Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Down 10 Percent from 2012
Orange Production Unchanged from April

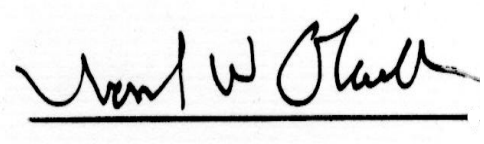
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.49 billion bushels, down 10 percent from 2012. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 32.7 million acres, down 6 percent from last year. As of May 1, the United States yield is forecast at 45.4 bushels per acre, down 1.8 bushels from the previous year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 768 million bushels, is down 23 percent from a year ago. Soft Red Winter, at 501 million bushels, is up 19 percent from 2012. White Winter, at 217 million bushels, is down 2 percent from a year ago. Of the White Winter production, 11.4 million bushels are Hard White and 205 million bushels are Soft White.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2012-2013 season is 8.60 million tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 4 percent from the 2011-2012 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 138 million boxes (6.21 million tons), is unchanged from the April forecast but down 6 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 67.0 million boxes (3.02 million tons), unchanged from the April forecast but down 10 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 71.0 million boxes (3.20 million tons), is unchanged from the April forecast but down 2 percent from last season's final utilization. Rainfall during the month helped ease drought conditions during April. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from April.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2012-2013 season is 1.60 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, down 1 percent from the April forecast and down 2 percent from last season's final yield of 1.63 gallons per box. The early-midseason portion is final at 1.51 gallons per box, down 1 percent from last season's final yield of 1.53 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.69 gallons per box, 3 percent lower than last year's final yield of 1.75 gallons per box. All projections of yield assume the processing relationships this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

This report was approved on May 10, 2013.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
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Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
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Contents

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2012 and Forecasted May 1, 2013

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	450	580	55.0	55.0	24,750	31,900
California	310	320	85.0	85.0	26,350	27,200
Colorado	2,170	1,770	34.0	35.0	73,780	61,950
Georgia	230	350	49.0	50.0	11,270	17,500
Idaho	740	740	80.0	76.0	59,200	56,240
Illinois	645	800	63.0	63.0	40,635	50,400
Indiana	300	420	67.0	66.0	20,100	27,720
Kansas	9,100	8,100	42.0	37.0	382,200	299,700
Kentucky	470	560	62.0	66.0	29,140	36,960
Maryland	210	245	68.0	67.0	14,280	16,415
Michigan	540	550	76.0	74.0	41,040	40,700
Mississippi	345	375	57.0	56.0	19,665	21,000
Missouri	690	950	57.0	53.0	39,330	50,350
Montana	2,170	2,040	39.0	41.0	84,630	83,640
Nebraska	1,300	1,300	41.0	33.0	53,300	42,900
New York	85	110	63.0	67.0	5,355	7,370
North Carolina	750	920	57.0	59.0	42,750	54,280
North Dakota	730	340	55.0	52.0	40,150	17,680
Ohio	450	600	69.0	64.0	31,050	38,400
Oklahoma	4,300	3,800	36.0	30.0	154,800	114,000
Oregon	785	790	66.0	67.0	51,810	52,930
Pennsylvania	145	175	65.0	63.0	9,425	11,025
South Carolina	220	230	53.0	51.0	11,660	11,730
South Dakota	1,210	900	50.0	33.0	60,500	29,700
Tennessee	340	470	63.0	65.0	21,420	30,550
Texas	3,000	2,000	32.0	27.0	96,000	54,000
Virginia	240	270	65.0	62.0	15,600	16,740
Washington	1,670	1,710	71.0	68.0	118,570	116,280
Wisconsin	245	290	75.0	64.0	18,375	18,560
Other States [1]	994	1,004	48.4	47.7	48,067	47,937
United States	34,834	32,709	47.2	45.4	1,645,202	1,485,757

[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 2013 Summary* report.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2012 and Forecasted May 1, 2013

[Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun. Area harvested for the United States and remaining States will be published in *Acreage* released June 2013. Yield and production will be published in *Crop Production* released July 2013]

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	104	64	95.0	105.0	9,880	6,720
California	135	85	105.0	105.0	14,175	8,925
Montana	515		28.0		14,420	
North Dakota	1,330		32.0		42,560	
Other States [1]	18		51.2		921	
United States	2,102		39.0		81,956	

[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2013 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2012 and Forecasted May 1, 2013

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

Crop	2012	2013
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	1,003,856	768,027
Soft red	419,801	500,901
Hard white	13,250	11,388
Soft white	208,295	205,441
Spring		
Hard red	504,520	
Hard white	8,465	
Soft white	28,974	
Durum	81,956	
Total	2,269,117	

Hay Stocks on Farms – States and United States: December 1 and May 1, 2011-2013

State	December 1		May 1	
	2011	2012	2012	2013
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Alabama	1,385	1,620	269	215
Arizona	250	240	35	35
Arkansas	1,550	1,150	340	170
California	1,640	1,900	240	320
Colorado	1,800	1,600	230	360
Connecticut	55	52	12	7
Delaware	13	17	4	3
Florida	400	470	42	25
Georgia	800	1,200	169	250
Idaho	2,000	2,100	700	570
Illinois	980	1,050	300	155
Indiana	1,300	900	165	110
Iowa	2,750	1,840	500	290
Kansas	3,900	3,000	650	460
Kentucky	3,840	3,400	775	470
Louisiana	540	905	70	150
Maine	133	127	35	22
Maryland	360	310	80	75
Massachusetts	71	81	15	12
Michigan	1,500	850	360	140
Minnesota	3,800	2,800	900	490
Mississippi	1,486	1,365	251	200
Missouri	5,450	4,600	1,025	600
Montana	4,900	3,800	1,550	860
Nebraska	4,275	3,050	1,070	610
Nevada	830	650	238	140
New Hampshire	49	49	13	10
New Jersey	81	119	12	15
New Mexico	575	600	120	105
New York	1,800	1,800	327	150
North Carolina	1,175	1,200	369	240
North Dakota	6,100	4,500	1,700	880
Ohio	1,778	1,200	308	140
Oklahoma	2,800	2,900	500	700
Oregon	2,200	1,700	275	230
Pennsylvania	1,950	1,700	450	300
Rhode Island	8	7	1	1
South Carolina	400	440	80	110
South Dakota	8,400	4,300	2,400	850
Tennessee	3,101	2,700	716	425
Texas	3,800	6,100	950	1,650
Utah	1,420	900	350	230
Vermont	215	200	45	36
Virginia	2,500	2,300	900	410
Washington	1,460	1,200	230	180
West Virginia	953	795	285	145
Wisconsin	2,653	1,810	925	410
Wyoming	1,300	950	400	200
United States	90,726	76,547	21,381	14,156

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Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2011-2012 and Forecasted May 1, 2013

