Crop Production

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Corn Production Down 2 Percent from August Forecast
Soybean Production Up 1 Percent
Cotton Production Up 2 Percent

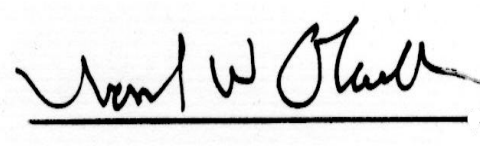
Corn production is forecast at a record 13.2 billion bushels, down 2 percent from the August forecast, but up from the previous record of 13.1 billion bushels set in 2009. Based on conditions as of September 1, yields are expected to average 162.5 bushels per acre, down 2.5 bushels from the previous month and 2.2 bushels below last year's record of 164.7 bushels. Forecasted yields decreased from last month throughout much of the Corn Belt, Tennessee Valley, and Delta. Yields were up from August in the lower portions of the Southeast.

Soybean production is forecast at a record high 3.48 billion bushels, up 1 percent from August and 4 percent above last year. Based on September 1 conditions, yields are expected to average a record high 44.7 bushels per acre, up 0.7 bushel from both last month and last year. Compared with last month, yields are forecast higher or unchanged across the central and northern Corn Belt, with the exception of Michigan.The largest increases in yield from last month are expected in Maryland and Virginia, both up 4 bushels. With the exceptions of Louisiana and the Carolinas, yields are forecast down across the Delta States, Southern Great Plains, and Southeast. The largest decline from the August 1 forecast is expected in Oklahoma, down 7 bushels as drought conditions across much of the State hampered yield expectations. If realized, the forecasted yield in Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, and North Dakota will be a record high. Area for harvest in the United States is forecast at 78.0 million acres, unchanged from June but up 2 percent from 2009.

All cotton production is forecast at 18.8 million 480-pound bales, up 2 percent from last month and up 55 percent from last year's 12.2 million bales. Yield is expected to average 839 pounds per harvested acre, up 62 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 18.3 million 480-pound bales, 56 percent above 2009. Yields in the Delta region are expected to decrease from last month, while producers in Texas are expecting increased yields. American Pima production, forecast at 497,800 bales, was carried forward from last month.

California navel orange production for the 2010-2011 season is forecast at 1.86 million tons (46.5 million boxes), up 17 percent from last season's revised production of 1.59 million tons (42.5 million boxes). This initial forecast is based on an objective measurement survey conducted in California's Central Valley in July and August. Survey results show that average fruit set per tree is above average while fruit size is below average.

This report was approved on September 10, 2010.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Joseph W. Glauber

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Hubert Hamer

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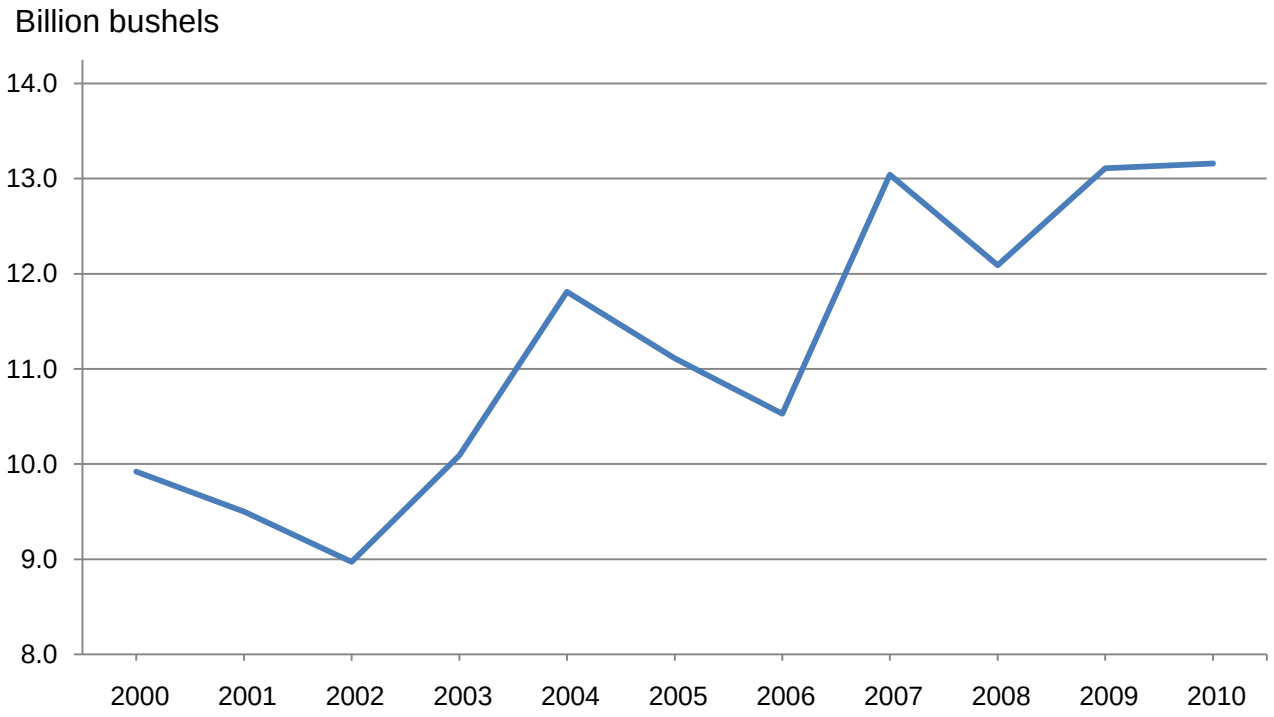
Corn for Grain Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted September 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				August 1	September 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Alabama	250	250	108.0	115.0	120.0	27,000	30,000
Arkansas	410	410	148.0	157.0	152.0	60,680	62,320
California	160	140	180.0	195.0	195.0	28,800	27,300
Colorado	990	1,210	153.0	140.0	144.0	151,470	174,240
Delaware	163	160	145.0	115.0	115.0	23,635	18,400
Georgia	370	300	140.0	138.0	142.0	51,800	42,600
Illinois	11,800	12,400	174.0	180.0	174.0	2,053,200	2,157,600
Indiana	5,460	5,870	171.0	176.0	170.0	933,660	997,900
Iowa	13,400	13,000	182.0	179.0	179.0	2,438,800	2,327,000
Kansas	3,860	4,400	155.0	143.0	138.0	598,300	607,200
Kentucky	1,150	1,210	165.0	138.0	135.0	189,750	163,350
Louisiana	610	480	132.0	150.0	150.0	80,520	72,000
Maryland	425	430	145.0	100.0	100.0	61,625	43,000
Michigan	2,090	2,200	148.0	156.0	154.0	309,320	338,800
Minnesota	7,150	7,000	174.0	178.0	177.0	1,244,100	1,239,000
Mississippi	695	730	126.0	140.0	134.0	87,570	97,820
Missouri	2,920	3,200	153.0	150.0	143.0	446,760	457,600
Nebraska	8,850	8,550	178.0	180.0	179.0	1,575,300	1,530,450
New Jersey	70	75	143.0	123.0	118.0	10,010	8,850
New York	595	590	134.0	142.0	144.0	79,730	84,960
North Carolina	800	850	117.0	90.0	90.0	93,600	76,500
North Dakota	1,740	1,820	115.0	140.0	140.0	200,100	254,800
Ohio	3,140	3,380	174.0	176.0	173.0	546,360	584,740
Oklahoma	320	320	105.0	135.0	135.0	33,600	43,200
Pennsylvania	920	940	143.0	132.0	128.0	131,560	120,320
South Carolina	320	330	111.0	97.0	99.0	35,520	32,670
South Dakota	4,680	4,350	151.0	148.0	145.0	706,680	630,750
Tennessee	590	600	148.0	125.0	122.0	87,320	73,200
Texas	1,960	2,050	130.0	140.0	140.0	254,800	287,000
Virginia	330	320	131.0	65.0	65.0	43,230	20,800
Washington	105	150	215.0	220.0	210.0	22,575	31,500
Wisconsin	2,930	2,950	153.0	159.0	159.0	448,290	469,050
Other States [1]	337	340	161.4	161.1	161.1	54,397	54,780
United States	79,590	81,005	164.7	165.0	162.5	13,110,062	13,159,700

[1] Other States include Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2010 Summary.*

Corn Production - United States



Sorghum for Grain Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted September 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				August 1	September 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	37	20	79.0	87.0	80.0	2,923	1,600
Colorado	150	140	45.0	37.0	34.0	6,750	4,760
Illinois	36	33	82.0	100.0	98.0	2,952	3,234
Kansas	2,550	2,250	88.0	82.0	80.0	224,400	180,000
Louisiana	65	85	82.0	100.0	100.0	5,330	8,500
Mississippi	11	8	70.0	70.0	70.0	770	560
Missouri	43	45	86.0	95.0	95.0	3,698	4,275
Nebraska	140	65	93.0	94.0	94.0	13,020	6,110
New Mexico	50	50	46.0	47.0	50.0	2,300	2,500
Oklahoma	220	220	56.0	52.0	53.0	12,320	11,660
South Dakota	120	105	61.0	60.0	58.0	7,320	6,090
Texas	2,050	2,100	48.0	70.0	69.0	98,400	144,900
Other States [1]	48	55	58.3	39.6	41.5	2,800	2,280
United States	5,520	5,176	69.4	74.1	72.7	382,983	376,469

[1] Other States include Arizona and Georgia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2010 Summary.*

Rice Area Planted and Harvested by Class – States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted September 1, 2010

[Sweet rice acreage included with short grain]

Class and State	Area planted			Area harvested		
	2008	2009	2010 [1]	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Long grain						
Arkansas	1,300	1,260	1,595	1,295	1,245	1,590
California	9	5	6	9	5	6
Louisiana	455	415	490	450	410	485
Mississippi	230	245	310	229	243	308
Missouri	198	199	250	197	197	248
Texas	173	166	185	170	165	184
United States	2,365	2,290	2,836	2,350	2,265	2,821
Medium grain						
Arkansas	100	225	195	99	224	194
California	460	505	520	458	500	517
Louisiana	15	55	40	14	54	40
Missouri	2	3	3	2	3	3
Texas	2	5	4	2	5	4
United States	579	793	762	575	786	758
Short grain						
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
California	50	51	43	50	51	43
United States	51	52	44	51	52	44
All rice						
Arkansas	1,401	1,486	1,791	1,395	1,470	1,785
California	519	561	569	517	556	566
Louisiana	470	470	530	464	464	525
Mississippi	230	245	310	229	243	308
Missouri	200	202	253	199	200	251
Texas	175	171	189	172	170	188
United States	2,995	3,135	3,642	2,976	3,103	3,623

[1] Updated from *Acreage* released June 30, 2010.

Rice Yield and Production by Class – States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted September 1, 2010

[Sweet rice production included with short grain]

Class and State	Yield				Production		
	2008	2009	2010		2008	2009	2010 [1]
			August 1	September 1			
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Long grain							
Arkansas	6,640	6,760			85,988	84,162	
California	6,900	6,600			621	330	
Louisiana	5,820	6,320			26,190	25,912	
Mississippi	6,850	6,700			15,687	16,281	
Missouri	6,620	6,710			13,041	13,219	
Texas	6,900	7,770			11,730	12,821	
United States	6,522	6,743			153,257	152,725	191,795
Medium grain							
Arkansas	6,960	7,010			6,890	15,702	
California	8,550	8,740			39,159	43,700	
Louisiana	6,050	6,120			847	3,305	
Missouri	6,600	6,800			132	204	
Texas	6,900	7,600			138	380	
United States	8,203	8,052			47,166	63,291	60,648
Short grain							
Arkansas	6,000	6,000			60	60	
California	6,500	7,400			3,250	3,774	
United States	6,490	7,373			3,310	3,834	2,876
All rice							
Arkansas	6,660	6,800	6,930	6,930	92,938	99,924	123,701
California	8,320	8,600	8,100	7,800	43,030	47,804	44,148
Louisiana	5,830	6,300	6,400	6,500	27,037	29,217	34,125
Mississippi	6,850	6,700	7,000	7,200	15,687	16,281	22,176
Missouri	6,620	6,710	7,000	7,100	13,173	13,423	17,821
Texas	6,900	7,770	6,900	7,100	11,868	13,201	13,348
United States	6,846	7,085	7,039	7,047	203,733	219,850	255,319

[1] Indicated September 1, 2010, rice class estimates are based on a 5-year average of class percentages. The class percentages are adjusted as data become available through the growing season. State estimates by class will be published in the *Crop Production 2010 Summary*.

