



Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Up 2 Percent from May All Orange Production Up 1 Percent from May

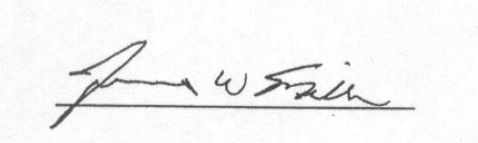
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.48 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the May 1 forecast but 3 percent below 2009. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 46.6 bushels per acre, up 0.7 bushel from last month and 2.4 bushels more than last year. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 31.8 million acres, unchanged from May 1.

Hard Red production is up 2 percent from a month ago to 979 million bushels. Soft Red production is up slightly from last month and now totals 284 million bushels. White production totals 219 million bushels, up 2 percent from last month. Of the White production total, 17.3 million bushels are Hard White and 202 million bushels are Soft White.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2009-2010 season is 8.29 million tons, up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but down 9 percent from the 2008-2009 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 134 million boxes (6.01 million tons), is up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 18 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 68.6 million boxes (3.09 million tons), unchanged from May 1 but 19 percent lower than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 65.0 million boxes (2.93 million tons), is up 3 percent from the previous forecast but down 17 percent from the 2008-2009 estimate. Florida citrus producing areas experienced favorable weather in May with an ideal mix of precipitation and sunshine. The monthly row count survey indicated 90 percent of the Valencia crop had been harvested. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from April.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2009-2010 season is 1.55 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, unchanged from the May 1 forecast but down 7 percent from last season's final yield of 1.66 gallons per box. The early-midseason portion is final at 1.51 gallons per box, down 6 percent from last season's record yield of 1.60 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.63 gallons per box, 7 percent lower than last year's final yield of 1.75 gallons per box. All projections of yield assume the processing relationship this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

This report was approved on June 10, 2010.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James W. Miller", written over a horizontal line.

Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
James W. Miller

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Hubert Hamer", written over a horizontal line.

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Hubert Hamer

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Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production - States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted June 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	390	170	44.0	52.0	52.0	17,160	8,840
California	315	380	80.0	70.0	70.0	25,200	26,600
Colorado	2,450	2,300	40.0	38.0	39.0	98,000	89,700
Georgia	250	130	42.0	48.0	44.0	10,500	5,720
Idaho	700	740	81.0	85.0	85.0	56,700	62,900
Illinois	820	325	56.0	60.0	59.0	45,920	19,175
Indiana	450	280	67.0	68.0	68.0	30,150	19,040
Kansas	8,800	8,200	42.0	42.0	43.0	369,600	352,600
Kentucky	390	300	57.0	65.0	63.0	22,230	18,900
Maryland	195	140	60.0	63.0	68.0	11,700	9,520
Michigan	560	490	69.0	72.0	74.0	38,640	36,260
Mississippi	165	130	50.0	50.0	50.0	8,250	6,500
Missouri	730	310	47.0	46.0	46.0	34,310	14,260
Montana	2,420	1,900	37.0	40.0	43.0	89,540	81,700
Nebraska	1,600	1,500	48.0	46.0	46.0	76,800	69,000
New York	105	100	65.0	62.0	64.0	6,825	6,400
North Carolina	600	400	49.0	46.0	46.0	29,400	18,400
North Dakota	545	320	48.0	52.0	54.0	26,160	17,280
Ohio	980	750	72.0	72.0	72.0	70,560	54,000
Oklahoma	3,500	3,900	22.0	33.0	33.0	77,000	128,700
Oregon	750	830	56.0	59.0	62.0	42,000	51,460
Pennsylvania	175	155	56.0	58.0	60.0	9,800	9,300
South Carolina	150	135	47.0	46.0	43.0	7,050	5,805
South Dakota	1,530	1,180	42.0	49.0	50.0	64,260	59,000
Tennessee	340	180	51.0	56.0	56.0	17,340	10,080
Texas	2,450	3,500	25.0	35.0	35.0	61,250	122,500
Virginia	210	175	58.0	63.0	63.0	12,180	11,025
Washington	1,640	1,710	59.0	61.0	62.0	96,760	106,020
Wisconsin	315	230	68.0	68.0	70.0	21,420	16,100
Other States ¹	960	926	47.9	48.1	49.2	46,013	45,579
United States	34,485	31,786	44.2	45.9	46.6	1,522,718	1,482,364

¹ Other States include Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary*.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production - States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted June 1, 2010

[Area harvested for the United States and remaining States will be published in *Acreage* released June 30, 2010. Yield and production will be published in *Crop Production* released July 9, 2010]

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	124	79	100.0	100.0	110.0	12,400	8,690
California	170	105	100.0	105.0	105.0	17,000	11,025
Montana	535		31.0			16,585	
North Dakota	1,570		39.0			61,230	
Other States ¹	29		63.0			1,827	
United States	2,428		44.9			109,042	

¹ Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class - United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted June 1, 2010

[Wheat class estimates are based on the latest available data including both surveys and administrative data. The previous end-of-year season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season for States that do not have survey or administrative data available. Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter			
Hard Red	1,034,694	919,015	979,231
Soft Red	613,578	403,563	283,968
Hard White	22,702	18,128	17,335
Soft White	196,360	182,012	201,830
Spring			
Hard Red	512,138	547,933	
Hard White	6,340	7,865	
Soft White	29,525	28,613	
Durum	83,827	109,042	
Total	2,499,164	2,216,171	

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop - States and United States: 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and Forecasted June 1, 2010

[The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year]

Crop and State	Utilized production boxes ¹			Utilized production ton equivalent		
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges						
Early, mid, and navel ²						
Arizona ³	230	150	(NA)	9	5	(NA)
California ⁴	45,000	34,500	42,000	1,688	1,294	1,575
Florida	83,500	84,600	68,600	3,758	3,807	3,087
Texas ⁴	1,600	1,300	1,350	68	55	57
United States	130,330	120,550	111,950	5,523	5,161	4,719
Valencia						
Arizona ³	150	100	(NA)	6	4	(NA)
California ⁴	17,000	12,000	17,000	637	450	638
Florida	86,700	77,900	65,000	3,901	3,506	2,925
Texas ⁴	196	159	250	9	7	11
United States	104,046	90,159	82,250	4,553	3,967	3,574
All						
Arizona ³	380	250	(NA)	15	9	(NA)
California ⁴	62,000	46,500	59,000	2,325	1,744	2,213
Florida	170,200	162,500	133,600	7,659	7,313	6,012
Texas ⁴	1,796	1,459	1,600	77	62	68
United States	234,376	210,709	194,200	10,076	9,128	8,293
Grapefruit						
White						
Florida	9,000	6,600	6,000	383	280	255
Colored						
Florida	17,600	15,100	14,200	748	642	604
All						
Arizona ³	100	25	(NA)	3	1	(NA)
California ⁴	5,200	4,800	4,200	174	161	141
Florida	26,600	21,700	20,200	1,131	922	859
Texas ⁴	6,000	5,500	5,500	240	220	220
United States	37,900	32,025	29,900	1,548	1,304	1,220
Tangerines and mandarins						
Arizona ^{4 5}	400	250	450	15	9	17
California ^{4 5}	6,700	6,700	9,100	251	251	341
Florida	5,500	3,850	4,500	261	183	214
United States	12,600	10,800	14,050	527	443	572
Lemons ⁴						
Arizona	1,500	3,000	2,500	57	114	95
California	14,800	21,000	20,000	562	798	760
United States	16,300	24,000	22,500	619	912	855
Tangelos						
Florida	1,500	1,150	900	68	52	41

(NA) Not available.

¹ Net pounds per box: oranges in Arizona and California-75, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in Arizona and California-67, Florida-85, Texas-80; lemons-76; tangelos-90; tangerines and mandarins in Arizona and California-75, Florida-95.

² Navel and miscellaneous varieties in Arizona and California. Early (including navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. Small quantities of tangerines in Texas and Temples in Florida.

³ Estimates discontinued beginning with 2009-2010 crop year.

⁴ Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.

⁵ Includes tangelos and tangors.