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

Crop and State	Utilized production boxes [1]		Utilized production ton equivalent	
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2011-2012	2012-2013
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
Early, mid, and Navel [2]				
California [3]	45,500	45,500	1,820	1,820
Florida	74,200	67,000	3,339	3,015
Texas [3]	1,108	1,260	47	54
United States	120,808	113,760	5,206	4,889
Valencia				
California [3]	13,000	12,500	520	500
Florida	72,500	71,000	3,263	3,195
Texas [3]	311	295	13	13
United States	85,811	83,795	3,796	3,708
All				
California [3]	58,500	58,000	2,340	2,320
Florida	146,700	138,000	6,602	6,210
Texas [3]	1,419	1,555	60	67
United States	206,619	197,555	9,002	8,597
Grapefruit				
White				
Florida	5,350	5,300	228	225
Colored				
Florida	13,500	13,000	574	553
All				
California [3]	4,000	4,100	160	164
Florida	18,850	18,300	802	778
Texas [3]	4,800	5,500	192	220
United States	27,650	27,900	1,154	1,162
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona [3 4]	200	200	8	8
California [3 4]	10,900	13,500	436	540
Florida	4,290	3,400	204	162
United States	15,390	17,100	648	710
Lemons [3]				
Arizona	750	1,800	30	72
California	20,500	20,000	820	800
United States	21,250	21,800	850	872
Tangelos				
Florida	1,150	1,000	52	45

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

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

[3] Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.

[4] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Spring Potato Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2012 and Forecasted May 1, 2013

State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Arizona	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	225	280	833	1,064
California	29.5	24.0	29.0	24.0	400	390	11,600	9,360
Florida	37.0	30.9	36.6	29.7	244	240	8,917	7,128
Hastings area [1]	23.5	(NA)	23.3	(NA)	240	(NA)	5,592	(NA)
Other areas [1]	13.5	(NA)	13.3	(NA)	250	(NA)	3,325	(NA)
North Carolina	16.5	14.5	16.0	13.5	200	320	3,200	4,320
Texas [2]	9.8	(NA)	9.3	(NA)	235	(NA)	2,186	(NA)
United States	96.8	73.2	94.6	71.0	283	308	26,736	21,872

(NA) Not available.
[1] Estimates discontinued in 2013.
[2] Beginning in 2013, Spring estimates included in Summer total.

Taro Area in Crop and Production – Hawaii: 2011 and 2012

State	Area in crop		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(acres)	(acres)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Hawaii	485	400	4,100	3,500

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Connecticut	2,070	2,090	1,461	1,829	3,024	3,822
Georgia	11,900	10,000	2,250	2,250	26,775	22,500
Kentucky	77,500	87,200	2,221	2,245	172,140	195,800
Massachusetts	570	375	1,570	1,661	895	623
North Carolina	162,300	166,100	1,550	2,295	251,565	381,190
Ohio	1,600	1,900	2,100	2,100	3,360	3,990
Pennsylvania	9,700	9,600	2,129	2,394	20,655	22,985
South Carolina	15,500	12,000	1,700	2,100	26,350	25,200
Tennessee	22,000	23,900	2,062	2,218	45,363	53,000
Virginia	21,900	23,080	2,197	2,322	48,125	53,599
United States	325,040	336,245	1,841	2,268	598,252	762,709

Tobacco Price and Value – States and United States: 2011 and 2012

State	Price per pound		Value of production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Georgia	1.740	1.950	46,589	43,875
Kentucky	1.934	2.085	332,993	408,217
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
North Carolina	1.679	1.980	422,380	754,836
Ohio	1.690	1.890	5,678	7,541
Pennsylvania	1.710	1.892	35,314	43,487
South Carolina	1.660	1.940	43,741	48,888
Tennessee	2.157	2.259	97,859	119,745
Virginia	1.685	2.029	81,089	108,752
United States [1]	1.847	2.071	1,104,907	1,579,450

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Excludes estimated 2012 Connecticut Valley Shade-grown value of production for Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by Class and Type – States and United States: 2011 and 2012

Class, type, and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	11,900	10,000	2,250	2,250	26,775	22,500
North Carolina	160,000	164,000	1,550	2,300	248,000	377,200
South Carolina	15,500	12,000	1,700	2,100	26,350	25,200
Virginia	19,500	20,000	2,230	2,400	43,485	48,000
United States	206,900	206,000	1,666	2,296	344,610	472,900
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	9,100	9,000	3,400	3,500	30,940	31,500
Tennessee	6,900	6,900	2,890	3,100	19,941	21,390
Virginia	400	380	2,100	2,300	840	874
United States	16,400	16,280	3,154	3,302	51,721	53,764
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	64,000	74,000	2,000	2,050	128,000	151,700
North Carolina	2,300	2,100	1,550	1,900	3,565	3,990
Ohio	1,600	1,900	2,100	2,100	3,360	3,990
Pennsylvania	5,000	4,700	2,200	2,450	11,000	11,515
Tennessee	14,000	16,000	1,610	1,810	22,540	28,960
Virginia	2,000	2,700	1,900	1,750	3,800	4,725
United States	88,900	101,400	1,938	2,021	172,265	204,880
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt						
Pennsylvania	3,000	2,900	2,000	2,300	6,000	6,670
Total light air-cured (31-32)	91,900	104,300	1,940	2,028	178,265	211,550
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	4,400	4,200	3,000	3,000	13,200	12,600
Tennessee	1,100	1,000	2,620	2,650	2,882	2,650
United States	5,500	5,200	2,924	2,933	16,082	15,250
Class 4, Cigar filler						
Pennsylvania	1,700	2,000	2,150	2,400	3,655	4,800
Class 5, Cigar binder						
Type 51, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf						
Connecticut	1,350	1,600	1,600	1,800	2,160	2,880
Massachusetts	440	300	1,680	1,750	739	525
United States	1,790	1,900	1,620	1,792	2,899	3,405
Class 6, Cigar wrapper						
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown						
Connecticut	720	(D)	1,200	(D)	864	(D)
Massachusetts	130	(D)	1,200	(D)	156	(D)
United States	850	565	1,200	1,841	1,020	1,040
Total cigar types (41-61)	4,340	4,465	1,745	2,071	7,574	9,245
All tobacco						
United States	325,040	336,245	1,841	2,268	598,252	762,709

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by Class and Type – States and United States: 2011 and 2012 (continued)

Class, type, and State	Price per pound pound		Value of production production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)				
Georgia	1.740	1.950	46,589	43,875
North Carolina	1.680	1.980	416,640	746,856
South Carolina	1.660	1.940	43,741	48,888
Virginia	1.670	2.040	72,620	97,920
United States	1.682	1.983	579,590	937,539
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)				
Kentucky	2.550	2.560	78,897	80,640
Tennessee	2.590	2.630	51,647	56,256
Virginia	2.030	1.960	1,705	1,713
United States	2.557	2.578	132,249	138,609
Class 3A, Light air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
Kentucky	1.750	1.970	224,000	298,849
North Carolina	1.610	2.000	5,740	7,980
Ohio	1.690	1.890	5,678	7,541
Pennsylvania	1.800	1.950	19,800	22,454
Tennessee	1.760	1.980	39,670	57,341
Virginia	1.780	1.930	6,764	9,119
United States	1.751	1.968	301,652	403,284
Type 32, Southern Maryland				
Pennsylvania	1.550	1.750	9,300	11,673
Total light air-cured (31-32)	1.744	1.962	310,952	414,957
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)				
Kentucky	2.280	2.280	30,096	28,728
Tennessee	2.270	2.320	6,542	6,148
United States	2.278	2.287	36,638	34,876
Class 4, Cigar filler				
Pennsylvania	1.700	1.950	6,214	9,360
Class 5, Cigar binder				
Type 51, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf				
Connecticut	6.200	6.600	13,392	19,008
Massachusetts	6.200	6.200	4,582	3,255
United States	6.200	6.538	17,974	22,263
Class 6, Cigar wrapper				
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown				
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
United States	20.873	(D)	21,290	(D)
Total cigar types (41-61)	6.004	(D)	45,478	(D)
All tobacco [1]				
United States	1.847	2.071	1,104,907	1,579,450

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] The 2012 price and value exclude Connecticut Valley Shade-grown.