Soybeans for Beans Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted September 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				August 1	September 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Alabama	430	360	40.0	34.0	32.0	17,200	11,520
Arkansas	3,270	3,090	37.5	39.0	37.0	122,625	114,330
Delaware	183	188	42.0	31.0	34.0	7,686	6,392
Georgia	440	330	36.0	34.0	33.0	15,840	10,890
Illinois	9,350	9,250	46.0	49.0	51.0	430,100	471,750
Indiana	5,440	5,290	49.0	49.0	50.0	266,560	264,500
Iowa	9,530	10,150	51.0	51.0	52.0	486,030	527,800
Kansas	3,650	4,050	44.0	38.0	36.0	160,600	145,800
Kentucky	1,420	1,380	48.0	39.0	35.0	68,160	48,300
Louisiana	940	1,000	39.0	40.0	42.0	36,660	42,000
Maryland	475	490	42.0	30.0	34.0	19,950	16,660
Michigan	1,990	2,090	40.0	43.0	42.0	79,600	87,780
Minnesota	7,120	7,410	40.0	44.0	46.0	284,800	340,860
Mississippi	2,030	2,200	38.0	39.0	38.0	77,140	83,600
Missouri	5,300	5,450	43.5	42.0	42.0	230,550	228,900
Nebraska	4,760	5,350	54.5	53.0	55.0	259,420	294,250
New Jersey	87	88	42.0	34.0	34.0	3,654	2,992
New York	254	282	43.0	47.0	47.0	10,922	13,254
North Carolina	1,750	1,520	34.0	30.0	30.0	59,500	45,600
North Dakota	3,870	3,760	30.0	35.0	37.0	116,100	139,120
Ohio	4,530	4,680	49.0	46.0	48.0	221,970	224,640
Oklahoma	390	440	31.0	30.0	23.0	12,090	10,120
Pennsylvania	445	465	46.0	43.0	43.0	20,470	19,995
South Carolina	565	495	24.5	26.5	27.5	13,843	13,613
South Dakota	4,190	4,300	42.0	40.0	40.0	175,980	172,000
Tennessee	1,530	1,410	45.0	39.0	34.0	68,850	47,940
Texas	190	180	25.0	34.0	31.0	4,750	5,580
Virginia	570	580	37.0	24.0	28.0	21,090	16,240
Wisconsin	1,620	1,660	40.0	44.0	45.0	64,800	74,700
Other States [1]	53	48	39.1	36.9	36.9	2,071	1,773
United States	76,372	77,986	44.0	44.0	44.7	3,359,011	3,482,899

[1] Other States include Florida and West Virginia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2010 Summary.*

Soybean Production - United States

Billion bushels

Peanuts Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2008, 2009 and Forecasted September 1, 2010

State	Area planted			Area harvested		
	2008	2009	2010 [1]	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	195	155	190	193	152	187
Florida	150	115	145	140	105	135
Georgia	690	510	565	685	505	560
Mississippi	22	21	19	21	18	18
New Mexico	8	7	10	8	7	10
North Carolina	98	67	89	97	66	88
Oklahoma	19	14	21	18	13	20
South Carolina	71	50	68	68	48	65
Texas	257	165	165	253	155	160
Virginia	24	12	18	24	12	18
United States	1,534	1,116	1,290	1,507	1,081	1,261

State	Yield				Production		
	2008	2009	2010		2008	2009	2010
			August 1	September 1			
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Alabama	3,500	3,100	3,000	2,900	675,500	471,200	542,300
Florida	3,200	3,200	2,900	2,900	448,000	336,000	391,500
Georgia	3,400	3,530	3,300	3,400	2,329,000	1,782,650	1,904,000
Mississippi	3,900	3,000	3,200	3,200	81,900	54,000	57,600
New Mexico	3,200	3,100	3,200	3,100	25,600	21,700	31,000
North Carolina	3,700	3,700	3,000	3,000	358,900	244,200	264,000
Oklahoma	3,500	3,300	3,500	3,200	63,000	42,900	64,000
South Carolina	3,900	3,100	3,200	3,300	265,200	148,800	214,500
Texas	3,300	3,500	3,500	3,600	834,900	542,500	576,000
Virginia	3,350	3,700	2,200	2,400	80,400	44,400	43,200
United States	3,426	3,412	3,204	3,242	5,162,400	3,688,350	4,088,100

[1] Updated from *Acreage* released June 30, 2010.

Cotton Area Planted by Type – States and United States: 2009 and 2010

State	Upland		American Pima		All	
	2009	2010 [1]	2009	2010	2009	2010 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	255.0	345.0	(NA)	(NA)	255.0	345.0
Arizona	145.0	195.0	1.6	3.0	146.6	198.0
Arkansas	520.0	545.0	(NA)	(NA)	520.0	545.0
California	71.0	124.0	119.0	185.0	190.0	309.0
Florida	82.0	92.0	(NA)	(NA)	82.0	92.0
Georgia	1,000.0	1,330.0	(NA)	(NA)	1,000.0	1,330.0
Kansas	38.0	51.0	(NA)	(NA)	38.0	51.0
Louisiana	230.0	255.0	(NA)	(NA)	230.0	255.0
Mississippi	305.0	425.0	(NA)	(NA)	305.0	425.0
Missouri	272.0	315.0	(NA)	(NA)	272.0	315.0
New Mexico	31.1	47.0	2.8	3.0	33.9	50.0
North Carolina	375.0	550.0	(NA)	(NA)	375.0	550.0
Oklahoma	205.0	280.0	(NA)	(NA)	205.0	280.0
South Carolina	115.0	202.0	(NA)	(NA)	115.0	202.0
Tennessee	300.0	390.0	(NA)	(NA)	300.0	390.0
Texas	5,000.0	5,600.0	18.0	18.0	5,018.0	5,618.0
Virginia	64.0	83.0	(NA)	(NA)	64.0	83.0
United States	9,008.1	10,829.0	141.4	209.0	9,149.5	11,038.0

(NA) Not available.
[1] Updated from *Acreage* released June 30, 2010.

Cottonseed Production – United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted September 1, 2010

State	Production		
	2008	2009	2010 [1]
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
United States	4,300.3	4,148.8	6,372.0

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

Cotton Area Harvested, Yield, and, Production by Type – States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted September 1, 2010

Type and State	Area harvested		Yield			Production [1]	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				August 1	September 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 bales) [2]	(1,000 bales) [2]
Upland							
Alabama	248.0	343.0	668	677	630	345.0	450.0
Arizona	144.0	193.0	1,477	1,469	1,467	443.0	590.0
Arkansas	500.0	540.0	818	1,062	1,067	852.0	1,200.0
California	70.0	123.0	1,646	1,490	1,522	240.0	390.0
Florida	78.0	89.0	723	800	701	117.5	130.0
Georgia	990.0	1,325.0	902	852	833	1,860.0	2,300.0
Kansas	34.0	48.0	748	693	680	53.0	68.0
Louisiana	225.0	250.0	745	832	787	349.0	410.0
Mississippi	290.0	420.0	687	937	903	415.0	790.0
Missouri	260.0	313.0	927	983	966	502.0	630.0
New Mexico	29.5	43.0	1,172	1,125	1,005	72.0	90.0
North Carolina	370.0	545.0	990	756	775	763.0	880.0
Oklahoma	195.0	265.0	785	816	815	319.0	450.0
South Carolina	114.0	200.0	872	800	816	207.0	340.0
Tennessee	280.0	387.0	843	887	881	492.0	710.0
Texas	3,500.0	5,400.0	634	768	782	4,620.0	8,800.0
Virginia	63.0	82.0	1,052	713	673	138.1	115.0
United States	7,390.5	10,566.0	766	831	833	11,787.6	18,343.0
American Pima [3]							
Arizona	1.6	2.5	1,170	960	960	3.9	5.0
California	116.0	184.0	1,494	1,174	1,174	361.0	450.0
New Mexico	2.8	3.0	686	928	928	4.0	5.8
Texas	17.8	17.5	836	1,015	1,015	31.0	37.0
United States	138.2	207.0	1,389	1,154	1,154	399.9	497.8
All cotton							
Alabama	248.0	343.0	668	677	630	345.0	450.0
Arizona	145.6	195.5	1,473	1,462	1,461	446.9	595.0
Arkansas	500.0	540.0	818	1,062	1,067	852.0	1,200.0
California	186.0	307.0	1,551	1,301	1,313	601.0	840.0
Florida	78.0	89.0	723	800	701	117.5	130.0
Georgia	990.0	1,325.0	902	852	833	1,860.0	2,300.0
Kansas	34.0	48.0	748	693	680	53.0	68.0
Louisiana	225.0	250.0	745	832	787	349.0	410.0
Mississippi	290.0	420.0	687	937	903	415.0	790.0
Missouri	260.0	313.0	927	983	966	502.0	630.0
New Mexico	32.3	46.0	1,129	1,108	1,000	76.0	95.8
North Carolina	370.0	545.0	990	756	775	763.0	880.0
Oklahoma	195.0	265.0	785	816	815	319.0	450.0
South Carolina	114.0	200.0	872	800	816	207.0	340.0
Tennessee	280.0	387.0	843	887	881	492.0	710.0
Texas	3,517.8	5,417.5	635	769	783	4,651.0	8,837.0
Virginia	63.0	82.0	1,052	713	673	138.1	115.0
United States	7,528.7	10,773.0	777	837	839	12,187.5	18,840.8

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] 480-lb. net weight bale.
[3] Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted September 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield [1]			Production [1]	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				August 1	September 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Florida	387.0	392.0	36.0	35.7	36.7	13,939	14,386
Hawaii	22.2	17.2	62.3	72.2	72.2	1,382	1,242
Louisiana	425.0	415.0	32.2	31.0	31.0	13,685	12,865
Texas	39.7	52.0	35.9	37.7	33.0	1,426	1,716
United States	873.9	876.2	34.8	34.3	34.5	30,432	30,209

[1] Net tons.

