Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Down 3 Percent from June
Durum Wheat Production Up 42 Percent from 2014
Other Spring Wheat Production Up 4 Percent from 2014
Orange Production Down 1 Percent from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.46 billion bushels, down 3 percent from the June 1 forecast but up 6 percent from 2014. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 43.7 bushels per acre, down 0.8 bushel from last month but up 1.1 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 33.3 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2015 but up 3 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 866 million bushels, is down 2 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 393 million bushels, is down 5 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 196 million bushels, is down 4 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 12.7 million bushels are Hard White and 183 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 75.5 million bushels, up 42 percent from 2014. The United States yield is forecast at 39.6 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.91 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2015 but up 43 percent from last year.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 617 million bushels, up 4 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 13.2 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2015 but up 4 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 46.7 bushels per acre, equal to the 2014 yield. Of the total production, 573 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 3 percent from last year.

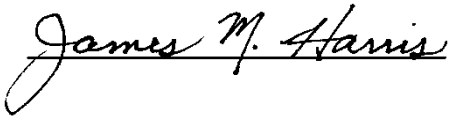
The United States all orange forecast for the 2014-2015 season is 6.38 million tons, down 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 6 percent from the 2013-2014 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 96.7 million boxes (4.35 million tons), is up slightly from the previous forecast but down 8 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 47.4 million boxes (2.13 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 49.3 million boxes (2.22 million tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 4 percent from last season's final utilization.

The California Valencia orange forecast is 9.50 million boxes (380,000 tons), down 5 percent from the previous forecast and down 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 39.5 million boxes (1.58 million tons), down 1 percent from the previous forecast but up 2 percent from last season's final utilization. The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.70 million boxes (72,000 tons), is down 22 percent from the previous forecast and down 5 percent from last season's final utilization.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2014-2015 season is 1.50 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, unchanged from the June forecast but down 4 percent from last season's final yield of 1.57 gallons per box. The non-Valencia portion is finalized at 1.42 gallons per box, down 7 percent from last season's yield. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.58 gallons, down 1 percent from last month's forecast and down 4 percent from last season's final yield of 1.64 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 July 10, 2015.

Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
Robert Johansson



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
James M. Harris

Contents

Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted July 1, 2015

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
California	10	10	100.0	90.0	1,000	900
Idaho	15	20	82.0	83.0	1,230	1,660
Illinois	25	20	80.0	74.0	2,000	1,480
Iowa	55	55	64.0	67.0	3,520	3,685
Kansas	15	20	56.0	60.0	840	1,200
Michigan	40	45	69.0	68.0	2,760	3,060
Minnesota	125	170	63.0	66.0	7,875	11,220
Montana	16	22	69.0	60.0	1,104	1,320
Nebraska	20	30	80.0	60.0	1,600	1,800
New York	40	50	63.0	65.0	2,520	3,250
North Dakota	105	135	73.0	71.0	7,665	9,585
Ohio	39	34	63.0	63.0	2,457	2,142
Oregon	18	16	85.0	100.0	1,530	1,600
Pennsylvania	60	60	58.0	56.0	3,480	3,360
South Dakota	100	135	93.0	86.0	9,300	11,610
Texas	45	40	38.0	48.0	1,710	1,920
Wisconsin	140	210	62.0	67.0	8,680	14,070
Other States [1]	161	148	64.7	66.1	10,413	9,778
United States	1,029	1,220	67.7	68.6	69,684	83,640

[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 2015 Summary.*

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted July 1, 2015

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	32	18	125.0	115.0	4,000	2,070
California	25	25	73.0	70.0	1,825	1,750
Colorado	54	62	124.0	137.0	6,696	8,494
Idaho	510	580	94.0	100.0	47,940	58,000
Maryland	45	39	77.0	73.0	3,465	2,847
Minnesota	60	85	52.0	65.0	3,120	5,525
Montana	770	860	58.0	53.0	44,660	45,580
North Dakota	535	825	67.0	67.0	35,845	55,275
Oregon	30	55	50.0	53.0	1,500	2,915
Pennsylvania	50	45	71.0	66.0	3,550	2,970
Utah	20	18	83.0	75.0	1,660	1,350
Virginia	28	19	79.0	80.0	2,212	1,520
Washington	105	105	60.0	57.0	6,300	5,985
Wyoming	63	65	107.0	103.0	6,741	6,695
Other States [1]	116	118	62.8	60.3	7,280	7,115
United States	2,443	2,919	72.4	71.3	176,794	208,091

