Crop Production

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Planted Acreage Update

Survey respondents who reported acreage as not yet planted in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota during the survey conducted in preparation for the *Acreage* report, released June 30, 2011 were re-contacted in July to determine how many of those acres were planted or still intended to be planted. Acreage estimates in this report reflect this updated information.

Corn Production Up 4 Percent from 2010
Soybean Production Down 8 Percent from 2010
Cotton Production Down 9 Percent from 2010
All Wheat Production Down 1 Percent from July Forecast

Corn production is forecast at 12.9 billion bushels, up 4 percent from 2010. If realized, this will be the third largest production total on record for the United States. Based on conditions as of August 1, yields are expected to average 153.0 bushels per acre, up 0.2 bushel from 2010, and the fourth highest yield on record. Acreage planted for all purposes is estimated at 92.3 million acres, unchanged from the June estimate. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 84.4 million acres, down less than 1 percent from June but up 4 percent from 2010.

Soybean production is forecast at 3.06 billion bushels, down 8 percent from last year. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 41.4 bushels per acre, down 2.1 bushels from last year. Area for harvest in the United States is forecast at 73.8 million acres, down less than 1 percent from June and down 4 percent from 2010. Planted area for the Nation is estimated at 75.0 million acres, down fractionally from June.

All cotton production is forecast at 16.6 million 480-pound bales, down 9 percent from last year's 18.1 million bales. Yield is expected to average 822 pounds per harvested acre, up 10 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 15.8 million 480-pound bales, down 10 percent from 2010. American Pima production is forecast at 737,200 bales, up 46 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 9.67 million acres of all cotton, down 10 percent from 2010. This harvested total includes 9.38 million acres of Upland cotton and 287,500 acres of Pima cotton.

All wheat production, at 2.08 billion bushels, is down 1 percent from the July forecast and down 6 percent from 2010. Based on August 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 45.2 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month but down 1.2 bushels from last year.

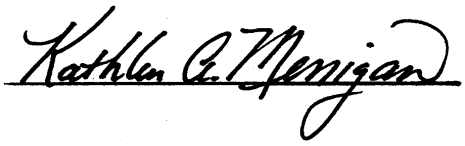
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.50 billion bushels, up slightly from last month and up 1 percent from 2010. The United States yield is forecast at 46.3 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from last month but down 0.5 bushel from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 32.3 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 2 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 794 million bushels, is up slightly from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 452 million bushels, is down 1 percent from the previous forecast. White Winter is up 3 percent from last month and now totals 251 million bushels. Of this total, 11.8 million bushels are Hard White and 239.3 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 57.1 million bushels, down 10 percent from July and down 47 percent from 2010. The United States yield is forecast at 42.4 bushels per acre, up 3.7 bushels from last month but unchanged from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.35 million acres, down 18 percent from last month and down 47 percent from last year.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 522 million bushels, down 5 percent from last month and down 15 percent from last year. The expected area to be harvested for grain totals 12.3 million acres, down 7 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 42.5 bushels per acre, up 0.8 bushel from last month but down 3.6 bushels from 2010. Of the total production, 475 million bushels are Hard Red Spring Wheat, down 6 percent from last month and down 17 percent from last year.

This report was approved on August 11, 2011.



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Agricultural Statistics Board
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Contents

Selected Crops Area Planted – States and United States: 2011

[Includes updates to planted area previously published in the *Acreage* report released June 30, 2011. Updates to selected States and the United States total are the result of new administrative data and a re-interview survey conducted in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota]

State	Barley	Canola	Dry edible beans	Durum wheat
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama				
Arizona	65		8.0	70
Arkansas				
California	120		46.0	130
Colorado	68	(D)	40.0	
Connecticut				
Delaware	35			
Florida				
Georgia				
Idaho	510	12.0	85.0	8
Illinois				
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas	12	(D)	8.0	
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine	16			
Maryland	55			
Massachusetts				
Michigan	10		180.0	
Minnesota	80	21.0	150.0	
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana	780	38.0	18.0	380
Nebraska			125.0	
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico			12.6	
New York	10		12.0	
North Carolina	27			
North Dakota	460	890.0	420.0	800
Ohio				
Oklahoma		100.0		
Oregon	40	6.5	4.4	
Pennsylvania	62			
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota	20		7.7	10
Tennessee				
Texas			18.0	
Utah	35			
Vermont				
Virginia	90			
Washington	115	(D)	90.0	
West Virginia				
Wisconsin	35		5.5	
Wyoming	80		35.0	
Other States [1]		25.3		
United States	2,725	1,092.8	1,265.2	1,398

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Other States include Colorado, Kansas, and Washington.

Selected Crops Area Planted – States and United States: 2011 (continued)

[Includes updates to planted area previously published in the *Acreage* report released June 30, 2011. Updates to selected States and the United States total are the result of new administrative data and a re-interview survey conducted in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota]

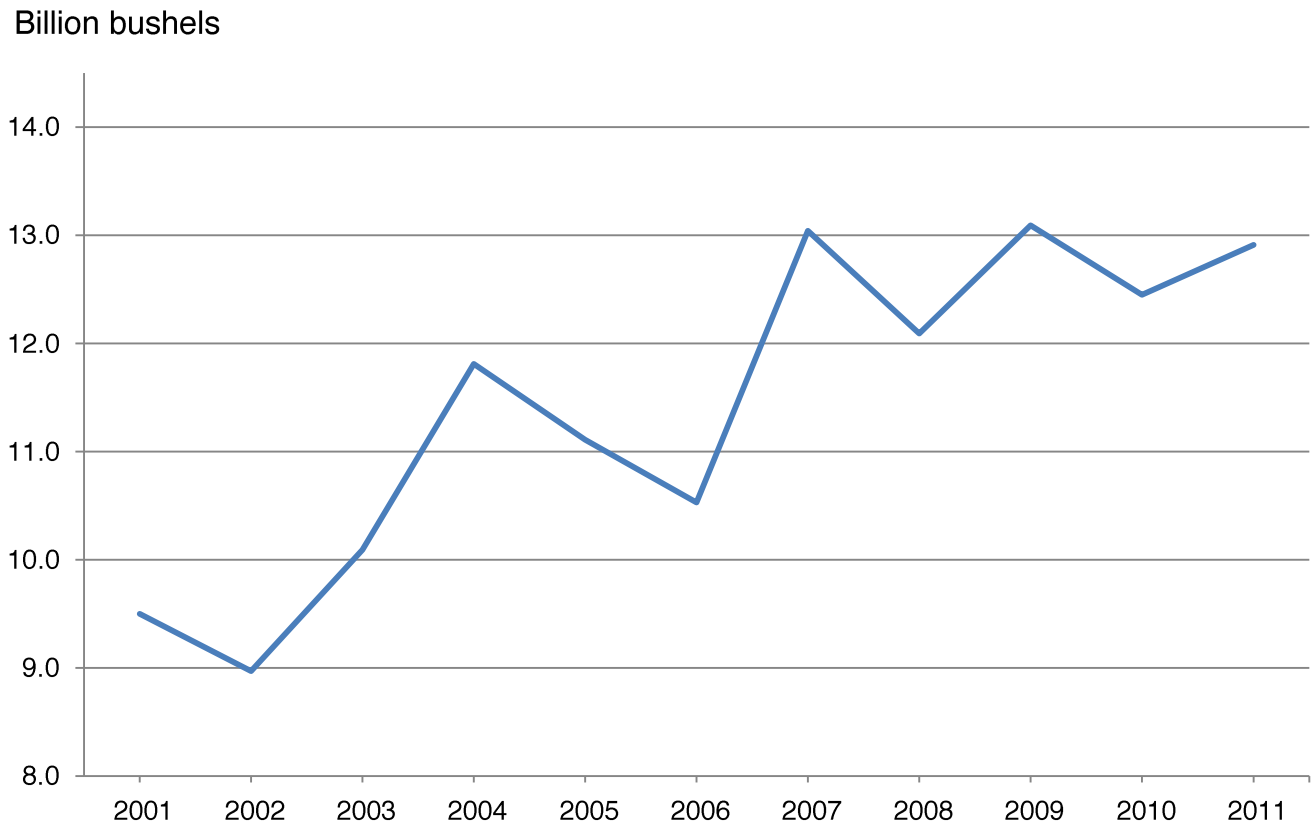
State	Other spring wheat	Soybeans	Sugarbeets	Sunflowers: non-oil	Sunflowers: oil
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama		310			
Arizona					
Arkansas		3,250			
California			25.0	10.0	37.0
Colorado	30		29.3	23.0	115.0
Connecticut					
Delaware		180			
Florida		20			
Georgia		170			
Idaho	620		178.0		
Illinois		8,900			
Indiana		5,300			
Iowa		9,200			
Kansas		3,900		17.0	130.0
Kentucky		1,520			
Louisiana		1,050			
Maine					
Maryland		455			
Massachusetts					
Michigan		1,950	152.0		
Minnesota	1,600	7,200	485.0	25.0	50.0
Mississippi		1,830			
Missouri		5,100			
Montana	2,500		44.9		
Nebraska		4,750	53.0	18.0	30.0
Nevada	8				
New Hampshire					
New Jersey		85			
New Mexico					
New York		285			
North Carolina		1,420			
North Dakota	5,900	4,150	240.0	90.0	600.0
Ohio		4,700			
Oklahoma		460		3.0	8.0
Oregon	160		10.9		
Pennsylvania		480			
Rhode Island					
South Carolina		400			
South Dakota	1,200	4,100		70.0	450.0
Tennessee		1,380			
Texas		165		50.0	30.0
Utah	19				
Vermont					
Virginia		570			
Washington	640				
West Virginia		18			
Wisconsin		1,660			
Wyoming			31.5		
United States	12,677	74,958	1,249.6	306.0	1,450.0

Corn for Grain Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Alabama	250	240	116.0	100.0	29,000	24,000
Arkansas	380	480	150.0	150.0	57,000	72,000
California	180	150	195.0	190.0	35,100	28,500
Colorado	1,210	1,250	151.0	130.0	182,710	162,500
Delaware	173	183	115.0	125.0	19,895	22,875
Georgia	245	300	145.0	148.0	35,525	44,400
Illinois	12,400	12,300	157.0	170.0	1,946,800	2,091,000
Indiana	5,720	5,700	157.0	150.0	898,040	855,000
Iowa	13,050	13,750	165.0	177.0	2,153,250	2,433,750
Kansas	4,650	4,500	125.0	110.0	581,250	495,000
Kentucky	1,230	1,340	124.0	145.0	152,520	194,300
Louisiana	500	550	140.0	130.0	70,000	71,500
Maryland	430	450	106.0	104.0	45,580	46,800
Michigan	2,100	2,250	150.0	142.0	315,000	319,500
Minnesota	7,300	7,650	177.0	166.0	1,292,100	1,269,900
Mississippi	670	820	136.0	116.0	91,120	95,120
Missouri	3,000	3,100	123.0	126.0	369,000	390,600
Nebraska	8,850	9,650	166.0	166.0	1,469,100	1,601,900
New Jersey	71	82	114.0	135.0	8,094	11,070
New York	590	600	150.0	130.0	88,500	78,000
North Carolina	840	830	91.0	81.0	76,440	67,230
North Dakota	1,880	2,100	132.0	125.0	248,160	262,500
Ohio	3,270	3,320	163.0	158.0	533,010	524,560
Oklahoma	340	250	130.0	85.0	44,200	21,250
Pennsylvania	910	930	128.0	112.0	116,480	104,160
South Carolina	335	340	91.0	60.0	30,485	20,400
South Dakota	4,220	4,800	135.0	141.0	569,700	676,800
Tennessee	640	710	117.0	136.0	74,880	96,560
Texas	2,080	1,600	145.0	112.0	301,600	179,200
Virginia	310	340	67.0	116.0	20,770	39,440
Washington	125	115	205.0	210.0	25,625	24,150
Wisconsin	3,100	3,280	162.0	159.0	502,200	521,520
Other States [1]	397	428	160.5	160.3	63,731	68,600
United States	81,446	84,388	152.8	153.0	12,446,865	12,914,085

[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 2011 Summary*.

Corn Production – United States



Sorghum for Grain Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	35	90	77.0	80.0	2,695	7,200
Colorado	160	130	47.0	38.0	7,520	4,940
Illinois	33	18	96.0	85.0	3,168	1,530
Kansas	2,250	2,250	76.0	55.0	171,000	123,750
Louisiana	78	155	95.0	80.0	7,410	12,400
Mississippi	10	38	65.0	80.0	650	3,040
Missouri	33	35	78.0	88.0	2,574	3,080
Nebraska	75	65	90.0	83.0	6,750	5,395
New Mexico	68	49	66.0	45.0	4,488	2,205
Oklahoma	250	130	52.0	29.0	13,000	3,770
South Dakota	85	105	62.0	67.0	5,270	7,035
Texas	1,700	1,300	70.0	50.0	119,000	65,000
Other States [1]	31	23	60.3	56.2	1,870	1,293
United States	4,808	4,388	71.8	54.8	345,395	240,638

[1] Other States include Arizona and Georgia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2011 Summary*.

Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011		2010	2011
				July 1	August 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
California	25	20	95.0	85.0	85.0	2,375	1,700
Idaho	20	15	84.0	76.0	74.0	1,680	1,110
Illinois	30	20	65.0	68.0	66.0	1,950	1,320
Iowa	70	60	62.0	72.0	70.0	4,340	4,200
Kansas	25	20	50.0	35.0	40.0	1,250	800
Michigan	60	30	68.0	63.0	59.0	4,080	1,770
Minnesota	165	120	69.0	61.0	65.0	11,385	7,800
Montana	27	20	61.0	56.0	55.0	1,647	1,100
Nebraska	25	20	68.0	66.0	66.0	1,700	1,320
New York	58	38	67.0	52.0	50.0	3,886	1,900
North Dakota	105	75	61.0	55.0	61.0	6,405	4,575
Ohio	50	40	70.0	60.0	58.0	3,500	2,320
Oregon	22	15	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,200	1,500
Pennsylvania	80	55	59.0	53.0	51.0	4,720	2,805
South Dakota	105	65	72.0	68.0	72.0	7,560	4,680
Texas	80	60	52.0	33.0	33.0	4,160	1,980
Wisconsin	170	120	58.0	66.0	66.0	9,860	7,920
Other States [1]	146	141	58.2	59.9	61.6	8,492	8,689
United States	1,263	934	64.3	60.5	61.6	81,190	57,489

[1] Other States include Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2011 Summary.*

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011		2010	2011
				July 1	August 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	44	64	125.0	115.0	115.0	5,500	7,360
California	75	75	58.0	60.0	55.0	4,350	4,125
Colorado	63	67	133.0	126.0	126.0	8,379	8,442
Idaho	470	490	92.0	90.0	90.0	43,240	44,100
Maryland	34	40	68.0	75.0	75.0	2,312	3,000
Minnesota	70	70	62.0	59.0	56.0	4,340	3,920
Montana	620	680	62.0	55.0	55.0	38,440	37,400
North Dakota	670	420	65.0	55.0	59.0	43,550	24,780
Oregon	40	35	74.0	65.0	70.0	2,960	2,450
Pennsylvania	45	50	75.0	65.0	60.0	3,375	3,000
Utah	27	25	90.0	90.0	88.0	2,430	2,200
Virginia	48	70	67.0	85.0	83.0	3,216	5,810
Washington	81	110	72.0	66.0	66.0	5,832	7,260
Wyoming	62	68	98.0	102.0	102.0	6,076	6,936
Other States [1]	116	126	54.0	61.5	59.0	6,268	7,435
United States	2,465	2,390	73.1	69.6	70.4	180,268	168,218

[1] Other States include Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2011 Summary.*

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011		2010	2011
				July 1	August 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	150	520	54.0	61.0	61.0	8,100	31,720
California	360	420	80.0	80.0	80.0	28,800	33,600
Colorado	2,350	2,000	45.0	36.0	40.0	105,750	80,000
Georgia	125	180	40.0	55.0	55.0	5,000	9,900
Idaho	710	770	82.0	79.0	80.0	58,220	61,600
Illinois	295	720	56.0	61.0	61.0	16,520	43,920
Indiana	230	390	60.0	63.0	63.0	13,800	24,570
Kansas	8,000	7,800	45.0	35.0	35.0	360,000	273,000
Kentucky	250	410	66.0	70.0	70.0	16,500	28,700
Maryland	135	220	60.0	66.0	66.0	8,100	14,520
Michigan	510	680	70.0	73.0	73.0	35,700	49,640
Mississippi	100	300	47.0	64.0	64.0	4,700	19,200
Missouri	280	690	45.0	53.0	50.0	12,600	34,500
Montana	1,950	2,150	48.0	45.0	44.0	93,600	94,600
Nebraska	1,490	1,400	43.0	44.0	45.0	64,070	63,000
New York	100	114	67.0	60.0	55.0	6,700	6,270
North Carolina	380	640	37.0	68.0	68.0	14,060	43,520
North Dakota	320	310	55.0	50.0	49.0	17,600	15,190
Ohio	750	860	61.0	64.0	60.0	45,750	51,600
Oklahoma	3,900	3,400	31.0	22.0	22.0	120,900	74,800
Oregon	810	825	67.0	73.0	77.0	54,270	63,525
Pennsylvania	150	180	59.0	57.0	55.0	8,850	9,900
South Carolina	130	190	36.0	59.0	59.0	4,680	11,210
South Dakota	1,300	1,550	49.0	49.0	46.0	63,700	71,300
Tennessee	180	310	53.0	70.0	70.0	9,540	21,700
Texas	3,750	2,000	34.0	26.0	26.0	127,500	52,000
Virginia	160	260	51.0	70.0	72.0	8,160	18,720
Washington	1,710	1,750	69.0	69.0	72.0	117,990	126,000
Wisconsin	230	315	64.0	68.0	68.0	14,720	21,420
Other States [1]	944	953	41.7	50.2	50.2	39,356	47,804
United States	31,749	32,307	46.8	46.2	46.3	1,485,236	1,497,429

[1] Other States include Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2011 Summary.*

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011		2010	2011
				July 1	August 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	79	69	115.0	110.0	110.0	9,085	7,590
California	105	120	110.0	105.0	105.0	11,550	12,600
Montana	530	370	34.0	29.0	29.0	18,020	10,730
North Dakota	1,780	770	37.5	30.0	33.0	66,750	25,410
Other States [1]	35	18	50.7	44.4	44.4	1,775	800
United States	2,529	1,347	42.4	38.7	42.4	107,180	57,130

[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2011 Summary*.

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011		2010	2011
				July 1	August 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Idaho	615	600	78.0	76.0	76.0	47,970	45,600
Minnesota	1,550	1,560	55.0	52.0	51.0	85,250	79,560
Montana	2,730	2,400	38.0	33.0	31.0	103,740	74,400
North Dakota	6,300	5,700	44.0	38.0	40.0	277,200	228,000
Oregon	137	155	68.0	63.0	65.0	9,316	10,075
South Dakota	1,410	1,170	42.0	42.0	40.0	59,220	46,800
Washington	575	635	52.0	50.0	53.0	29,900	33,655
Other States [1]	42	50	80.5	77.7	77.7	3,379	3,885
United States	13,359	12,270	46.1	41.7	42.5	615,975	521,975

[1] Other States include Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2011 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

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

Crop	2010	2011
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	1,018,337	794,388
Soft red	237,804	451,981
Hard white	13,496	11,752
Soft white	215,599	239,308
Spring		
Hard red	569,975	474,540
Hard white	9,256	9,006
Soft white	36,744	38,429
Durum	107,180	57,130
Total	2,208,391	2,076,534

Winter Wheat Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during 2011. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey. The final number of heads is determined when the plots are harvested.

Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2007-2011

State	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 [1]
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	41.3	37.8	44.0	47.3	45.3
August	41.5	38.8	44.1	48.6	45.0
Final	41.5	38.8	43.9	48.6	
Illinois					
July	52.3	63.9	58.1	44.5	60.0
August	52.3	63.2	58.4	44.5	60.1
Final	52.3	63.2	58.4	44.5	
Kansas					
July	43.5	44.7	45.5	44.6	42.2
August	43.6	44.7	45.5	44.6	42.2
Final	43.6	44.7	45.5	44.6	
Missouri					
July	53.1	61.5	49.7	39.8	50.7
August	53.1	53.2	49.7	39.2	48.9
Final	53.1	53.2	49.7	39.2	
Montana					
July	38.5	38.6	37.1	44.7	44.3
August	38.1	39.4	35.8	44.7	46.7
Final	38.1	39.4	36.0	45.0	
Nebraska					
July	49.5	44.9	51.5	47.1	54.3
August	49.2	47.6	50.8	48.1	54.6
Final	49.2	47.6	50.8	48.1	
Ohio					
July	52.4	58.4	57.8	62.1	56.1
August	52.4	61.0	58.2	62.1	56.2
Final	52.4	61.0	58.2	62.1	
Oklahoma					
July	42.8	41.8	38.7	36.5	37.7
August	42.8	41.8	38.7	36.5	37.7
Final	42.8	41.8	38.7	36.5	
Texas					
July	38.5	30.6	35.2	35.9	32.7
August	38.5	31.0	35.2	35.9	32.8
Final	38.5	31.5	35.1	35.9	
Washington					
July	38.9	38.4	36.0	40.2	41.3
August	38.1	36.6	35.6	39.2	41.5
Final	38.1	36.6	35.4	39.2	

[1] Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2011 Summary*.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Arizona	280	250	8.20	7.90	2,296	1,975
California	920	940	6.80	6.90	6,256	6,486
Colorado	820	820	3.50	3.30	2,870	2,706
Idaho	1,130	1,020	4.20	4.40	4,746	4,488
Illinois	340	290	3.80	3.90	1,292	1,131
Indiana	300	300	3.60	3.30	1,080	990
Iowa	880	730	3.40	3.40	2,992	2,482
Kansas	650	650	3.80	3.00	2,470	1,950
Kentucky	230	250	2.80	3.10	644	775
Michigan	700	700	3.00	3.20	2,100	2,240
Minnesota	1,100	1,100	3.60	3.60	3,960	3,960
Missouri	240	220	2.80	2.80	672	616
Montana	1,950	1,950	2.30	2.50	4,485	4,875
Nebraska	890	850	4.10	4.00	3,649	3,400
Nevada	280	275	4.30	4.40	1,204	1,210
New Mexico	220	230	5.20	5.20	1,144	1,196
New York	420	450	2.10	2.00	882	900
North Dakota	1,560	1,500	2.30	2.40	3,588	3,600
Ohio	390	400	3.30	3.00	1,287	1,200
Oklahoma	310	300	3.30	1.50	1,023	450
Oregon	415	380	4.30	4.40	1,785	1,672
Pennsylvania	500	450	2.60	2.70	1,300	1,215
South Dakota	2,150	2,250	2.40	2.50	5,160	5,625
Texas	120	140	5.00	3.70	600	518
Utah	540	540	4.00	4.00	2,160	2,160
Virginia	80	70	2.30	4.00	184	280
Washington	450	390	5.00	4.80	2,250	1,872
Wisconsin	1,300	1,150	2.90	2.70	3,770	3,105
Wyoming	620	570	2.60	2.60	1,612	1,482
Other States [1]	171	164	2.58	2.66	442	437
United States	19,956	19,329	3.40	3.36	67,903	64,996

[1] Other States include Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2011 Summary.*

All Other Hay Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Alabama	780	800	2.40	2.00	1,872	1,600
Arkansas	1,470	1,490	1.80	1.40	2,646	2,086
California	550	550	3.60	3.60	1,980	1,980
Colorado	780	820	1.50	1.40	1,170	1,148
Georgia	650	570	2.50	2.20	1,625	1,254
Idaho	340	350	2.10	2.20	714	770
Illinois	260	270	2.40	2.10	624	567
Indiana	370	330	2.20	2.10	814	693
Iowa	320	340	2.40	2.40	768	816
Kansas	1,900	1,900	1.70	1.50	3,230	2,850
Kentucky	2,300	2,100	2.20	2.30	5,060	4,830
Louisiana	450	400	2.80	3.00	1,260	1,200
Michigan	300	300	2.10	2.20	630	660
Minnesota	800	700	1.80	1.80	1,440	1,260
Mississippi	700	720	2.30	2.30	1,610	1,656
Missouri	3,600	3,600	1.90	1.70	6,840	6,120
Montana	900	800	1.80	1.60	1,620	1,280
Nebraska	1,800	1,700	1.50	1.40	2,700	2,380
New York	960	1,080	1.60	1.50	1,536	1,620
North Carolina	860	800	2.10	1.90	1,806	1,520
North Dakota	990	1,000	1.75	1.80	1,733	1,800
Ohio	720	710	2.20	2.00	1,584	1,420
Oklahoma	2,900	2,700	1.70	0.80	4,930	2,160
Oregon	630	630	2.10	2.10	1,323	1,323
Pennsylvania	1,000	1,000	2.10	2.00	2,100	2,000
South Dakota	1,450	1,200	1.50	1.70	2,175	2,040
Tennessee	1,950	1,900	2.10	2.30	4,095	4,370
Texas	5,100	4,500	2.00	1.20	10,200	5,400
Virginia	1,250	1,280	1.60	2.10	2,000	2,688
Washington	390	390	3.00	3.30	1,170	1,287
West Virginia	600	610	1.50	1.50	900	915
Wisconsin	360	350	2.10	1.90	756	665
Wyoming	570	500	1.50	1.70	855	850
Other States [1]	1,906	1,886	2.04	2.01	3,887	3,794
United States	39,906	38,276	1.95	1.75	77,653	67,002