Sugarbeet Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted September 1, 2010

[Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except California]

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				August 1	September 1		
	(1, 000 acres)	(1, 000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
California [1]	25.3	25.0	35.0	40.0	40.0	886	1,000
Colorado	35.0	27.8	27.5	28.0	28.0	963	778
Idaho	163.0	170.0	34.3	31.5	32.2	5,591	5,474
Michigan	136.0	147.0	24.4	29.0	29.0	3,318	4,263
Minnesota	449.0	426.0	23.7	27.0	28.0	10,641	11,928
Montana	33.6	42.6	29.8	29.7	30.9	1,001	1,316
Nebraska	52.6	47.5	24.6	23.5	22.0	1,294	1,045
North Dakota	218.0	217.0	22.0	27.0	28.0	4,796	6,076
Oregon	10.5	10.3	37.6	34.7	35.1	395	362
Wyoming	25.6	30.3	26.5	28.5	27.0	678	818
United States	1,148.6	1,143.5	25.7	28.3	28.9	29,563	33,060

[1] In California, 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.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted September 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				August 1	September 1		
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Connecticut [1]	1,900	2,650	1,277	1,551	1,551	2,426	4,110
Georgia	14,000	11,600	2,000	2,250	2,250	28,000	26,100
Kentucky	88,700	78,300	2,333	2,290	2,190	206,900	171,490
Massachusetts [1]	390	870	1,500	1,572	1,572	585	1,368
North Carolina	177,400	168,200	2,389	2,192	2,194	423,856	369,050
Ohio [1]	3,400	2,900	2,000	2,050	2,050	6,800	5,945
Pennsylvania	8,200	8,500	2,276	2,426	2,287	18,660	19,440
South Carolina	18,500	16,000	2,100	2,100	2,100	38,850	33,600
Tennessee	21,600	22,300	2,313	2,180	2,113	49,960	47,110
Virginia	20,150	19,800	2,309	2,188	2,426	46,530	48,040
United States	354,240	331,120	2,322	2,210	2,193	822,567	726,253

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

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class and Type – States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted September 1, 2010

Class, type, and State	Area harvested		Yield		Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	14,000	11,600	2,000	2,250	28,000	26,100
North Carolina	174,000	166,000	2,400	2,200	417,600	365,200
South Carolina	18,500	16,000	2,100	2,100	38,850	33,600
Virginia	17,500	17,500	2,340	2,450	40,950	42,875
United States	224,000	211,100	2,346	2,216	525,400	467,775
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	9,100	8,500	3,500	3,300	31,850	28,050
Tennessee	6,400	6,200	3,100	2,800	19,840	17,360
Virginia	650	700	2,000	2,350	1,300	1,645
United States	16,150	15,400	3,281	3,056	52,990	47,055
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	75,000	65,000	2,150	2,000	161,250	130,000
North Carolina	3,400	2,200	1,840	1,750	6,256	3,850
Ohio [1]	3,400	2,900	2,000	2,050	6,800	5,945
Pennsylvania	4,100	4,200	2,300	2,300	9,430	9,660
Tennessee	14,000	15,000	1,920	1,800	26,880	27,000
Virginia	2,000	1,600	2,140	2,200	4,280	3,520
United States	101,900	90,900	2,109	1,980	214,896	179,975
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt						
Pennsylvania	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,250	4,830	4,950
Total light air-cured (31-32)	104,000	93,100	2,113	1,986	219,726	184,925
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	4,600	4,800	3,000	2,800	13,800	13,440
Tennessee	1,200	1,100	2,700	2,500	3,240	2,750
United States	5,800	5,900	2,938	2,744	17,040	16,190
Class 4, Cigar filler						
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf						
Pennsylvania	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	4,400	4,830
Class 5, Cigar binder						
Type 51 Connecticut Valley Broadleaf						
Connecticut [1]	1,100	2,000	1,260	1,600	1,386	3,200
Massachusetts [1]	300	750	1,620	1,600	486	1,200
United States	1,400	2,750	1,337	1,600	1,872	4,400
Class 6, Cigar wrapper						
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown						
Connecticut [1]	800	650	1,300	1,400	1,040	910
Massachusetts [1]	90	120	1,100	1,400	99	168
United States	890	770	1,280	1,400	1,139	1,078
Total cigar types (41-61)	4,290	5,620	1,728	1,834	7,411	10,308
All Tobacco						
United States	354,240	331,120	2,322	2,193	822,567	726,253

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

Potato Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group – States and United States: 2009 and 2010

[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]

Seasonal group and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield		Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Winter [1]								
California	9.0	(NA)	8.7	(NA)	245	(NA)	2,132	(NA)
Spring [2]								
Arizona	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.7	280	280	1,120	1,036
California [1]	17.8	31.0	17.5	31.0	410	395	7,175	12,245
Florida	32.6	32.4	28.9	31.0	266	244	7,700	7,550
Hastings area	20.0	20.2	16.5	19.0	260	230	4,290	4,370
All other areas	12.6	12.2	12.4	12.0	275	265	3,410	3,180
North Carolina	16.0	16.0	15.0	15.5	225	210	3,375	3,255
Texas	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.4	235	235	1,951	1,974
United States	79.2	91.9	73.7	89.6	289	291	21,321	26,060
Summer								
California [1]	3.4	(NA)	3.4	(NA)	405	(NA)	1,377	(NA)
Colorado	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	400	390	1,560	1,560
Delaware	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	300	250	480	400
Illinois	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	385	380	2,002	2,014
Kansas	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.3	360	370	1,728	1,591
Maryland	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.1	320	310	736	651
Missouri	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.4	275	290	1,953	2,146
New Jersey	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	260	230	546	483
Texas	5.9	4.9	5.4	4.6	460	390	2,484	1,794
Virginia	7.0	6.1	6.9	5.7	240	200	1,656	1,140
United States	44.2	38.3	42.7	37.1	340	317	14,522	11,779

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Potato Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group – States and United States: 2009 and 2010 (continued)

[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]

Seasonal group and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield		Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Fall [3]								
California	8.0	6.4	8.0	6.4	495		3,960	
Colorado	56.0	55.5	55.2	55.2	400		22,080	
Idaho	320.0	295.0	319.0	294.0	415		132,500	
10 Southwest counties	19.0	16.0	19.0	16.0	500		9,500	
All other counties	301.0	279.0	300.0	278.0	410		123,000	
Maine	56.0	55.5	55.5	55.0	275		15,263	
Massachusetts	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	260		884	
Michigan	45.0	44.0	43.5	43.5	360		15,660	
Minnesota	47.0	43.0	45.0	40.0	460		20,700	
Montana	11.2	10.0	9.7	9.7	340		3,298	
Nebraska	20.0	19.5	19.9	19.2	440		8,756	
Nevada	5.1	5.9	5.1	5.9	470		2,397	
New Mexico	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.2	400		2,560	
New York	17.1	16.2	16.5	15.6	300		4,950	
North Dakota	83.0	90.0	75.0	84.0	255		19,125	
Ohio	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	335		704	
Oregon	37.0	35.0	37.0	35.0	580		21,460	
Pennsylvania	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	310		2,945	
Rhode Island	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	230		92	
Washington	145.0	135.0	143.0	135.0	610		87,230	
Wisconsin	63.5	62.5	63.0	62.0	460		28,980	
United States	936.7	896.1	917.2	882.3	429		393,544	
All potatoes								
United States	1,069.1	1,026.3	1,042.3	1,009.0	414		431,519	

(NA) Not available.
[1] Beginning in 2010, winter and summer estimates included in spring total for California.
[2] Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.
[3] The forecast of fall potato production will be published in *Crop Production* on November 9, 2010.

Fall Potato Varieties Planted

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducts variety surveys in 8 States, accounting for 75 percent of the 2010 forecasted U.S. fall potato planted acres. Colorado data are from a growers' potato variety survey. The remaining 7 States conduct objective yield surveys where all producing areas are sampled in proportion to planted acreage. Variety data shown below are actual percentages from these surveys.

Percent of Fall Potatoes Planted to Major Varieties – Selected States: 2010 Crop

[Preliminary. Final percent of major varieties planted will be published in *Crop Production* on November 9, 2010]

State	Percent of planted acres
Idaho	
R Burbank	59.6
R Norkotah	13.6
Ranger R	12.7
Alturas	1.8
Frito-Lay	1.6
Western R	1.5
Premier R	1.1
Umatilla R	1.1
Norland	1.1
Other	5.9
Maine	
R Burbank	38.0
Frito-Lay	15.7
Snowden	5.8
Shepody	5.2
Superior	3.8
Norkotah	3.5
Yukon Gold	2.9
Atlantic	2.8
Reba	2.1
Innovator	2.0
Goldrush	1.9
Katahdin	1.6
Norland	1.5
Keuka Gold	1.3
Marcy	1.3
Norwis	1.2
Kennebec	1.0
Other	8.4
Minnesota	
R Burbank	58.1
Norland	25.4
Umatilla R	3.6
Dakota Rose	2.1
Cascade	1.7
Snowden	1.7
Goldrush	1.0
Premier	1.0
Other	5.4
North Dakota	
R Burbank	46.5
Frito-Lay	8.4
Shepody	7.4
Ranger R	6.8
Dakota Pearl	5.4
Norland	4.4
Red LaSoda	4.4
Umatilla R	2.8
Yukon Gold	1.4
Ivory Crisp	1.3
Sangre	1.1
Bannock	1.0
Other	9.1
Oregon	
R Norkotah	27.9
Ranger R	17.8
R Burbank	17.2
Frito-Lay	10.7
Umatilla R	9.1
Shepody	5.8
Alturas	3.1
Modoc	1.9
Yukon Gold	1.6
Pike	1.2
Premier R	1.1
Other	2.6
Washington	
R Burbank	30.6
Umatilla R	15.8
R Norkotah	14.2
Ranger R	9.8
Alturas	9.0
Chieftain	4.0
Premier R	3.3
Shepody	2.6
Frito-Lay	2.5
Yukon Gold	1.4
Cascade	1.0
Other	5.8
Wisconsin	
Frito-Lay	23.9
Norkotah	13.5
R Burbank	13.4
Goldrush	11.0
Norland	10.1
Silverton R	6.6
Snowden	5.5
Superior	2.5
Atlantic	2.2
Umatilla	2.0
Pike	1.7
Bannock	1.3
Mega Chip	1.1
Other	5.2

Percent of Fall Potatoes Planted to Major Varieties – 7-State Total: 2010 Crop

[Preliminary. Final percent of Major Varieties Planted will be published in *Crop Production* on November 9, 2010. 7-State total includes Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin]

Varieties	Percent of planted acres	Varieties	Percent of planted acres
R Burbank	44.6	Keuka Gold	0.3
R Norkotah	11.2	Pike	0.3
Ranger R	8.9	Ivory Crisp	0.3
Frito-Lay	6.0	Bannock	0.2
Umatilla R	4.6	Mazama	0.2
Norland	3.6	Defender	0.2
Alturas	2.6	Agata	0.2
Shepody	2.4	Classic	0.2
Premier R	1.2	Sangre	0.2
Goldrush	1.2	Reba	0.2
Snowden	1.0	Bintje	0.1
Yukon Gold	1.0	Durango Red	0.1
Chieftain	0.8	Dakota Rose	0.1
Dakota Pearl	0.8	Katahdin	0.1
Red LaSoda	0.6	Marcy	0.1
Atlantic	0.6	Klondike Rose	0.1
Western R	0.6	Mega Chip	0.1
Silverton R	0.6	MoDoc	0.1
Superior	0.5	Red Pontiac	0.1
Cascade	0.3	Norwis	0.1
Innovator	0.3	Other	3.3

Percent of Fall Potatoes Planted to Major Varieties – Colorado: 2010 Crop

[Preliminary. Final percent of major varieties planted will be published in *Crop Production* on November 9, 2010]

Varieties	Percent of planted acres	Varieties	Percent of planted acres
R Norkotah	45.9	Yukon Gold	4.0
Canela R	13.4	R Nugget	2.7
Rio Grande R	6.8	Chipeta	2.5
Blazer R	4.8	Cherry Red	0.4
Centennial R	4.2	Other	15.3

Utilized Production of Oranges by Crop – States and United States: 2008-2009, 2009-2010, and Forecasted September 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 [1]			Utilized production ton equivalent		
	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Early, mid, and navel [2]						
Arizona [3]	150	(NA)		5	(NA)	
California	34,500	42,500	46,500	1,294	1,594	1,860
Florida	84,600	68,600		3,807	3,087	
Texas	1,300	1,360		55	58	
United States	120,550	112,460		5,161	4,739	
Valencia						
Arizona [3]	100	(NA)		4	(NA)	
California	12,000	14,000		450	525	
Florida	77,900	65,000		3,506	2,925	
Texas	159	275		7	12	
United States	90,159	79,275		3,967	3,462	
All						
Arizona [3]	250	(NA)		9	(NA)	
California	46,500	56,500		1,744	2,119	
Florida	162,500	133,600		7,313	6,012	
Texas	1,459	1,635		62	70	
United States	210,709	191,735		9,128	8,201	

(NA) Not available.

[1] Net pounds per box: Arizona-75, California-80 (75 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), Florida-90, Texas-85.

[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 the 2009-2010 crop year.