Peach Production - States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted June 1, 2010

[Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State	2008	2009	2010 ¹
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Alabama	7,000	4,000	
Arkansas	4,400	1,500	
California	859,000	818,000	775,000
Clingstone ²	426,000	469,000	410,000
Freestone	433,000	349,000	365,000
Colorado	14,000	13,000	
Connecticut	1,200	1,300	
Georgia	28,000	32,000	42,000
Idaho	8,000	9,200	
Illinois	8,730	8,210	
Kentucky ³	1,700	(NA)	(NA)
Louisiana ³	450	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	3,480	3,800	
Massachusetts	1,650	1,800	
Michigan	14,000	17,200	
Missouri	6,100	4,800	
New Jersey	34,000	35,000	
New York	5,500	6,500	
North Carolina	5,600	4,200	
Ohio	6,600	2,560	
Oklahoma ³	1,000	(NA)	(NA)
Oregon ³	1,600	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania	21,200	27,850	
South Carolina	60,000	75,000	120,000
Tennessee ³	1,600	(NA)	(NA)
Texas	7,900	4,900	
Utah	5,000	5,800	
Virginia	5,200	5,800	
Washington	16,800	18,000	
West Virginia	5,600	5,300	
United States	1,135,310	1,105,720	

(NA) Not available.

¹ The first production forecast for peach production for all program States will be published in the *Crop Production* released on July 9, 2010.

² California Clingstone is over-the-scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions.

³ Estimates discontinued in 2009.

Bartlett Pear Production - States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted June 1, 2010

State	2008	2009	2010
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
California	195,000	200,000	195,000
Oregon	56,300	60,000	60,000
Washington	166,000	183,000	165,000
United States	417,300	443,000	420,000

Sweet Cherry Production - States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted June 1, 2010

[Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State	2008	2009	2010 ¹
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
California	86,000	78,000	90,000
Idaho	1,900	6,000	
Michigan	26,500	28,700	
Montana	1,560	2,390	
New York	1,050	1,240	
Oregon	31,000	67,000	45,000
Utah	50	1,540	
Washington	100,000	245,000	160,000
United States	248,060	429,870	

¹ The first production forecast for sweet cherries in Idaho, Michigan, New York, and Utah and tart cherries in Michigan, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin will be published in the *Cherry Production* report released on June 17, 2010. The first estimate for 2010 sweet cherries in Montana will be released in January 2011.

Miscellaneous Fruits Production by Crop - California: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted June 1, 2010

Crop	2008	2009	2010
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Prunes (dried basis)	129,000	*166,000	150,000
Apricots	77,000	59,500	60,000

* Revised.

Hop Area Harvested by Variety - States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted June 1, 2010

State and variety	Area harvested		Strung for harvest
	2008	2009	2010
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)
Idaho ¹	3,933	4,030	2,344
Oregon			
Cascade	76	152	115
Golding ²	135	(D)	(D)
Millennium ²	343	344	(D)
Mt. Hood	186	158	108
Nugget	2,135	1,773	1,348
Sterling	95	101	87
Super Galena ^{R 2}	(D)	177	(D)
Willamette	2,593	2,469	1,754
Other varieties	807	934	1,380
Total	6,370	6,108	4,792
Washington			
Apollo ^R	698	747	827
Bravo ^R	222	335	419
Cascade	2,073	2,019	1,745
Centennial	253	298	376
Chelan	739	762	842
Chinook	285	384	373
Citra TM	(D)	*98	130
Cluster	420	501	484
Columbus/Tomahawk ^R	4,891	4,858	3,101
Galena	2,584	2,412	2,042
Glacier	56	70	61
Golding	38	42	48
Millennium	716	557	548
Mt. Hood	29	96	62
Northern Brewer ²	(D)	92	82
Nugget	1,086	1,028	781
Simcoe	129	183	237
Super Galena ^R	793	839	887
Willamette	4,664	2,719	1,830
YCR-4(Palisade ^R)	307	351	344
YCR-5(Warrior ^R)	394	301	299
Zeus	6,779	6,544	4,505
Other varieties	3,439	*4,352	4,092
Total	30,595	29,588	24,115
United States	40,898	39,726	31,251

* Revised.

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

¹ Only State totals published for Idaho to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

² Withheld data included in Other varieties, Total, and United States.

^R Registered

Sugarbeet Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value - States and United States: 2008 and 2009

[Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except California. Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)
California ¹	26.0	*25.3	25.3	*25.3	41.6	*35.0
Colorado	33.8	35.1	28.6	35.0	26.5	*27.5
Idaho	131.0	164.0	116.0	163.0	31.2	34.3
Michigan	137.0	138.0	136.0	136.0	28.7	24.4
Minnesota	440.0	*464.0	399.0	*449.0	24.7	*23.7
Montana	31.7	38.4	30.7	33.6	26.8	29.8
Nebraska	45.2	53.0	37.3	52.6	22.6	*24.6
North Dakota	208.0	225.0	197.0	218.0	25.9	22.0
Oregon	6.7	10.6	5.9	10.5	33.1	37.6
Washington ²	1.6	(NA)	1.6	(NA)	41.9	(NA)
Wyoming	29.7	*32.4	27.1	*25.6	24.5	*26.5
United States	1,090.7	*1,185.8	1,004.5	*1,148.6	26.8	*25.7

State	Production		Price per ton		Value of production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009 ³	2008	2009 ³
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
California	1,052	*886	44.80		47,130	
Colorado	758	*963	47.80		36,232	
Idaho	3,619	5,591	42.00		151,998	
Michigan	3,903	3,318	44.00		171,732	
Minnesota	9,855	*10,641	49.90		491,765	
Montana	823	1,001	50.80		41,808	
Nebraska	843	*1,294	50.80		42,824	
North Dakota	5,102	4,796	51.00		260,202	
Oregon	195	395	42.00		8,190	
Washington ²	67	(NA)	42.00		2,814	
Wyoming	664	*678	52.60		34,926	
United States	26,881	*29,563	48.00		1,289,621	

* Revised.

(NA) Not available.

¹ Relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central California and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern California.

² Estimates discontinued in 2009.

³ Estimates are not available. United States marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in *Agricultural Prices* released July 30, 2010. State estimates will be published in *Crop Values* to be released February 2011.

Sugarcane Area Harvested, Yield, and Production - States and United States: 2008 and 2009

State	Area harvested		Yield ¹		Production ¹	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
For sugar						
Florida	384.0	*370.0	32.9	*35.9	12,634	*13,283
Hawaii	20.4	*20.3	69.7	*65.6	1,422	*1,332
Louisiana	380.0	390.0	28.3	*32.2	10,754	*12,558
Texas	37.2	*36.7	35.5	*36.0	1,321	*1,321
United States	821.6	*817.0	31.8	*34.9	26,131	*28,494
For seed						
Florida	17.0	*17.0	36.5	*38.6	621	*656
Hawaii	2.4	*1.9	30.0	*26.2	72	*50
Louisiana	25.0	35.0	28.3	*32.2	708	*1,127
Texas	2.0	*3.0	35.5	35.0	71	*105
United States	46.4	*56.9	31.7	*34.1	1,472	*1,938
For sugar and seed						
Florida	401.0	*387.0	33.1	*36.0	13,255	*13,939
Hawaii	22.8	*22.2	65.5	*62.3	1,494	*1,382
Louisiana	405.0	425.0	28.3	*32.2	11,462	*13,685
Texas	39.2	*39.7	35.5	*35.9	1,392	*1,426
United States	868.0	*873.9	31.8	*34.8	27,603	*30,432

* Revised.

¹ Yield and production refer to net weight.

Sugarcane Price and Value - States and United States: 2008 and 2009

[Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State	For sugar				For sugar and seed	
	Price per ton		Value of production		Value of production ¹	
	2008	2009 ²	2008	2009 ²	2008	2009 ²
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Florida	30.10		380,283		398,975	
Hawaii	31.10		44,224		46,463	
Louisiana	29.10		312,941		333,544	
Texas	25.50		33,686		35,497	
United States	29.50		771,134		814,479	

¹ Price per ton of cane for sugar used in evaluating value of production for seed.

² Estimates are not available. United States marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in *Agricultural Prices* released July 30, 2010. State estimates will be published in *Crop Values* to be released February 2011.

Sweet Potato Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production - States and United States: 2008 and 2009

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3
Arkansas ¹	(NA)	3.0	(NA)	2.5
California	14.8	17.4	14.8	17.4
Florida ¹	(NA)	*3.3	(NA)	*3.2
Louisiana	15.0	14.0	11.0	12.0
Mississippi	20.0	20.0	19.5	11.0
New Jersey	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
North Carolina	47.0	47.0	46.0	*46.0
South Carolina ²	0.6	(NA)	0.5	(NA)
Texas	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3
Virginia ²	0.3	(NA)	0.3	(NA)
United States	103.2	*109.9	97.3	*96.9

State	Yield		Production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Alabama	175	170	438	391
Arkansas ¹	(NA)	185	(NA)	463
California	295	340	4,366	5,916
Florida ¹	(NA)	110	(NA)	*352
Louisiana	100	135	1,100	1,620
Mississippi	172	115	3,354	1,265
New Jersey	125	110	150	132
North Carolina	190	200	8,740	*9,200
South Carolina ²	110	(NA)	55	(NA)
Texas	140	100	210	130
Virginia ²	100	(NA)	30	(NA)
United States	190	201	18,443	*19,469

* Revised.