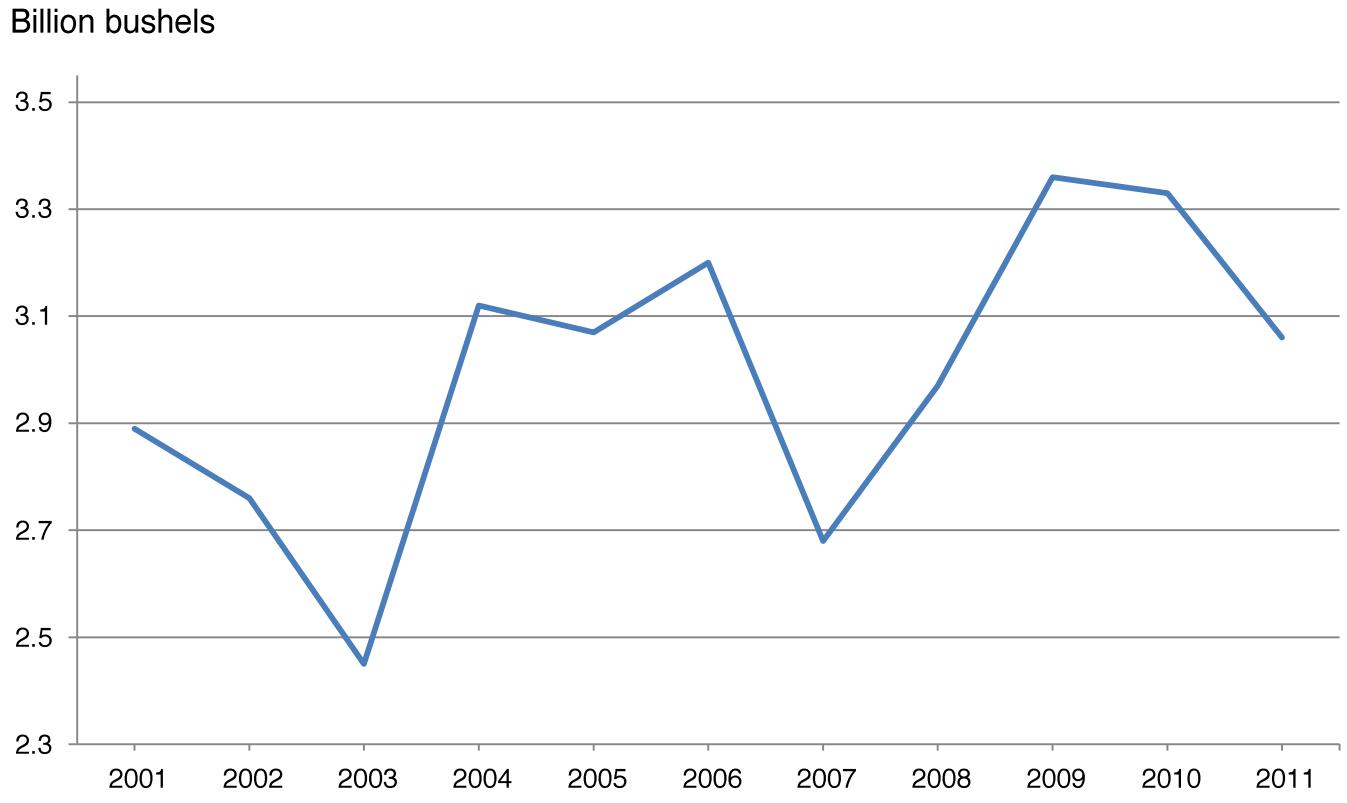
[1] Other States include Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Vermont. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2011 Summary.*

Soybeans for Beans Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Alabama	345	295	26.0	30.0	8,970	8,850
Arkansas	3,150	3,170	35.0	36.0	110,250	114,120
Delaware	173	178	32.0	32.0	5,536	5,696
Georgia	260	160	26.0	26.0	6,760	4,160
Illinois	9,050	8,850	51.5	48.0	466,075	424,800
Indiana	5,330	5,290	48.5	43.0	258,505	227,470
Iowa	9,730	9,110	51.0	52.0	496,230	473,720
Kansas	4,250	3,850	32.5	26.0	138,125	100,100
Kentucky	1,390	1,500	34.0	40.0	47,260	60,000
Louisiana	1,020	1,000	41.0	35.0	41,820	35,000
Maryland	465	445	34.0	30.0	15,810	13,350
Michigan	2,040	1,940	43.5	41.0	88,740	79,540
Minnesota	7,310	7,110	45.0	40.0	328,950	284,400
Mississippi	1,980	1,780	38.5	40.0	76,230	71,200
Missouri	5,070	5,050	41.5	39.0	210,405	196,950
Nebraska	5,100	4,700	52.5	52.0	267,750	244,400
New Jersey	92	83	24.0	33.0	2,208	2,739
New York	279	282	48.0	42.0	13,392	11,844
North Carolina	1,550	1,390	26.0	27.0	40,300	37,530
North Dakota	4,070	4,100	34.0	30.0	138,380	123,000
Ohio	4,590	4,680	48.0	44.0	220,320	205,920
Oklahoma	475	260	25.0	20.0	11,875	5,200
Pennsylvania	495	475	42.0	37.0	20,790	17,575
South Carolina	455	390	23.0	24.0	10,465	9,360
South Dakota	4,140	4,050	38.0	38.0	157,320	153,900
Tennessee	1,410	1,340	31.0	36.0	43,710	48,240
Texas	185	110	30.0	20.0	5,550	2,200
Virginia	540	550	26.0	35.0	14,040	19,250
Wisconsin	1,630	1,650	50.5	45.0	82,315	74,250
Other States [1]	42	35	30.0	31.9	1,260	1,118
United States	76,616	73,823	43.5	41.4	3,329,341	3,055,882

[1] Other States include Florida and West Virginia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2011 Summary*.

Soybean Production – United States



Peanut Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Alabama	185.0	167.0	2,600	2,800	481,000	467,600
Florida	135.0	135.0	3,400	3,200	459,000	432,000
Georgia	555.0	475.0	3,560	3,450	1,975,800	1,638,750
Mississippi	18.0	17.0	3,500	3,400	63,000	57,800
New Mexico	10.0	9.0	3,200	3,200	32,000	28,800
North Carolina	86.0	76.0	2,800	3,300	240,800	250,800
Oklahoma	21.0	23.0	3,200	2,900	67,200	66,700
South Carolina	64.0	66.0	3,400	2,900	217,600	191,400
Texas	163.0	135.0	3,600	3,200	586,800	432,000
Virginia	18.0	14.0	1,800	3,300	32,400	46,200
United States	1,255.0	1,117.0	3,311	3,234	4,155,600	3,612,050

Rice Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production [1]	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Arkansas	1,785	1,160	6,480	6,850	115,675	79,460
California	553	572	8,020	8,300	44,326	47,476
Louisiana	535	415	6,100	6,200	32,625	25,730
Mississippi	303	184	6,850	7,200	20,756	13,248
Missouri	251	135	6,480	6,800	16,254	9,180
Texas	188	178	7,160	7,300	13,468	12,994
United States	3,615	2,644	6,725	7,114	243,104	188,088

[1] Includes sweet rice production.

Rice Production by Class – United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

Year	Long grain	Medium grain	Short grain [1]	All
	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
2010	183,296	57,144	2,664	243,104
2011 [2]	124,165	61,245	2,678	188,088

[1] Sweet rice production included with short grain.
[2] The 2011 rice production by class forecasts are based on class harvested acreage estimates and the 5-year average class yield compared to the all rice yield.

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Cotton Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

Type and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production [1]	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 bales) [2]	(1,000 bales) [2]
Upland						
Alabama	338.0	430.0	682	726	480.0	650.0
Arizona	193.0	248.0	1,517	1,432	610.0	740.0
Arkansas	540.0	640.0	1,045	975	1,176.0	1,300.0
California	123.0	189.0	1,483	1,587	380.0	625.0
Florida	89.0	90.0	766	725	142.0	136.0
Georgia	1,315.0	1,380.0	821	870	2,250.0	2,500.0
Kansas	50.0	58.0	787	521	82.0	63.0
Louisiana	249.0	270.0	842	800	437.0	450.0
Mississippi	410.0	590.0	993	936	848.0	1,150.0
Missouri	308.0	334.0	1,068	1,035	685.0	720.0
New Mexico	47.0	58.0	1,174	977	115.0	118.0
North Carolina	545.0	755.0	838	826	951.0	1,300.0
Oklahoma	270.0	100.0	750	408	422.0	85.0
South Carolina	201.0	268.0	898	788	376.0	440.0
Tennessee	387.0	455.0	845	849	681.0	805.0
Texas	5,350.0	3,400.0	703	635	7,840.0	4,500.0
Virginia	82.0	114.0	732	989	125.0	235.0
United States	10,497.0	9,379.0	805	809	17,600.0	15,817.0
American Pima						
Arizona	2.5	11.0	845	873	4.4	20.0
California	180.0	259.0	1,237	1,269	464.0	685.0
New Mexico	2.7	3.0	836	832	4.7	5.2
Texas	16.5	14.5	902	894	31.0	27.0
United States	201.7	287.5	1,200	1,231	504.1	737.2
All						
Alabama	338.0	430.0	682	726	480.0	650.0
Arizona	195.5	259.0	1,509	1,408	614.4	760.0
Arkansas	540.0	640.0	1,045	975	1,176.0	1,300.0
California	303.0	448.0	1,337	1,404	844.0	1,310.0
Florida	89.0	90.0	766	725	142.0	136.0
Georgia	1,315.0	1,380.0	821	870	2,250.0	2,500.0
Kansas	50.0	58.0	787	521	82.0	63.0
Louisiana	249.0	270.0	842	800	437.0	450.0
Mississippi	410.0	590.0	993	936	848.0	1,150.0
Missouri	308.0	334.0	1,068	1,035	685.0	720.0
New Mexico	49.7	61.0	1,156	969	119.7	123.2
North Carolina	545.0	755.0	838	826	951.0	1,300.0
Oklahoma	270.0	100.0	750	408	422.0	85.0
South Carolina	201.0	268.0	898	788	376.0	440.0
Tennessee	387.0	455.0	845	849	681.0	805.0
Texas	5,366.5	3,414.5	704	636	7,871.0	4,527.0
Virginia	82.0	114.0	732	989	125.0	235.0
United States	10,698.7	9,666.5	812	822	18,104.1	16,554.2

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

Cottonseed Production – United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Production	
	2010	2011 [1]
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
United States	6,098.1	5,565.0

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

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Arizona	13.0	8.0	12.9	7.9
California	63.5	46.0	63.0	45.0
Colorado	70.0	40.0	66.0	38.0
Idaho	135.0	85.0	134.0	84.0
Kansas	9.5	8.0	9.0	7.5
Michigan	236.0	180.0	235.0	175.0
Minnesota	185.0	150.0	175.0	140.0
Montana	18.8	18.0	17.7	16.8
Nebraska	170.0	125.0	155.0	115.0
New Mexico	13.8	12.6	13.8	12.6
New York	15.0	12.0	14.9	11.5
North Dakota	800.0	420.0	770.0	380.0
Oregon	7.1	4.4	6.9	4.3
South Dakota	12.5	7.7	11.3	7.1
Texas	21.0	18.0	19.0	17.0
Washington	86.0	90.0	86.0	90.0
Wisconsin	6.2	5.5	6.2	5.5
Wyoming	49.0	35.0	47.0	33.0
United States	1,911.4	1,265.2	1,842.7	1,190.2

State	Yield per acre [1]		Production [1]	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Arizona	1,880	1,960	243	155
California	2,320	2,260	1,462	1,017
Colorado	1,900	1,650	1,254	627
Idaho	1,900	1,750	2,546	1,470
Kansas	2,600	2,000	234	150
Michigan	1,800	1,750	4,230	3,063
Minnesota	1,750	1,730	3,062	2,422
Montana	2,030	1,700	359	286
Nebraska	2,060	2,200	3,193	2,530
New Mexico	2,330	2,300	322	290
New York	1,890	1,600	282	184
North Dakota	1,490	1,450	11,473	5,510
Oregon	2,160	2,300	149	99
South Dakota	2,040	1,800	230	128
Texas	1,210	1,000	229	170
Washington	1,600	1,600	1,376	1,440
Wisconsin	2,150	2,150	133	118
Wyoming	2,180	2,400	1,024	792
United States	1,726	1,718	31,801	20,451

[1] Clean basis.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted by Commercial Class – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

Class and State	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Large lima		
California	17.5	10.7
Baby lima		
California	12.2	10.0
Navy		
Idaho	5.4	3.7
Michigan	70.0	53.0
Minnesota	65.2	51.0
Nebraska	1.2	2.0
North Dakota	132.0	80.0
South Dakota	3.3	2.3
Washington	1.4	1.5
Wyoming	1.0	0.5
United States	279.5	194.0
Great northern		
Idaho	3.9	2.6
Nebraska	67.0	62.0
North Dakota	5.6	7.0
Wyoming	2.0	2.0
United States	78.5	73.6
Small white		
Idaho	0.4	(1)
Oregon	0.9	(1)
Washington	1.4	1.3
United States	2.7	1.3
Pinto		
Arizona	6.0	2.4
Colorado	57.0	31.0
Idaho	41.0	16.5
Kansas	9.0	7.6
Michigan	4.1	2.7
Minnesota	24.9	13.5
Montana	12.5	5.0
Nebraska	83.0	47.0
New Mexico	13.8	12.6
North Dakota	530.0	227.0
Oregon	1.5	0.5
South Dakota	3.5	0.7
Washington	13.5	9.0
Wyoming	42.9	28.0
United States	842.7	403.5