Utilized Production of Nuts by Crop – States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted September 1, 2010

Crop and State	Utilized production		
	2008	2009	2010
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Hazelnuts in-shell basis			
Oregon	32,000	47,000	27,000
Walnuts in-shell basis			
California	436,000	437,000	510,000

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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	2010	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,567	2,972	3,113	2,546
Corn for grain [1]	86,482	87,872	79,590	81,005
Corn for silage	(NA)		5,605	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	59,755	59,656
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	21,227	20,732
All other	(NA)	(NA)	38,528	38,924
Oats	3,404	3,176	1,379	1,315
Proso millet	350	385	293	
Rice	3,135	3,642	3,103	3,623
Rye	1,241	1,186	252	250
Sorghum for grain [1]	6,633	6,000	5,520	5,176
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		254	
Wheat, all	59,133	54,305	49,868	48,263
Winter	43,311	37,723	34,485	32,085
Durum	2,554	2,675	2,428	2,588
Other spring	13,268	13,907	12,955	13,590
Oilseeds				
Canola	827.0	1,523.7	814.0	1,491.7
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Flaxseed	317	410	314	405
Mustard seed	51.5	52.0	49.8	49.1
Peanuts	1,116.0	1,290.0	1,081.0	1,261.0
Rapeseed	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.6
Safflower	175.0	183.5	165.5	175.0
Soybeans for beans	77,451	78,868	76,372	77,986
Sunflower	2,030.0	2,093.0	1,953.5	2,011.3
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	9,149.5	11,038.0	7,528.7	10,773.0
Upland	9,008.1	10,829.0	7,390.5	10,566.0
American Pima	141.4	209.0	138.2	207.0
Sugarbeets	1,185.8	1,186.5	1,148.6	1,143.5
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	873.9	876.2
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	354.2	331.1
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	20.5	31.5	13.7	22.2
Dry edible beans	1,537.5	1,778.0	1,463.0	1,707.8
Dry edible peas	863.3	869.0	837.9	842.9
Lentils	415.0	655.0	407.0	639.0
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	1,069.1	1,026.3	1,042.3	1,009.0
Winter	9.0	(NA)	8.7	(NA)
Spring	79.2	91.9	73.7	89.6
Summer	44.2	38.3	42.7	37.1
Fall	936.7	896.1	917.2	882.3
Spearmint oil	(NA)		20.5	
Sweet potatoes	109.9	113.8	96.9	110.2
Taro (Hawaii) [2]	(NA)		0.4	

(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	72.3	227,323	184,032
Corn for grain	bushels	164.7	162.5	13,110,062	13,159,700
Corn for silage	tons	19.3		108,209	
Hay, all	tons	2.47	2.58	147,442	153,894
Alfalfa	tons	3.35	3.49	71,030	72,455
All other	tons	1.98	2.09	76,412	81,439
Oats	bushels	67.5	66.3	93,081	87,239
Proso millet	bushels	33.7		9,865	
Rice [1]	cwt	7,085	7,047	219,850	255,319
Rye	bushels	27.8		6,993	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	69.4	72.7	382,983	376,469
Sorghum for silage	tons	14.5		3,680	
Wheat, all	bushels	44.4	46.9	2,216,171	2,264,928
Winter	bushels	44.2	47.5	1,522,718	1,522,902
Durum	bushels	44.9	42.0	109,042	108,781
Other spring	bushels	45.1	46.6	584,411	633,245
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,811		1,474,130	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)	(X)	4,148.8	6,372.0
Flaxseed	bushels	23.6		7,423	
Mustard seed	pounds	991		49,364	
Peanuts	pounds	3,412	3,242	3,688,350	4,088,100
Rapeseed	pounds	1,700		1,530	
Safflower	pounds	1,462		241,970	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	44.0	44.7	3,359,011	3,482,899
Sunflower	pounds	1,554		3,036,460	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [1]	bales	777	839	12,187.5	18,840.8
Upland [1]	bales	766	833	11,787.6	18,343.0
American Pima [1]	bales	1,389	1,154	399.9	497.8
Sugarbeets	tons	25.7	28.9	29,563	33,060
Sugarcane	tons	34.8	34.5	30,432	30,209
Tobacco	pounds	2,322	2,193	822,567	726,253
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [1]	cwt	1,328		182	
Dry edible beans [1]	cwt	1,733	1,798	25,360	30,700
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	1,380		8,700	
Hops	pounds	2,383	2,116	94,677.9	66,120.8
Peppermint oil	pounds	91		6,379	
Potatoes, all	cwt	414		431,519	
Winter	cwt	245	(NA)	2,132	(NA)
Spring	cwt	289	291	21,321	26,060
Summer	cwt	340	317	14,522	11,779
Fall	cwt	429		393,544	
Spearmint oil	pounds	132		2,698	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	201		19,469	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	(NA)		4,000	

(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	1,202,740	1,259,800	1,030,340
Corn for grain [1]	34,998,400	35,560,920	32,209,280	32,781,910
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,268,290	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	24,182,250	24,142,190
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	8,590,350	8,390,030
All other	(NA)	(NA)	15,591,900	15,752,150
Oats	1,377,560	1,285,300	558,070	532,170
Proso millet	141,640	155,810	118,570	
Rice	1,268,700	1,473,880	1,255,750	1,466,190
Rye	502,220	479,960	101,980	101,170
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,684,310	2,428,140	2,233,890	2,094,680
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		102,790	
Wheat, all [2]	23,930,530	21,976,690	20,181,080	19,531,550
Winter	17,527,530	15,266,120	13,955,730	12,984,480
Durum	1,033,580	1,082,550	982,590	1,047,340
Other spring	5,369,430	5,628,020	5,242,760	5,499,740
Oilseeds				
Canola	334,680	616,630	329,420	603,680
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Flaxseed	128,290	165,920	127,070	163,900
Mustard seed	20,840	21,040	20,150	19,870
Peanuts	451,630	522,050	437,470	510,310
Rapeseed	400	690	360	650
Safflower	70,820	74,260	66,980	70,820
Soybeans for beans	31,343,650	31,917,090	30,906,980	31,560,150
Sunflower	821,520	847,020	790,560	813,950
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	3,702,710	4,466,970	3,046,790	4,359,730
Upland	3,645,490	4,382,390	2,990,860	4,275,950
American Pima	57,220	84,580	55,930	83,770
Sugarbeets	479,880	480,160	464,830	462,760
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	353,660	354,590
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	143,360	134,000
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	8,300	12,750	5,540	8,980
Dry edible beans	622,210	719,540	592,060	691,130
Dry edible peas	349,370	351,680	339,090	341,110
Lentils	167,950	265,070	164,710	258,600
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]	432,650	415,330	421,810	408,330
Winter	3,640	(NA)	3,520	(NA)
Spring	32,050	37,190	29,830	36,260
Summer	17,890	15,500	17,280	15,010
Fall	379,070	362,640	371,180	357,060
Spearmint oil	(NA)		8,300	
Sweet potatoes	44,480	46,050	39,210	44,600
Taro (Hawaii) [3]	(NA)		180	

(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	2010	2009	2010
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.93	3.89	4,949,370	4,006,820
Corn for grain	10.34	10.20	333,010,910	334,271,780
Corn for silage	43.28		98,165,550	
Hay, all [1]	5.53	5.78	133,757,130	139,610,290
Alfalfa	7.50	7.83	64,437,330	65,730,070
All other	4.45	4.69	69,319,800	73,880,220
Oats	2.42	2.38	1,351,070	1,266,270
Proso millet	1.89		223,730	
Rice	7.94	7.90	9,972,230	11,581,080
Rye	1.74		177,630	
Sorghum for grain	4.35	4.57	9,728,220	9,562,750
Sorghum for silage	32.48		3,338,440	
Wheat, all [1]	2.99	3.16	60,314,290	61,641,240
Winter	2.97	3.19	41,441,590	41,446,600
Durum	3.02	2.83	2,967,640	2,960,530
Other spring	3.03	3.13	15,905,060	17,234,100
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.03		668,650	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	3,763,730	5,780,580
Flaxseed	1.48		188,550	
Mustard seed	1.11		22,390	
Peanuts	3.82	3.63	1,673,010	1,854,330
Rapeseed	1.91		690	
Safflower	1.64		109,760	
Soybeans for beans	2.96	3.00	91,417,300	94,788,980
Sunflower	1.74		1,377,320	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [1]	0.87	0.94	2,653,520	4,102,100
Upland	0.86	0.93	2,566,450	3,993,720
American Pima	1.56	1.29	87,070	108,380
Sugarbeets	57.70	64.81	26,819,100	29,991,530
Sugarcane	78.06	77.29	27,607,450	27,405,140
Tobacco	2.60	2.46	373,110	329,420
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.49		8,260	
Dry edible beans	1.94	2.01	1,150,310	1,392,530
Dry edible peas	2.29		777,320	
Lentils	1.61		265,760	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		39,640	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.55		3,950	
Hops	2.67	2.37	42,950	29,990
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,890	
Potatoes, all [1]	46.40		19,573,370	
Winter	27.47	(NA)	96,710	(NA)
Spring	32.43	32.60	967,100	1,182,060
Summer	38.12	35.59	658,710	534,290
Fall	48.09		17,850,860	
Spearmint oil	0.15		1,220	
Sweet potatoes	22.52		883,100	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,810	

(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	1,228.0
Lemons ..... tons	619.0	912.0	863.0
Oranges ..... tons	10,076.0	9,128.0	8,201.0
Tangelos (Florida) ..... tons	68.0	52.0	41.0
Tangerines and mandarins ..... tons	527.0	443.0	595.0
Noncitrus			
Apples ..... 1,000 pounds	9,633.3	9,914.9	9,476.1
Apricots ..... tons	81.6	68.7	67.3
Bananas (Hawaii) ..... pounds	17,400.0	18,500.0	
Grapes ..... tons	7,319.3	7,294.8	7,093.4
Olives (California) ..... tons	66.8	46.3	140.0
Papayas (Hawaii) ..... pounds	33,500.0	31,500.0	
Peaches ..... tons	1,135.3	1,103.8	1,126.0
Pears ..... tons	869.9	957.2	854.8
Prunes, dried (California) ..... tons	129.0	166.0	150.0
Prunes and plums (excludes California) ..... tons	15.5	18.6	13.4
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California) ..... pounds	1,630,000.0	1,410,000.0	1,650,000.0
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons	32.0	47.0	27.0
Pecans, in-shell ..... pounds	194,080.0	291,830.0	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	436.0	437.0	510.0
Maple syrup ..... gallons	1,912.0	2,404.0	1,955.0

[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	2009	2010
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]			
Grapefruit	1,404,320	1,182,970	1,114,020
Lemons	561,550	827,350	782,900
Oranges	9,140,790	8,280,780	7,439,820
Tangelos (Florida)	61,690	47,170	37,190
Tangerines and mandarins	478,090	401,880	539,770
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,369,590	4,497,320	4,298,290
Apricots	74,040	62,340	61,050
Bananas (Hawaii)	7,890	8,390	
Grapes	6,639,920	6,617,770	6,435,020
Olives (California)	60,600	42,000	127,010
Papayas (Hawaii)	15,200	14,290	
Peaches	1,029,940	1,001,320	1,021,480
Pears	789,110	868,380	775,460
Prunes, dried (California)	117,030	150,590	136,080
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	14,060	16,870	12,160
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California)	739,360	639,570	748,430
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	29,030	42,640	24,490
Pecans, in-shell	88,030	132,370	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	395,530	396,440	462,660
Maple syrup	9,560	12,020	9,770

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

Corn for Grain Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 corn producing States during 2010. Randomly selected plots in corn for grain fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in these tables are rounded actual field counts from this survey.