[1] Other States include Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Individual State estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2015 Summary.*

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted July 1, 2015

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015		2014	2015
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	395	270	63.0	56.0	53.0	24,885	14,310
California	180	190	80.0	65.0	65.0	14,400	12,350
Colorado	2,350	2,250	38.0	38.0	39.0	89,300	87,750
Georgia	230	190	49.0	49.0	46.0	11,270	8,740
Idaho	730	720	80.0	84.0	79.0	58,400	56,880
Illinois	670	560	67.0	66.0	66.0	44,890	36,960
Indiana	335	305	76.0	74.0	72.0	25,460	21,960
Kansas	8,800	8,800	28.0	37.0	38.0	246,400	334,400
Kentucky	510	450	71.0	73.0	72.0	36,210	32,400
Maryland	250	260	70.0	69.0	64.0	17,500	16,640
Michigan	485	500	74.0	76.0	76.0	35,890	38,000
Mississippi	215	145	58.0	53.0	47.0	12,470	6,815
Missouri	740	710	58.0	60.0	56.0	42,920	39,760
Montana	2,240	2,300	41.0	44.0	41.0	91,840	94,300
Nebraska	1,450	1,300	49.0	42.0	42.0	71,050	54,600
New York	95	118	63.0	60.0	62.0	5,985	7,316
North Carolina	770	630	58.0	54.0	53.0	44,660	33,390
North Dakota	555	235	49.0	49.0	51.0	27,195	11,985
Ohio	545	500	74.0	73.0	70.0	40,330	35,000
Oklahoma	2,800	3,700	17.0	28.0	26.0	47,600	96,200
Oregon	740	760	55.0	56.0	51.0	40,700	38,760
Pennsylvania	150	170	65.0	62.0	63.0	9,750	10,710
South Carolina	220	170	52.0	52.0	50.0	11,440	8,500
South Dakota	1,080	960	55.0	41.0	41.0	59,400	39,360
Tennessee	475	410	66.0	71.0	67.0	31,350	27,470
Texas	2,250	3,600	30.0	32.0	31.0	67,500	111,600
Virginia	260	225	68.0	68.0	67.0	17,680	15,075
Washington	1,640	1,690	52.0	62.0	59.0	85,280	99,710
Wisconsin	250	230	65.0	71.0	72.0	16,250	16,560
Other States [1]	894	981	55.4	52.6	48.9	49,521	48,015
United States	32,304	33,329	42.6	44.5	43.7	1,377,526	1,455,516

[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 2015 Summary*.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted July 1, 2015

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015		2014	2015
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	72	139	111.0	95.0	95.0	7,992	13,205
California	25	65	105.0	102.0	97.0	2,625	6,305
Montana	430	620	31.0	(X)	27.0	13,330	16,740
North Dakota	795	1,070	35.5	(X)	36.0	28,223	38,520
Other States [1]	15	14	61.1	(X)	55.0	917	770
United States	1,337	1,908	39.7	(X)	39.6	53,087	75,540

(X) Not applicable.
[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2015 Summary.*

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted July 1, 2015

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Idaho	455	550	76.0	70.0	34,580	38,500
Minnesota	1,180	1,600	55.0	62.0	64,900	99,200
Montana	2,980	2,750	35.0	32.0	104,300	88,000
North Dakota	6,140	6,200	47.5	48.0	291,650	297,600
Oregon	78	117	48.0	47.0	3,744	5,499
South Dakota	1,280	1,370	56.0	46.0	71,680	63,020
Washington	610	610	38.0	39.0	23,180	23,790
Other States [1]	17	20	59.1	61.1	1,004	1,222
United States	12,740	13,217	46.7	46.7	595,038	616,831

[1] Other States include Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2015 Summary.*