(NA) Not available.

¹ Estimates began in 2009.

² Estimates discontinued in 2009.

Maple Syrup Taps, Yield, and Production - States and United States: 2008-2010

State	Number of taps			Yield per tap			Production		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)
Connecticut	75	71	75	0.253	0.183	0.120	19	13	9
Maine	1,440	1,470	1,430	0.167	0.269	0.217	240	395	310
Massachusetts	250	230	250	0.260	0.200	0.116	65	46	29
Michigan	405	450	490	0.259	0.256	0.167	105	115	82
New Hampshire	395	385	420	0.241	0.244	0.207	95	94	87
New York	1,445	*1,830	1,903	0.227	0.240	0.164	328	*439	312
Ohio	350	375	385	0.286	0.240	0.169	100	90	65
Pennsylvania	475	464	465	0.211	0.198	0.116	100	92	54
Vermont	2,870	3,030	3,200	0.247	0.304	0.278	710	920	890
Wisconsin	620	670	650	0.242	0.299	0.180	150	200	117
United States	8,325	*8,975	9,268	0.230	*0.268	0.211	1,912	*2,404	1,955

* Revised.

Maple Syrup Price and Value - States and United States: 2008-2010

State	Average price per gallon			Value of production		
	2008	2009	2010 ¹	2008	2009	2010 ¹
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Connecticut	*62.30	61.50		*1,184	800	
Maine	36.80	32.90		8,832	12,996	
Massachusetts	*46.50	53.60		*3,023	2,466	
Michigan	41.00	45.00		4,305	5,175	
New Hampshire	*53.80	50.60		*5,111	4,756	
New York	42.40	40.60		13,907	17,823	
Ohio	37.90	40.30		3,790	3,627	
Pennsylvania	38.30	38.10		3,830	3,505	
Vermont	*39.50	35.10		*28,045	32,292	
Wisconsin	39.10	36.70		5,865	7,340	
United States	*40.70	37.80		*77,892	90,780	

* Revised.

¹ Price and value for 2010 will be published in *Crop Production* released June 2011.

Maple Syrup Season - States: 2008-2010

State	Date season opened ¹			Date season closed ²			Average season length ³		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(days)	(days)	(days)
Connecticut	Jan 6	Feb 1	Jan 22	Apr 28	Apr 25	Apr 13	40	32	23
Maine	Feb 4	Feb 17	Feb 7	May 4	Apr 30	May 1	27	29	28
Massachusetts	Jan 24	Jan 28	Jan 29	Apr 19	Apr 15	Apr 21	32	25	23
Michigan	Mar 3	Feb 4	Feb 1	Apr 20	Apr 19	Apr 30	23	25	20
New Hampshire	Feb 5	Feb 12	Jan 17	Apr 26	May 1	Apr 10	31	28	26
New York	Jan 5	Jan 28	Jan 20	Apr 30	Apr 30	Apr 22	31	30	23
Ohio	Jan 9	Feb 2	Feb 5	Apr 16	Apr 22	Apr 4	30	27	18
Pennsylvania	Jan 15	Jan 15	Jan 20	Apr 25	Apr 28	Apr 30	31	28	21
Vermont	Jan 22	Jan 27	Jan 14	May 4	Apr 30	Apr 30	32	32	30
Wisconsin	Feb 17	Feb 23	Feb 1	May 10	Apr 30	Apr 16	25	27	20
United States	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	30	28	23

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Approximately the first day that sap was collected.

² Approximately the last day that sap was collected.

³ The average number of days that sap was collected.

Maple Syrup Price by Type of Sales and Size of Container - States: 2008 and 2009

Type and State	Gallons		1/2 Gallons		Quarts		Pints		1/2 Pints	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
Retail										
Connecticut	54.10	57.00	27.60	31.70	16.80	18.30	11.00	11.50	7.00	7.55
Maine	45.20	52.50	25.20	28.10	14.20	15.10	8.30	9.45	5.50	7.20
Massachusetts	48.00	42.50	23.20	27.80	14.00	16.60	8.75	11.40	6.05	7.75
Michigan	36.30	42.70	20.90	21.80	12.00	12.70	7.40	7.80	5.00	5.60
New Hampshire	44.30	49.30	25.30	28.00	14.60	16.40	8.65	9.85	5.10	6.35
New York	38.10	40.10	22.90	24.10	14.00	14.90	8.85	9.40	5.85	6.25
Ohio	33.60	37.70	20.20	22.10	12.40	13.40	7.80	8.35	5.35	5.55
Pennsylvania	37.30	38.00	22.00	21.70	13.00	12.70	7.15	7.90	4.40	4.90
Vermont	40.60	43.90	24.10	25.50	15.00	15.50	9.65	9.20	6.35	6.00
Wisconsin	37.70	37.30	21.50	21.10	10.70	11.30	7.40	7.30	5.20	4.70
Wholesale										
Connecticut	46.80	46.30	27.70	23.60	14.60	13.20	8.90	8.65	5.75	5.55
Maine	38.40	40.50	21.80	25.00	11.90	13.00	6.90	7.00	4.30	4.50
Massachusetts	42.20	41.90	24.20	25.20	13.00	14.00	7.40	7.45	4.95	4.90
Michigan	30.70	35.40	18.00	21.00	10.10	11.20	6.10	6.30	3.70	4.20
New Hampshire	38.60	40.60	22.90	21.60	13.40	11.40	7.70	6.65	4.15	3.95
New York	35.90	38.30	20.80	22.30	11.60	12.30	6.50	7.00	4.00	4.25
Ohio	32.50	35.90	18.00	21.20	11.20	12.60	6.70	7.55	4.80	5.25
Pennsylvania	34.60	32.20	17.80	17.90	10.20	10.20	5.95	6.20	4.40	4.10
Vermont	38.10	38.50	21.70	23.20	12.60	13.40	7.45	7.80	5.10	4.80
Wisconsin	35.50	37.30	20.80	23.80	11.70	11.80	6.50	7.20	4.20	4.00

Maple Syrup Bulk Price - States: 2008 and 2009

State	Bulk all grades		Bulk all grades	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per gallon)	(dollars per gallon)
Connecticut	2.90	(D)	32.00	(D)
Maine	3.30	2.85	36.40	31.40
Massachusetts	3.15	2.65	34.70	29.50
Michigan	3.10	2.80	34.10	30.50
New Hampshire	3.20	2.75	35.30	30.40
New York	3.15	2.73	34.70	30.00
Ohio	2.80	2.70	30.90	29.90
Pennsylvania	2.45	2.70	27.00	29.50
Vermont	3.05	2.90	33.60	32.00
Wisconsin	2.75	2.60	30.30	28.60

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

Maple Syrup Percent of Sales by Type - States: 2008 and 2009

State	Retail		Wholesale		Bulk	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Connecticut	70	40	15	55	15	5
Maine	1	1	1	8	98	92
Massachusetts	40	65	35	25	25	10
Michigan	42	58	20	17	38	25
New Hampshire	60	55	15	10	25	35
New York	36	39	22	15	42	46
Ohio	53	47	11	18	36	35
Pennsylvania	54	81	25	4	21	15
Vermont	20	10	10	5	70	85
Wisconsin	43	30	14	14	43	56