Corn for Grain Plant Population per Acre – Selected States: 2006-2010

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)		(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Illinois						**Nebraska**					
September	28,050	28,000	29,150	29,650	29,750	All corn					
October	28,000	28,100	29,000	29,550		September	24,750	25,000	24,500	25,700	25,700
November	28,000	28,100	28,950	29,600		October	24,550	25,000	24,300	25,700	
Final	28,000	28,100	28,900	29,550		November	24,600	25,000	24,250	25,700	
						Final	24,450	25,000	24,250	25,750	
Indiana											
September	26,450	27,350	28,500	28,350	28,300	Irrigated					
October	26,350	27,350	28,350	28,400		September	27,400	27,250	27,250	28,250	27,750
November	26,350	27,350	28,350	28,350		October	27,200	27,250	27,350	28,250	
Final	26,350	27,350	28,350	28,350		November	27,200	27,200	27,250	28,250	
						Final	27,200	27,200	27,250	28,300	
Iowa											
September	28,600	29,100	29,300	29,500	30,050	Non-irrigated					
October	28,600	29,100	29,250	29,450		September	20,650	21,350	20,000	21,750	22,350
November	28,600	29,100	29,250	29,400		October	20,450	21,300	19,900	21,700	
Final	28,600	29,100	29,250	29,400		November	20,550	21,350	19,900	21,700	
						Final	20,250	21,350	19,900	21,700	
Kansas											
September	21,800	20,600	20,250	22,650	21,850	**Ohio**					
October	21,750	20,500	20,950	22,600		September	26,250	26,900	27,750	28,300	28,400
November	21,750	20,500	20,950	22,600		October	26,250	26,700	27,800	28,450	
Final	21,750	20,500	20,950	22,600		November	26,200	26,600	27,800	28,200	
						Final	26,200	26,600	27,800	28,200	
Minnesota											
September	28,850	29,850	30,150	30,800	29,850	**South Dakota**					
October	28,900	29,800	30,100	30,600		September	23,900	23,400	22,950	24,300	24,550
November	28,900	29,750	30,150	30,600		October	24,000	23,100	23,100	24,250	
Final	28,900	29,750	30,050	30,600		November	24,000	23,150	23,100	24,300	
						Final	24,000	23,150	23,100	24,300	
Missouri											
September	24,350	24,200	25,700	25,700	25,700	**Wisconsin**					
October	24,350	24,300	25,700	25,500		September	27,250	28,800	28,800	28,150	28,600
November	24,350	24,300	25,700	25,500		October	27,100	28,700	28,500	28,150	
Final	24,350	24,300	25,700	25,500		November	27,450	28,800	28,250	27,700	
						Final	27,450	28,800	28,250	27,650	

Corn for Grain Number of Ears Acre – Selected States: 2006-2010

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)		(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Illinois						**Nebraska**					
September	27,600	27,750	28,600	29,150	28,650	All corn					
October	27,450	27,750	28,500	28,900		September	23,850	24,850	24,050	25,650	25,250
November	27,400	27,750	28,400	28,900		October	23,700	24,750	23,950	25,650	
Final	27,400	27,750	28,350	28,900		November	23,700	24,750	23,900	25,600	
						Final	23,550	24,750	23,900	25,650	
Indiana											
September	25,850	26,950	27,950	27,950	27,900	Irrigated					
October	25,750	26,800	27,700	28,100		September	26,750	27,200	26,800	27,900	27,100
November	25,700	26,800	27,700	28,000		October	26,600	27,000	27,000	27,950	
Final	25,750	26,800	27,700	27,950		November	26,600	27,000	26,900	27,900	
						Final	26,650	27,000	26,900	27,950	
Iowa											
September	27,350	28,500	28,600	29,250	29,450	Non-irrigated					
October	27,350	28,400	28,600	29,200		September	19,400	21,100	19,550	22,100	22,350
November	27,350	28,450	28,600	29,200		October	19,150	21,050	19,500	22,050	
Final	27,350	28,400	28,600	29,200		November	19,200	21,100	19,550	22,000	
						Final	18,800	21,100	19,550	22,000	
Kansas											
September	20,850	20,900	19,850	22,750	21,250	**Ohio**					
October	20,750	20,800	20,600	22,650		September	25,200	26,350	26,950	27,700	27,700
November	20,750	20,800	20,650	22,750		October	25,350	26,000	27,400	27,950	
Final	20,750	20,800	20,650	22,700		November	25,450	25,950	27,250	27,650	
						Final	25,450	25,950	27,250	27,650	
Minnesota											
September	28,050	28,850	29,900	30,250	29,750	**South Dakota**					
October	28,250	28,600	29,350	30,750		September	22,050	23,250	24,150	26,150	24,850
November	28,250	28,600	29,450	30,800		October	21,900	22,700	23,900	26,050	
Final	28,250	28,600	29,400	30,800		November	21,700	22,700	23,800	26,050	
						Final	21,700	22,700	23,800	26,050	
Missouri											
September	23,850	23,950	25,050	24,800	25,100	**Wisconsin**					
October	23,800	23,950	25,000	24,800		September	26,750	27,800	27,750	27,500	28,700
November	23,800	23,950	24,900	24,800		October	26,850	27,700	28,300	28,850	
Final	23,800	23,950	24,900	24,800		November	27,200	27,850	27,950	28,150	
						Final	27,200	27,850	27,900	28,100	

Soybean Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 11 soybean producing States during 2010. Randomly selected plots in soybean fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey.

Soybean Pods with Beans per 18 Square Feet – Selected States: 2006-2010

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)		(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Arkansas [1]						**Minnesota**					
September	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		September	1,500	1,558	1,466	1,456	1,679
October	1,645	1,621	1,569	1,785		October	1,586	1,589	1,493	1,542	
November	1,655	1,665	1,723	1,794		November	1,568	1,588	1,470	1,611	
Final	1,667	1,690	1,715	1,865		Final	1,568	1,588	1,472	1,581	
Illinois						**Missouri**					
September	1,860	1,800	1,621	1,610	1,970	September	1,673	1,566	1,538	1,856	1,924
October	1,890	1,796	1,893	1,672		October	1,746	1,579	1,473	1,983	
November	1,923	1,818	1,801	1,676		November	1,738	1,685	1,673	2,083	
Final	1,923	1,831	1,829	1,687		Final	1,735	1,697	1,690	2,122	
Indiana						**Nebraska**					
September	1,764	1,667	1,608	1,516	1,878	September	1,699	1,876	1,692	1,793	1,906
October	1,893	1,660	1,577	1,525		October	1,801	2,042	1,766	1,878	
November	1,909	1,628	1,648	1,583		November	1,784	2,088	1,857	1,868	
Final	1,909	1,641	1,659	1,594		Final	1,766	2,084	1,857	1,868	
Iowa						**North Dakota**					
September	1,688	1,787	1,758	1,858	2,009	September	1,127	1,323	1,261	1,208	1,375
October	1,758	1,917	1,732	1,878		October	1,241	1,445	1,261	1,236	
November	1,760	1,933	1,770	1,868		November	1,260	1,500	1,405	1,317	
Final	1,760	1,932	1,775	1,879		Final	1,260	1,497	1,405	1,318	
Kansas						**Ohio**					
September	1,466	1,605	1,346	1,627	1,402	September	1,868	1,892	1,942	1,846	1,991
October	1,509	1,524	1,487	1,759		October	1,895	1,850	1,755	1,769	
November	1,581	1,608	1,581	1,784		November	1,835	1,909	1,618	1,757	
Final	1,581	1,609	1,629	1,768		Final	1,866	1,909	1,616	1,712	
						South Dakota					
						September	1,255	1,476	1,425	1,513	1,527
						October	1,345	1,492	1,465	1,642	
						November	1,316	1,510	1,492	1,683	
						Final	1,312	1,510	1,492	1,682	

(NA) Not available.
[1] September data not available due to plant immaturity.

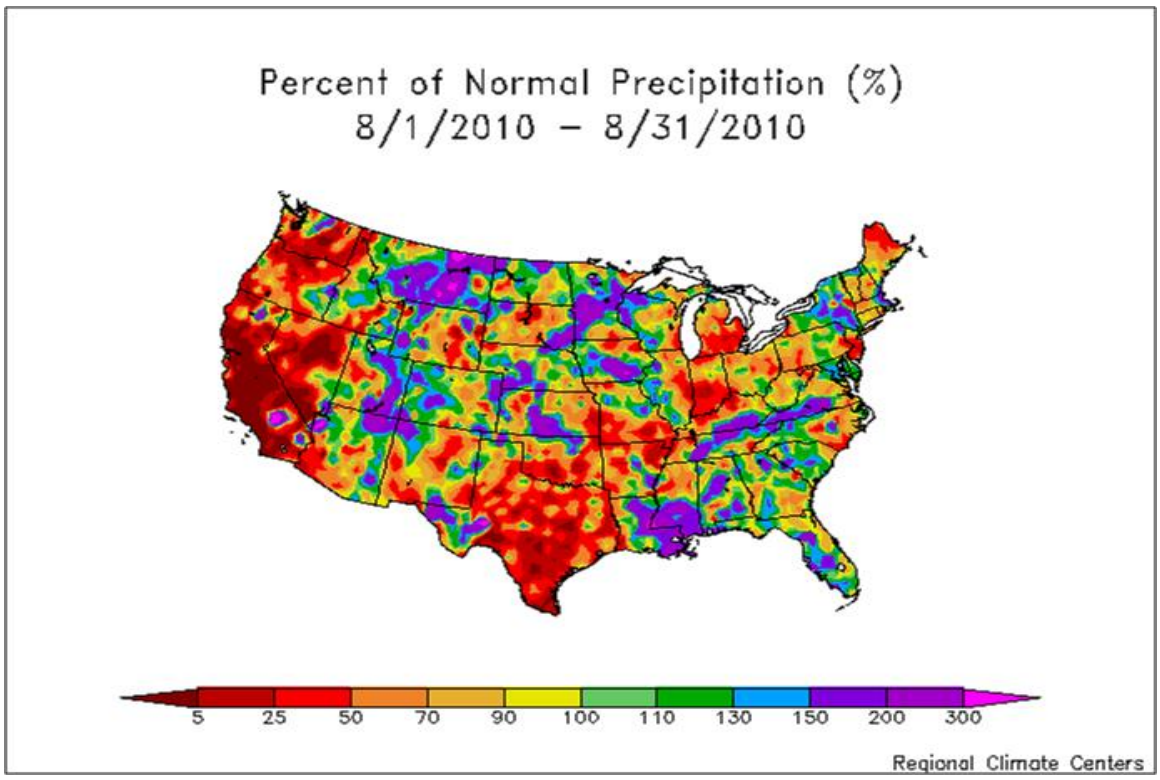
Cotton Objective Yield Data

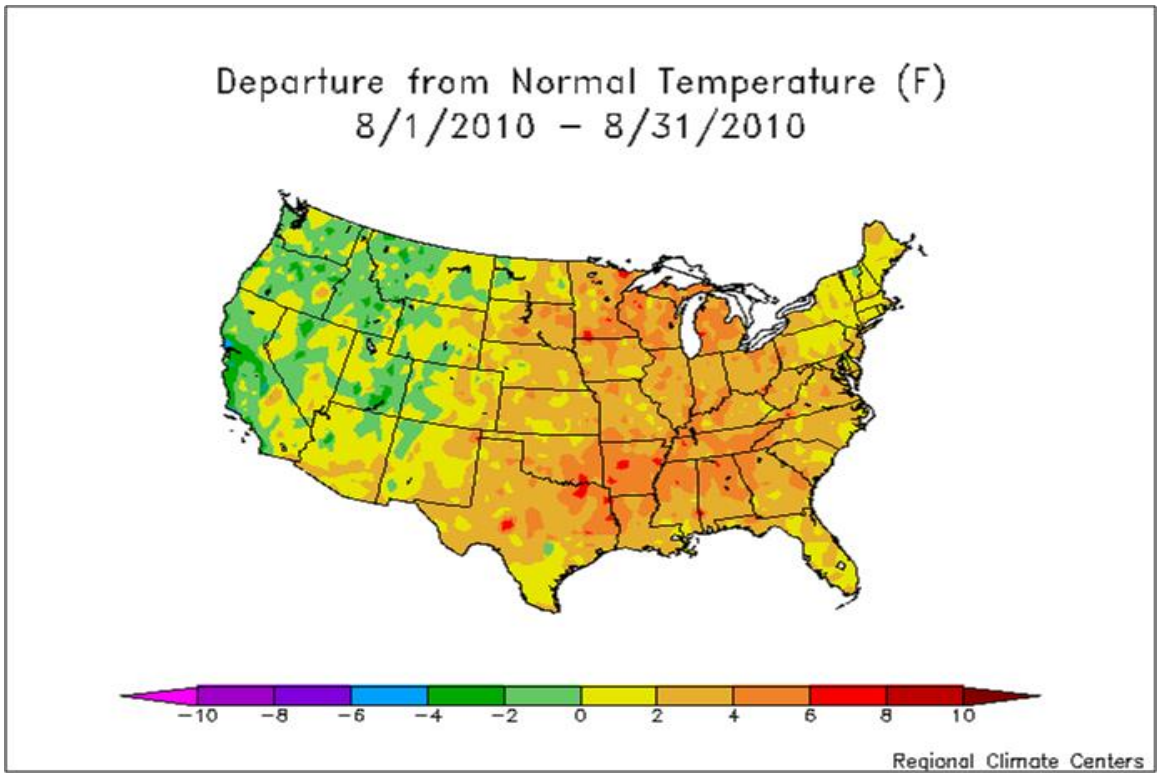
The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted objective yield surveys in six cotton-producing States during 2010. Randomly selected plots in cotton fields were visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in these tables are actual field counts from this survey.