Cotton Area Planted, Harvested, and Yield by Type – States and United States: 2011 and 2012

Type and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Upland						
Alabama	460.0	380.0	443.0	378.0	742	946
Arizona	250.0	200.0	248.0	197.0	1,548	1,474
Arkansas	680.0	595.0	660.0	585.0	929	1,064
California	182.0	142.0	181.0	141.0	1,474	1,729
Florida	122.0	108.0	118.0	107.0	744	897
Georgia	1,600.0	1,290.0	1,495.0	1,280.0	791	1,091
Kansas	80.0	56.0	65.0	54.0	510	622
Louisiana	295.0	230.0	290.0	225.0	846	1,020
Mississippi	630.0	475.0	605.0	470.0	952	1,014
Missouri	375.0	350.0	367.0	330.0	969	1,063
New Mexico	70.0	45.0	58.0	38.0	1,059	1,061
North Carolina	805.0	585.0	800.0	580.0	616	1,014
Oklahoma	415.0	305.0	70.0	140.0	597	531
South Carolina	303.0	299.0	301.0	298.0	828	955
Tennessee	495.0	380.0	490.0	377.0	796	946
Texas	7,550.0	6,550.0	2,850.0	3,850.0	589	623
Virginia	116.0	86.0	115.0	85.0	676	1,118
United States	14,428.0	12,076.0	9,156.0	9,135.0	772	869
American Pima						
Arizona	10.0	3.0	10.0	3.0	960	1,168
California	274.0	225.0	273.0	224.0	1,380	1,614
New Mexico	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.3	875	1,043
Texas	20.0	8.0	18.5	7.5	1,038	928
United States	307.4	238.4	304.9	236.8	1,340	1,581
All						
Alabama	460.0	380.0	443.0	378.0	742	946
Arizona	260.0	203.0	258.0	200.0	1,526	1,470
Arkansas	680.0	595.0	660.0	585.0	929	1,064
California	456.0	367.0	454.0	365.0	1,418	1,658
Florida	122.0	108.0	118.0	107.0	744	897
Georgia	1,600.0	1,290.0	1,495.0	1,280.0	791	1,091
Kansas	80.0	56.0	65.0	54.0	510	622
Louisiana	295.0	230.0	290.0	225.0	846	1,020
Mississippi	630.0	475.0	605.0	470.0	952	1,014
Missouri	375.0	350.0	367.0	330.0	969	1,063
New Mexico	73.4	47.4	61.4	40.3	1,049	1,060
North Carolina	805.0	585.0	800.0	580.0	616	1,014
Oklahoma	415.0	305.0	70.0	140.0	597	531
South Carolina	303.0	299.0	301.0	298.0	828	955
Tennessee	495.0	380.0	490.0	377.0	796	946
Texas	7,570.0	6,558.0	2,868.5	3,857.5	592	624
Virginia	116.0	86.0	115.0	85.0	676	1,118
United States	14,735.4	12,314.4	9,460.9	9,371.8	790	887

Cotton Production and Bales Ginned by Type – States and United States: 2011 and 2012

Type and State	Production in 480-pound net weight bales [1]		Lint seed ratio [2]		Bales ginned in 480-pound net weight bales [3]	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 bales)	(1,000 bales)	(ratio)	(ratio)	(bales)	(bales)
Upland						
Alabama	685.0	745.0	(NA)	(NA)	702,350	788,350
Arizona	800.0	605.0	(NA)	(NA)	755,050	557,600
Arkansas	1,277.0	1,297.0	(NA)	(NA)	1,226,750	1,270,100
California	556.0	508.0	(NA)	(NA)	599,450	556,300
Florida	183.0	200.0	(NA)	(NA)	136,500	134,600
Georgia	2,465.0	2,910.0	(NA)	(NA)	2,496,950	2,947,150
Kansas	69.0	70.0	(NA)	(NA)	71,050	73,950
Louisiana	511.0	478.0	(NA)	(NA)	524,900	485,450
Mississippi	1,200.0	993.0	(NA)	(NA)	1,173,400	935,050
Missouri	741.0	731.0	(NA)	(NA)	779,250	774,450
New Mexico	128.0	84.0	(NA)	(NA)	62,900	39,300
North Carolina	1,026.0	1,225.0	(NA)	(NA)	1,063,450	1,270,100
Oklahoma	87.0	155.0	(NA)	(NA)	71,450	121,000
South Carolina	519.0	593.0	(NA)	(NA)	499,400	562,500
Tennessee	813.0	743.0	(NA)	(NA)	827,700	749,000
Texas	3,500.0	5,000.0	(NA)	(NA)	3,577,700	5,061,350
Virginia	162.0	198.0	(NA)	(NA)	140,800	180,600
United States	14,722.0	16,535.0	(NA)	(NA)	14,709,050	16,506,850
American Pima						
Arizona	20.0	7.3	(NA)	(NA)	20,500	7,600
California	785.0	753.0	(NA)	(NA)	783,200	752,450
New Mexico	6.2	5.0	(NA)	(NA)	7,650	5,900
Texas	40.0	14.5	(NA)	(NA)	37,600	13,350
United States	851.2	779.8	(NA)	(NA)	848,950	779,300
All						
Alabama	685.0	745.0	(NA)	(NA)	702,350	788,350
Arizona	820.0	612.3	(NA)	(NA)	775,550	565,200
Arkansas	1,277.0	1,297.0	0.412	0.411	1,226,750	1,270,100
California	1,341.0	1,261.0	(NA)	(NA)	1,382,650	1,308,750
Florida	183.0	200.0	(NA)	(NA)	136,500	134,600
Georgia	2,465.0	2,910.0	0.442	0.439	2,496,950	2,947,150
Kansas	69.0	70.0	(NA)	(NA)	71,050	73,950
Louisiana	511.0	478.0	0.431	0.426	524,900	485,450
Mississippi	1,200.0	993.0	0.415	0.411	1,173,400	935,050
Missouri	741.0	731.0	(NA)	(NA)	779,250	774,450
New Mexico	134.2	89.0	(NA)	(NA)	70,550	45,200
North Carolina	1,026.0	1,225.0	0.437	0.440	1,063,450	1,270,100
Oklahoma	87.0	155.0	(NA)	(NA)	71,450	121,000
South Carolina	519.0	593.0	(NA)	(NA)	499,400	562,500
Tennessee	813.0	743.0	(NA)	(NA)	827,700	749,000
Texas	3,540.0	5,014.5	0.409	0.414	3,615,300	5,074,700
Virginia	162.0	198.0	(NA)	(NA)	140,800	180,600
United States	15,573.2	17,314.8	(NA)	(NA)	15,558,000	17,286,150

(NA) Not available.
[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] Estimates available only for the 6 States shown. Based on a three-year average.
[3] Equivalent 480-pound net weight bales ginned, not adjusted for cross-state movement.