Crop Area Planted and Harvested - United States: 2009 and 2010 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2009 (1,000 acres)	2010 (1,000 acres)	2009 (1,000 acres)	2010 (1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,567.0	3,273.0	3,113.0	
Corn for grain ¹	86,482.0	88,798.0	79,590.0	
Corn for silage	(NA)		5,605.0	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	59,755.0	60,460.0
Alfalfa	(NA)		21,227.0	
All other	(NA)		38,528.0	
Oats	3,404.0	3,364.0	1,379.0	
Proso millet	350.0		293.0	
Rice	3,135.0	3,411.0	3,103.0	
Rye	1,241.0		252.0	
Sorghum for grain ¹	6,633.0	6,360.0	5,520.0	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		254.0	
Wheat, all	59,133.0	53,827.0	49,868.0	
Winter	43,311.0	37,698.0	34,485.0	31,786.0
Durum	2,554.0	2,223.0	2,428.0	
Other spring	13,268.0	13,906.0	12,955.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	827.0	1,228.1	814.0	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	317.0	420.0	314.0	
Mustard seed	51.5		49.8	
Peanuts	1,116.0	1,201.0	1,081.0	
Rapeseed	1.0		0.9	
Safflower	175.0		165.5	
Soybeans for beans	77,451.0	78,098.0	76,372.0	
Sunflower	2,030.0	2,181.0	1,953.5	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	9,149.5	10,505.0	7,528.7	
Upland	9,008.1	10,315.0	7,390.5	
American Pima	141.4	190.0	138.2	
Sugarbeets	*1,185.8	1,174.2	*1,148.6	
Sugarcane	(NA)		*873.9	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	354.2	334.0
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	20.5	29.5	13.7	
Dry edible beans	1,537.5	1,766.6	1,463.0	
Dry edible peas	863.3	837.0	837.9	
Lentils	415.0	510.0	407.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		6.3	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	39.7	31.3
Peppermint oil	(NA)		69.8	
Potatoes, all	1,069.5		1,044.7	
Winter	9.0		8.7	
Spring	79.2	91.9	73.7	89.6
Summer	44.2		42.7	
Fall	937.1		919.6	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		20.5	
Sweet potatoes	*109.9	117.1	*96.9	
Taro (Hawaii) ²	(NA)		0.4	

* Revised.

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres.

Crop Yield and Production - United States: 2009 and 2010 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley	bushels	73.0	227,323	
Corn for grain	bushels	164.7	13,110,062	
Corn for silage	tons	19.3	108,209	
Hay, all	tons	2.47	147,442	
Alfalfa	tons	3.35	71,030	
All other	tons	1.98	76,412	
Oats	bushels	67.5	93,081	
Proso millet	bushels	33.7	9,865	
Rice ¹	cwt	7,085	219,850	
Rye	bushels	27.8	6,993	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	69.4	382,983	
Sorghum for silage	tons	14.5	3,680	
Wheat, all	bushels	44.4	2,216,171	
Winter	bushels	44.2	1,522,718	1,482,364
Durum	bushels	44.9	109,042	
Other spring	bushels	45.1	584,411	
Oilseeds				
Canola	pounds	1,811	1,474,130	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)	4,148.8	
Flaxseed	bushels	23.6	7,423	
Mustard seed	pounds	991	49,364	
Peanuts	pounds	3,412	3,688,350	
Rapeseed	pounds	1,700	1,530	
Safflower	pounds	1,462	241,970	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	44.0	3,359,011	
Sunflower	pounds	1,554	3,036,460	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ¹	bales	777	12,187.5	
Upland ¹	bales	766	11,787.6	
American Pima ¹	bales	1,389	399.9	
Sugarbeets	tons	*25.7	*29,563	
Sugarcane	tons	*34.8	*30,432	
Tobacco	pounds	2,322	822,567	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas ¹	cwt	1,328	182	
Dry edible beans ¹	cwt	1,733	25,360	
Dry edible peas ¹	cwt	2,045	17,137	
Lentils ¹	cwt	1,440	5,859	
Wrinkled seed peas	cwt	(NA)	874	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	pounds	1,270	8,000	
Hops	pounds	2,383	94,677.9	
Peppermint oil	pounds	91	6,379	
Potatoes, all	cwt	413	431,478	
Winter	cwt	245	2,132	
Spring	cwt	289	21,321	26,060
Summer	cwt	340	14,522	
Fall	cwt	428	393,503	
Spearmint oil	pounds	132	2,698	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	201	*19,469	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	(NA)	4,000	

* Revised.

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested - United States: 2009 and 2010 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,443,530	1,324,550	1,259,800	
Corn for grain ¹	34,998,400	35,935,660	32,209,280	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,268,290	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	24,182,250	24,467,560
Alfalfa	(NA)		8,590,350	
All other	(NA)		15,591,900	
Oats	1,377,560	1,361,380	558,070	
Proso millet	141,640		118,570	
Rice	1,268,700	1,380,400	1,255,750	
Rye	502,220		101,980	
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,684,310	2,573,830	2,233,890	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		102,790	
Wheat, all ²	23,930,530	21,783,250	20,181,080	
Winter	17,527,530	15,256,000	13,955,730	12,863,480
Durum	1,033,580	899,630	982,590	
Other spring	5,369,430	5,627,620	5,242,760	
Oilseeds				
Canola	334,680	497,000	329,420	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	128,290	169,970	127,070	
Mustard seed	20,840		20,150	
Peanuts	451,630	486,030	437,470	
Rapeseed	400		360	
Safflower	70,820		66,980	
Soybeans for beans	31,343,650	31,605,480	30,906,980	
Sunflower	821,520	882,630	790,560	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	3,702,710	4,251,270	3,046,790	
Upland	3,645,490	4,174,380	2,990,860	
American Pima	57,220	76,890	55,930	
Sugarbeets	*479,880	475,190	*464,830	
Sugarcane	(NA)		*353,660	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	143,360	135,170
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	8,300	11,940	5,540	
Dry edible beans	622,210	714,930	592,060	
Dry edible peas	349,370	338,730	339,090	
Lentils	167,950	206,390	164,710	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		2,550	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	16,080	12,650
Peppermint oil	(NA)		28,250	
Potatoes, all ²	432,820		422,780	
Winter	3,640		3,520	
Spring	32,050	37,190	29,830	36,260
Summer	17,890		17,280	
Fall	379,230		372,150	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		8,300	
Sweet potatoes	*44,480	47,390	*39,210	
Taro (Hawaii) ³	(NA)		180	

* Revised.

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Total may not add due to rounding.

³ Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Yield and Production - United States: 2009 and 2010 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2009 (metric tons)	2010 (metric tons)	2009 (metric tons)	2010 (metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.93		4,949,370	
Corn for grain	10.34		333,010,910	
Corn for silage	43.28		98,165,550	
Hay, all ¹	5.53		133,757,130	
Alfalfa	7.50		64,437,330	
All other	4.45		69,319,800	
Oats	2.42		1,351,070	
Proso millet	1.89		223,730	
Rice	7.94		9,972,230	
Rye	1.74		177,630	
Sorghum for grain	4.35		9,728,220	
Sorghum for silage	32.48		3,338,440	
Wheat, all ¹	2.99		60,314,290	
Winter	2.97	3.14	41,441,590	40,343,340
Durum	3.02		2,967,640	
Other spring	3.03		15,905,060	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.03		668,650	
Cottonseed	(X)		3,763,730	
Flaxseed	1.48		188,550	
Mustard seed	1.11		22,390	
Peanuts	3.82		1,673,010	
Rapeseed	1.91		690	
Safflower	1.64		109,760	
Soybeans for beans	2.96		91,417,300	
Sunflower	1.74		1,377,320	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ¹	0.87		2,653,520	
Upland	0.86		2,566,450	
American Pima	1.56		87,070	
Sugarbeets	*57.70		*26,819,100	
Sugarcane	*78.06		*27,607,450	
Tobacco	2.60		373,110	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.49		8,260	
Dry edible beans	1.94		1,150,310	
Dry edible peas	2.29		777,320	
Lentils	1.61		265,760	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		39,640	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.42		3,630	
Hops	2.67		42,950	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,890	
Potatoes, all ¹	46.29		19,571,510	
Winter	27.47		96,710	
Spring	32.43	32.60	967,100	1,182,060
Summer	38.12		658,710	
Fall	47.96		17,849,000	
Spearmint oil	0.15		1,220	
Sweet potatoes	*22.52		*883,100	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,810	

* Revised.

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Production may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production - United States: 2008-2010 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2009-2010 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production		
	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus ¹			
Grapefruit tons	1,548.0	1,304.0	1,220.0
Lemons tons	619.0	912.0	855.0
Oranges tons	10,076.0	9,128.0	8,293.0
Tangelos (Florida) tons	68.0	52.0	41.0
Tangerines and mandarins tons	527.0	443.0	572.0
Noncitrus			
Apples pounds	9,609.3	9,953.6	
Apricots tons	81.6	68.3	
Bananas (Hawaii) pounds	17,400.0	18,500.0	
Grapes tons	7,319.3	7,067.6	
Olives (California) tons	66.8	42.8	
Papayas (Hawaii) pounds	33,500.0	31,500.0	
Peaches tons	1,135.3	1,105.7	
Pears tons	869.9	936.2	
Prunes, dried (California) tons	129.0	*166.0	150.0
Prunes and plums (excludes California) tons	15.5	18.8	
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California) pounds	1,630,000.0	1,410,000.0	1,530,000.0
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) tons	32.0	47.0	
Pecans, in-shell pounds	194,080.0	290,500.0	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) tons	436.0	415.0	
Maple syrup gallons	1,912.0	*2,404.0	1,955.0

* Revised.