Class and State	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Light red kidney		
California	1.0	1.5
Colorado	6.0	4.0
Idaho	1.7	0.5
Michigan	9.0	8.6
Minnesota	18.2	12.0
Nebraska	10.7	11.0
New York	5.5	3.1
Oregon	0.5	(1)
Washington	0.5	1.0
United States	53.1	41.7
Dark red kidney		
California	0.8	0.8
Idaho	2.0	0.9
Michigan	2.9	3.0
Minnesota	33.5	37.5
New York	1.6	2.0
North Dakota	0.9	0.4
Oregon	0.6	(1)
Washington	(1)	1.0
Wisconsin [2]	6.2	5.5
United States	48.5	51.1
Pink		
Idaho	9.9	6.8
Minnesota	6.0	5.0
North Dakota	12.5	8.0
Oregon	0.5	(1)
Washington	4.1	1.2
United States	33.0	21.0
Small red		
Idaho	9.1	7.8
Michigan	9.3	19.0
Minnesota	1.3	2.4
North Dakota	1.2	1.8
Washington	2.0	7.0
United States	22.9	38.0
Cranberry		
California	(1)	0.3
Idaho	0.6	(1)
Michigan	3.8	4.0
United States	4.4	4.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Dry Edible Bean Area Planted by Commercial Class – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011 (continued)

Class and State	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Black		
California	0.6	-
Idaho	5.2	2.2
Michigan	128.0	85.0
Minnesota	31.2	25.5
Nebraska	5.9	1.0
New York	6.7	5.3
North Dakota	101.0	88.0
Oregon	1.2	0.5
Washington	4.2	5.0
United States	284.0	212.5
Blackeye		
Arizona	2.0	1.6
California	13.2	10.8
Texas	19.5	17.0
United States	34.7	29.4
Small chickpeas (Garbanzo, smaller than 20/64 inches)		
Idaho	16.0	8.0
Montana	(D)	(D)
North Dakota	2.0	(D)
South Dakota	(D)	0.2
Washington	3.7	6.5
Other States [3]	3.4	9.8
United States	25.1	24.5
Large chickpeas (Garbanzo, larger than 20/64 inches)		
California	11.2	7.8
Idaho	37.0	34.0
Montana	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	-	0.2
North Dakota	14.0	(D)
Oregon	0.6	0.5
South Dakota	(D)	1.4
Washington	51.0	55.0
Other States [3]	7.1	9.6
United States	120.9	108.5
All chickpeas (Garbanzo)		
California	11.2	7.8
Idaho	53.0	42.0
Montana	6.3	12.0
Nebraska	-	0.2
North Dakota	16.0	7.4
Oregon	0.6	0.5
South Dakota	4.2	1.6
Washington	54.7	61.5
United States	146.0	133.0
Other		
Arizona	5.0	4.0
California	7.0	4.1
Colorado	7.0	5.0
Idaho	2.8	2.0
Kansas	0.5	0.4
Michigan	8.9	4.7
Minnesota	4.7	3.1
Montana	-	1.0
Nebraska	2.2	1.8
New York	1.2	1.6
North Dakota	0.8	0.4
Oregon	1.3	2.9
South Dakota	1.5	3.1
Texas	1.5	1.0
Washington	4.2	1.5
Wyoming	3.1	4.5
United States	51.7	41.1
All dry edible beans		
United States	1,911.4	1,265.2

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Data are included in the "Other" class to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[2] Includes some light red kidney to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[3] Other States include Montana and South Dakota in 2010, and Montana and North Dakota in 2011.

Sugarbeet Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

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

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
California [1]	25.1	25.0	40.0	43.0	1,004	1,075
Colorado	27.9	28.7	29.5	29.0	823	832
Idaho	170.0	178.0	31.0	32.0	5,270	5,696
Michigan	147.0	149.0	26.0	24.6	3,822	3,665
Minnesota	441.0	471.0	26.6	22.0	11,731	10,362
Montana	42.5	43.1	29.5	25.2	1,254	1,086
Nebraska	47.5	51.0	23.8	24.5	1,131	1,250
North Dakota	214.0	231.0	26.5	23.0	5,671	5,313
Oregon	10.3	8.8	36.3	35.0	374	308
Wyoming	30.4	31.0	27.0	26.0	821	806
United States	1,155.7	1,216.6	27.6	25.0	31,901	30,393

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

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]		Production [1]	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Florida	392.0	405.0	33.1	34.5	12,972	13,973
Hawaii	17.4	17.0	71.6	77.4	1,245	1,316
Louisiana	420.0	420.0	27.8	28.0	11,676	11,760
Texas	48.1	47.0	30.5	34.9	1,467	1,640
United States	877.5	889.0	31.2	32.3	27,360	28,689

[1] Net tons.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Connecticut	2,600	2,480	1,665	1,648	4,329	4,088
Georgia	11,400	11,500	2,400	2,300	27,360	26,450
Kentucky	85,200	76,500	2,133	2,207	181,760	168,870
Massachusetts	950	650	1,768	1,732	1,680	1,126
North Carolina	168,300	174,100	2,095	2,143	352,625	373,160
Ohio	2,500	1,900	2,050	2,000	5,125	3,800
Pennsylvania	8,500	9,700	2,349	2,175	19,965	21,100
South Carolina	16,000	14,500	2,250	1,700	36,000	24,650
Tennessee	22,300	24,200	2,051	2,243	45,740	54,290
Virginia	19,750	21,050	2,243	2,318	44,299	48,790
United States	337,500	336,580	2,130	2,158	718,883	726,324

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class and Type – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

Class, type, and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	11,400	11,500	2,400	2,300	27,360	26,450
North Carolina	166,000	172,000	2,100	2,150	348,600	369,800
South Carolina	16,000	14,500	2,250	1,700	36,000	24,650
Virginia	17,500	18,500	2,280	2,400	39,900	44,400
United States	210,900	216,500	2,143	2,149	451,860	465,300
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	8,800	9,300	3,300	3,300	29,040	30,690
Tennessee	6,200	7,000	2,900	2,950	17,980	20,650
Virginia	650	550	2,090	1,800	1,359	990
United States	15,650	16,850	3,091	3,106	48,379	52,330
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	72,000	63,000	1,950	2,000	140,400	126,000
North Carolina	2,300	2,100	1,750	1,600	4,025	3,360
Ohio	2,500	1,900	2,050	2,000	5,125	3,800
Pennsylvania	4,200	5,000	2,400	2,250	10,080	11,250
Tennessee	15,000	16,000	1,660	1,900	24,900	30,400
Virginia	1,600	2,000	1,900	1,700	3,040	3,400
United States	97,600	90,000	1,922	1,980	187,570	178,210
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt						
Pennsylvania	2,200	3,000	2,250	2,150	4,950	6,450
Total light air-cured (31-32)	99,800	93,000	1,929	1,986	192,520	184,660
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	4,400	4,200	2,800	2,900	12,320	12,180
Tennessee	1,100	1,200	2,600	2,700	2,860	3,240
United States	5,500	5,400	2,760	2,856	15,180	15,420
Class 4, Cigar filler						
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf						
Pennsylvania	2,100	1,700	2,350	2,000	4,935	3,400
Class 5, Cigar binder						
Type 51 Connecticut Valley Broadleaf						
Connecticut	1,950	1,750	1,720	1,710	3,354	2,993
Massachusetts	850	520	1,800	1,790	1,530	931
United States	2,800	2,270	1,744	1,729	4,884	3,924
Class 6, Cigar wrapper						
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown						
Connecticut	650	730	1,500	1,500	975	1,095
Massachusetts	100	130	1,500	1,500	150	195
United States	750	860	1,500	1,500	1,125	1,290
Total cigar types (41-61)	5,650	4,830	1,937	1,783	10,944	8,614
All tobacco						
United States	337,500	336,580	2,130	2,158	718,883	726,324

Peach Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year]

State	Total production	
	2010	2011
	(tons)	(tons)
Alabama	6,000	5,700
Arkansas	3,000	2,500
California	817,000	815,000
Clingstone [1]	432,000	430,000
Freestone	385,000	385,000
Colorado	14,000	13,000
Connecticut	1,200	1,200
Georgia	40,000	40,000
Idaho	7,400	8,500
Illinois	9,100	10,500
Maryland	4,000	3,890
Massachusetts	1,750	1,850
Michigan	14,000	21,000
Missouri	4,200	5,500
New Jersey	36,000	33,000
New York	5,900	6,000
North Carolina	5,500	5,000
Ohio	6,240	5,500
Pennsylvania	21,200	25,400
South Carolina	110,000	90,000
Texas	14,000	6,500
Utah	4,300	3,400
Virginia	6,210	6,000
Washington	14,000	14,000
West Virginia	5,300	5,700
United States	1,150,300	1,129,140

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

Commercial Apple Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Total production [1]	
	2010	2011
	(million pounds)	(million pounds)
Arizona	17.0	12.0
California	280.0	280.0
Colorado	14.0	11.0
Connecticut	23.0	24.0
Idaho	60.0	60.0
Illinois	52.0	45.0
Indiana	26.0	25.0
Iowa	3.8	4.1
Maine	31.0	34.0
Maryland	42.5	40.0
Massachusetts	37.0	38.0
Michigan	590.0	1,050.0
Minnesota	19.0	22.4
Missouri	33.0	17.0
New Hampshire	21.0	22.0
New Jersey	43.0	44.0
New York	1,270.0	1,250.0
North Carolina	136.0	131.1
Ohio	83.2	55.2
Oregon	120.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	492.0	446.0
Rhode Island	2.6	2.8
Tennessee	7.5	8.5
Utah	12.0	20.0
Vermont	35.0	38.0
Virginia	200.0	215.0
Washington	5,550.0	5,400.0
West Virginia	64.0	73.5
Wisconsin	37.0	43.2
United States	9,301.6	9,511.8

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

Prune and Plum Production – States and 4-State Total: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Total production	
	2010	2011
	(tons)	(tons)
Idaho	2,700	2,500
Michigan	2,000	1,650
Oregon	4,300	5,200
Washington	3,100	3,700
4-State total	12,100	13,050

Pear Production by Crop – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop and State	Total production	
	2010	2011
	(tons)	(tons)
Bartlett		
California	170,000	190,000
Oregon	47,000	49,000
Washington	168,000	175,000
United States	385,000	414,000
Other		
California	50,000	57,000
Oregon	145,000	160,000
Washington	222,000	240,000
United States	417,000	457,000
All		
California	220,000	247,000
Michigan [1]	900	
New York	8,300	14,600
Oregon	192,000	209,000
Pennsylvania	2,400	2,700
Washington	390,000	415,000
United States	813,600	888,300

[1] The first production estimate will be published in the *Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts* released January 2012.

Coffee Production – Hawaii and Puerto Rico: 2009-2010 and 2010-2011

State	Production [1]	
	2009-2010	2010-2011
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Hawaii	8,700	8,800
Puerto Rico	9,000	9,000

[1] Parchment basis.

Grape Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Total production	
	2010	2011
	(tons)	(tons)
Arkansas	2,100	1,400
California	6,716,000	6,450,000
Wine	3,629,000	3,400,000
Table [1]	1,008,000	1,000,000
Raisin [1]	2,079,000	2,050,000
Georgia	4,600	4,200
Michigan	36,000	102,000
Missouri	5,100	5,400
New York	176,000	187,000
North Carolina	5,200	5,800
Ohio	3,470	5,940
Oregon	31,200	38,000
Pennsylvania	83,000	100,000
Texas	8,900	6,200
Virginia	6,600	8,500
Washington	336,000	275,000
Wine	160,000	135,000
Juice	176,000	140,000
United States	7,414,170	7,189,440

[1] Fresh basis.