Cotton Cumulative Boll Counts – Selected States: 2006-2010

[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]

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Arkansas					
September	859	790	943	1,051	911
October	814	839	810	814	
November	849	849	852	803	
December	824	849	846	794	
Final	824	849	846	794	
Georgia					
September	648	616	587	571	609
October	675	570	613	731	
November	774	707	733	712	
December	790	708	742	737	
Final	790	708	742	737	
Louisiana					
September	760	796	655	714	699
October	781	808	578	792	
November	786	841	579	756	
December	785	841	579	788	
Final	785	841	579	788	
Mississippi					
September	700	819	909	925	864
October	699	745	679	833	
November	695	747	728	717	
December	695	747	722	722	
Final	695	747	722	722	
North Carolina					
September	637	527	667	701	681
October	641	601	652	730	
November	671	625	702	779	
December	671	625	704	777	
Final	671	625	704	777	
Texas					
September	530	602	633	613	658
October	477	538	513	522	
November	533	631	579	502	
December	544	632	573	502	
Final	544	632	573	502	


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
8/1/2010 – 8/31/2010
5
25
50
70
90
100
110
130
150
200
300
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
8/1/2010 – 8/31/2010
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Regional Climate Centers

August Weather Summary

Seasonably dry weather prevailed in the Far West, while a patchwork pattern of showers affected the remainder of the Nation. Meanwhile, cooler-than-normal conditions across the northern High Plains and much of the West contrasted with above-normal temperatures in the eastern two-thirds of the United States. Warmth across the central and eastern United States promoted rapid summer crop maturation, while crop development lagged the normal pace in parts of the West.

West of the Rockies, fieldwork activities included Northwestern small grain harvesting. In the Four Corners States, an erratic monsoon left some areas with abundant rainfall but resulted in mostly dry weather in other locations.

Farther east, spotty rainfall on the Plains was heaviest from Montana to Kansas. On the southern Plains, however, a hot, dry August increased stress on pastures and immature summer crops.

In fact, August dryness was most pronounced in a broad area stretching from Texas into the Ohio Valley and the lower Great Lakes region. The hot, dry weather arrived too late to significantly harm corn, but adversely affected pastures and immature summer crops such as soybeans. In contrast, much of the western Corn Belt continued to receive adequate to locally excessive rainfall.

Most of the Southeast also received frequent showers due in part to the remnants of Tropical Depression Five. The Southeastern rainfall helped to offset the effects of late-season heat. Elsewhere, pockets of drought persisted or intensified in the middle and northern Atlantic States.

August Agricultural Summary

While near-normal temperatures prevailed from the Rocky Mountains westward, above average temperatures blanketed the United States from the Great Plains to the Atlantic Coast, promoting rapid summer crop development and small grain harvest. Most notably, temperatures in portions Texas, the Delta, and the Great Lakes region climbed to as many as 8 degrees above normal during the month. Above average precipitation dotted the country during August, with areas in Iowa and along the Gulf Coast receiving rainfall totaling 12 inches or more. Elsewhere, abnormally dry conditions were evident in the Pacific Coast States and in a band stretching from Texas northeastward into the Ohio Valley.

Nearly ideal growing conditions during the month promoted the continued rapid phenological development of this year's corn crop. By August 1, acreage at or beyond the silking stage had advanced to 93 percent complete, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, with progress throughout the Corn Belt nearly complete, ahead of both last year and normal. Acreage at or beyond the dough stage reached 52 percent complete by August 8, thirteen days ahead of last year and nearly 5 days ahead of the average. Hot temperatures during the latter half of the month helped maintain a quick maturity pace in most States. By August 29, corn acreage at or beyond the dough stage had advanced to 94 percent, while 73 percent of the crop was at or beyond the dented stage, 43 percentage points, or over 18 days, ahead of last year, and the earliest date in the past 10 years that nearly three-quarters of the crop was dented. Crop maturity had reached 17 percent complete, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, corn condition ratings declined slightly during the month, with 70 percent of the crop reported in good to excellent condition on August 29, compared with 71 percent on August 1 and 70 percent from the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing State, excessive rainfall early in the month left many low-lying fields completely saturated, stunting growth and yellowing portions of the crop.

While heading of the Nation's sorghum crop was 55 percent complete by August 1, nearly 5 days ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average, 28 percent of this year's acreage was at the coloring stage or beyond, slightly behind both last year and the average. Most notably, coloring was nearly two weeks behind normal in Texas, the second largest sorghum-producing State. With activity limited to the Delta and Texas, 22 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the mature stage by August 8, four percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Improved growing conditions promoted double-digit coloring in portions of Colorado and the Great Plains mid-month, and by August 15, Nationwide progress ahead of last year for the first time this season. Heading was complete or nearly complete in all 11 major estimating States except New Mexico by August 29, ahead of both last year and the average. Boosted by warm late-month temperatures, coloring continued at a rapid pace and had advanced to 58 percent complete,

12 percentage points ahead of last year. Twenty-six percent of the sorghum crop was mature by August 29, behind both last year and the 5-year average, with harvest underway and well ahead of normal in the Delta but 19 percentage points behind last year in Texas. Overall, 62 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 29, down 7 percentage points from ratings on August 1 but 13 percentage points better than the same time last year. In Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing State, triple-digit temperatures combined with persistently dry weather mid-month depleted soil moisture levels and stressed portions of the crop.

Oat harvest was ongoing in the nine major estimating States as the month began, but was nearing completion in Ohio and Texas. The harvest pace was rapid throughout much of the major producing areas as warm, sunny weather provided excellent conditions for fieldwork. During the 14 days between August 1 and August 15, producers harvested 32 percent of the Nation's crop. In contrast, wet fields in Wisconsin, the largest oat-producing State, slowed harvest during the latter half of the month causing progress to fall behind normal. By August 29, producers had harvested 96 percent of the oat crop, well ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. As harvest surpassed the halfway point during the week ending August 8, seventy-seven percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 21 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By August 1, ninety-seven percent to the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average, with harvest underway in most States. Despite mostly ideal weather that provided ample time for fieldwork during the first half of the month, harvest remained behind normal in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Washington, four of the six largest barley-producing States due to early-season development delays. Harvest remained fast-paced during the latter half of August, and by August 29, seventy-one percent of the barley crop had been combined, 28 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As harvest surpassed the halfway point during the week ending August 22, eighty-four percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings on August 1 but 4 percentage points better than the same time last year.

As August began, winter wheat harvest was complete or nearly complete throughout much of the major producing areas, while progress in the Pacific Northwest and Montana significantly trailed normal. By August 1, eighty-three percent of the Nation's crop was harvested, on par with last year's pace but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest in Montana was just beginning, 19 days behind normal, following unusually cool temperatures that slowed phenological development of the crop early in the growing season. Warm, mostly dry weather provided nearly ideal harvest conditions in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington throughout the month allowing producers ample time to harvest 50 percent or more their crop from August 2 to August 22. Nationally, harvest had advanced to 95 percent by August 22, behind both last year and the 5-year average.

Following cooler than normal temperatures in late July, warm temperatures returned to Idaho and Montana in early August, aiding rapid head development and maturation of the spring wheat crop although progress in these States remained behind normal. Nationally, 98 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage by August 1, slightly ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Harvest was underway in five of the six major estimating States as the calendar rolled to August with 5 percent of the crop harvested, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. While harvest was just beginning in Idaho and Montana, warm, sunny weather provided producers in the Dakotas and Minnesota, three of the four largest spring wheat-producing States, ample time to harvest 12 percent or more of their crop during the week ending August 8. Despite a steady harvest pace throughout the month, delays of 10 days or more were evident in Idaho, Montana, and Washington on August 22. By August 29, sixty-nine percent of the spring wheat crop had been harvested, 33 percentage points, or 15 days, ahead of last year but 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 82 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 22, compared with 82 percent on August 1 and 72 percent from the same time last year.

Warm temperatures throughout the growing season across much of the major rice-producing areas pushed head development ahead of both last year and the average pace. By August 1, rice acreage at or beyond the heading stage had reached 65 percent, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, the largest rice-producing State, head development was over 13 days ahead of normal by August 1, with 3 percent of the crop reported as being ripe. In contrast, rice fields in California had just started to head, leaving progress 13 percentage points, or over 10 days, behind normal. By August 8, harvest was well underway in Louisiana and Texas but had just begun in portions of Arkansas and Mississippi. While heading was complete throughout the Delta by

August 29, progress continued to trail normal in California and Texas. Rice producers had harvested 32 percent of the Nation's crop by August 29, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 29, down 4 percentage points from ratings on August 1 but up 2 percentage points from the same time last year.

Warm, mostly sunny weather in late July boosted phenological development of the Nation's soybean crop. By August 1, blooming had advanced to 86 percent complete, 12 percentage points, or 8 days, ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, while pods were setting on 53 percent of this year's acreage, 20 percentage points, or over one week, ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the average. Blooming was complete or nearly complete in the Corn Belt and Delta by August 8. Hot, humid conditions prevailed throughout much of the major soybean-producing areas mid-month, maintaining a rapid pod setting pace in areas of the Great Plains and Great Lakes region, while timely late-month rainfall aided pod filling in portions of the Corn Belt. By August 29, ninety-six percent of the soybean acreage was at or beyond the pod setting stage, ahead of both last year and the average, with progress complete or nearly complete in all 18 major estimating States except Kansas, Missouri, and North Carolina. With progress most advanced in Louisiana and Mississippi, leaf drop was evident on 8 percent of the Nation's soybean acreage by August 29, five percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 29, a 2 point decline from ratings on August 1 and 5 percentage points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest soybean-producing State, increased instances of sudden death syndrome, as well as heavy rainfall and localized flooding that led to the drowning out of some fields caused a decline in crop condition ratings mid-month.