¹ Production years are 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010.

Fruits and Nuts Production - United States: 2008-2010 (Metric Units)

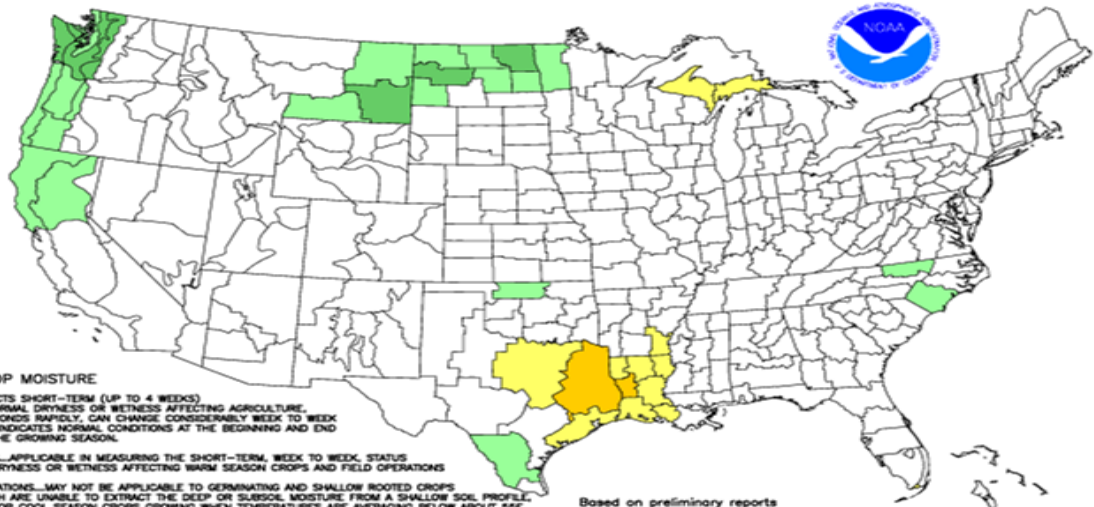
[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2009-2010 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production		
	2008 (metric tons)	2009 (metric tons)	2010 (metric tons)
Citrus ¹			
Grapefruit	1,404,320	1,182,970	1,106,770
Lemons	561,550	827,350	775,640
Oranges	9,140,790	8,280,780	7,523,280
Tangelos (Florida)	61,690	47,170	37,190
Tangerines and mandarins	478,090	401,880	518,910
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,358,710	4,514,880	
Apricots	74,040	61,980	
Bananas (Hawaii)	7,890	8,390	
Grapes	6,639,920	6,411,660	
Olives (California)	60,600	38,830	
Papayas (Hawaii)	15,200	14,290	
Peaches	1,029,940	1,003,090	
Pears	789,110	849,320	
Prunes, dried (California)	117,030	*150,590	136,080
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	14,060	17,060	
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California)	739,360	639,570	694,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	29,030	42,640	
Pecans, in-shell	88,030	131,770	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	395,530	376,480	
Maple syrup	9,560	*12,020	9,770

* Revised.

¹ Production years are 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010.

Crop Moisture Index by Division
 Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 5, 2010
 Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile



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.

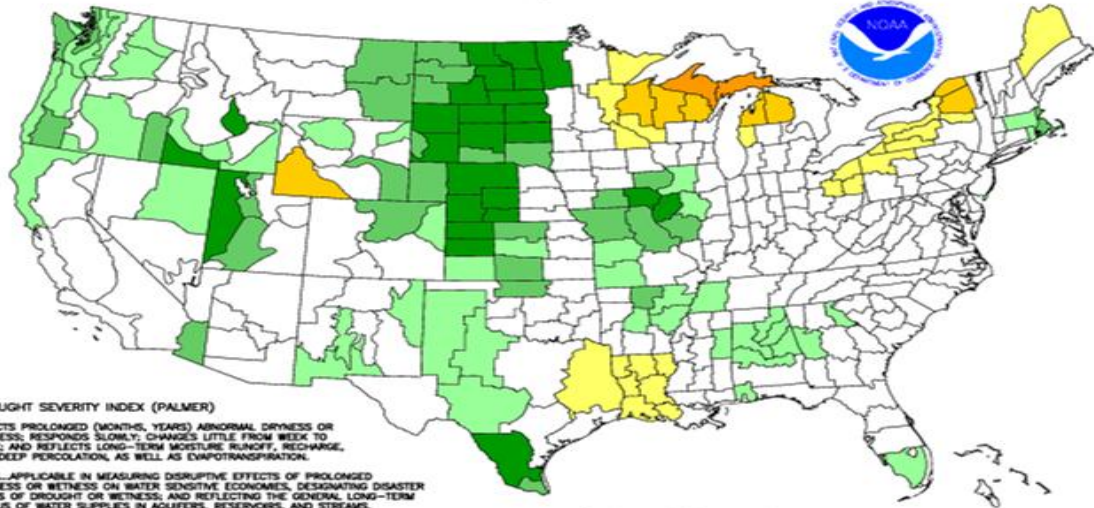
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SURFACE MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 50F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.

Based on preliminary reports
 NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

- | | |
|--|---|
| -3.0 or less (Severely Dry) | +1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist) |
| -2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry) | +2.0 to +2.9 (Wet) |
| -1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry) | +3.0 and above (Excessively Wet) |
| -0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist) | |

Drought Severity Index by Division
 Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 5, 2010
 Long Term Palmer



DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)

