respectively. Major planting activity was limited to Louisiana and Texas, with progress ahead of last year's pace and the 5-year average in both States. Elsewhere, the crop was at or behind the normal planting pace. Missouri, with no acreage planted, was 5 and 3 points behind last year and the 5-year average, respectively. Throughout the month, planting activity in Louisiana and Texas maintained momentum, keeping ahead of the previous year and average pace, while in Arkansas, planting was nearly 2 weeks behind and in Missouri, planting was nearly 3 weeks behind by the end of the month. The crop slowly emerged, lagging from 2 to 12 points behind normal due to the planting delays in the northern half of the Delta. Elsewhere, the crop emerged ahead of the 5-year average, with nationwide progress at 20 percent by April 27.

From the northern Great Plains eastward to the Great Lakes, temperatures were cooler than average and precipitation levels were higher than normal during the month, delaying soybean planting in the north. Soybean planting was most active in the Delta region by April 27, though still delayed, except in Louisiana. Producers in Louisiana were 21 and 18 points ahead of last year and the 5-year average pace, respectively, while growers in Arkansas and Mississippi were delayed. Elsewhere, planting was either just getting underway, or had not yet begun. With nearly all States behind normal, progress for the Nation, at 2 percent, was 1 and 3 points behind last year and normal, respectively.

Peanut planting was just underway by the end of April with 3 percent planted, in line with the pace of last year but 1 point behind normal. In the Southeast, producers were planting 3 points ahead of last year and normal in Florida and 1 point ahead of last year and normal in North Carolina, but were 1 to 2 points behind elsewhere in the region. In the southern Great Plains, peanut growers had planted 11 percent of their crop in Oklahoma, 7 points behind normal but had not yet begun in Texas, compared with the usual 3 percent planted by this time. Planting had also not started in Virginia.

Early in the month, cotton planting was limited to Arizona, California, and Texas, where producers had planted between 12 and 25 percent of their intended acreage. As the month progressed, planting began in the Delta and most of the Southeast with nationwide progress advancing 7 points between April 6 and 20. By April 27, nineteen percent of the intended cotton acreage was planted, 2 points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Growers in

California had nearly completed planting, 29 points ahead of average. In the Delta, Louisiana producers remained ahead of normal throughout the month. By April 27, with 49 percent of their acreage planted, producers in Louisiana were 32 and 16 points ahead of last year and normal, respectively. Elsewhere in the Delta, delays continued in Arkansas and Mississippi. Planting progress in Texas, at 21 percent, was 3 points ahead of last year and even with the 5-year average pace, but producers were still delayed in the Southeast States.

Sugarbeet planting progressed from 2 percent planted early in the month to 34 percent planted by month's end. Planting advanced slowly in Idaho, well behind the pace of last year and average by April 7, while elsewhere, planting had not begun. As producers in other States began planting, progress in all major States fell well behind normal by April 20. However, during the last week of the month, planting rapidly advanced in Idaho and Michigan. By month's end, planting in Idaho was nearly complete and planting in Michigan was 85 percent complete, near normal in Idaho and 10 points ahead of normal in Michigan. Minnesota and North Dakota planting got underway after mid month and lagged behind normal. As the month continued, producers in these two States fell even farther behind, ending the month over 27 points behind normal.

Crop Comments

Winter Wheat: Production is forecast at 1.78 billion bushels, up 17 percent from 2007. Based on May 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 44.3 bushels per acre, 2.1 bushels above last year. Expected grain area totals 40.2 million acres, up 12 percent from last year. Hard Red Winter (HRW) harvested acreage is up about 6 percent from the previous year. Soft Red Winter (SRW) harvested acreage is estimated to be up 35 percent from last year. The portion of the winter wheat crop rated good to excellent on April 27, at 46 percent, was 10 percentage points below a year ago.