While hot temperatures and dry soils continued to hamper peg development in Virginia leaving progress over two weeks behind normal, 86 percent of the Nation's crop was at or beyond the pegging stage by August 1, seven percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, early-month rainfall and improved soil moisture conditions pushed pegging to 99 percent complete by August 8, ahead of both last year and the average. By August 15, pegging was complete on 96 percent of this year's peanut acreage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 29, up 2 percentage points from ratings on August 1 and 13 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton acreage at or beyond the squaring stage had advanced to 96 percent complete by August 1, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, with progress complete or nearly complete in all 15 major estimating States except Alabama, Oklahoma, and Virginia. In Texas, the largest cotton-producing State, ideal weather in the Northern High Plains provided excellent growing conditions for the cotton crop throughout much of the season, pushing boll set to 9 days ahead of normal by August 8. Conversely, unusually hot temperatures coupled with dry soils hampered crop development in Virginia. By August 15, ninety percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, with bolls opening on 14 percent of this year's acreage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. During the latter half of the month, an adequate number of heat units promoted rapid crop maturity in northern Texas, while producers in South Central Texas were busy defoliating their crop. By August 29, ninety-six percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Boosted by warm temperatures, bolls were opening at a rapid pace across much of the Delta and Southeast where progress was well ahead of both last year and normal. Nationally, bolls were opening on 29 percent of the cotton acreage by August 29, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the average. Overall, 60 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent on August 29, compared with 66 percent on August 1 and 51 percent from the same time last year. Condition ratings were fairly steady during the first half of August, but began to decline as warmer than normal temperatures and a lack of available soil moisture began to stress cotton fields in areas of Texas mid-month. Toward month's end, spider mites negatively impacted fields in the Southern High Plains of Texas, while army worms and grasshoppers were evident in areas of the Cross Timbers.

Crop Comments

Corn: Area harvested and to be harvested for grain is forecast at 81.0 million acres, unchanged from August but up 2 percent from last year.

As of August 29, seventy percent of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition in the 18 major producing States, down 1 percentage point from last month but up 1 percentage point from a year ago. Condition ratings declined from last month throughout much of the central and western Corn Belt, as well as the Tennessee Valley, mainly due to above normal temperatures and less than ideal soil conditions.

The September 1 corn objective yield data indicate the second highest number of ears per acre on record for the combined 10 objective yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin), only behind the record year of 2009. Record high ear counts are forecast in Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Above normal temperatures across much of the Nation's major corn producing areas during the first half of August promoted rapid phenological development of this year's crop. As of August 29, ninety-four percent of the corn was at or beyond the dough stage, 21 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace. At the same time, frequent showers with locally heavy rainfall in the western Corn Belt and upper Midwest caused additional lowland flooding and maintained adequate to locally excessive moisture reserves. Drier conditions and milder temperatures moved through the Midwest during the latter part of the month, helping to dry out saturated fields in the northern and western Corn Belt.

By August 29, seventy-three percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dent stage compared with the 5-year average of 55 percent. All States were tied or ahead of their 5-year average pace except for Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

Sorghum: Production is forecast at 376 million bushels, down 2 percent from both last month and last year. Expected area for harvest as grain is forecast at 5.18 million acres, unchanged from August but down 6 percent from 2009. Based on September 1 conditions, yield is forecast at 72.7 bushels per acre, down 1.4 bushels from August but up 3.3 bushels from last year.

As of August 29, the sorghum crop had progressed to 26 percent mature, slightly behind last year and the 5-year average. Harvest progress had reached 17 percent as of August 29, compared with 24 percent at the same time last year and 23 percent for the 5-year average. The Nation's sorghum crop was rated 62 percent good to excellent, compared with 49 percent at the same time last year. Yield forecasts are at or below last month's levels in all of the major sorghum-producing States except New Mexico and Oklahoma. In Kansas, the top producing State, producers are expecting a yield of 80 bushels per acre, down 2 bushels from last month and 8 bushels below the 2009 record yield. Producers in Texas, the second largest sorghum-producing State, expect the crop to yield 69 bushels per acre, down one bushel from last month but up 21 bushels from last year.

Rice: Production is forecast at 255 million cwt, up 4 percent from the August forecast and up 16 percent from last year. Based on administrative data, planted area now totals 3.64 million acres, up 4 percent from the June estimate and up 16 percent from 2009. Area for harvest is expected to total 3.62 million acres, up 4 percent from August and up 17 percent from 2009. As of September 1, the average United States yield is forecast at 7,047 pounds per acre, up 8 pounds from the previous forecast but down 38 pounds from last year. Expected yields are up from last month in all States except California and Arkansas. Expected yield is down 300 pounds from the August forecast in California and is unchanged from last month in Arkansas. If the forecasts are realized, new record-high yields will be achieved in Louisiana and Missouri.

As of August 29, ninety-three percent of the United States acreage was headed, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Crop development was well ahead of normal in all States except California and Texas. In California, wet field conditions and spring rainstorms delayed planting, and in Texas, high winds and little rain made it difficult to get a good stand. Thirty-two percent of the United States acreage was harvested as of August 29, well ahead of

last year and the 5-year average at 15 and 17 percent, respectively. Sixty-eight percent of the United States acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 66 percent rated a year earlier.

Soybeans: Area for harvest is forecast at 78.0 million acres, unchanged from June but up 2 percent from 2009. Harvested area, if realized, will be the largest on record.

The September objective yield data for the combined 11 major soybean-producing States (Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) indicate a higher pod count compared with last year, as the crop was planted and has developed ahead of last year's pace throughout the growing season. Compared with final counts for 2009, pod counts are up in 7 States, with increases of more than 270 pods per 18 square feet in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. The largest decrease from 2009's final pod count is expected in Kansas, down 366 pods per 18 square feet.

Soybean development began the month of August ahead of normal with 53 percent of soybeans setting pods by August 1, five percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The pattern continued during the month and 96 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the pod-setting stage by August 29, four points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Of the States where progress was lagging behind normal, the only State that was more than a point behind the 5-year average at the end of August was Kansas, which lagged behind the normal pace by 5 percentage points.

As of August 29, sixty-four percent of the United States soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points behind the same week in 2009. Crop conditions declined during August in the Central Great Plains, the central and southern Corn Belt, as well as in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Declines of 15 points or more occurred in Kansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee as hot, dry weather persisted during August. Meanwhile, increases of 5 or more points in percent rated good to excellent occurred in Iowa, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Dakota. If realized, the forecasted yield in Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, and North Dakota will be a record high.

Peanuts: Production is forecast at 4.09 billion pounds, up 1 percent from the August forecast and up 11 percent from last year. Based on administrative data, planted area, at 1.29 million acres, is unchanged from the June estimate but up 16 percent from the previous year. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.26 million acres, unchanged from August but up 17 percent from 2009. Yields are expected to average 3,242 pounds per acre, up 38 pounds from August but down 170 pounds from last year.

Production in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina) is expected to total 3.11 billion pounds, up 3 percent from August and 11 percent higher than last year. Planted area, at 987,000 acres, is up 2 percent from June and 16 percent higher than 2009. Area for harvest is forecast at 965,000 acres, up 2 percent from August and up 17 percent from last year. Yields in the region are expected to average 3,223 pounds per acre, up 41 pounds from August but 150 pounds below last year's average yield. Expected yields increased from last month by 100 pounds in Georgia and South Carolina but decreased 100 pounds in Alabama due to severe drought conditions. Yields are unchanged from August in Florida and Mississippi.

Virginia-North Carolina production is forecast at 307 million pounds, down 4 percent from August but up 6 percent from 2009. Planted area, at 107,000 acres, is down 4 percent from June but up 35 percent from last year. Area for harvest is forecast at 106,000 acres, down 5 percent from August but up 36 percent from the previous year. Average yield is forecast at 2,898 pounds per acre, up 21 pounds from last month but 802 pounds below last year. Hot, dry weather conditions this summer have resulted in lower yields in the region, but recent rains in Virginia have aided the crop, resulting in an increase in expected yield from last month of 200 pounds. Expected yield in North Carolina is unchanged from August.

Southwest peanut production (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 671 million pounds, down 5 percent from August but up 11 percent from last year. Planted area is estimated at 196,000 acres, down 6 percent from June but up 5 percent from 2009. Area for harvest, at 190,000 acres, is down 6 percent from August but 9 percent higher than last year. Yields in the region are expected to average 3,532 pounds per acre, up 42 pounds from August and 63 pounds higher than the previous year. Expected yields are down from last month in New Mexico and Oklahoma but are up in Texas, the largest State in the region.

Cotton: Upland cotton growers planted 10.8 million acres, up 1 percent from the June estimate and up 20 percent from a year ago. Growers expect to harvest 10.6 million acres, up 1 percent from last month and 43 percent above last year. Based on administrative information, harvested area estimates were increased from a month ago in all States except Alabama, California, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. American Pima cotton producers planted 209,000 acres, up 48 percent from last year. American Pima harvested area, at 207,000 acres, was carried forward from last month's forecast.

During the early part of August, producers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) battled with excessive heat when daytime temperatures exceeded 100 degrees for several days in a row. Due to the excessive heat and lack of rain, the crop developed ahead of normal. By month's end, defoliation was underway in Georgia and Alabama with limited harvesting on early planted fields. As of August 29, the crop was rated in mostly good to fair condition except in Virginia where the crop was rated in poor to fair condition. Objective yield measurements in Georgia showed bolls per acre to be the highest on record.

Upland growers in the Delta States battled extreme heat during the first week of August but by the middle of August the region received much needed rainfall. Due the fast developing crop, defoliation was underway throughout the Delta by mid-August with harvest beginning by the last week. The crop was rated in mostly good to fair condition. In Mississippi, objective yield measurements showed the boll weights to be the second heaviest in the last 10 years, while in Louisiana, boll weights were the lowest in the last 10 years. Objective yield data in Arkansas showed bolls per acre to be the largest on record.

In South Texas, harvest was in full swing by the first of the month and nearing completion by month's end. In the Plains region of Texas, the crop received hot, dry weather and very little rainfall. The crop was developing behind normal and was rated in mostly good to fair condition. Data from the objective yield survey showed bolls per acre to be the second largest on record and boll weights are also the second largest on record. In Oklahoma and Kansas, the crop developed ahead of normal due to excessive heat received throughout the month. The crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition.

Upland cotton in Arizona and California was progressing slightly behind normal. With the later developing crop, producers were concerned about not receiving the necessary heat units to develop full maturity before fall harvest season begins. In Arizona, defoliation of the crop was underway by the middle of the month and by the last of the month harvest was beginning in the State.

American Pima production forecast was carried forward from last month at 497,800 bales, up 25 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 1,154 pounds per harvested acre, down 235 pounds from last year.

Ginnings totaled 286,650 running bales prior to September 1, compared with 110,100 running bales ginned prior to the same date last year and 334,650 running bales in 2008.

Tobacco: United States all tobacco production for 2010 is forecast at 726 million pounds, slightly above last month but 12 percent below 2009. Area harvested is forecast at 331,120 acres, up 1 percent from August but 7 percent below 2009. Yields for 2010 are expected to average 2,193 pounds per acre, down 17 pounds from August and 129 pounds less than 2009.

Flue-cured tobacco production is expected to total 468 million pounds, up 3 percent from the previous forecast but down 11 percent from 2009. Growers plan to harvest 211,100 acres in 2010, up 2 percent from the previous forecast but 6 percent below last year. Yields are expected to average 2,216 pounds per acre, up 22 pounds from the August 1 forecast but 130 pounds below last year. Yields in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured tobacco State, are expected to average 2,200 pounds, unchanged from the August forecast. Yields in Georgia and South Carolina also remained unchanged from the previous forecast. In Virginia, yields are expected to average 2,450 pounds, an increase of 250 pounds from last month.

Burley production is expected to total 180 million pounds, down 5 percent from the August forecast and 16 percent below last year. Burley growers plan to harvest 90,900 acres, slightly below the August report and 11 percent below 2009. If

realized, this will be the lowest burley tobacco acreage on record. Yields are expected to average 1,980 pounds per acre, 90 pounds below the previous forecast and 129 pounds lower than last year. Growers in Kentucky, the leading burley tobacco State, expect production to total 130 million pounds, 5 percent below last month and down 19 percent from 2009. Yields have decreased from a month ago in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee mostly due to hot and dry weather earlier in the summer.