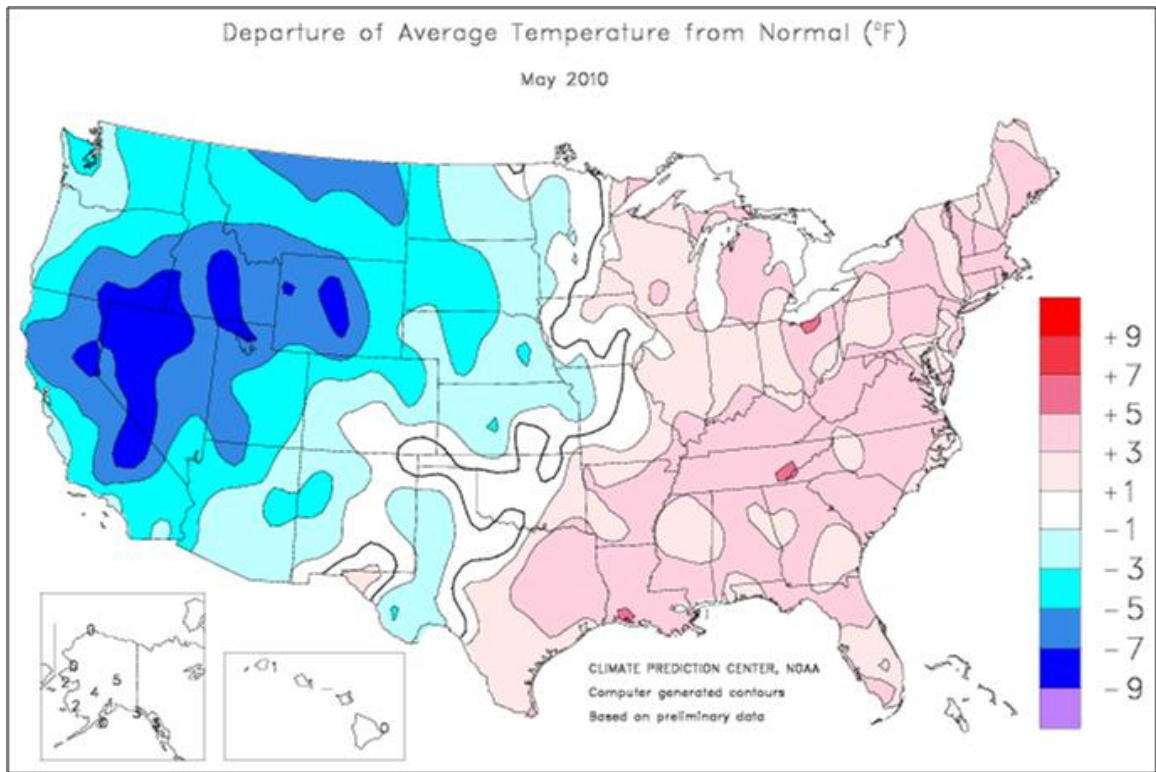
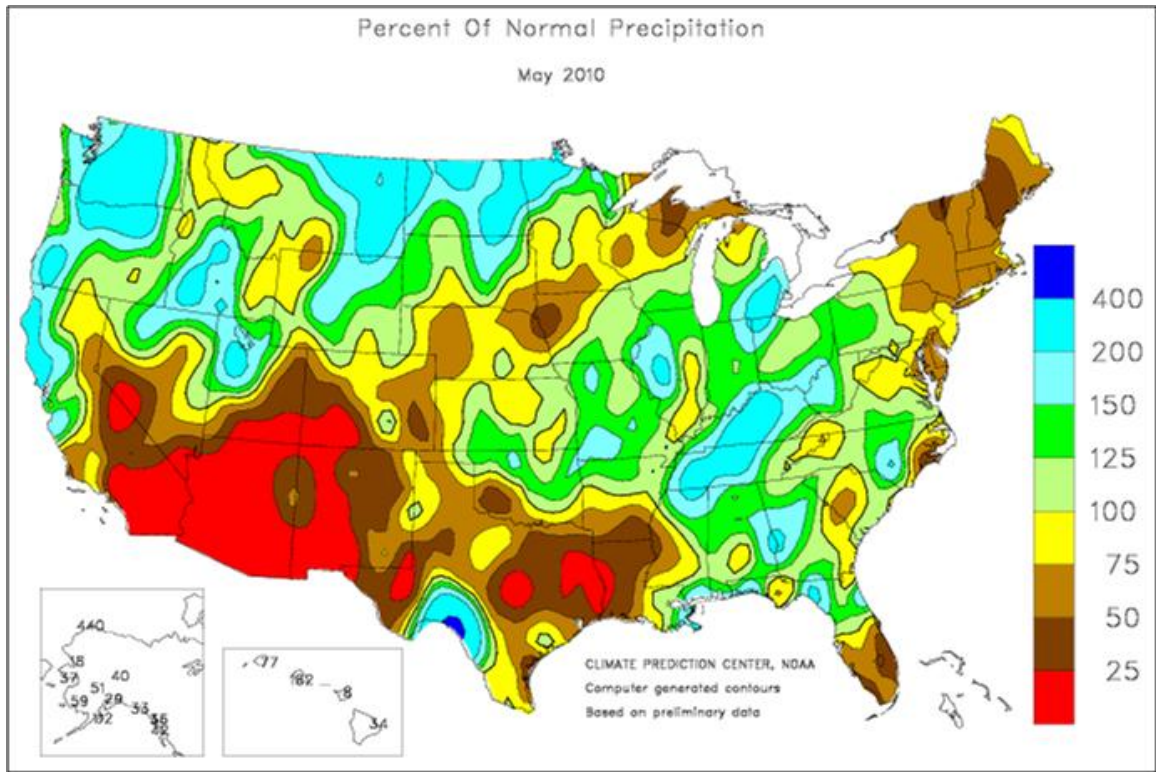
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.

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).

Based on preliminary reports

- | | |
|--|--|
| -4.0 or less (Extreme Drought) | +2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell) |
| -3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought) | +3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell) |
| -2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought) | +4.0 and above (Extremely Moist) |
| -1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal) | |



May Weather Summary

The record Midwestern corn planting pace of late April slowed markedly during a cool, damp period in the first half of May. Soybean planting slowed as well, especially during the week of May 10-16. During the second half of the month, however, warm, showery weather promoted corn and soybean emergence and development.

Meanwhile, a variety of weather extremes affected the South. For example, May opened with record flooding in parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, while drought gradually expanded and intensified from eastern Texas into the lower Mississippi Valley. Southern warmth generally promoted crop development, including winter wheat maturation, although hotter- and drier-than-normal weather stressed pastures and rain-fed summer crops in an area centered on Louisiana.

Farther west, cool, wet conditions on the northern Plains contrasted with warm weather and a gradual drying trend on the southern Plains. In the latter region, early stages of the winter wheat harvest advanced as far north as southwestern Oklahoma by month's end. On the northern Plains, winter wheat and spring-sown small grains benefited from abundant rainfall but developed at a slightly slower-than-normal pace.

Cool, wet weather also limited small grain growth in the Northwest, where late-season rain and snow continued to improve water-supply prospects. Cool weather also hampered the development of summer crops, such as cotton and rice, in California, although conditions improved toward month's end.

Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5 degrees Fahrenheit below normal in a broad area stretching from California to the northern High Plains. In contrast, readings averaged as much as 5 degrees Fahrenheit above normal in scattered locations from the central Gulf Coast into the lower Great Lakes region.

May Agricultural Summary

Abnormally cool temperatures dominated much of the western United States during May, slowing the emergence of some row crops and hindering head development in small grains. Most notably, temperatures in areas along the Pacific Coast, as well as portions of the Great Basin and northern Rocky Mountains averaged as many as 8 degrees below normal. In contrast, above average temperatures afforded producers throughout much of the eastern half of the country ample time for completing fieldwork. While much of the Southwest, central and southern Great Plains, lower Delta, and Northeast were relatively dry during the month, locations in the Pacific Northwest, California, northern Great Plains, Tennessee Valley, and Southeast accumulated precipitation totaling 300 percent or more above normal. Specifically, early-May thunderstorms delivered a deluge of rain to portions of Kentucky and Tennessee causing severe flooding, limiting fieldwork, and damaging crops in low-lying areas near creeks and rivers.

As May began, producers throughout much of the major corn-producing regions continued to plant this year's crop at a rapid pace. On May 2, sixty-eight percent of the Nation's crop was planted, over 1 week ahead of normal, with 19 percent of the crop emerged, 6 days ahead of normal. While the planting pace remained quick in most areas as the month progressed, producers in Kentucky and Tennessee were left contending with standing water and debris-littered fields following heavy rainfall and severe flooding early in the month. Below average temperatures coupled with above average precipitation restricted the number of days suitable for fieldwork in areas of the Corn Belt mid-month. During the latter half of the month, above average temperatures in the Great Lakes region, Colorado, Nebraska, and North Dakota promoted rapid crop emergence. By May 30, producers had planted 97 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was complete on 85 percent of this year's acreage, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 30, seventy-six percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 67 percent on May 16 and 70 percent from the same time last year.

One-third of this year's sorghum crop was planted by May 2, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, some producers in the Northern High Plains were busy replanting fields damaged by heavy rainfall received during late April. Above average mid-month rainfall in Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing State, slowed fieldwork which pushed overall planting progress for the State behind normal. By May 30, one half of the Nation's sorghum crop was planted,

4 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As the month ended, double-digit planting delays remained in Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

As the month began, seeding neared completion across much of the major oat-producing regions, but trailed normal in the Dakotas where fieldwork was delayed by abnormally wet soils during the spring. Emergence was complete on 60 percent of the Nation's acreage by May 2, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Oat producers had seeded 96 percent of this year's crop by May 23, ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. With progress limited to Iowa, Ohio, and Texas, 27 percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage on May 23, on par with last year and the 5-year average. By May 30, emergence had advanced to 93 percent complete, and 30 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage. Seventy-eight percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 30, compared with 69 percent on May 2 and 56 percent from the same time last year.

By May 2, barley producers had seeded 51 percent of the Nation's crop, slightly more than 2 weeks ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixteen percent of the crop had emerged, with progress most advanced in Minnesota. Seeding progress remained active across the major barley-producing region throughout the month despite fluctuating weather conditions. On May 30, ninety-six percent of this year's crop was seeded, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average, with 80 percent emerged, ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Abnormally cool late-month temperatures in Idaho and Montana, two of the three largest barley-producing States, slowed emergence, leaving progress behind normal in those States. Overall, 84 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 30, compared with 72 percent from the same time last year.

The month began with 27 percent of the 2010 winter wheat crop at or beyond the heading stage by May 2, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. In Texas, high temperatures and strong winds during the week ending May 16 burned a portion of the crop in the Northern High Plains, while some producers in the Southern High Plains cut and baled their crop. Despite rapid mid- to late-month head development in Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing State, overall progress was behind both last year and the 5-year average on May 23. Nationally, three-quarters of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage on May 30, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 65 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 30, a slight decline from ratings on May 2 but 20 percentage points better than ratings from the same time last year.