HRW harvested acreage expectations in the central and southern Great Plains are above last year's freeze and flood reduced levels, mainly due to Kansas and Oklahoma acreage which is expected to be up 9 percent and 29 percent, respectively. Texas and Colorado harvested acreage is expected to be down 11 percent, due to lower planted acreage and dry conditions. As of April 27, heading was behind normal in Texas and Oklahoma, and significantly behind in Kansas. The Nebraska wheat crop has come through the winter with minimal acreage loss with the crop condition rated above last year. As of April 27, Nebraska crop development was about 11 days behind last year and normal due to the unseasonably cool weather. Crop development in Montana is slightly behind last year with conditions rated mostly fair to good. After a relatively dry winter, the Colorado crop has retained most of its potential. Moisture received during the growing season will determine yield prospects because soil moisture supplies are currently limited in most growing areas. Growers in many States in the SRW area expect yields to be above last year, especially in the Southeast due mostly to improved moisture conditions. Harvested acreage across the SRW area is up from last year due to an increase in planted acres, and fewer acres being abandoned and cut for forage compared with last year when drought conditions and an April freeze reduced harvested area. In the Pacific Northwest, wheat condition is rated mostly fair to good with soil moisture in mostly adequate supply. A cold spring has significantly delayed crop development.

Durum Wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 29.3 million bushels, up 95 percent from the previous year. In California, heading was complete in most areas of the State as of April 27, with no quality or disease issues reported.

Hay Stocks on Farms: All hay stored on farms May 1, 2008 totaled 21.6 million tons, up 44 percent from the previous year. Disappearance of hay from December 1, 2007- May 1, 2008 totaled 82.4 million tons, 1 percent more than the disappearance of 81.5 million tons for the same period a year earlier.

Hay stocks increased from last year throughout the entire Great Plains, the Delta, most of the Southeast, and the Rocky Mountain States. Hay stocks increased significantly in Texas and Oklahoma where weather conditions during the 2007 growing season nearly doubled hay production and improved pasture conditions throughout the year.

Lower 2007 hay production in most States east of the Mississippi River, except in the Southeast, held May 1, 2008 hay stocks below a year ago. The largest declines occurred in Kentucky, Minnesota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. In Kentucky and Tennessee where stocks are less than half of the previous year, production was down due to the April 2007 freeze and dry summer weather, so some producers resorted to hauling hay in from other States. Wisconsin's May 1 hay stocks are at a record low level while Tennessee recorded the lowest May 1 hay stock level since 1962.

Almonds: The 2008 California almond production is forecast at 1.46 billion pounds, shelled basis, up 6 percent from

the revised 2007 crop. Bearing acreage, at 660,000 acres, increased 7 percent from the previous year's acreage. The average yield is forecast at 2,210 pounds per acre, down 30 pounds per acre from last year's record high revised yield and the second highest on record since 1909. Almond set looks very strong. Bloom started earlier than normal this year and lasted only 10 days, compared to the average of three weeks. However, there was overlapping bloom among varieties and an adequate supply of bees, resulting in excellent pollination.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 2.51 million pounds for March 2008, down 7 percent from February but 7 percent higher than the comparable month a year ago. Total area in crop for March is estimated at 2,020 acres, down 1 percent from February and 3 percent lower than March 2007. Harvested area totaled 1,425 acres, down slightly from the previous month but 10 percent higher than March 2007. March weather was mostly sunny and dry with the exception of a few heavy showers. Conditions were beneficial for fruit development and ripening. Growers made efforts to control aphids in order to limit the spread of papaya ringspot virus.

Hawaii's revised 2007 annual papaya utilization is 33.4 million pounds, up slightly from the preliminary estimate and 16 percent higher than last year's utilized production. Harvested area, at 1,310 acres, is 14 percent lower than 2006. Acres were down due to the clearing of damaged orchards from the previous year's excessive rains. However, higher yields more than made up for the fewer acres harvested.