Hop Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Idaho	2,331	2,288	2,129	2,400	4,962.6	5,491.2
Oregon	4,622	4,360	1,791	1,680	8,277.6	7,324.8
Washington	24,336	23,368	2,147	2,200	52,252.4	51,409.6
United States	31,289	30,016	2,093	2,140	65,492.6	64,225.6

Olive Production by Variety – California: 2010 and Forecasted August 1, 2011

Variety	Total production	
	2010	2011
	(tons)	(tons)
Manzanillo	148,000	23,500
Sevillano	27,000	4,500
All other [1]	20,000	37,000
Total	195,000	65,000

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

Crop Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,872	2,725	2,465	2,390
Corn for grain [1]	88,192	92,282	81,446	84,388
Corn for silage	(NA)		5,567	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	59,862	57,605
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	19,956	19,329
All other	(NA)	(NA)	39,906	38,276
Oats	3,138	2,587	1,263	934
Proso millet	390	320	363	
Rice	3,636	2,676	3,615	2,644
Rye	1,211	1,252	265	242
Sorghum for grain [1]	5,404	5,345	4,808	4,388
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		273	
Wheat, all	53,603	55,183	47,637	45,924
Winter	37,335	41,108	31,749	32,307
Durum	2,570	1,398	2,529	1,347
Other spring	13,698	12,677	13,359	12,270
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,448.8	1,092.8	1,431.0	1,071.4
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Flaxseed	421	229	418	224
Mustard seed	50.5	26.0	48.1	24.8
Peanuts	1,288.0	1,152.0	1,255.0	1,117.0
Rapeseed	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.9
Safflower	175.0	137.5	167.7	131.5
Soybeans for beans	77,404	74,958	76,616	73,823
Sunflower	1,951.5	1,756.0	1,873.8	1,670.5
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	10,974.2	13,725.0	10,698.7	9,666.5
Upland	10,770.0	13,436.0	10,497.0	9,379.0
American Pima	204.2	289.0	201.7	287.5
Sugarbeets	1,171.4	1,249.6	1,155.7	1,216.6
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	877.5	889.0
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	337.5	336.6
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	31.2	19.0	17.9	15.0
Dry edible beans	1,911.4	1,265.2	1,842.7	1,190.2
Dry edible peas	756.0	416.0	711.4	398.8
Lentils	658.0	470.0	634.0	455.0
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		6.3	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	31.3	30.0
Peppermint oil	(NA)		71.3	
Potatoes, all	1,021.5	1,082.6	1,004.7	1,065.3
Spring	88.8	93.1	85.9	90.5
Summer	39.0	40.9	37.5	38.7
Fall	893.7	948.6	881.3	936.1
Spearmint oil	(NA)		18.6	
Sweet potatoes	119.8	132.6	116.9	128.2
Taro (Hawaii) [2]	(NA)		0.5	

(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: 2010 and 2011 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield per acre		Production	
		2010	2011	2010	2011
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	73.1	70.4	180,268	168,218
Corn for grain	bushels	152.8	153.0	12,446,865	12,914,085
Corn for silage	tons	19.3		107,314	
Hay, all	tons	2.43	2.29	145,556	131,998
Alfalfa	tons	3.40	3.36	67,903	64,996
All other	tons	1.95	1.75	77,653	67,002
Oats	bushels	64.3	61.6	81,190	57,489
Proso millet	bushels	31.8		11,535	
Rice [1]	cwt	6,725	7,114	243,104	188,088
Rye	bushels	28.0		7,431	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	71.8	54.8	345,395	240,638
Sorghum for silage	tons	12.5		3,420	
Wheat, all	bushels	46.4	45.2	2,208,391	2,076,534
Winter	bushels	46.8	46.3	1,485,236	1,497,429
Durum	bushels	42.4	42.4	107,180	57,130
Other spring	bushels	46.1	42.5	615,975	521,975
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,713		2,450,947	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)	(X)	6,098.1	5,565.0
Flaxseed	bushels	21.7		9,056	
Mustard seed	pounds	870		41,861	
Peanuts	pounds	3,311	3,234	4,155,600	3,612,050
Rapeseed	pounds	1,891		4,160	
Safflower	pounds	1,320		221,335	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	43.5	41.4	3,329,341	3,055,882
Sunflower	pounds	1,460		2,735,570	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [1]	bales	812	822	18,104.1	16,554.2
Upland [1]	bales	805	809	17,600.0	15,817.0
American Pima [1]	bales	1,200	1,231	504.1	737.2
Sugarbeets	tons	27.6	25.0	31,901	30,393
Sugarcane	tons	31.2	32.3	27,360	28,689
Tobacco	pounds	2,130	2,158	718,883	726,324
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [1]	cwt	1,666		237	
Dry edible beans [1]	cwt	1,726	1,718	31,801	20,451
Dry edible peas [1]	cwt	1,999		14,221	
Lentils [1]	cwt	1,365		8,657	
Wrinkled seed peas	cwt	(NA)		580	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Coffee (Hawaii)	pounds	1,400		8,800	
Hops	pounds	2,093	2,140	65,492.6	64,225.6
Peppermint oil	pounds	89		6,363	
Potatoes, all	cwt	395		397,189	
Spring	cwt	289	283	24,820	25,640
Summer	cwt	310	313	11,642	12,112
Fall	cwt	409		360,727	
Spearmint oil	pounds	125		2,318	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	204		23,845	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	(NA)		3,900	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,162,270	1,102,780	997,560	967,210
Corn for grain [1]	35,690,420	37,345,600	32,960,380	34,150,980
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,252,910	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	24,225,550	23,312,170
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	8,075,990	7,822,250
All other	(NA)	(NA)	16,149,560	15,489,910
Oats	1,269,920	1,046,930	511,120	377,980
Proso millet	157,830	129,500	146,900	
Rice	1,471,450	1,082,950	1,462,950	1,070,000
Rye	490,080	506,670	107,240	97,930
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,186,940	2,163,070	1,945,750	1,775,780
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		110,480	
Wheat, all [2]	21,692,600	22,332,010	19,278,220	18,584,980
Winter	15,109,100	16,636,000	12,848,500	13,074,320
Durum	1,040,050	565,760	1,023,460	545,120
Other spring	5,543,440	5,130,260	5,406,250	4,965,550
Oilseeds				
Canola	586,310	442,250	579,110	433,580
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Flaxseed	170,370	92,670	169,160	90,650
Mustard seed	20,440	10,520	19,470	10,040
Peanuts	521,240	466,200	507,890	452,040
Rapeseed	930	810	890	770
Safflower	70,820	55,640	67,870	53,220
Soybeans for beans	31,324,620	30,334,750	31,005,730	29,875,430
Sunflower	789,750	710,640	758,310	676,030
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,441,150	5,554,370	4,329,660	3,911,940
Upland	4,358,510	5,437,410	4,248,030	3,795,590
American Pima	82,640	116,960	81,630	116,350
Sugarbeets	474,050	505,700	467,700	492,350
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	355,120	359,770
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	136,580	136,210
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	12,630	7,690	7,240	6,070
Dry edible beans	773,520	512,010	745,720	481,660
Dry edible peas	305,950	168,350	287,900	161,390
Lentils	266,290	190,200	256,570	184,130
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		2,550	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	12,660	12,150
Peppermint oil	(NA)		28,850	
Potatoes, all [2]	413,390	438,120	406,590	431,120
Spring	35,940	37,680	34,760	36,620
Summer	15,780	16,550	15,180	15,660
Fall	361,670	383,890	356,650	378,830
Spearmint oil	(NA)		7,530	
Sweet potatoes	48,480	53,660	47,310	51,880
Taro (Hawaii) [3]	(NA)		190	

(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: 2010 and 2011 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.93	3.79	3,924,870	3,662,510
Corn for grain	9.59	9.61	316,164,930	328,032,870
Corn for silage	43.21		97,353,620	
Hay, all [1]	5.45	5.14	132,046,180	119,746,570
Alfalfa	7.63	7.54	61,600,570	58,963,380
All other	4.36	3.92	70,445,620	60,783,190
Oats	2.31	2.21	1,178,470	834,450
Proso millet	1.78		261,610	
Rice	7.54	7.97	11,027,010	8,531,530
Rye	1.76		188,760	
Sorghum for grain	4.51	3.44	8,773,440	6,112,490
Sorghum for silage	28.08		3,102,570	
Wheat, all [1]	3.12	3.04	60,102,550	56,513,990
Winter	3.15	3.12	40,421,500	40,753,340
Durum	2.85	2.85	2,916,960	1,554,820
Other spring	3.10	2.86	16,764,090	14,205,830
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.92		1,111,730	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	5,532,100	5,048,480
Flaxseed	1.36		230,030	
Mustard seed	0.98		18,990	
Peanuts	3.71	3.62	1,884,950	1,638,400
Rapeseed	2.12		1,890	
Safflower	1.48		100,400	
Soybeans for beans	2.92	2.78	90,609,810	83,167,480
Sunflower	1.64		1,240,830	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [1]	0.91	0.92	3,941,700	3,604,250
Upland	0.90	0.91	3,831,950	3,443,750
American Pima	1.34	1.38	109,750	160,510
Sugarbeets	61.88	56.00	28,940,100	27,572,070
Sugarcane	69.89	72.34	24,820,570	26,026,220
Tobacco	2.39	2.42	326,080	329,460
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.48		10,750	
Dry edible beans	1.93	1.93	1,442,470	927,640
Dry edible peas	2.24		645,050	
Lentils	1.53		392,670	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		26,310	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.57		3,990	
Hops	2.35	2.40	29,710	29,130
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,890	
Potatoes, all [1]	44.31		18,016,190	
Spring	32.39	31.76	1,125,820	1,163,010
Summer	34.80	35.08	528,070	549,390
Fall	45.88		16,362,300	
Spearmint oil	0.14		1,050	
Sweet potatoes	22.86		1,081,590	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,770	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Production may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2010-2011 season. Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2010	2011
	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit ..... tons	1,238	1,230
Lemons ..... tons	882	940
Oranges ..... tons	8,244	8,778
Tangelos (Florida) ..... tons	41	52
Tangerines and mandarins ..... tons	595	627
Noncitrus		
Apples ..... 1,000 pounds	9,301.6	9,511.8
Apricots ..... tons	65.4	59.2
Bananas (Hawaii) ..... pounds	17,800	
Grapes ..... tons	7,414.2	7,189.4
Olives (California) ..... tons	195.0	65.0
Papayas (Hawaii) ..... pounds	30,100	
Peaches ..... tons	1,150.3	1,129.1
Pears ..... tons	813.6	888.3
Prunes, dried (California) ..... tons	127.0	122.0
Prunes and plums (excludes California) ..... tons	12.1	13.1
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) ..... pounds	1,640,000	1,950,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons	28	
Pecans, in-shell ..... pounds	293,740	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	503	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	1,960	2,794

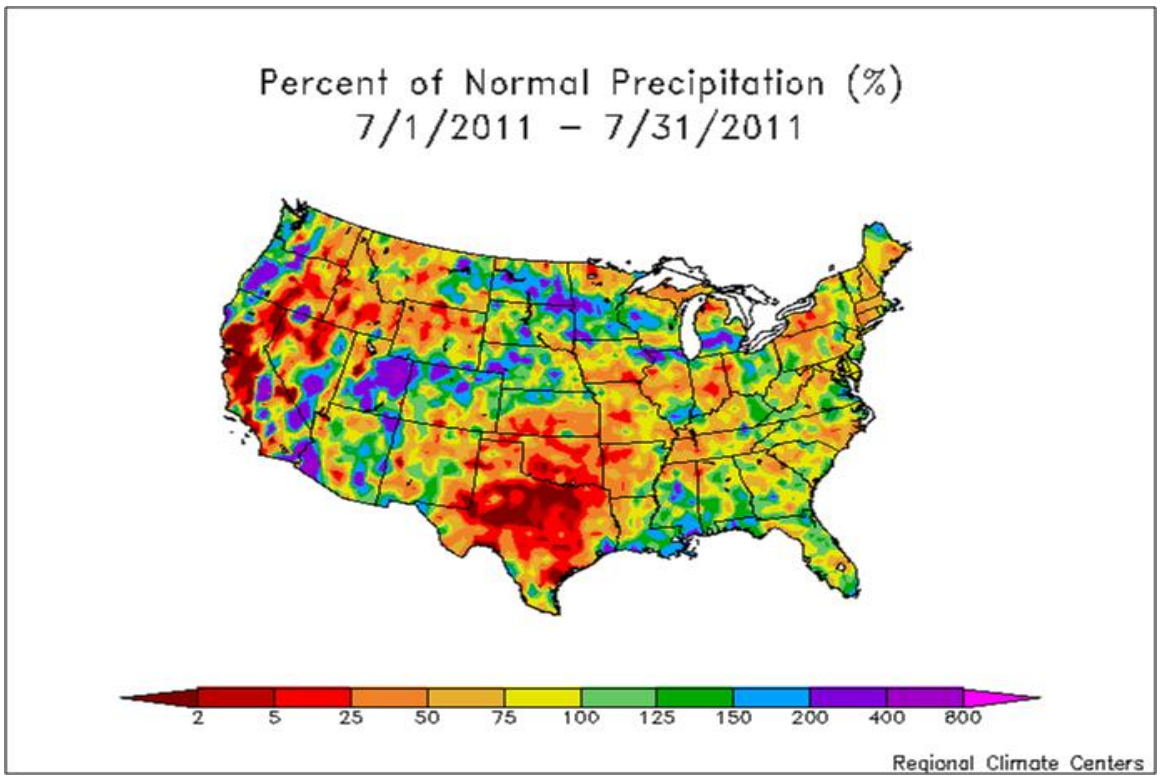
[1] Production years are 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.