Cottonseed Production and Farm Disposition – States and United States: 2011 and 2012

State	Production		Farm disposition				Seed for planting [2]	
			Sales to oil mills		Other [1]			
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Alabama	215.0	227.0	35.0	24.0	180.0	203.0	1.9	1.8
Arizona	299.0	205.0	-	-	299.0	205.0	1.5	1.2
Arkansas	437.0	450.0	355.0	339.0	82.0	111.0	3.9	1.8
California	565.0	469.0	92.0	130.0	473.0	339.0	3.3	2.5
Florida	53.0	61.0	52.0	59.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.6
Georgia	756.0	875.0	407.0	425.0	349.0	450.0	6.3	6.4
Kansas	26.0	25.0	-	-	26.0	25.0	0.3	0.2
Louisiana	166.0	158.0	132.0	133.0	34.0	25.0	1.5	1.1
Mississippi	421.0	335.0	318.0	285.0	103.0	50.0	3.4	2.0
Missouri	341.0	256.0	232.0	172.0	109.0	84.0	2.3	1.8
New Mexico	45.0	31.0	-	-	45.0	31.0	0.4	0.3
North Carolina	313.0	379.0	29.0	59.0	284.0	320.0	3.6	2.8
Oklahoma	31.0	54.0	23.0	45.0	8.0	9.0	1.7	0.9
South Carolina	154.0	175.0	64.0	92.0	90.0	83.0	1.2	1.2
Tennessee	272.0	239.0	244.0	212.0	28.0	27.0	2.5	1.8
Texas	1,228.0	1,669.0	712.0	1,010.0	516.0	659.0	40.0	34.0
Virginia	48.0	58.0	-	-	48.0	58.0	0.5	0.4
United States	5,370.0	5,666.0	2,695.0	2,985.0	2,675.0	2,681.0	74.8	60.8

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

Cotton Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted objective yield surveys in six cotton-producing States during 2012. Randomly selected plots in cotton fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey.

Cotton Harvest Loss per Acre – Selected States: 2008-2012

State	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Arkansas	144	198	99	93	110
Georgia	146	186	139	99	158
Louisiana	147	135	118	148	212
Mississippi	118	116	107	100	110
North Carolina	195	150	188	277	119
Texas	65	37	63	66	41

Cotton Cumulative Boll Counts – Selected States: 2008-2012

[Includes small bolls (less than one inch in diameter), large unopened bolls (at least one inch in diameter), open bolls, partially opened bolls, and burrs per 40 feet of row. November, December, and Final exclude small bolls. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State and month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Arkansas					
September	943	1,051	911	901	841
October	810	814	893	845	852
November	852	803	897	867	856
December	846	794	894	868	856
Final	846	794	894	868	856
Georgia					
September	587	571	609	531	656
October	613	731	606	577	646
November	733	712	686	659	756
December	742	737	683	665	768
Final	742	740	683	666	768
Louisiana					
September	655	714	699	938	855
October	578	792	755	948	880
November	579	756	789	949	900
December	579	788	781	949	900
Final	579	788	781	949	900
Mississippi					
September	909	925	864	898	883
October	679	833	773	848	855
November	728	717	776	874	896
December	722	722	776	875	896
Final	722	722	776	875	892
North Carolina					
September	667	701	681	553	727
October	652	730	675	610	739
November	702	779	689	646	865
December	704	777	689	646	872
Final	704	777	689	646	872
Texas					
September	633	613	658	540	535
October	513	522	534	478	443
November	579	502	589	515	522
December	573	502	589	520	549
Final	570	502	589	520	552

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2012 and 2013

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2013 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,637	3,634	3,244	
Corn for grain [1]	97,155	97,282	87,375	
Corn for silage	(NA)		7,379	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	56,260	56,419
Alfalfa	(NA)		17,292	
All other	(NA)		38,968	
Oats	2,760	2,901	1,045	
Proso millet	335		205	
Rice	2,699	2,611	2,678	
Rye	1,300		248	
Sorghum for grain [1]	6,244	7,620	4,955	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		363	
Wheat, all	55,736	56,440	48,991	
Winter	41,324	41,988	34,834	32,709
Durum	2,123	1,751	2,102	
Other spring	12,289	12,701	12,055	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,765.0	1,653.7	1,729.0	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	344	272	336	
Mustard seed	51.1		49.7	
Peanuts	1,638.0	1,191.0	1,608.0	
Rapeseed	2.2		2.1	
Safflower	169.8		160.1	
Soybeans for beans	77,198	77,126	76,104	
Sunflower	1,919.0	1,684.0	1,841.0	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	12,314.4	10,026.0	9,371.8	
Upland	12,076.0	9,820.0	9,135.0	
American Pima	238.4	206.0	236.8	
Sugarbeets	1,230.1	1,201.1	1,204.2	
Sugarcane	(NA)		896.0	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	336.2	349.6
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	19.0	19.0	13.7	
Dry edible beans	1,742.5	1,500.0	1,690.4	
Dry edible peas	649.0	850.0	621.0	
Lentils	463.0	335.0	450.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		6.1	
Hops	(NA)		31.9	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		76.0	
Potatoes, all	1,148.3		1,132.7	
Spring	96.8	73.2	94.6	71.0
Summer	49.8		48.5	
Fall	1,001.7		989.6	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		20.0	
Sweet potatoes	130.5	122.3	126.6	
Taro (Hawaii) [2]	(NA)		0.4	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2012 and 2013 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2013 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield per acre		Production	
		2012	2013	2012	2013
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	67.9		220,284	
Corn for grain	bushels	123.4		10,780,296	
Corn for silage	tons	15.4		113,450	
Hay, all	tons	2.13		119,878	
Alfalfa	tons	3.01		52,049	
All other	tons	1.74		67,829	
Oats	bushels	61.3		64,024	
Proso millet	bushels	15.1		3,090	
Rice [3]	cwt	7,449		199,479	
Rye	bushels	28.0		6,944	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	49.8		246,932	
Sorghum for silage	tons	11.4		4,135	
Wheat, all	bushels	46.3		2,269,117	
Winter	bushels	47.2	45.4	1,645,202	1,485,757
Durum	bushels	39.0		81,956	
Other spring	bushels	45.0		541,959	
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,416		2,447,410	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		5,666.0	
Flaxseed	bushels	17.1		5,762	
Mustard seed	pounds	602		29,930	
Peanuts	pounds	4,192		6,741,400	
Rapeseed	pounds	2,205		4,630	
Safflower	pounds	1,121		179,424	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	39.6		3,014,998	
Sunflower	pounds	1,513		2,785,695	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [3]	bales	887		17,314.8	
Upland [3]	bales	869		16,535.0	
American Pima [3]	bales	1,581		779.8	
Sugarbeets	tons	29.3		35,236	
Sugarcane	tons	35.9		32,179	
Tobacco	pounds	2,268		762,709	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [3]	cwt	1,219		167	
Dry edible beans [3]	cwt	1,889		31,925	
Dry edible peas [3]	cwt	1,751		10,872	
Lentils [3]	cwt	1,178		5,302	
Wrinkled seed peas	cwt	(NA)		406	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Coffee (Hawaii)	pounds	1,180		7,200	
Hops	pounds	1,918		61,249.2	
Peppermint oil	pounds	87		6,605	
Potatoes, all	cwt	412		467,126	
Spring	cwt	283	308	26,736	21,872
Summer	cwt	368		17,855	
Fall	cwt	427		422,535	
Spearmint oil	pounds	120		2,390	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	209		26,482	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	(NA)		3,500	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres.
[3] Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2012 and 2013