Peaches: California Peaches: The California 2008 peach crop is forecast at 830,000 tons, down 11 percent from 2007 but 17 percent above two years ago.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 430,000 tons, equal to last year's estimated production but 22 percent above the 2006 crop. California experienced an adequate number of chilling hours, which benefited the Freestone crop. Weather during the bloom period was very accommodating, although cooler spring temperatures have slowed maturity. The crop is reported to be of excellent quality, with good sizes. April Snow and Snow Angel harvest began in mid-April.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 400,000 tons, down 20 percent from last year but 11 percent above the 2006 crop. Weather during the bloom period was favorable, however the crop suffered extensive frost damage in April. Growers are still assessing crop damage. Fruit in the northern growing areas was most impacted by frost, while fruit in the Modesto area suffered moderate damage, and fruit in southern areas was not affected.

Bananas: Hawaii banana production for 2007 is estimated at 19.7 million pounds, down 6 percent from the initial forecast and 2 percent lower than last year. Statewide, bananas were harvested from 870 acres, 130 fewer acres than 2006. Weather conditions during 2007 were mixed for banana orchards. The crop received adequate moisture from a combination of rainfall and irrigation. Orchard maintenance and monitoring for banana bunchy top virus were ongoing.

Guavas: Utilized production in Hawaii for 2007 is estimated at 1.40 million pounds, 81 percent lower than utilized production in 2006. Harvested area totaled 85 acres, 280 acres below the area harvested in 2006. Yield (based on utilized production) averaged 16,500 pounds per acre, compared with 20,300 pounds in 2006. The decrease in production and harvested area was due to the closing of a major processing plant in February of 2007.

Taro: Hawaii taro production for the 2007 crop year is estimated at 4.00 million pounds, down 11 percent from the previous year and a new record low since estimates began in 1946. Area in crop, at 370 acres, was down 10 acres from 2006. Taro fields received heavy winter rains and flooding in 2006 and inadequate moisture in 2007. These mixed weather conditions, along with pest and disease pressures, adversely affected yield.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2007-08 U.S. grapefruit crop is 1.55 million tons, up 5 percent from the April 1 forecast but 5 percent lower than the previous season. Florida's grapefruit production is forecast at 26.3 million boxes (1.12 million tons), up 7 percent from the April forecast but 3 percent below last season. The all white grapefruit forecast is 9.00 million boxes (383,000 tons), an increase of 20 percent from April's forecast but 3 percent below last season's final utilization. Florida's colored grapefruit forecast, at 17.3 million boxes (735,000 tons), is up 2 percent from the April forecast but 3 percent below the 2006-07 final utilization. The row count survey indicated that 94 percent of the rows observed this month were harvested and the majority of grapefruit left to be harvested were in the Indian River production area. Grapefruit harvest is expected to be complete by mid-May. Arizona, California, and Texas forecasts are carried forward from April.

Tangerines: The U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 458,000 tons, up 6 percent from the April forecast and 27 percent higher than the final utilization in 2006-07. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 5.30 million boxes (252,000 tons), an increase of 10 percent from April's forecast and 15 percent higher than the 2006-07 utilization of 4.60 million boxes. Harvest of early tangerines is final at 2.60 million boxes and the later maturing Honey tangerine forecast increased from 2.20 million boxes to 2.70 million boxes. For the first time on record, there are as many tangerines going for fresh as processed. This is primarily due to the small fruit sizes. Arizona and California forecasts are carried forward from April.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 1.50 million boxes (68,000 tons), unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 20 percent above the 2006-07 final utilized production. Nearly all fruit picked were processed and the final week of utilization was the first week in April.

Florida Citrus: Temperatures throughout the month were average, reaching the lower to mid-80s on most afternoons. No significant rainfall was reported after the first week of April. Trees were beginning to show slight afternoon wilt during the heat of the day, prompting growers to irrigate heavily.

The bloom period finished during the first two weeks of the month and the new fruit for next season formed quickly on the trees. Grove maintenance included spraying, mowing, hedging and topping, brush removal, and resetting. Many growers were still pushing trees with greening, while some were treating the trees prophylactically.