With seeding active throughout much of the major spring wheat-producing regions and nearing completion in Minnesota and Washington, progress had advanced to 60 percent complete by May 2, over 2 weeks ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nearly one-quarter of the crop was emerged. Despite active mid-month seeding promoted by warm, sunny conditions, a delay of more than 1 week was evident in Montana on May 30. Emergence was rapid across the 6 major estimating States during the latter half of the month, with 29 percent of the crop emerging from May 16 to May 30. Eighty-five percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 30, twelve percentage points better than ratings from the same time last year.

By May 2, rice producers had seeded 76 percent of this year's acreage, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Emergence was complete on over half the Nation's acreage, with progress ahead of normal in all estimating States except California and Texas. Spring storm systems steadily inundated California's rice-growing region with rainfall during the first half of May, leaving producers seeding fields as conditions allowed. Nationally, 95 percent of the rice crop was seeded by May 23, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. While emergence was complete or nearly complete in the Delta and Texas by May 30, abnormally cool temperatures in California had slowed progress to over 1 week behind normal. On May 30, seventy-four percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 21 percentage points better than ratings from the same time last year.

With progress most advanced in the Delta, 15 percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted by May 2, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Mid-month cold spells caused frost damage in soybean fields in the northernmost areas of Indiana, leaving producers expecting to replant some fields. An abundance of rainfall during a 2 week period in Missouri provided just 2 days suitable for fieldwork from May 10 to May 23, leading to an overall planting delay of 8 days. By May 30, producers had planted 74 percent of this year's soybean crop, 11 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average, and emergence was complete on 46 percent of the 2010 acreage, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

Peanut planting was underway in all major estimating States by May 2, with progress most advanced in the central areas of Florida. As mostly ideal weather conditions prevailed throughout much of May, producers planted 69 percent of the 2010 peanut crop from May 3 to May 30, leaving overall progress, at 81 percent complete, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

By mid-May, sunflower planting was underway. Ideal late-month weather conditions boosted fieldwork in the Dakotas, allowing for planting progress of 21 percentage points or more from May 23 to May 30. Nationally, planting had advanced to 37 percent by May 30, compared with 28 percent last year and 42 percent for the 5-year average.

Cotton producers had planted 26 percent of the Nation's crop by May 2, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, most producers in the High Plains had yet to begin planting as they waited for warmer temperatures and improved field conditions. The most significant mid-month delay was evident in Tennessee, where saturated fields prevented producers from planting much of their crop following heavy rainfall and flooding earlier in the month. During the latter part of May, producers along the Upper Coast of Texas sprayed insecticide on squaring cotton fields infested with fleahoppers. On May 30, planting was complete on 79 percent of this year's cotton acreage, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average, and squaring had advanced to 5 percent complete. Overall, 63 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 30.

By May 2, sugarbeet producers in the 4 major estimating States had planted 96 percent of the 2010 crop, 58 percentage points ahead of last year and 37 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Some wind-damaged fields in south-central Idaho, the second largest sugarbeet-producing State, were being replanted as a result of mid-April storm systems. In Michigan, some fields were being replanted due to poor emergence, frost damage, and seedling disease.

Crop Comments

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.48 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the May 1 forecast but down 3 percent from 2009. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 46.6 bushels per acre, up 0.7 bushel from the previous forecast and up 2.4 bushels from last year. Expected grain area totals 31.8 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 8 percent from last year. As of May 30, sixty-five percent of the United States winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 20 points above the same week in 2009, and heading had reached 75 percent in the 18 major producing States, 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the six Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are below last year's level in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma but above in Colorado, Montana, and Texas. Yields are higher than last month in Colorado, Kansas, and Montana but unchanged in Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. The percent of crop headed was behind the 5-year average in all of the major Hard Red Winter States except Oklahoma, which was equal to the 5-year average. Cooler temperatures and rainfall during May delayed crop development in Kansas. Harvest has begun in Oklahoma and Texas.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the three Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are below last year's level in Illinois and Missouri but above in Ohio. Yields are down from May in Illinois, but unchanged in Missouri and Ohio. In Illinois, above normal temperatures and below average precipitation were reported in May. The percent of crop headed at the end of May was ahead of the 5-year average in all of the major Soft Red Winter States except Missouri, which was 5 points below average. Wet weather has caused some disease concerns in Illinois.

In the Pacific Northwest States (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington), yields increased from last month in Oregon and Washington, but remain unchanged in Idaho. Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are above last year. The percent of crop headed in the Pacific Northwest was behind the 5-year average in Idaho and Washington, but ahead in Oregon. Washington's crop remains in good condition as a result of widespread rainfall during May.

Durum wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 19.7 million bushels, up 4 percent from May 1 but down 33 percent from last year. If realized, this will be a record high yield in Arizona and tie a record in California. As of May 30, Durum harvest in Arizona was 7 percent complete, 1 point behind the 5-year average.

Cool weather during the growing season delayed crop development and the start of California's Durum wheat harvest by about 10 days. No major quality or disease issues have been reported in California.

Peaches: The 2010 peach crop in California, Georgia, and South Carolina is forecast at 937,000 tons, up 1 percent from 2009.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 410,000 tons, up 3 percent from the May 1 forecast but 13 percent below 2009. California experienced a more than adequate number of chilling hours. Full bloom, on a statewide basis, was declared on March 9, six days later than the 2009 full bloom. Bloom was not as strong as last year and occurred over a longer period of time. Rain and colder than normal spring temperatures have slowed crop development. The Late and Extra Late varieties were reported to be lighter than normal. Cooler temperatures have allowed peaches to grow larger than normal for mid-May. The cool rainy weather has forced growers to spray to control diseases.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 365,000 tons, equal to the May 1 forecast but 5 percent above the 2009 crop. Bloom started quickly but was then slowed due to cool spring temperatures. Lack of warm weather resulted in pollination problems. Hail caused damage in various growing areas throughout the spring. Although the crop has experienced problems, growers are still expecting a larger crop than last year's freeze damaged crop. Harvest continued during May with Spring Flame, Super Rich, May Saturn, and Spring Snow the major varieties harvested.

The South Carolina crop is forecast at 120,000 tons, up 60 percent from last year. Unusually warm spring temperatures and plenty of rainfall have created nearly ideal growing and maturing conditions. Storms have provided ample moisture without causing hail damage. Harvest started early and was 8 percent complete by June 1, just slightly ahead of average.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 42,000 tons, up 31 percent from last year's crop. Harvest began around mid-May on what is expected to be a very good crop. If realized, this will be the largest crop since 2004.

Bartlett pears: Production of Bartlett pears in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 420,000 tons, down 5 percent from last year.

Production in California is forecast at 195,000 tons, down 3 percent from last season. Bartletts began blooming in March with some areas reporting bloom problems due to rain. Cool spring temperatures delayed harvest by one to two weeks. Minimal pest pressure was reported.

Oregon growers expect to harvest 60,000 tons, equal to last year's production. This spring has been unusually cool and wet. Trees blossomed during a brief warm period, followed by cold, wet conditions that have adversely affected pollination in some areas. During the month of April, growers in the Hood River area were still using frost protection methods. Some growers reported a good fruit set while others expressed concern.

Washington's Bartlett crop is forecast at 165,000 tons, down 10 percent from 2009. Spring conditions were cool and wetter than normal. Yakima had its second-wettest May on record in more than 100 years. Measurable rain occurred on 11 days and traces fell another 8 days which totaled nearly 1.5 inches for the month. Many growers reported pollination problems due to cold, windy weather occurring during bloom. There were also several isolated reports of hail damage.

Sweet cherries: The combined 2010 sweet cherry production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 295,000 tons, down 24 percent from 2009 but 36 percent above 2008. Washington's production is forecast at 160,000 tons, down 35 percent from the previous year. The crop has fallen behind on maturity due to cool, wet weather this spring. Oregon's 2010 sweet cherry production is forecast at 45,000 tons, down 33 percent from 2009. Cold, wet weather conditions hindered bloom, pollination, and growth. California's production is forecast at 90,000 tons, up 15 percent from 2009. Spring weather generated occasional rain and cool temperatures during the critical development of the crop. A strong bloom was underway in March.