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2014 and Forecasted July 1, 2015

[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	2014	2015
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	737,937	866,408
Soft red	455,297	393,416
Hard white	11,490	12,742
Soft white	172,802	182,950
Spring		
Hard red	555,543	573,253
Hard white	8,943	9,855
Soft white	30,552	33,723
Durum	53,087	75,540
Total	2,025,651	2,147,887

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2013-2014 and Forecasted July 1, 2015

[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	
	2013-2014	2014-2015	2013-2014	2014-2015
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
Early, mid, and Navel [2]				
California	38,700	39,500	1,548	1,580
Florida	53,300	47,400	2,399	2,133
Texas	1,400	1,388	60	59
United States	93,400	88,288	4,007	3,772
Valencia				
California	10,700	9,500	428	380
Florida	51,400	49,300	2,313	2,219
Texas	376	316	16	13
United States	62,476	59,116	2,757	2,612
All				
California	49,400	49,000	1,976	1,960
Florida	104,700	96,700	4,712	4,352
Texas	1,776	1,704	76	72
United States	155,876	147,404	6,764	6,384
Grapefruit				
White				
Florida	4,150	3,250	176	138
Colored				
Florida	11,500	9,700	489	412
All				
California	3,850	3,800	154	152
Florida	15,650	12,950	665	550
Texas	5,700	5,600	228	224
United States	25,200	22,350	1,047	926
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona [3]	200	220	8	9
California [3]	14,700	16,000	588	640
Florida	2,900	2,300	138	109
United States	17,800	18,520	734	758
Lemons				
Arizona	1,800	2,000	72	80
California	18,800	20,000	752	800
United States	20,600	22,000	824	880
Tangelos				
Florida	880	680	40	31

[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] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted July 1, 2015

Class and type	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	15,000	13,000	2,300	2,500	34,500	32,500
North Carolina	192,000	160,000	2,350	2,150	451,200	344,000
South Carolina	15,800	14,300	2,100	2,100	33,180	30,030
Virginia	22,500	19,500	2,400	2,500	54,000	48,750
United States	245,300	206,800	2,335	2,202	572,880	455,280

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts Production by Crop – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted July 1, 2015

Crop and State	Total production	
	2014 [1]	2015
	(tons)	(tons)
Apricots		
California	55,400	45,000
Utah	228	8
Washington	8,500	8,000
United States	64,128	53,008
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Almonds, shelled basis [2]		
California	1,870,000	1,800,000

[1] Revised estimates for 2014 will be published on July 17, 2015.
[2] Utilized production.

Fall Potato Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potato – Selected States and Total: 2014 and 2015

[Predominant type shown may include small portion of other type(s) constituting less than 1 percent of State's total. Blue types are reported under red types]

State	Red		White		Yellow		Russet	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	5	5	11	9	9	9	75	77
Idaho	3	3	4	4	2	2	91	91
Maine	3	5	42	36	3	4	52	55
Michigan	1	1	83	83	1	2	15	14
Minnesota	19	18	15	19	2	2	64	61
New York	3	5	95	93	2	2	-	-
North Dakota	25	23	29	33	1	2	45	42
Oregon	3	3	17	17	3	3	77	77
Pennsylvania	3	7	89	84	7	8	1	1
Washington	4	4	11	11	3	3	82	82
Wisconsin	9	8	36	34	3	3	52	55
Total	6	6	20	20	3	3	71	71

- Represents zero.

Fall Potato Area Planted for Certified Seed – Selected States and Total: 2014 and 2015

[Data supplied by State seed certification officials]

State	2014 Crop			2015 Crop
	Entered for certification	Certified	Percent certified	Entered for certification
	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)	(acres)
Alaska	32	32	100	(NA)
California	1,018	1,018	100	820
Colorado	12,730	10,975	86	8,803
Idaho	32,893	32,367	98	(NA)
Maine	10,861	10,861	100	10,500
Michigan	2,250	2,185	97	2,450
Minnesota	6,754	5,580	83	5,692
Montana	10,194	10,194	100	10,210
Nebraska	6,127	6,016	98	5,870
New York	617	617	100	647
North Dakota	18,465	16,104	87	19,195
Oregon	2,736	2,623	96	(NA)
Pennsylvania	367	367	100	398
Washington	3,215	3,215	100	3,231
Wisconsin	8,675	8,643	100	8,932
Total	116,934	110,797	95	(X)

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.