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2013 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,471,860	1,470,640	1,312,810	
Corn for grain [1]	39,317,660	39,369,050	35,359,790	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,986,210	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	22,767,860	22,832,210
Alfalfa	(NA)		6,997,900	
All other	(NA)		15,769,960	
Oats	1,116,940	1,174,010	422,900	
Proso millet	135,570		82,960	
Rice	1,092,260	1,056,650	1,083,760	
Rye	526,100		100,360	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,526,880	3,083,740	2,005,240	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		146,900	
Wheat, all [2]	22,555,800	22,840,700	19,826,170	
Winter	16,723,410	16,992,120	14,096,970	13,237,010
Durum	859,160	708,610	850,660	
Other spring	4,973,240	5,139,970	4,878,540	
Oilseeds				
Canola	714,280	669,240	699,710	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	139,210	110,080	135,980	
Mustard seed	20,680		20,110	
Peanuts	662,880	481,990	650,740	
Rapeseed	890		850	
Safflower	68,720		64,790	
Soybeans for beans	31,241,260	31,212,120	30,798,530	
Sunflower	776,600	681,500	745,030	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,983,510	4,057,420	3,792,670	
Upland	4,887,040	3,974,060	3,696,840	
American Pima	96,480	83,370	95,830	
Sugarbeets	497,810	486,070	487,330	
Sugarcane	(NA)		362,600	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	136,070	141,490
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	7,690	7,690	5,540	
Dry edible beans	705,170	607,040	684,090	
Dry edible peas	262,640	343,990	251,310	
Lentils	187,370	135,570	182,110	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		2,470	
Hops	(NA)		12,920	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		30,760	
Potatoes, all [2]	464,710		458,390	
Spring	39,170	29,620	38,280	28,730
Summer	20,150		19,630	
Fall	405,380		400,480	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		8,090	
Sweet potatoes	52,810	49,490	51,230	
Taro (Hawaii) [3]	(NA)		160	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2012 and 2013 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2013 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.65		4,796,120	
Corn for grain	7.74		273,832,130	
Corn for silage	34.47		102,920,110	
Hay, all [2]	4.78		108,751,490	
Alfalfa	6.75		47,218,060	
All other	3.90		61,533,430	
Oats	2.20		929,310	
Proso millet	0.84		70,080	
Rice	8.35		9,048,220	
Rye	1.76		176,390	
Sorghum for grain	3.13		6,272,360	
Sorghum for silage	25.54		3,751,210	
Wheat, all [2]	3.11		61,755,240	
Winter	3.18	3.05	44,775,060	40,435,680
Durum	2.62		2,230,480	
Other spring	3.02		14,749,710	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.59		1,110,130	
Cottonseed	(X)		5,140,110	
Flaxseed	1.08		146,360	
Mustard seed	0.67		13,580	
Peanuts	4.70		3,057,850	
Rapeseed	2.47		2,100	
Safflower	1.26		81,390	
Soybeans for beans	2.66		82,054,800	
Sunflower	1.70		1,263,570	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.99		3,769,850	
Upland	0.97		3,600,070	
American Pima	1.77		169,780	
Sugarbeets	65.59		31,965,560	
Sugarcane	80.51		29,192,300	
Tobacco	2.54		345,960	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.37		7,570	
Dry edible beans	2.12		1,448,090	
Dry edible peas	1.96		493,150	
Lentils	1.32		240,490	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		18,420	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.32		3,270	
Hops	2.15		27,780	
Peppermint oil	0.10		3,000	
Potatoes, all [2]	46.22		21,188,480	
Spring	31.68	34.53	1,212,720	992,100
Summer	41.26		809,890	
Fall	47.86		19,165,870	
Spearmint oil	0.13		1,080	
Sweet potatoes	23.45		1,201,200	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,590	

(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.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2012 and 2013

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2013 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2012-2013 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2012	2013
	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit ..... tons	1,154	1,162
Lemons ..... tons	850	872
Oranges ..... tons	9,002	8,597
Tangelos (Florida) ..... tons	52	45
Tangerines and mandarins ..... tons	648	710
Noncitrus		
Apples ..... 1,000 pounds	9,061.1	
Apricots ..... tons	60.8	
Bananas (Hawaii) ..... pounds		
Grapes ..... tons	7,343.4	
Olives (California) ..... tons	160.0	
Papayas (Hawaii) ..... pounds		
Peaches ..... tons	978.3	
Pears ..... tons	858.2	
Prunes, dried (California) ..... tons	125.0	
Prunes and plums (excludes California) ..... tons	13.2	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) ..... pounds	1,890,000	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons	34.7	
Pecans, in-shell ..... pounds	302,800	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	470	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	1,908	