Valencia harvest was about half way through by the end of April. The clear weather allowed harvesting crews to work long days, keeping weekly utilization at six million boxes per week. Grapefruit harvest was around one million boxes per week. Processing plants began closing and the availability of grapefruit decreased rapidly towards the end of April. Honey tangerines, which are typically harvested for fresh market, were being used more for processing.

California Citrus: Citrus fruits, including mandarins, Minneola tangelos, grapefruit, lemons, pummelos, and navel and Valencia oranges, were harvested. Field juicing of navels was underway for fruit not suitable for fresh market. Valencia maturity tests were good. Navel oranges were showing more rind breakdown and puff. Citrus trees were blooming in the Central Valley. Many growers were irrigating their groves. Treatments for fungus, insects, and weeds were also underway. In isolated areas, citrus growers took measures to avoid frost damage to their groves.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Fruit and nut growers irrigated due to the continued dry spring. Grapes were pushing out and vines were leafing. Grape growers were tying vines and applying pesticides. In some areas, grape growers were assessing frost damage due to an unseasonably cold mid-April. Growers used water and wind machines to help curtail damage, but these were not enough in some locations. Damage reports were also received for apples, cherries, nectarines, pears, peaches, plums, and prunes. Losses in the northern areas of the State were the most significant. Pears appeared to be the hardest hit. Stone fruits were sizing normally, though a lighter fruit set was observed in some locations. Many stone fruit orchards were being thinned. Apple, cherry, pear, pomegranate, jujube, and prune trees were still blooming in some areas. New orchards were being planted. Spring strawberries, boysenberries, and blueberries were blooming. Picking was underway in some strawberry fields. Olive buds were forming and bloom had already begun in some areas. Almond groves throughout California were in excellent condition. The crop was developing well with nutlets growing rapidly. Disease pressure remained low given the lack of rainfall. Late variety walnuts were still blooming and pushing out new leaves. Blight treatments in walnuts were underway. Walnuts in some areas were damaged due to below freezing temperatures that occurred mid-month. Pistachios were blooming and bunches were already seen on some trees.

Spring Potatoes: Spring production for 2008 is forecast at 19.6 million cwt, down 2 percent from the April forecast and 1 percent below 2007. Area for harvest is forecast at 67,700 acres, up 1 percent from the previous forecast but 4 percent lower than last year. The average yield is forecast at 289 cwt per acre, 8 cwt below the April 1 forecast but 7 cwt higher than 2007.

Florida's production is forecast at 8.04 million cwt, 1 percent lower than the previous forecast. Florida's winter potatoes were combined with spring potatoes in 2007. Light rainfall and low disease pressure kept crop development on schedule. California spring potato production is forecast at 6.01 million cwt, up 9 percent from the April 1 forecast. Most growers reported a healthy crop and are expecting excellent yields. North Carolina's spring potato crop is forecast at 2.80 million cwt, unchanged from the previous forecast. Crop condition was rated 94 percent good to excellent with topsoil moisture at 99 percent adequate to surplus. Production in Texas is forecast at 1.68 million cwt,

down 32 percent from the April 1 forecast. Spring potatoes are planted in the southern region of Texas, which experienced dry conditions. Arizona growers expect production to total 1.05 million cwt, unchanged from the previous forecast.

Tobacco: Revised U.S. tobacco production for 2007 totaled 780 million pounds, up slightly from the January preliminary estimate and 7 percent above 2006. Harvested area is estimated at 356,000 acres, unchanged from the January preliminary estimate but up 5 percent from the previous year's estimate. Yield per acre averaged 2,191 pounds, up 4 pounds from the January preliminary estimate and 45 pounds above 2006.

Flue-cured production totaled 504 million pounds, fractionally above the January preliminary estimate. This is 13 percent greater than the 2006 estimate when 447 million pounds were produced. Growers harvested 223,000 acres, up 5 percent from the previous year. Flue-cured yields averaged 2,259 pounds, up 161 pounds from 2006. North Carolina, the leading producer of flue-cured tobacco, produced 377 million pounds, approximately 75 percent of all flue-cured production.