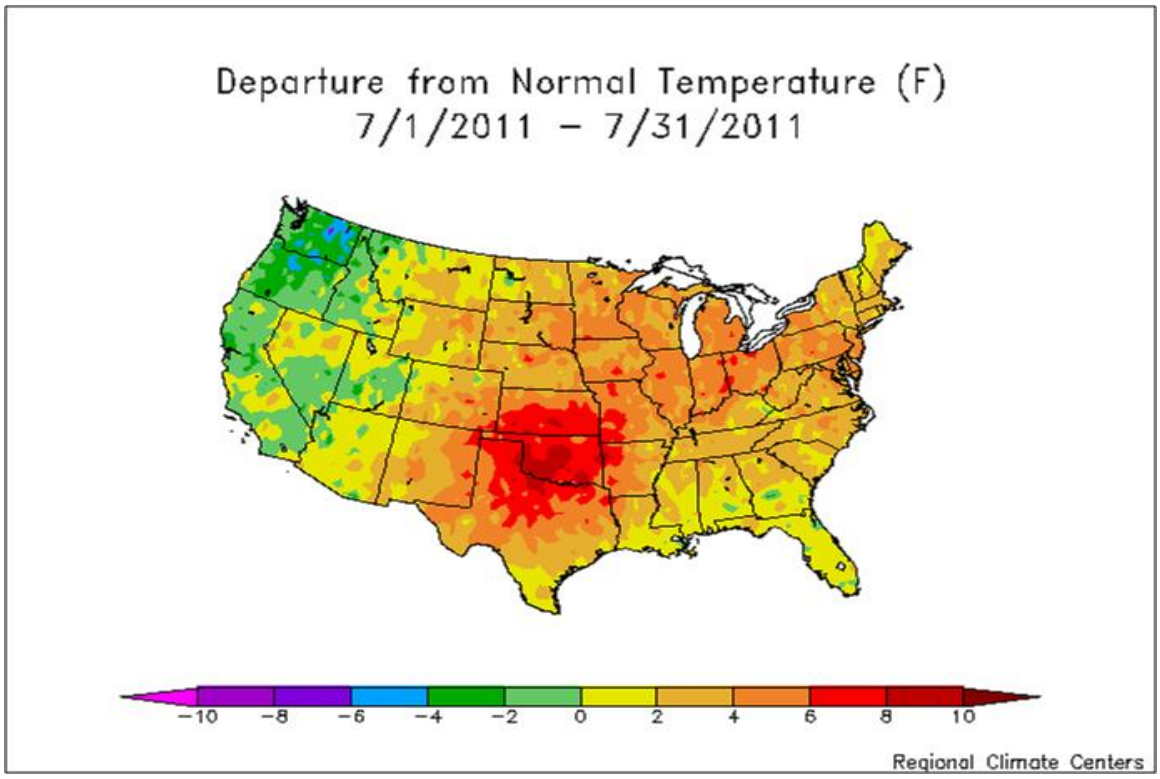
Fruits and Nuts Production – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2010-2011 season. Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2010	2011
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	1,123,090	1,115,840
Lemons	800,140	852,750
Oranges	7,478,830	7,963,270
Tangelos (Florida)	37,190	47,170
Tangerines and mandarins	539,770	568,800
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,219,140	4,314,480
Apricots	59,310	53,680
Bananas (Hawaii)	8,070	
Grapes	6,726,020	6,522,150
Olives (California)	176,900	58,970
Papayas (Hawaii)	13,650	
Peaches	1,043,530	1,024,340
Pears	738,090	805,850
Prunes, dried (California)	115,210	110,680
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	10,980	11,840
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	743,890	793,790
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	25,400	
Pecans, in-shell	133,240	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	456,310	
Maple syrup	9,800	13,970

[1] Production years are 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
7/1/2011 – 7/31/2011
2
5
25
50
75
100
125
150
200
400
800
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
7/1/2011 – 7/31/2011
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Regional Climate Centers

July Weather Summary

Untimely heat expanded across the Midwest and Northeast, halting pasture growth and stressing reproductive corn and soybeans. Patchy dryness accompanied the heat, further reducing summer crop yield potential in some areas. In the Midwest, some of the most extensive short-term dryness stretched from southern Iowa into central Indiana.

Farther south, historically hot, dry conditions persisted in the south-central United States. Texas experienced its hottest, second-driest July on record, sharply aggravating the effects of a 10-month drought. The previous hottest month in Texas had occurred in July 1998, while the only drier July had been noted in 2000. It was also the hottest month on record in Oklahoma, breaking a record set in July 1954. By early August, more than 90 percent of the rangeland and pastures in both Oklahoma and Texas were rated in very poor to poor condition.

Drought also persisted in much of the Southeast, although locally heavy showers provided some relief in the central Gulf Coast States and the southern Atlantic region. Nevertheless, hot weather and soil moisture shortages continued to stress some Southeastern pastures and rain-fed summer crops.

Similarly, monsoon showers provided some limited relief to drought-affected areas in the Four Corners States. Elsewhere, mild, drier weather on the northern Plains promoted winter wheat maturation and spring wheat development, while cool, occasionally showery conditions lingered across the Far West.

July Agricultural Summary

July brought with it warmer than normal temperatures and limited rainfall to much of the United States, promoting rapid crop maturation while at the same time negatively impacting crop conditions and soil moisture levels. Most notably, monthly temperatures reached as many as 10 degrees above average in portions of the southern Great Plains where the majority of summer row crops and many small grains were stressed by triple-digit heat and little to no rainfall. Conversely, temperatures along the Pacific Coast were near to below normal. While portions of the northern Great Plains, Great Lakes region, and areas along the Gulf Coast accumulated 6 or more inches of rainfall during the month, coastal regions in California, as well as much of Texas received less than 25 percent of their normal precipitation.

Despite favorable weather conditions across much of the major corn-producing area during July, development of the Nation's crop remained behind both last year and normal due to a sluggish planting pace earlier in the season. Six percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage by July 3, with progress evident in a limited number of States. Near-normal temperatures throughout the Corn Belt promoted silking progress of 27 percentage points or more in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri during the week ending July 17. By July 24, nine percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage, 7 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Continued warm temperatures and adequate soil moisture levels provided nearly ideal growing conditions for reproductive corn toward month's end. As the month ended, 83 percent of the crop was silking, 18 percent was at or beyond the dough stage, and denting was underway in seven of the 18 major estimating States. Overall, 62 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 69 percent on July 3 and 71 percent from the same time last year.

By July 3, sorghum producers had planted 97 percent of this year's crop, slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was underway in a limited number of States. Hot temperatures in the southern Great Plains promoted a rapid crop maturity pace. With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 24 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage by July 10, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Triple-digit temperatures had many sorghum producers in Kansas irrigating their fields as much as water supplies allowed, while some fields in the Edwards Plateau region of Texas were abandoned due to prolonged drought stress. As July ended, 42 percent of the sorghum crop was headed, 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Head development in Kansas was a week behind normal as hot temperatures and dry soils negatively impacted crop growth. Nationwide, coloring had advanced to 28 percent complete by July 31, with 23 percent of this year's crop at or beyond the maturity stage. In Texas, scorching temperatures helped to quickly mature portions of the sorghum crop, leaving progress well ahead of both last year and normal, while at the same time causing a decline in crop conditions. Overall, 24 percent of the Nation's crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 36 percent on July 3 and 69 percent from the same time last year.

As the month began, heading of the Nation's oat crop was behind both last year and normal due to delayed seeding and slow growth earlier in the season. With the exception of Texas, where heading was complete and harvest was nearly complete, head development was behind normal in all major estimating States. By July 24, ninety-five percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 4 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. As July ended, oat producers had harvested 30 percent of this year's crop, 18 percentage points behind last year and 14 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 55 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 59 percent on July 3 and 76 percent from the same time last year.

While seeding was complete in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, and Washington, barley producers in North Dakota were still seeding their crop as July began. Nationally, 93 percent of the crop was emerged by July 3, with the most significant delay evident in North Dakota, where unfavorable weather conditions not only limited seeding progress but slowed crop development as well. By July 17, fifty-three percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage in Montana, 38 percentage points behind normal. The latter half of July brought warmer temperatures to much of the Northern Tier, promoting increased crop development and maturation in many areas. By July 24, harvest was underway in the southwest region of Idaho. As the month ended, 92 percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 76 percent on July 3 and 86 percent from the same time last year.

Ninety-seven percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 3, on par with the 5-year average. Despite warmer temperatures promoting double-digit head development in Idaho, Montana, and Washington during the week ending July 3, progress remained well behind normal. Mostly sunny skies and dry weather allowed producers in several States ample time to harvest their crop. The harvest pace remained quick in many areas as July progressed, evidenced by producers in Indiana and Ohio harvesting 41 percent or more of their crop during the week ending July 10. While harvest was complete or nearly complete throughout much of the major winter wheat-producing region by July 24, harvest across the Northern Tier was just beginning. By the end of July, 81 percent of this year's winter wheat crop was harvested, with progress in Montana 20 days behind normal due to delayed seeding and slow crop development earlier in the season. Overall, 36 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition when harvest surpassed the halfway point during the week ending July 3, 27 percentage points below the same time last year.

Spring wheat emergence was 94 percent complete by July 3, over 3 weeks behind normal. With cool, wet weather dominating much of the Northern Tier throughout much of the growing season, heading of the spring wheat crop in Minnesota, Montana, and the Dakotas was 32 percentage points or more behind normal by July 3. Warmer temperatures promoted double-digit head development in most estimating States during mid-July; however, overall progress remained well behind both last year and normal. As the month ended, heading had advanced to 90 percent complete, 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Montana, where heading was 21 percentage points behind normal. Overall, 70 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, unchanged from ratings on July 3 but 12 percentage points below the same time last year.

As July began, heading of this year's rice crop was slightly ahead of normal, with producers in California treating fields with herbicide to control weeds. Producers along the Upper Coast in Texas were preparing to harvest their fields. In Arkansas, favorable weather boosted crop conditions mid-month, while disease and insect presence negatively impacted some fields in Louisiana. As the month progressed, head development slowed and progress fell behind the 5-year average during the week ending July 24. By month's end, 47 percent of the Nation's rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 18 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 60 percent on July 3 and 72 percent from the same time last year.

Soybean emergence was 96 percent complete by July 3, on par with the 5-year average. Blooming was underway but behind both last year and normal due to late planting and adverse growing conditions in many areas throughout the spring and early summer. Warm, sunny weather promoted a rapid blooming pace as July progressed, with double-digit development evident in most States during each week throughout the month. By July 24, sixteen percent of the soybean crop was setting pods, 16 percentage points behind last year and 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Despite rapid phenological development, July ended with blooming and pod set behind both last year and normal. Overall,

60 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 66 percent on July 3 and 66 percent from the same time last year.

As spotty rainfall helped to improve soil conditions in portions of the Southeast as July began, pegging of the peanut crop was 26 percent complete, well behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Peg development became easier and crop conditions improved in many of the major peanut-producing areas as additional rainfall helped to loosen hard-packed soils during mid-to late-July. Toward month's end, producers in Georgia were busy treating fields with fungicide to combat white mold. By July 31, pegging was 80 percent complete, 5 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 43 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 30 percent on July 3 and 57 percent from the same time last year.

Although some sunflower fields remained wet in North Dakota, improved weather conditions during early July allowed producers in the State time to complete some fieldwork, and by July 10, ninety-seven percent of the Nation's crop was planted, over one week behind normal.

Despite warm temperatures across much of the South, squaring of this year's cotton crop was behind both last year and normal as July began. In Texas, poor seed germination and emergence of dryland fields in areas of the Plains left crop development behind normal. Bolls were setting on 20 percent of the Nation's crop by July 10, five percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As drought conditions worsened in areas of Texas, some dryland cotton fields in the Low Plains of Texas were abandoned, while some producers switched irrigation from corn to cotton to prepare the crop for boll set. Harvest was in full swing in the Coastal Bend and Lower Valley during the latter half of the month. By July 31, ninety percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage, 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Bolls were setting on 62 percent of this year's acreage, on par with the average. Overall, 30 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 28 percent on July 3 and 66 percent from the same time last year.

Crop Comments

Corn: The 2011 corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 92.3 million acres, unchanged from the June estimate but up 5 percent from 2010. This represents the second highest planted acreage in the United States since 1944, behind only the 93.5 million acres planted in 2007. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 84.4 million acres, down less than 1 percent from June but up 4 percent from 2010.

As of July 31, sixty-two percent of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition in the 18 major producing States, compared with 71 percent rated in these two categories last year at this time. Thirteen of the 18 States reported less acreage rated in good to excellent condition compared with the same time last year, with the largest declines reported in Kansas and Texas due to an extended drought and above normal temperatures.

Planting got off to a slow start in 2011 due to unfavorable planting conditions across much of the major corn-producing region during April. Midwestern fieldwork remained at a virtual standstill during the middle of April due to heavy rains and lowland flooding in the central and eastern Corn Belt. During the final week of April, excessive rainfall continued to fall from eastern Oklahoma into the Mid-South and the lower Ohio Valley delaying planting in many locations, but some progress was made in the western Corn Belt. By May 1, only 13 percent of the acreage had been planted, compared with 66 percent planted at the same time last year and 40 percent for the 5-year average.

Planting delays continued during early May throughout much of the Midwest, but mostly dry weather prompted fieldwork in the western Corn Belt States of Iowa and Nebraska. Planting conditions improved during May in most of the major corn-producing areas of the country, but delays continued in the eastern Corn Belt. By May 29, eighty-six percent of the intended corn acreage had been seeded, compared with 97 percent complete at the same time last year and 95 percent for the 5-year average. Planting was virtually complete by June 12.

Warm weather and adequate soil moisture levels in many of the major corn-producing States provided nearly ideal growing conditions for emerging plants during the first half of June. By June 19, virtually all of the nation's corn acreage had emerged. Wet weather continued across most of the Midwest during the second half of June, maintaining abundant

moisture reserves for corn. On the other hand, extremely dry conditions and above normal temperatures in the central and southern Plains caused severe stress to both irrigated and non-irrigated corn acreage.

During the first half of July, warm weather, scattered showers, and abundant soil moisture promoted rapid crop development across the northern Plains and Midwest, while relentlessly hot, dry weather persisted in the south-central United States. As of July 17, thirty-five percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the silking stage. The latter part of the month saw above normal temperatures reported across much of the major corn-producing regions.