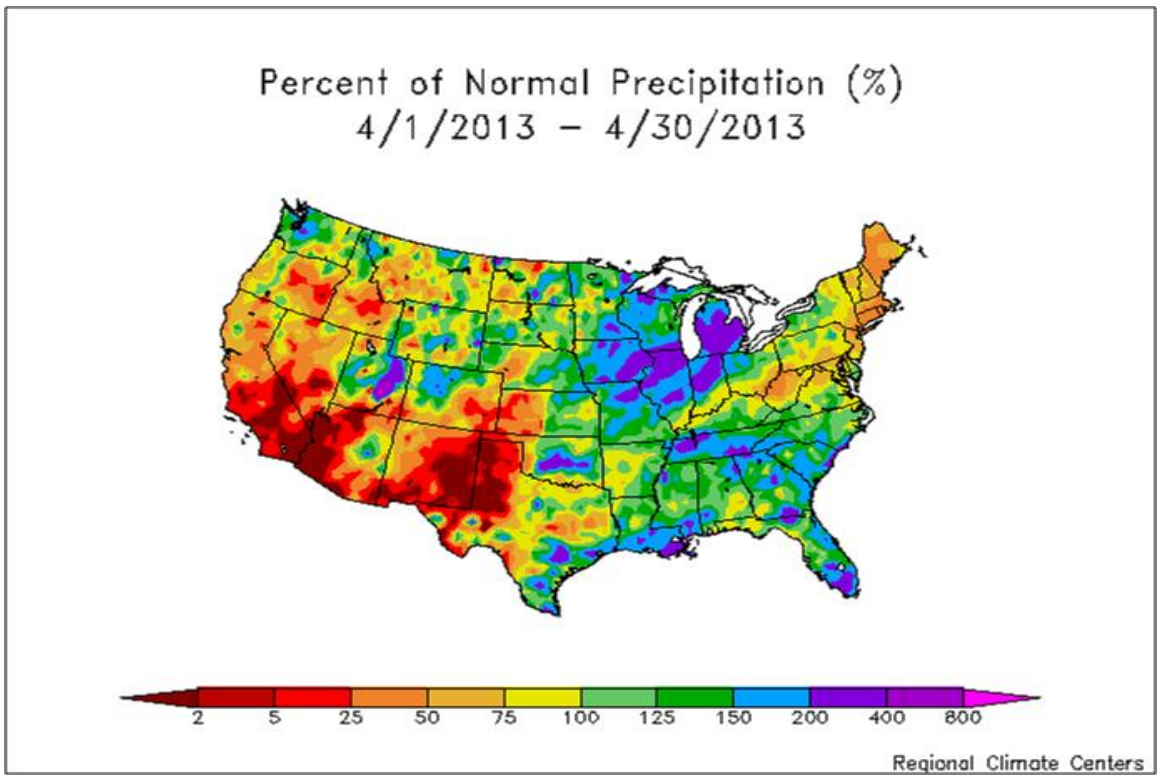
[1] Production years are 2011-2012 and 2012-2013.

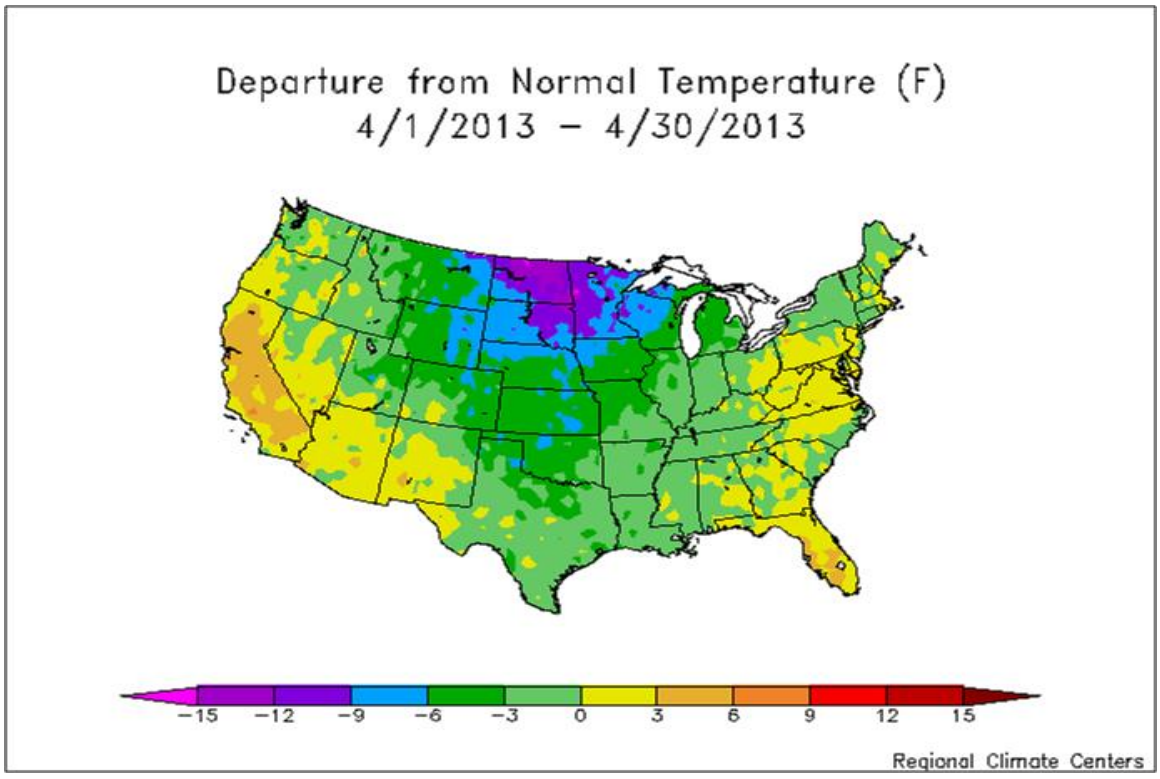
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2012 and 2013

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2013 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2012-2013 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2012	2013
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	1,046,890	1,054,150
Lemons	771,110	791,070
Oranges	8,166,480	7,799,070
Tangelos (Florida)	47,170	40,820
Tangerines and mandarins	587,860	644,100
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,110,050	
Apricots	55,160	
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Grapes	6,661,820	
Olives (California)	145,150	
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	887,460	
Pears	778,580	
Prunes, dried (California)	113,400	
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	12,010	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	857,290	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	31,480	
Pecans, in-shell	137,350	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	426,380	
Maple syrup	9,540	

[1] Production years are 2011-2012 and 2012-2013.


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
4/1/2013 – 4/30/2013
2
5
25
50
75
100
125
150
200
400
800
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
4/1/2013 – 4/30/2013
−15
−12
−9
−6
−3
0
3
6
9
12
15
Regional Climate Centers

April Weather Summary

Record-setting cold weather across the Plains and upper Midwest maintained low soil temperatures through April. The cool soils, combined with substantial April precipitation (rain and snow) across the eastern Plains and much of the Midwest, resulted in the slowest United States corn planting pace since 1984 - with just 5 percent of the crop in the ground by April 28.

In fact, major flooding developed during the second half of April in the middle Mississippi Valley, with record-high water levels observed along a significant stretch of the Illinois River. From just south of Moline, Illinois, to just north of St. Louis, Missouri, the Mississippi River achieved one of its five highest crests on record, behind 1993 and 2008, and in some cases, 1973 and 2001.

Cold conditions also adversely affected the Plains' already drought-stressed winter wheat. Periodic freezes struck as far south as the southern High Plains, contributing to sharp declines in wheat condition ratings. For example, the portion of the Texas wheat rated in very poor to poor condition rose from 44 to 74 percent between March 17 and May 5. Wheat condition declines were also noted during April in Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Part of the increased stress on wheat was caused by drought intensification, particularly across the central and southern High Plains. Meanwhile, a delayed snow-melt season and cold conditions hampered planting of spring-sown small grains across the northern Plains.