Prunes (dried plums): California's 2010 prune production forecast is 150,000 dried tons, down 10 percent from the revised 166,000 tons in 2009 but 16 percent above the 2008 crop. Cooler weather and lighter fruit sets this year

contributed to lower production compared with the previous year. Growers reported that they were not thinning as much or skipping thinning altogether. Pest pressures are a concern this year because of increased rain and cooler temperatures.

Apricots: California's 2010 production forecast is 60,000 tons, 1 percent above the 2009 crop but 22 percent below 2008. The harvest is about a week behind schedule which should allow the fruit to increase in size. The slowed ripening of the fruit also limited the damage from the cool, wet weather experienced this spring. The crop was reported to be in good condition.

Florida citrus: High temperatures were in the 90 degree range all month, while low temperatures were in the 60s. Rainfall during May was rather variable, but overall it was adequate. Harvest of Valencia oranges and grapefruit continued.

Twenty-one of the fifty-one processing plants were still open. Valencia oranges and a few grapefruit made up the majority of fruit going to the plants. Grove activities included harvesting, young tree care, psyllid treatment, hedging and topping, fertilizer applications, and brush removal.

California citrus: In the San Joaquin Valley, the Valencia, navel, and tangerine harvests continued, while the lemon harvest neared its conclusion. Along the coast, the lemon harvest continued. The citrus bloom neared completion as widespread petal fall occurred in groves. Grove activities included preparations for planting of new citrus trees, pesticide applications, and pruning.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Cherry harvest began on early maturing varieties and volume increased throughout the month. Late in the month, rain damage to the cherry crop was reported in several areas, including San Joaquin County. Irrigation, fungicide, and fertilizer applications continued in grape vineyards in the Central Valley. Central Coast grape vines showed good development, while some vineyards were sprayed for European grapevine moth. Herbicide applications and tree thinning were ongoing in apricot, prune, plum, peach, and nectarine orchards. Harvesting began for early apricot and peach varieties. In the San Joaquin Valley, olive orchards showed healthy bloom and the blueberry harvest was underway.

Normal nut and leaf drop occurred in almond orchards as the crop continued to show good development. Some insecticides, miticides, and fungicides were applied. Blight and herbicide applications, along with irrigation, were ongoing in walnut orchards. Irrigation continued in pistachio orchards while blooming increased. Normal ground maintenance was ongoing in orchards and vineyards, including fertilizer application and thinning.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2009-2010 United States grapefruit crop is 1.22 million tons, up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but down 6 percent from the 2008-2009 crop. Florida's grapefruit production is forecast at 20.2 million boxes (859,000 tons), up 2 percent from the May 1 forecast but 7 percent below last season.

The Florida all white grapefruit forecast is 6.00 million boxes (255,000 tons), up 3 percent from May 1 but down 9 percent from the previous year. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 14.2 million boxes (604,000 tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but 6 percent below last season. As of June 1, approximately 97 percent of the white grapefruit crop and 99 percent of the colored grapefruit crop had been harvested. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts are carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 572,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but 29 percent above the 2008-2009 crop. The Florida tangerine forecast is 4.50 million boxes (214,000 tons), unchanged from the May 1 forecast but up 17 percent from the previous season. Harvest of Florida tangerines is complete. Arizona and California tangerine and mandarin production forecasts are carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 900,000 boxes (41,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 22 percent from last season's final utilization. If realized, this will be the smallest tangelo crop since 1962, when Florida experienced a damaging December freeze.

Hops: Area strung for harvest in 2010 for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 31,251 acres, 21 percent less than the 2009 crop of 39,726 acres and 24 percent less than the 2008 crop of 40,898 acres. Washington, with 24,115 acres for harvest, accounts for 77 percent of the United States total acreage. Oregon hop growers plan to string 4,792 acres, or 15 percent of the United States total for 2010, with Idaho hop growers accounting for the remaining 8 percent, or 2,344 acres strung for harvest. All three States significantly decreased their acreage from a year ago.

Hop growth was off to a slow start this season due to a cold, wet spring. Progress is mostly two weeks behind normal. Hops are one quarter to one third to the wire. At this time, disease pressure is higher than normal. Water supplies are expected to be mostly adequate.

Sugarbeets: Production of sugarbeets for the 2009 crop year is revised to 29.6 million tons, up slightly from the January end-of-season estimate and 10 percent above 2008. Planted area totaled 1.19 million acres while harvested area totaled 1.15 million acres, both up slightly from the previous estimate. The United States yield, at 25.7 tons per acre, is down 0.1 ton per acre from the previous estimate and down 1.1 tons per acre from the record high set in 2008. Record high yields for the 2009 crop were set in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wyoming.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2009 is revised to 30.4 million tons, up 1 percent from the March 1 estimate and 10 percent above 2008. Total production of cane for sugar and seed is up from the previous year in all estimating States except Hawaii. Area harvested for sugar and seed is revised to 873,900 acres, down 3,800 acres from the previous estimate but up 5,900 acres from last year. Yield for sugar and seed is estimated at 34.8 tons per acre, up 0.4 ton per acre from the March 1 estimate and 3.0 tons per acre above 2008.

Production of sugarcane for sugar is revised to 28.5 million tons, up slightly from the March 1 estimate and 9 percent above 2008. Area harvested for sugar production totaled 817,000 acres, down 3,700 acres from the previous estimate and down 4,600 acres from last year. Yield of sugarcane for sugar is revised to 34.9 tons per acre, up 0.4 ton per acre from March 1 and 3.1 tons per acre above 2008.

Sweet potatoes: Production for the 2009 crop year is revised to 19.5 million cwt, down 1 percent from the *Crop Production 2009 Summary* but up 6 percent from 2008. Area harvested, at 96,900 acres, is down 1 percent from the previous estimate. The average yield is a record high 201 cwt per acre, unchanged from the January estimate.

North Carolina production decreased 2 percent from January, due to a 2 percent decrease in harvested area. Florida sweet potato production, at 352 thousand cwt, is up 7 percent from January due to a 7 percent increase in harvested area.

Maple syrup: The 2010 United States maple syrup production totaled 1.96 million gallons, down 19 percent from the revised 2009 total. The number of taps is estimated at 9.27 million, 3 percent above the 2009 revised total of 8.98 million. Yield per tap is estimated to be 0.211 gallons, down 21 percent from the previous season's revised yield.

Temperatures were reported to be too warm for optimal sap flow in all States. On average, the season lasted 23 days compared with 28 days last year. In most States, the season started sooner than last year. The earliest sap flow reported was January 14 in Vermont. The latest sap flow reported was May 1 in Maine.

Sugar content of the sap for 2010 was up from the previous year. On average, approximately 46 gallons of sap were required to produce one gallon of syrup. This compares with 43 gallons in 2009 and 39 gallons in 2008. The majority of the syrup produced in each State this year was medium to dark in color with the exception of Maine.

The 2009 United States price per gallon was \$37.80, down \$2.90 from the revised 2008 price of \$40.70. The United States value of production, at \$90.8 million for 2009, was up 17 percent from the revised previous season. Value of production increased in Maine, Michigan, New York, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 23 and June 3 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 67 percent of the 2009 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that will be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet and personal interviewers. Approximately 5,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the June 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 75 percent of the United States 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 are combined with the previous components and are used to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys in September for navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

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

Orange estimating procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. The Florida Field Office submits its 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 June 1 forecast. The June 1 orange production forecasts for California and Texas are carried forward from April.

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 winter wheat production forecast is 5.5 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.5 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.5 percent. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 75 million bushels, ranging from 13 million to 242 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the June 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 orange production forecast is 1.5 percent. However, if you exclude the 5 abnormal production seasons (3 freeze seasons and 2 hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 1.8 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 1.5 percent, or 1.8 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.7 percent, or 3.1 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the June 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 126,000 tons (157,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 5,000 tons to 368,000 tons when including or excluding abnormal seasons. The June 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times (below 4 times and above 11 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the June 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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

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Shiela Corley – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum	(202) 720-5944
Bryan Durham – Hay, Oats	(202) 690-3234
Anthony Prillaman – Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed	(202) 720-9526
Nick Schauer – Wheat, Rye	(202) 720-8068
Julie Schmidt – Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops	(202) 720-7621
Travis Thorson – Soybeans, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds.....	(202) 720-7369
Jorge Garcia-Pratts, Head, Fruits, Vegetables and Special Crops Section.....	(202) 720-2127
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Dawn Keen – Floriculture, Maple Syrup, Nursery, Tree Nuts	(202) 720-4215
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