Sorghum: Production is forecast at 241 million bushels, down 30 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the smallest production since 1956. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 4.39 million acres, down 4 percent from the previous forecast and down 9 percent from 2010. If realized, this will be the lowest harvested acreage level since 1936. Based on August 1 conditions, yield is forecast at 54.8 bushels per acre, down 17 bushels from last year.

As of July 31, the sorghum crop was 42 percent headed, 9 points behind last year and 7 points behind average. Prolonged drought conditions and high temperatures in July have negatively impacted the crop throughout the Southern Plains. Forty-four percent of the crop was rated in very poor to poor condition compared with only 5 percent at this time last year.

Oats: Production is forecast at 57.5 million bushels, 2 percent above the July 1 forecast but down 29 percent from 2010. If realized, this will be the lowest production on record, surpassing the previous record low set last year. Based on conditions as of August 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 61.6 bushels per acre, up 1.1 bushels from last month's forecast but down 2.7 bushels from 2010. Growers expect to harvest 934,000 acres for grain or seed, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 26 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the smallest harvested area on record, also surpassing the previous record low set last year.

Compared with July 1, yield increases are expected in much of the Northern Great Plains as warm, drier weather aided the crop whose development had been running significantly behind normal due to late planting and prolonged wet conditions. However, yield decreases are expected in many of the Northeast States due to hot, dry weather.

Overall, the oat crop has developed behind the normal pace in most of the nine major producing States, mainly due to excessively wet conditions throughout much of the growing season. As of July 31, thirty percent of the oat acreage was harvested, 18 points behind last year's pace and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress was running considerably behind the 5-year average in all States except Texas, where harvest was completed slightly ahead of normal. On July 31, fifty-five percent of the oat crop in the nine major producing States was rated as good to excellent, compared with 76 percent last year.

Barley: Production for 2011 is forecast at 168 million bushels, down 3 percent from the July forecast and 7 percent from 2010. Based on conditions as of August 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 70.4 bushels per acre, up 0.8 bushel from July but 2.7 bushels below last year's record high. Area harvested for grain or seed, at 2.39 million acres, is down 4 percent from the previous forecast and down 3 percent from 2010. If realized, this will be the smallest harvested area since 1881.

While seeding was complete in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, and Washington, barley producers in North Dakota were still seeding their crop as July began. Consequently, the most significant phenological delays were evident in North Dakota, where unfavorable weather conditions not only limited seeding progress but slowed crop development as well. The latter half of July brought warmer temperatures to much of the Northern Tier, promoting increased crop development and maturation in many areas. As the month ended, harvest was underway in portions of the major barley-producing region, but well behind the normal pace. Overall, 72 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 76 percent on July 3 and 86 percent at the same time last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.50 billion bushels, up slightly from the July 1 forecast and up 1 percent from 2010. Based on August 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 46.3 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from last month but down 0.5 bushel from last year. Expected grain area totals 32.3 million acres, up 2 percent from last year but unchanged from last month. Harvest in the 18 major producing States was 81 percent complete by July 31, two points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average.

Harvest was virtually complete by the end of July in all major Hard Red Winter (HRW) States except Montana and South Dakota, where harvest was 32 and 4 points behind normal, respectively. As the crop lagged behind normal crop development much of the growing season due to cool, wet spring conditions, harvest was just getting underway in Montana by July 31. Yield decreases from last month in the HRW growing areas are expected in the Northern Great Plains.

As of July 31, harvest in the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area was complete in all major States except Michigan where progress was 10 points behind the 5-year average. Excellent growing conditions during the month in the Pacific Northwest States led to yield increases from the July forecast. However, harvest progress is running significantly behind normal in these States, ranging from 14 to 38 points behind the 5-year average.

Record high yields are expected in Arkansas, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 57.1 million bushels, down 10 percent from July and down 47 percent from 2010. The United States yield is forecast at 42.4 bushels per acre, up 3.7 bushels from last month but unchanged from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 1.35 million acres, down 18 percent from last month and down 47 percent from last year.

Due to flooding and excessively wet conditions earlier in the season, crop development lags significantly behind normal in Montana and North Dakota, the two largest Durum-producing States. By July 31, heading in these States was 31 and 38 percentage points behind the 5-year average, respectively. Yield forecasts are unchanged from last month in all major producing States except North Dakota who experienced warm and mostly dry conditions during the month to help accelerate crop maturity.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 522 million bushels, down 5 percent from last month and down 15 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 42.5 bushels per acre, up 0.8 bushel from last month but down 3.6 bushels from 2010. The expected area to be harvested for grain totals 12.3 million acres, down 7 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year.

Flooding and prolonged wet weather during the spring and early summer months slowed crop development in most States. In the six major producing States, 90 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage of development by July 31, seven percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. By month's end, harvest had begun in only South Dakota and Oregon. Yield increases are expected in the Pacific Northwest and North Dakota, as seasonal temperatures during July advanced crop maturity.

Peanuts: Production is forecast at 3.61 billion pounds, down 13 percent from last year. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.12 million acres, down slightly from June and 11 percent lower than 2010. Yields are expected to average 3,234 pounds per acre, down 77 pounds from last year.

Many peanut-producing States continue to suffer from extreme drought conditions. In Oklahoma and Texas, where the drought is most extreme, the peanut crop is mostly irrigated and was faring relatively well compared with other crops. However, many growers in Texas were abandoning acreage due to high irrigation costs, and growers in Oklahoma were concerned over the availability of water. While drought conditions had improved in Alabama and Florida, crop development was behind normal in Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, and growers were aggressively irrigating in an attempt to offset the high temperatures. Despite high temperatures in Virginia and North Carolina, timely showers have resulted in good crop development.

As of July 31, forty-three percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 57 percent the same time last year. Pegging was at 80 percent, 5 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average.

Rice: Production is forecast at 188 million cwt, down 23 percent from last year. Area for harvest is expected to total 2.64 million acres, down slightly from the June *Acreage* report and 27 percent lower than 2010. The average United States

yield is forecast at 7,114 pounds per acre, up 389 pounds from last year.

Harvest was underway by the end of July in Louisiana and Texas. While Louisiana growers welcomed the rain at the end of the month, it delayed harvest in some areas. In Texas, the rice crop showed no major damage from the excessive heat and drought conditions that have plagued the State the last several months.

If realized, production in Arkansas, the largest rice-producing State, will be the lowest since 1997. In California, cooler than normal temperatures delayed crop development, but the majority of the crop was rated in excellent condition at the end of July.

As of July 31, forty-seven percent of the United States acreage was headed, 18 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Sixty-four percent of the United States acreage was rated in good to excellent condition as of July 31, compared with 72 percent rated in these two categories a year earlier.

Soybeans: Planted area for the Nation is estimated at 75.0 million acres, down fractionally from June and down 3 percent from last year. Area for harvest is forecast at 73.8 million acres, down less than 1 percent from June and down 4 percent from 2010.

Soybean planting got off to a less than ideal start as severe flooding during April contributed to planting delays this spring. Heavy snowmelt created flooding along the upper and middle Mississippi River, while heavy rains induced flooding across the Ohio Valley and Mid-South. During the last week of April, historic flooding occurred in southeastern Missouri and neighboring areas as the flood crest moved south. Meanwhile, cool temperatures and rain combined to slow down planting progress across the northern Corn Belt. As of May 8, only 7 percent of intended soybean acreage was planted, 21 points behind last year's pace and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Wet weather during the latter half of May led to continued delays in planting. As of May 29, fifty-one percent of the intended soybean acreage was planted, 20 points behind normal and last year's pace. Ohio was only at 7 percent planted, nearly 70 percentage points less than the 5-year average for that date, and Indiana lagged 37 points behind the normal pace. However, significant progress was made during June, and 97 percent of the intended crop was planted by June 26, one point ahead of last year and the 5-year average.

Emergence of the soybean crop began behind normal and last year's pace, and remained behind the normal pace throughout May and nearly all of June. Soybeans reached 96 percent emerged by July 3, equal to the 5-year average but 1 point behind last year's pace. Blooming progress for soybeans followed a very similar pattern to emergence progress, remaining several points behind the 5-year average and last year's pace throughout July. As of July 31, seventy-seven percent of the Nation's crop was blooming, 4 points behind normal and 7 points behind last year. Thirty-four percent of the acreage was setting pods by July 31, eleven points behind normal and 16 points behind last year.

As of July 31, sixty percent of the United States soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points less than the same week in 2010. Good to excellent ratings decreased across much of the soybean growing region during July, with declines in condition ratings of 13 points or more in Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, and Missouri due to hot, dry weather. Extremely dry conditions have also hampered yield expectations in Texas, where the yield forecast of 20 bushels per acre will be the lowest since 1993, if realized.

Canola: Area planted to canola in 2011 is estimated at 1.09 million acres, down 4 percent from June and down 25 percent from last year. Area for harvest is forecast at 1.07 million acres, also down 4 percent from June. In North Dakota, planted area is estimated at 890,000 acres, down 5 percent from June and down 30 percent from 2010. Harvested area in North Dakota is forecast at 880,000 acres, also down 5 percent from June.

Sunflower: Area planted to sunflower in 2011 is estimated at 1.76 million acres and harvested area is forecast at 1.67 million acres. Planted area of oil type varieties, at 1.45 million acres, is down 6 percent from June and down 1 percent from last year. Harvested area of oil type varieties is forecast at 1.39 million acres, also down 6 percent from June. Planted area of non-oil type varieties, at 306,000 acres, is down 3 percent from June and down 37 percent from 2010. Harvested area of non-oil type varieties is forecast at 283,500 acres, down 3 percent from June.

In North Dakota, planted area of oil type varieties is estimated at 600,000 acres, down 90,000 acres from June. The forecast for harvested area of oil type varieties is also down 90,000 acres from June to 580,000 acres. Planted area of non-oil type varieties is estimated at 90,000 acres, down 10,000 acres from June. Harvested area of non-oil type varieties is also down 10,000 acres from June to 85,000 acres.

Cotton: Area planted to Upland cotton is estimated at 13.4 million acres, unchanged from June but up 25 percent from last year. Harvested area is expected to total 9.38 million acres, down 11 percent from 2010. American Pima planted area is estimated at 289,000 acres, unchanged from June but up 42 percent from last year. Expected harvested area, at 287,500 acres, is up 43 percent from the previous year.

Drought throughout much of the Cotton Belt has taken its toll on this year's crop. As of July 31, forty percent of the cotton acreage was rated in very poor to poor condition compared with 9 percent this time last year. Sixty-two percent of the crop had set bolls by July 31, six points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average.

The Southeastern growing region received widely scattered showers in late-July which provided some relief to the crop. However, the crop continued to be stressed by hot, dry conditions in areas that missed the precipitation. The crop progressed quickly in the Delta region due to beneficial rain and warm temperatures while dry, hot conditions persisted in West Texas.

Drought has shortened the growing season in South Texas which allowed ginning to get off to a fast start. By August 1, running bales ginned in Texas totaled 202,750, the highest August 1 total since 2000.

Dry beans: United States dry edible bean production is forecast at 20.5 million cwt for 2011, down 36 percent from last year. Planted area is forecast at 1.27 million acres, down 34 percent from the previous year. Harvested area is forecast at 1.19 million acres, down 35 percent from the previous year's harvested acreage. The average United States yield is forecast at 1,718 pounds per acre, a decrease of 8 pounds from 2010.

Production is forecast to be lower than 2010 in 17 of the 18 estimating States, with the five largest producing States, North Dakota, Michigan, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Idaho, forecasting lower production than a year ago.

In North Dakota, a cool, wet spring delayed planting, which was not completed until late-June, behind last year and the 5-year average. Warm, dry weather throughout most of July aided crop development, while condition was rated mostly good to excellent. Dry beans were planted in Michigan during the first two weeks of June. Very few areas experienced rain delays.

Several Montana growers reported planting delays because of too much moisture. Precipitation in the dry bean producing areas ranged from 1 inch to almost 7 inches above normal. In Idaho, spring planting was delayed by cool, wet conditions. Crop development was reported to be behind normal.

Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures: Production is forecast at 65.0 million tons, down 4 percent from last year. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 3.36 tons per acre, down 0.04 ton from last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield since 2005. Harvested area is forecast at 19.3 million acres, unchanged from the June forecast but down 3 percent from the previous year's acreage.

Adequate rainfall along the Pacific Coast, across much of the Northern Tier, and in portions of the eastern half of the country has led to greater yield expectations in several States. Most notably, record-tying yields are forecast for Idaho, North Dakota, and Virginia. Elsewhere, predominately hot, dry weather in the Four Corners region as well as the southern Great Plains adversely affected much of the alfalfa crop.

Other hay: Production is forecast at 67.0 million tons, down 14 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the lowest production level since 1993. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 1.75 tons per acre, down 0.20 ton from last year. If realized, this will be the lowest United States yield since 1988. Harvested area is forecast at 38.3 million acres, unchanged from the June forecast but down 4 percent from last year.