Fieldwork and crop developmental delays were not only confined to the Plains and Midwest. Significant planting delays were also noted in the Mississippi Delta, where crops affected included cotton, rice, and soybeans. In Mississippi, planting progress by May 5 for those three crops reached 2, 14, and 15 percent, respectively, compared to the 5-year averages of 35, 80, and 60 percent.

In contrast, very warm, mostly dry weather promoted a rapid pace of fieldwork and crop development from California into the Southwest. However, many of those same areas - from California to the central and southern Rockies - faced concerns about summer water supplies due to below-normal runoff and diminishing reservoir storage.

April Agricultural Summary

Near-normal April temperatures stretching from the Pacific Northwest down to and through the Southwestern and Gulf Coast States and up to New England, provided producers in those areas ample time to prepare fields and begin planting their 2013 crops. Conversely, cold temperatures that dipped to more than 9 degrees below average remained entrenched over the northern Great Plains and portions of the Great Lakes region, where planting progress of row crops and small grains lingered well behind normal. Monthly rainfall was below average in many western locations, negatively impacting crop conditions and causing an earlier than normal start to irrigation. Elsewhere, heavy precipitation throughout portions of the Corn Belt and Southeast hampered fieldwork.

Corn producers had planted just 2 percent of the 2013 crop by April 14, fourteen percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progressed slowly and seed germination was hampered as unfavorable weather conditions lingered throughout the month. While April's showers benefitted soil moisture levels depleted by last year's historic drought, wet soils and cool temperatures prevented fieldwork throughout much of the Midwest. By April 28, five percent of the corn crop was planted, 44 percentage points behind last year and 26 percentage points behind the 5-year average. This represents the slowest planting pace since 1984. Emergence was 2 percent complete by April 28, twelve percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 16 percent of this year's sorghum crop was planted by April 7, three percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Mid-month rainfall benefitted the newly emerged crop in portions of the Delta and Texas. In Texas, planting advanced just 5 percent in the 14 days ending April 28 as rainfall and cold temperatures hampered fieldwork in some areas. Nationally, sorghum producers had planted 27 percent of the crop by April 28, two percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average.

As April began, oats were being sown in Nebraska, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In Texas, seeding was complete. Below average March and early-April temperatures led to significant seeding delays in Wisconsin. By April 14, producers

Nationwide had sown 39 percent of this year's oat crop, 33 percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Cold temperatures and above average precipitation hampered fieldwork in many areas. Seeding in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the two largest oat-producing States, was underway by April 28, but progress remained 46 percentage points or more behind normal as producers battled wet fields and unseasonably cool temperatures. Nationally, 47 percent of the oat crop was seeded by April 28, twenty-one percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was 35 percent complete, 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Barley seeding was ahead of normal in the Pacific Northwest by mid-month, while cool weather and poor field conditions delayed progress in Minnesota and North Dakota. Nationally, producers had sown 18 percent of this year's crop by April 14, nine percentage points behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Toward month's end, a lack of significant spring moisture led to earlier than normal irrigation in portions of Idaho. By April 28, seeding Nationwide had advanced to 30 percent complete, 32 percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Eight percent of the crop was emerged, 9 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average.

Significant soil moisture shortages throughout much of the Hard Red growing region negatively impacted winter wheat conditions during March and early April. Freezing temperatures reached as far south as northern Texas during the first half of the month, leaving producers assessing their crop for damage. With progress limited to mostly southern regions, 4 percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed by April 14, twenty-four percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Unfavorably cool temperatures lingered throughout the month, limiting crop development in many areas. Rainfall toward month's end benefitted portions of the Great Plains; however crop conditions remained mostly unchanged. Overall, 33 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on April 28, compared with 34 percent on March 31 and 64 percent from the same time last year.

Similar to other row crops and small grains, poor weather conditions delayed the start of spring wheat seeding in portions of the northern Great Plains and Great Lakes region. By April 14, producers had sown 6 percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop, 27 percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Fieldwork in the Pacific Northwest advanced ahead of the average pace under near-normal temperatures and occasional precipitation; however, seeding advanced just 6 percentage points Nationwide in the 14 days ending April 28. Toward month's end, producers in North Dakota took advantage of a small window of suitable weather, and began seeding their crop. By April 28, twelve percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had been sown, 58 percentage points behind last year and 25 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was 3 percent complete by April 28, twenty-three percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

While cool, showery weather limited fieldwork in the upper Delta, rice producers in the lower Delta and Texas were busy seeding this year crop as April began. Producers in the northern Sacramento Valley began seeding their rice crop during the week ending April 7, while others were busy draining, cultivating, and leveling fields. By April 14, twenty-three percent of the Nation's crop had been sown, 31 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seeding gained speed in Arkansas mid-month; however, despite steady progress, overall progress remained well behind normal. Heavy rainfall in the Upper Coast region of Texas caused producers to spend time repairing damaged levees during the second half of the month. By April 28, forty-four percent of the 2013 rice crop was seeded, 28 percentage points behind last year and 13 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence had advanced to 24 percent complete, 35 percentage points behind last year and 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

With activity limited to Alabama, Arizona, California, and Texas, 5 percent of the Nation's cotton crop was planted by April 7, four percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting was active from central to southern Texas, while early-month rainfall slowed progress in the Blacklands and East Texas. In Georgia, wet fields and below average soil temperatures delayed planting. Near-normal temperatures returned to much of the Cotton Belt during the second half of the month, allowing producers time to prepare fields. Toward month's end, freezing temperatures led to the replanting of some fields along the Upper Coast in Texas. By April 28, producers Nationwide had planted 14 percent of the cotton crop, 11 percentage points behind last year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Sugarbeet producers had planted 13 percent of this year's crop by April 14, twenty-five percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. While early-month rainfall boosted soil moisture levels and benefitted the developing crop in Idaho, cool temperatures delayed planting in Minnesota and North Dakota. Freezing temperatures in Idaho during the second half of April led to replanting of approximately 40 percent of the sugarbeet crop in the Magic Valley. In Minnesota, rising temperatures toward month's end caused a rapid snow melt, leaving producers in the Red River Valley cautious of spring flooding. By April 28, seventeen percent of the Nation's sugarbeet crop was planted, 72 percentage points behind last year and 36 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.49 billion bushels, down 10 percent from 2012. As of May 1, the United States yield is forecast at 45.4 bushels per acre, down 1.8 bushels from last year. Expected grain area is forecast at 32.7 million acres, down 6 percent from last year. Hard Red Winter (HRW) harvested acreage is down about 14 percent from the previous year. Soft Red Winter (SRW) harvested acreage is expected to be up 21 percent from last year. As of April 28, thirty-three percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 31 percentage points below the same week in 2012. Nationally, 14 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by April 28, fifteen percentage points behind the 5-year average pace.