Burley production, which accounted for 99 percent of all light air-cured tobacco, totaled 207 million pounds. This is up less than 1 percent from the January preliminary estimate but 5 percent below 2006. Producers of burley tobacco harvested 106,300 acres in 2007, up 3 percent from the previous year. Yields averaged 1,951 pounds per acre, 144 pounds less than 2006. Kentucky, the leading producer of burley tobacco, produced 154 million pounds, approximately 74 percent of all burley grown in the United States.

Total revised fire-cured production is estimated at 41.7 million pounds, virtually unchanged from the January preliminary estimate but 6 percent above the previous year. Growers harvested 14,600 acres, up 23 percent from 2006. Fire-cured yields averaged 2,855 pounds per acre, down 469 pounds from the previous year.

Revised dark air-cured production totaled 13.5 million pounds, unchanged from the January preliminary estimate but 2 percent above the previous year. Growers harvested 4,980 acres in 2007, up 16 percent from 2006. Yield per acre averaged 2,706 pounds, down 353 pounds from the previous year. Kentucky, the leading producer of dark air-cured tobacco, produced 11.8 million pounds in 2007, accounting for approximately 87 percent of the dark air-cured tobacco grown in the United States.

Production of cigar type tobacco, which includes filler, binder, and wrapper, is estimated at 11.3 million pounds, up 2 percent from the January preliminary estimate and 36 percent above the previous year. Growers harvested 6,020 acres in 2007, up 22 percent from 2006. The average yield was 1,873 pounds per acre, 203 pounds above last year.

Cotton: All cotton production for 2007 is estimated at 19.2 million 480-pound bales, down 11 percent from the previous year's production. The U.S. all cotton yield averaged 879 pounds per acre, up 65 pounds from 2006. Upland cotton production is estimated at 18.4 million 480-pound bales, down 12 percent from the previous season. The U.S. yield for upland cotton is estimated at 864 pounds per acre, up 58 pounds from last year's yield. The yield is the highest on record, surpassing the previous record high of 843 pounds per acre set in 2004. Harvested area, at 10.2 million acres, is down 18 percent from the previous year.

The 2007 area planted to all cotton totaled 10.8 million acres, down 29 percent from 2006. Harvested acreage at 10.5 million acres is down 18 percent from the previous year.

In the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia), producers battled extreme drought conditions during the early summer. By late June, planting was complete in the region. Drought conditions continued to plague producers throughout the fall causing the crop to develop ahead of normal in most areas. By the end of September, harvest was ahead of normal throughout the region except in Georgia, where harvest lagged behind throughout the season. Harvest was complete in the region by early December. Objective yield measurements in Georgia show boll counts to be the third highest in the last 5 years.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) finished planting in late May. The cotton crop in the Delta States matured rapidly during the late summer and early fall due to the continual hot, dry weather. In September, harvest got underway but by the middle of the month, Louisiana and Mississippi producers were hit with several weeks of rainy weather which delayed harvest. In Missouri and Tennessee, favorable

fall weather and an advanced crop allowed harvest to be completed by the middle of November, well ahead of normal. The objective yield data show Louisiana and Arkansas boll counts to be the highest on record. In Louisiana, producers had a record high yield, surpassing the previous record set in 2003. In Mississippi, boll counts and boll weights are slightly lower than the 5-year average.

Southwest (Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) producers battled wet, cool conditions which delayed planting of upland cotton. The later planted crop and the abnormally wet, cool summer caused crop development to lag behind normal. During the early fall months, hot weather and timely rains helped promote crop development in the region. By mid-September, after a delay from the excessive rains during the summer, harvest was finally in full swing in South Texas. In the High Plains of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, harvest got underway in October where ideal weather allowed harvest to advance rapidly. A record high yield was recorded by Oklahoma producers, surpassing the previous record set in 2004. Data from the objective yield survey shows Texas bolls per acre to be the highest on record and boll weights to be second heaviest on record. The yield in Texas is estimated at 843 pounds per acre, surpassing the previous record set in 2005.