Unusually warm temperatures coupled with little to no moisture across much of the southern half of the country have led to decreased yield expectations in many States. Severe to exceptional drought conditions centered over Oklahoma and Texas, but stretching from the Four Corners region through much of the Delta, have negatively affected pastures and many grass hay fields. Elsewhere, adequate rainfall and surplus snowpack across much of the Northern Tier provided favorable growing conditions for hay. Producers in North Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming are expecting record high yields, while forecasted yields in Louisiana and South Dakota are expected to be record tying.

Tobacco: United States all tobacco production for 2011 is forecast at 726 million pounds, up 1 percent from 2010. Area harvested is forecast at 336,580 acres, slightly below last year. Yields for 2011 are expected to average 2,158 pounds per acre, 28 pounds above 2010.

Flue-cured tobacco production is expected to total 465 million pounds, 5 percent below the previous forecast. Moderate drought conditions were reported in some of the top producing counties, but some spotty storms provided relief during the past few weeks.

Burley production is expected to total 178 million pounds, down 5 percent from last year. Kentucky growers reported that wet spring weather delayed setting in most areas. Also, dry weather and extreme heat in late-July slowed plant growth. Tennessee growers are expecting an average crop, recovering from adverse conditions last year.

Fire-cured tobacco production is expected to total 52.3 million pounds, up 8 percent from the 2010 crop. Most Tennessee growers expect an average crop following recent beneficial rains.

Southern Maryland Belt tobacco production in Pennsylvania is expected to total 6.45 million pounds, up 30 percent from 2010.

Dark air-cured tobacco is expected to total 15.4 million pounds, up 2 percent from 2010. Kentucky growers reported black shank was becoming a problem in local areas, however disease pressure was mostly light.

All Cigar type production is expected to total 8.61 million pounds, down 21 percent from last year. In Connecticut and Massachusetts, mostly damp conditions were reported by growers during the spring. As the summer progressed, conditions became more arid.

Sugarbeets: Production of sugarbeets for the 2011 crop year is forecast at 30.4 million tons, down 5 percent from last year. Planted area is estimated at 1.25 million acres, up 1 percent from the June *Acreage* report and up 7 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 1.22 million acres, up 2 percent from the previous estimate and up 5 percent from 2010. Expected yield is forecast at 25.0 tons per acre, a decrease of 2.6 tons from last year.

Much of the growing region experienced a cool and wet spring, forcing growers in many States to significantly delay planting this season. Minnesota, which accounts for 34 percent of the total United States production, is forecasting 1.37 million tons less production than was realized last year.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 28.7 million tons, up 5 percent from last year. Production increases are expected in all estimating States. Producers intend to harvest 889,000 acres for sugar and seed in the 2011 crop year, up 11,500 acres from the previous year. Expected yield is forecast at 32.3 tons per acre, up 1.1 tons per acre from 2010.

Louisiana and Florida producers recorded below average rainfall through mid-summer, while July brought more timely rain showers for these two regions. These timely rains sustained the crops in areas hit hard by drought conditions while less drought stricken areas have shown good crop growth.

Prunes and plums: Production in Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at a collective 13,050 tons, up 8 percent from last year. Oregon growers reported that the 2011 crop is better than last year. Weather has provided good pollination patterns throughout the State. Washington growers reported that prune production will increase from last year's weather diminished crop.

Hops: Hop production in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 64.2 million pounds for 2011, down 2 percent from last year. Area strung for harvest, at 30,016 acres, is down 4 percent from 2010. Yield is estimated at 2,140 pounds per acre for the Pacific Northwest, 47 pounds more than in 2010.

Despite cool, wet weather conditions this spring and early summer in Washington and Oregon, most varieties were expected to produce average yields. Disease pressure has been high. Harvest was expected to begin up to a week later than normal. In Idaho, excellent growing conditions were reported this summer.

Olives: California olive production is forecast at 65,000 tons. The Manzanillo and Sevillano varieties are expected to account for approximately 36 percent and 7 percent of total production, respectively. All other varieties account for the remainder. This year's crop is significantly smaller than the previous year's record crop primarily due to the alternate bearing cycle of olives coupled with adverse weather during the blooming period.

Peaches: United States peach production is forecast at 1.13 million tons, down 2 percent from 2010.

South Carolina peach growers expect a smaller crop than last year. Hail damage coupled with little to no rainfall tempered expectations for this year's crop. New Jersey producers continued to harvest ample-sized, high quality fruit. High temperatures and adequate soil moisture throughout July provided ideal growing conditions for later varieties.

Crop condition reports have been mixed this season in Pennsylvania. Some counties were hit hard by the heavy spring rains, tornados, and storms which damaged trees and fruit. In other areas, producers reported a good set with a heavy crop. Pennsylvania growers anticipate harvesting more peaches in 2011 than were harvested last year. In Michigan, harvest of early season peaches was underway with yields reported as excellent.

Growers in the central area of Washington indicated the late fall 2010 freeze and cold, wet spring conditions have had some affect on this year's crop but overall, peaches have faired well. The slower growing season was reported to be good for fruit quality and sizing.

Apples: The United States apple forecast for the 2011 crop year is 9.51 billion pounds, up 2 percent from last year.

Production in the Western States (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington) is forecast at 5.88 billion pounds, down 3 percent from last year. Washington experienced a cold and wet spring which is expected to keep production below full potential this year. Oregon's production is expected to be below last year mostly due to a hard freeze during pollination.

Production in the Eastern States (Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia) is forecast at 2.36 billion pounds, down 2 percent from last year. Excessive rain across New York early in the spring hampered pollination and disease control. Many growers were concerned with the summer drought-like conditions. In Pennsylvania, apple growers anticipate a smaller crop than last year. Hail storms, drought, and frost have all contributed to smaller sized fruit. North Carolina growers are not expecting a full crop this year due to hail damage.

Production in the Central States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin) is forecast at 1.27 billion pounds, an increase of 49 percent from 2010. The Michigan apple crop was reported to be in excellent condition. There were no significant spring frost occurrences reported. Above normal temperatures prevailed in July, bringing apple maturity to average levels. Wisconsin's apple season got off to a slow start due to a cool spring. However, ample rain and sunshine recently has helped the crop significantly.

Pears: United States pear production for 2011 is forecast at 888,300 tons, up 9 percent from last year. Bartlett pear production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 414,000 tons, 8 percent above a year ago. Other pear production in the Pacific Coast States is expected to total 457,000 tons, 10 percent above last year.

In California, a cooler than average spring set fruit development slightly behind normal and delayed the start of harvest by one to two weeks. The Bartlett harvest began in the Sacramento Valley in the latter half of July. Harvest was expected to start soon in the Lake and Mendocino regions. Harvest of other pears began in late-July as well.

Spring conditions in eastern Washington were cooler and wetter than normal. Yakima had its second-wettest May in more than 100 years. Most growers reported a good bloom and adequate pollination and fruit set this year. Fruit quality was reported to be excellent with no significant issues affecting the crop.

In Oregon, freezing temperatures in November 2010, a freeze in late-February, and a cool, wet spring all hindered this season's crop. Extended cool, wet weather limited pear size and delayed harvest one to two weeks. However, favorable summer growing conditions have led to expectations of a crop larger than last season.

Across New York, early season rains were followed by hot weather in July. In the Lake Ontario fruit region, growers were expecting a good crop. In the Hudson Valley, growers indicated the crop will be better than a year ago.

Coffee: Hawaii coffee production is estimated at 8.80 million pounds (parchment basis) for the 2010-2011 season, up 1 percent from the previous season. On the Big Island, dry weather, a late harvest season, and insect damage negatively impacted coffee yields, however plantings on remaining islands are mostly irrigated, which made up for this lost production. Overall, estimated Hawaii coffee production is up 100,000 pounds from last year. Puerto Rico coffee production for the 2010-2011 season is estimated at 9.00 million pounds (parchment basis), unchanged from last season's production.

Grapes: United States grape production for 2011 is forecast at 7.19 million tons, down 3 percent from last year. California leads the United States in grape production with 90 percent of the total. Washington and New York are the next largest producing States, with 4 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

California's wine type grape production is forecast at 3.40 million tons, and represents 53 percent of California's total grape crop. It is down 6 percent from the 2010 crop. California's raisin type grape production is forecast at 2.05 million tons, 32 percent of California's total grape crop. The raisin type grape forecast is down 1 percent from last year. Weather has been mostly favorable this season, although cool, wet weather in the spring resulted in some mildew problems. California's table type grape production is forecast at 1.00 million tons, down 1 percent from the previous forecast.

In Washington, reports of damage caused from an early freeze last fall were common. Cold, wet spring conditions slowed crop development through May, however warm, dry weather in June and July provided excellent growing conditions. New York grape producers experienced a mild winter followed by wet conditions in May and early June. However hot, dry conditions mid-June through July provided good conditions for vine growth.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing areas, weather stations reported highs in the 90s and lows mostly in the 60s. Florida summer weather patterns brought thunderstorms and scattered showers to the complete citrus producing region throughout the month. Weekly rainfall totals in most areas ranged from less than one inch to more than five inches. Drought conditions improved in most areas except the northeastern shore of Lake Okeechobee. In well cared for groves, next year's citrus crop was in good condition. Next season's oranges were larger than golf balls, and next season's grapefruit were between baseball and softball sized.

Production practices included marking and pushing unproductive trees, irrigation, herbicide spraying, mowing, some hedging and topping, and brush removal. Growers are now focusing on psyllid control using both aerial and ground spraying.

California citrus: The Valencia orange and grapefruit harvests continued as the late navel orange harvest was completed. Lemons were picked along the southern coast.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: The blueberry harvest neared completion while strawberries and blackberries were picked in the San Joaquin Valley. Grape vineyards across the State continued to develop well, while spraying continued to

treat mildew and European grapevine moth. The peach, nectarine, and plum harvests were ongoing, while harvest of apricots was completed. Apples, pears, kiwis, and pomegranates continued to develop.

Growers applied hull split sprays in almond orchards across the State. Harvest preparations started despite the crop being delayed by one to two weeks. Good developmental progress was reported in walnut, pistachio, and pecan orchards. Codling moth, weed control, and fungus treatments were ongoing in walnut orchards.

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between July 25 and August 5 to gather information on expected yields as of August 1. The objective yield surveys for corn, cotton, soybeans, and wheat were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for about 75 percent of the 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. The counts made within each sample plot depend on the crop and the maturity of that crop. In all cases, the number of plants is recorded along with other measurements that provide information to forecast the number of ears, bolls, pods, or heads and their weight. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the fruit are harvested and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet, and personal interviews. Approximately 27,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about probable yield. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Estimating procedures: National and State level objective yield and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The survey data were also reviewed considering weather patterns and crop progress compared to previous months and previous years. Each Field Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published August 1 forecasts.

Revision policy: The August 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data warrant changes. Estimates of planted acres for spring planted crops are subject to revision in the August *Crop Production* report if conditions altered the planting intentions since the mid-year survey. Planted acres may also be revised for cotton, peanuts, and rice in the September *Crop Production* report each year; spring wheat, Durum wheat, barley, and oats only in the *Small Grains Annual* report at the end of September; and all other spring planted crops in the October *Crop Production* report. Revisions to planted acres will only be made when either special survey data, 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 August 1 production forecast, the “Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the August 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of the squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the “Root Mean Square Error.” Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the August 1 corn for grain production forecast is 6.2 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 6.2 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.7 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using corn again as an example, changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 433 million bushels, ranging from 16 million bushels to 1.09 billion bushels. The August 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 11 times and above 9 times. This does not imply that the August 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecasts

[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)
Barley ..... bushels	7.6	13.2	19	3	69	6	14
Corn for grain ..... bushels	6.2	10.7	433	16	1,085	11	9
Dry edible beans ..... cwt	8.2	14.3	2	(Z)	4	14	6
Oats ..... bushels	11.2	19.4	14	1	43	2	18
Rice ..... cwt	4.3	7.5	7	1	17	12	8
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	9.7	16.7	35	2	108	9	11
Soybeans for bean ..... bushels	6.6	11.4	145	6	408	11	9
Upland cotton [1] ..... bales	9.1	15.8	1,295	8	3,921	9	11
Wheat							
Durum wheat ..... bushels	9.0	15.5	7	(Z)	19	8	12
Other spring ..... bushels	8.7	15.0	39	3	121	9	11
Winter wheat ..... bushels	1.4	2.5	18	1	38	6	14

(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
- Bryan Durham – Oats, Rye, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
- Steve Maliszewski – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum ..... (202) 720-5944
- Anthony Prillaman – Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed ..... (202) 720-9526
- Julie Schmidt – Crop Weather, Barley, Hay ..... (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
- Chris Hawthorn – Citrus, Coffee, Grapes, Sugar Crops, Tropical Fruits ..... (202) 720-5412
- Dan Norris – Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mint, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas, Dry Beans ..... (202) 720-3250
- Kim Ritchie – Hops ..... (360) 709-2400
- Daphne Schauber – Berries, Cranberries, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes ..... (202) 720-4285
- Erika White – Floriculture, Maple Syrup, Nursery, Tree Nuts ..... (202) 720-4215

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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 17, 2011

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 18, 2011. 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.lmic.info/ or contact Erica Rosa 303-236-0461 at rosa@lmic.info or Laura Lahr 303-236-0464 at lahr@lmic.info.