In the southern Great Plains States, winter temperatures were moderate, but drought-like conditions during emergence and most of the growing season negatively impacted winter wheat conditions. As a result, dryland yields are expected to suffer from the lack of moisture which occurred during plant development and grain set. Several hard freezes occurred in parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas during March and April, affecting earlier maturing varieties. Weather conditions remained cooler and wetter than normal throughout April.

Cooler than normal spring temperatures coupled with higher than normal precipitation in the Corn Belt States of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio hampered crop development. However, as of April 28, the winter wheat crop in the SRW growing States was in mostly good condition.

In the Pacific Northwest, crop development was slower than normal across parts of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho due to cooler and dryer conditions earlier this spring. Mid-April rain and snow moved across some areas bringing relief and improving crop conditions slightly.

Durum wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 15.6 million bushels, down 35 percent from last year. In California, good quality and few diseases issues were reported. Harvest is expected to begin in Southern California by mid-May.

Hay stocks on farms: All hay stored on United States farms May 1, 2013 totaled 14.2 million tons, down 34 percent from a year ago. This is the lowest May 1 stocks level on record. Disappearance from December 1, 2012 - May 1, 2013 totaled 62.4 million tons, compared with 69.3 million tons for the same period a year earlier.

Record-low May 1 hay stocks levels were also established in Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

With the exception of California, Colorado, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and South Carolina, hay stocks as a percent of production decreased from last year Nationwide. Last year's historic drought led to a substantial decrease in hay production, and therefore beginning stocks for many States. In many areas, the limited availability of native feedstuffs forced producers to feed their herds earlier than normal. Additionally, a cold, wet spring has limited pasture growth causing prolonged dependence on supplemental roughage and feedstuffs in portions of the Midwest.

Taro: Hawaii taro production for the 2012 crop year is estimated at 3.50 million pounds, down 15 percent from the previous year but up 3 percent from the previous forecast. Area in crop, at 400 acres, is down 18 percent from 2011. Drought conditions late in 2012 negatively impacted the taro crop. Growers reported that apple snails, feral pigs, leaf blight, and pocket rot continued to be problems.

Grapefruit: The 2012-2013 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 1.16 million tons, up 5 percent from the previous forecast and up 1 percent from last season's final utilization. The route survey conducted April 30-May 1 in Florida indicated that 94 percent of the white grapefruit and 95 percent of the colored grapefruit rows were harvested. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts were carried forward from April.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 710,000 tons, down 1 percent from the previous forecast but up 10 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, the route survey conducted April 30-May 1 showed that 97 percent of the Honey tangerine rows had been harvested. Arizona and California tangerine forecasts were carried forward from April.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 1.00 million boxes (45,000 tons), unchanged from the April forecast but down 13 percent from last season's final utilization. Florida's route survey conducted April 30-May 1 showed 99 percent of the rows had been harvested.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, high temperatures reported for the month ranged from the upper 80s to lower 90s. Rainfall was generally light, becoming heavier toward the end of the month, easing drought conditions in all of the citrus producing regions. Harvest of Valencias and grapefruit continued as the tangerine harvest neared completion. Harvesting, fertilizer application, and general grove maintenance were the primary grove activities.

California citrus: New citrus groves were planted as the bloom continued. Mandarin trees were netted to prevent cross pollination and ensure seedless fruit. Harvest of late Navel oranges, Valencia oranges, and lemons continued.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Strong winds damaged some orchards and vineyards in mid-April. Fruit continued to develop on apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, and plum trees. Early cherries approached harvest. Stone fruit growers cleaned up storm damage and thinned fruit. Pears were blooming. Apple bloom finished and fruit was developing. Grapes continued to leaf out and vines were pushing new growth. Vineyards were sprayed with fungicides and treated with sulfur to prevent powdery mildew. Olive bloom began. Blueberries were blooming, while hot house blueberries were being picked. Hass avocado harvest continued. Nut orchards were irrigated. Almond bloom was complete with trees leafing out and nutlets developing well. Almond growers cleaned up branches and trees knocked down by the high winds. Walnuts were pushing catkins and were treated for blight. Walnut growers began trapping and monitoring codling moths as they started spray treatments for the crop. Pistachios were in full bloom and trees were pushing new growth. Pecan bloom began.

Spring potatoes: Production for 2013 is forecast at 21.9 million cwt, down 18 percent from 2012. Planted area is forecast at 73,200 acres, a 2 percent decrease from March intentions. Area for harvest is forecast at 71,000 acres, down 25 percent from the previous year. The average yield forecast, at 308 cwt per acre, is up 25 cwt from 2012. Beginning in 2013, Texas estimates for spring potatoes will be included in summer potatoes.

Tobacco: Revised United States tobacco production for 2012 totaled 763 million pounds, slightly above the January preliminary estimate and up 27 percent from 2011. Harvested area is estimated at 336,245 acres, up slightly from the January preliminary estimate and 3 percent above last year. Yield per acre averaged 2,268 pounds per acre, unchanged from the January preliminary estimate and 427 pounds above 2011.

2012 Cotton final: All cotton production is estimated at 17.3 million 480-pound bales, up 11 percent from the 2011 crop. The United States yield for all cotton is estimated at a record high 887 pounds per acre, up 97 pounds from the previous season.

Upland cotton production is estimated at 16.5 million 480-pound bales, up 12 percent from the 2011 crop. The United States yield for Upland cotton is estimated at a record high 869 pounds per acre, up 97 pounds from 2011. Record high yields are also estimated in Alabama, California, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. In Georgia, objective yield data showed boll weights to be the highest on record. Objective yield data in North Carolina showed a record high number of bolls per acre.

American Pima production is estimated at 779,800 bales (480-pound), down 8 percent from 2011. The United States yield is estimated at 1,581 pounds per acre, up 241 pounds from the previous season.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 2012 totaled 5.67 million tons, up 6 percent from last year. Sales to oil mills accounted for 53 percent of the disposition. The remaining 47 percent will be used for seed, feed, exports, and various other uses.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between April 24 and May 7 to gather information on expected yield as of May 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in three States (Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas) where wheat is normally mature enough to make meaningful counts. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey included a sample of approximately 13,000 producers representing all major production areas. These producers were selected from an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable winter wheat acres for harvest and yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the May 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which accounts for nearly 73 percent of the United States production. Bearing tree numbers are determined at the start of the season based on a fruit tree census conducted every other year, combined with ongoing review based on administrative data or special surveys. From mid-July to mid-September, the number of fruit per tree is determined. In September and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which combined with the previous components are used to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys in September for navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

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

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

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

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

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the May 1 winter wheat production forecast is 6.8 percent. This means that chances are two out of three that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 6.8 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 11.8 percent. Differences between the May 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 88 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 285 million bushels. The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 11 times and above 9 times. This does not imply that the May 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

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

Changes between the May 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 134,000 tons (149,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 5,000 tons to 369,000 tons regardless of exclusions. The May 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times (below 7 times and above 10 times, excluding abnormal seasons). This does not imply that the May 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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

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- Steve Maliszewski – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum ..... (202) 720-5944
- Julie Schmidt – Crop Weather, Barley, Hay ..... (202) 720-7621
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