Fire-cured tobacco production is expected to total 47.1 million pounds, down 1 percent from last month and 11 percent below the 2009 crop. Growers plan to harvest 15,400 acres, unchanged from the previous forecast but 5 percent below last year. The expected average yield is 3,056 pounds per acre, down 34 pounds from the previous forecast and 225 pounds below 2009.

Southern Maryland Belt Tobacco production in Pennsylvania is expected to total 4.95 million pounds, down 10 percent from the previous forecast but 2 percent above 2009. A total of 2,200 acres is expected to be harvested, unchanged from the August forecast but 5 percent above last year. Average yield, at 2,250 pounds per acre, is 250 pounds below the previous forecast and 50 pounds below last year.

Dark air-cured tobacco is expected to total 16.2 million pounds, down 3 percent from last month and 5 percent below 2009. Growers plan to harvest 5,900 acres, unchanged from last month but up 2 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 2,744 pounds per acre, down 81 pounds from last month and 194 pounds below a year ago. Reported contract acreage in Kentucky remains at low levels following last year's major reduction.

All Cigar type production is expected to total 10.3 million pounds, down 2 percent from last month but up 39 percent from 2009. Growers of cigar type tobacco plan to harvest 5,620 acres, unchanged from August but 31 percent above a year ago. Overall, yield is expected to average 1,834 pounds per acre, down 38 pounds from last month but 106 pounds above 2009. New England growers are reporting a better cigar tobacco crop this year when compared with the two previous seasons.

Summer potatoes: Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 11.8 million cwt, down 10 percent from the July forecast and 19 percent below 2009. Harvested area is estimated at 37,100 acres, down 4 percent from the July forecast and 13 percent below last year. Average yield is forecast at 317 cwt per acre, down 22 cwt from July and 23 cwt below 2009. Forecasted yields are below last month in seven of the nine estimating States due to excessive heat.

Colorado's yield, at 390 cwt per acre, is 20 cwt below July. Reports of disease resulted in reduced yields. Warm temperatures during August lowered yield expectations in Illinois. In Texas, extremely wet conditions during planting followed by drought during harvest hindered the crop.

Fall potatoes, 2009: Production of 2009 fall potatoes is finalized at 394 million cwt, 4 percent above the 2008 crop. Area harvested, at 917,200 acres, decreased 1 percent from 2008. The average yield, at 429 cwt per acre, is a record high and was up 18 cwt from 2008.

All potatoes, 2009: Final production of potatoes from all four seasons in 2009 totaled 432 million cwt, up 4 percent from 2008. Area harvested is estimated at 1.04 million acres, down slightly from a year earlier. Average yield, at 414 cwt per acre, was up 18 cwt from 2008.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 30.2 million tons, down fractionally from the August 1 forecast and down 1 percent from 2009. Production decreases from last year are expected in Hawaii and Louisiana, while increases are expected in Florida and Texas. Producers intend to harvest 876,200 acres for sugar and seed in 2010, down 7,000 acres from last month but up 2,300 acres from last year. In Texas, harvested acreage for sugar and seed is expected to total 52,000 acres. If realized, this will be a record high for the State. Conversely, producers in Hawaii are expected to harvest 17,200 acres for sugar and seed. If realized, this will be a record low for the State. Expected yield is forecast at 34.5 tons per acre, up 0.2 ton from the August 1 forecast but down 0.3 ton from 2009.

Warm temperatures in Florida promoted rapid phenological development in many sugarcane fields, leaving much of the crop in excellent condition. Although producers in portions of the State were treating some fields for orange rust, the

impact was not expected to jeopardize the crop. Elsewhere, condition ratings from August 29 indicated 70 percent of Louisiana's crop to be good to excellent.

Sugarbeets: Production of sugarbeets for the 2010 crop year is forecast at 33.1 million tons, up 2 percent from the August 1 forecast and 12 percent above 2009. Producers expect to harvest 1.14 million acres, down 2,500 acres from the August 1 forecast and down 5,100 acres from 2009. Expected yield is forecast at 28.9 tons per acre, an increase of 0.6 ton from the previous forecast and 3.2 tons from last year. If realized, this will be a record high yield for the United States. Record high yields are also expected in Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

By August 29, harvest was underway ahead of the normal pace in several sugarbeet-producing States. Producers in Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota had harvested 3, 4, and 5 percent of their crop, respectively, while harvest was expected to begin in Idaho within the next couple of weeks. On August 29, ninety-seven percent of Minnesota's sugarbeet crop was reported in good to excellent condition, while ratings in North Dakota indicated 85 percent of the crop in good to excellent condition.

Florida citrus: High temperatures were mainly in the 90s, while low temperatures were generally in the 70s. The citrus producing region received thunderstorms and scattered showers throughout the month. Weekly rainfall totals in most areas varied, ranging from less than one up to five inches. However, mild to moderate drought was reported in Indian River County and surrounding counties. Production practices included marking and pushing unproductive trees, irrigating, applying herbicides, spraying, mowing, some hedging and topping, and removing brush. Growers were also focusing on psyllid control using both aerial and ground spraying.

California citrus: Picking of Valencia oranges continued in the Central Valley and along the southern coast. Fertilization and irrigation of orange groves was ongoing. The lemon harvest along the southern coast neared completion.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: The blueberry, blackberry, strawberry, and apricot harvests were completed in the San Joaquin Valley. Strawberry nurseries in Siskiyou County were prepared for fumigation, while strawberry fields in the San Joaquin Valley were prepared for fall planting. Prune harvest began while peaches, nectarines, and plums continued to be harvested and packed. Gala apples were picked in the San Joaquin Valley while other apple varieties continued to develop. The table grape harvest continued in the San Joaquin Valley while the wine grape harvest got underway and raisin grapes continued to develop. Cooler temperatures slowed development in Napa County vineyards potentially delaying harvest as a result. Maintenance to orchards, groves, and vineyards continued with the spraying of fungicides, fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides as necessary.

There was shaking and harvesting of Nonpareil almond varieties in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys as hull splitting continued. Good size development continued in walnut, pistachio, and pecan orchards, as some trees were propped up to support their heavy set. Insecticide applications were ongoing.

Hazelnuts: Production in Oregon is forecast at 27,000 tons, 43 percent below last year's revised production of 47,000 tons. If realized, this will be the lowest production since 2002. From 1992 to 2003, hazelnut production exhibited a biennial bearing pattern with wide swings in production. Since then, the crop deviated from this pattern, especially in 2003-2004, but has now returned to the biennial pattern.

The September forecast is based on the hazelnut objective yield survey conducted annually in Oregon. The average size per good nut was 5.28, and the percentage of good nuts analyzed in the laboratory was 77.7, a 20 year low. Brown stained nuts totaled less than 1 percent of the nuts sampled. In general, the nuts sampled were both larger in size and heavier in weight than the previous year. This has historically been the case in smaller crops.

The complete report is available at:
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Oregon/Publications/Fruits_Nuts_and_Berries/hazelpr10.pdf

Walnuts: California production is forecast at 510,000 tons, up 17 percent from last year's 437,000 tons. Bearing acreage, at 227,000, is up 4,000 acres from last year. The September forecast is based on the walnut objective measurement survey conducted August 1 through August 26, 2010.

Survey data indicated an average nut set per tree of 1,690, up 11 percent from 2009's average of 1,523. Percent of sound kernels in-shell was 97.8 statewide. In-shell weight per nut was 21.3 grams, while the average in-shell suture measurement was 32.1 millimeters. The average length in-shell was 38.5 millimeters.

Adequate chilling hours, above average rainfall, and a generally mild summer have all aided the 2010 walnut crop. This year's above average rainfall not only replenished groundwater supplies, but also helped the trees build a more vigorous root system. Harvest is expected to start a little later than normal due to cooler than average summer temperatures.

The complete report is available at:
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/California/Publications/Fruits_and_Nuts/201009walom.pdf

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between August 25 and September 7 to gather information on expected yield as of September 1. The objective yield surveys for corn, cotton, and soybeans were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for about 75 percent of the United States production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected fields for the objective yield survey (corn, cotton, and soybeans). The counts made within each sample plot depend on the crop and the maturity of that crop. In all cases, number of plants is recorded along with other measurements that provide information to forecast the number of ears, bolls, or pods and their weight. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the fruit is harvested and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet, and personal interviewer. Approximately 13,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about probable yield. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

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

Revision policy: The September 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data warrant changes. Estimates of planted acres for spring planted crops are subject to revision in the August *Crop Production* report if conditions altered the planting intentions since the mid-year survey. Planted acres may also be revised for cotton, peanuts, and rice in September *Crop Production* report each year; spring wheat, Durum wheat, barley, and oats only in the *Small Grains Annual* report at the end of September; and all other spring planted crops in the October *Crop Production* report. Revisions to planted acres will only be made when special survey data, administrative data, such as Farm Service Agency program “sign up” data, or remote sensing data are available. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last forecast.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the September 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the September 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of the squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the “Root Mean Square Error.” Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the September 1 corn for grain production forecast is 5.1 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 5.1 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 8.8 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the September 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using corn again as an example, changes between the September 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 353 million bushels, ranging from 19 million bushels to 892 million bushels. The September 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 13 times and above 7 times. This does not imply that the September 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of September 1 Crop Production Forecasts

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Production			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
	(percent)	(percent)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(number)	(number)
Corn for grain ..... bushels	5.1	8.8	353	19	892	13	7
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	7.8	13.5	27	1	114	9	11
Rice ..... cwt	3.6	6.2	5	(Z)	16	13	7
Soybeans for beans ..... bushels	5.3	9.2	124	33	288	13	7
Upland cotton [1] ..... bales	7.2	12.5	1,075	225	2,366	12	8

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Quantity is in thousands of units.

Information Contacts

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

Lance Honig, Chief, Crops Branch ..... (202) 720-2127

Jacqueline Moore, Head, Field Crops Section ..... (202) 720-2127
- Suzanne Avilla – Peanuts, Rice ..... (202) 720-7688
- 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
- Debbie Flippin – Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries ..... (202) 720-2157
- Fred Granja – Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Plums, Prunes, Tobacco ..... (202) 720-4288
- Dawn Keen – Floriculture, Maple Syrup, Nursery, Tree Nuts ..... (202) 720-4215
- Steve Maliszewski – Citrus, Coffee, Grapes, Tropical Fruits ..... (202) 720-5412
- Tierra Mobley – Berries, Cranberries, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes ..... (202) 720-4285
- Dan Norris – Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mints, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas, Dry Beans ..... (202) 720-3250
- Kim Ritchie – Hops ..... (360) 709-2400

Access to NASS Reports

For your convenience, you may access NASS reports and products the following ways:

- All reports are available electronically, at no cost, on the NASS web site: http://www.nass.usda.gov
- Both national and state specific reports are available via a free e-mail subscription. To set-up this free subscription, visit http://www.nass.usda.gov and in the "Receive NASS Updates" box under "Receive reports by Email," click on "National" or "State" to select the reports you would like to receive.
- Printed reports may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by calling toll-free (800) 999-6779, or (703) 605-6220 if calling from outside the United States or Canada. Accepted methods of payment are Visa, MasterCard, check, or money order.

For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: nass@nass.usda.gov.

USDA Data Users' Meeting

Monday October 25, 2010

Crowne Plaza Chicago-Metro
Chicago, Illinois 60661
312-829-5000

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

For registration details or additional information for the Data Users' Meeting, see the NASS homepage at http://www.nass.usda.gov/meeting/ or contact Marie Jordan (NASS) at 202-690-8141 or at marie_jordan@nass.usda.gov.

This Data Users' Meeting precedes an Industry Outlook Meeting that will be held at the same location on Tuesday October 26, 2010. The Outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss the outlook situation. For registration details or additional information for the Industry Outlook Meeting, see the Livestock and Marketing Information Center (LMIC) homepage at http://www.lcmic.info/ or contact Erica Rosa 303-236-0461 at rosa@lmic.info or Laura Lahr 303-236-0464 at lahr@lmic.info.