California and Arizona upland producers completed planting by early June. Ideal weather throughout the summer and fall months allowed the crop to develop ahead of normal. In Arizona, harvest got underway by the first of the September, slightly ahead of normal. In the San Joaquin Valley, harvest was in full swing by the middle of October. By the end of November, harvest was complete in California. Data from the objective yield survey show California boll weights to be heaviest on record. California's yield is estimated at a record high 1,608 pounds, surpassing the previous record set in 2004.

American-Pima producers planted 292,200 acres in 2007, down 10 percent from the previous year. Harvested area, at 288,100 acres, is down 11 percent from 2006. Production is estimated at a record high 851,800 bales (480-pound), up 11 percent from the previous season. The U.S. yield is estimated at 1,419 pounds per acre, up 283 pounds from 2006. California producers harvested a record high production of 793,000 bales with a yield of 1,481 pounds, the second highest yield on record. The crop progressed normally throughout the summer and fall with excellent cotton growing weather. Harvest was complete by the end of November.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 2007 totaled 6.59 million tons, down 10 percent from last year. Sales to oil mills accounted for 55 percent of the disposition. The remaining 45 percent will be used for seed, feed, exports, and various other uses.

Reliability of May 1 Crop Production Forecast

Wheat Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between April 22 and May 6 to gather information on expected yield as of May 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in three States (Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas) where wheat is normally mature enough to make meaningful counts. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey included a sample of approximately 15,800 producers representing all major production areas. These producers were selected from an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable winter wheat acres for harvest and yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange Survey Procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the May 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which accounts for nearly 75 percent of the U.S. production. Bearing tree numbers are determined at the start of the season based on a fruit tree census conducted every other year, combined with ongoing review based on administrative data or special surveys. From mid-July to mid-September, the number of fruit per tree is determined. In September and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which combined with the previous components are used to develop the current forecast of production. Arizona, California, and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys in September for navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

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

Orange Estimating Procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. The Florida Field Office submits its analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the Florida survey data and their analyses to prepare the published May 1 forecast. The May 1 orange production forecasts for Arizona, California, and Texas are carried forward from April.

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 winter wheat production forecast is 6.8 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 6.8 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 11.8 percent. Differences between the May 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 88 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 285 million bushels. The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. This does not imply that the June 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 orange production forecast is 1.6 percent. However, if you exclude the 5 abnormal production seasons (3 freeze seasons and 2 hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 1.5 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 1.6 percent, or 1.5 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.8 percent, or 2.6 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the May 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 139,000 tons (157,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 5,000 tons to 369,000 tons when including or excluding abnormal seasons. The May 1 forecast for oranges has been equally above and below the final estimate 10 times (below 7 times and above 8 times, excluding abnormal seasons). This does not imply that the May 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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

Jeff Geuder, Chief ..... (202) 720-2127

Field Crops Section

- Greg Thessen, Head ..... (202) 720-2127
- Shiela Corley - Cotton, Cotton Ginnings ..... (202) 720-5944
- Todd Ballard - Wheat, Rye ..... (202) 720-8068
- Ty Kalaus - Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed ..... (202) 720-9526
- Anthony Prillaman - Peanuts, Rice ..... (202) 720-7688
- Travis Thorson - Soybeans, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds ..... (202) 720-7369
- Don Gephart - 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
- Faye Propsom - Citrus, Tropical Fruits ..... (202) 720-4285
- 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
- Mike Jacobsen - Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Plums, Prunes ..... (202) 720-4288
- Kim Ritchie - Hops ..... (360) 902-1940
- Faye Propsom - Dry Beans, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes ..... (202) 720-4285

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