Dry Edible Pea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2014 and 2015

[Excludes both wrinkled seed peas and Austrian winter peas]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	46.0	48.0	44.0	47.0
Montana	525.0	545.0	504.0	505.0
North Dakota	265.0	275.0	255.0	265.0
Oregon	9.0	7.0	8.5	6.0
Washington	90.0	105.0	88.0	104.0
United States	935.0	980.0	899.5	927.0

Lentil Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2014 and 2015

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	25.0	35.0	24.0	34.0
Montana	130.0	230.0	119.0	220.0
North Dakota	75.0	160.0	66.0	155.0
Washington	51.0	60.0	50.0	59.0
United States	281.0	485.0	259.0	468.0

Austrian Winter Pea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2014 and 2015

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	9.0	13.0	7.5	11.0
Montana	12.0	10.0	7.0	6.0
Oregon	3.0	5.0	2.3	4.0
United States	24.0	28.0	16.8	21.0

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2014 and 2015

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,975	3,413	2,443	2,919
Corn for grain [1]	90,597	88,897	83,136	81,101
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,371	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	57,092	56,539
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	18,445	18,337
All other	(NA)	(NA)	38,647	38,202
Oats	2,723	3,064	1,029	1,220
Proso millet	505	455	430	
Rice	2,939	2,767	2,919	2,744
Rye	1,434	1,465	258	314
Sorghum for grain [1]	7,138	8,840	6,401	7,773
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		315	
Wheat, all	56,822	56,079	46,381	48,454
Winter	42,399	40,620	32,304	33,329
Durum	1,398	1,954	1,337	1,908
Other spring	13,025	13,505	12,740	13,217
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,714.0	1,572.0	1,555.7	1,524.2
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	311	420	302	409
Mustard seed	33.6	50.5	31.2	48.1
Peanuts	1,354.0	1,600.0	1,325.0	1,565.0
Rapeseed	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.7
Safflower	181.5	147.0	170.2	142.3
Soybeans for beans	83,701	85,139	83,061	84,449
Sunflower	1,560.8	1,682.0	1,507.6	1,611.2
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	11,037.4	8,998.0	9,346.8	
Upland	10,845.0	8,850.0	9,157.0	
American Pima	192.4	148.0	189.8	
Sugarbeets	1,163.4	1,164.4	1,146.7	1,140.0
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	870.3	892.7
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	378.4	321.0
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	24.0	28.0	16.8	21.0
Dry edible beans	1,718.9	1,708.9	1,665.7	1,656.8
Dry edible peas	935.0	980.0	899.5	927.0
Lentils	281.0	485.0	259.0	468.0
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		7.9	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	38.0	44.0
Peppermint oil	(NA)		63.1	
Potatoes, all	1,061.1	1,071.6	1,049.5	1,060.4
Spring	73.8	67.0	71.1	66.0
Summer	50.4	49.3	48.9	48.4
Fall	936.9	955.3	929.5	946.0
Spearmint oil	(NA)		24.4	
Sweet potatoes	137.3	138.7	135.2	136.3
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: 2014 and 2015 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield per acre		Production	
		2014	2015	2014	2015
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	72.4	71.3	176,794	208,091
Corn for grain	bushels	171.0		14,215,532	
Corn for silage	tons	20.1		128,048	
Hay, all	tons	2.45		139,798	
Alfalfa	tons	3.33		61,446	
All other	tons	2.03		78,352	
Oats	bushels	67.7	68.6	69,684	83,640
Proso millet	bushels	31.4		13,483	
Rice [3]	cwt	7,572		221,035	
Rye	bushels	27.9		7,189	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	67.6		432,575	
Sorghum for silage	tons	13.1		4,123	
Wheat, all	bushels	43.7	44.3	2,025,651	2,147,887
Winter	bushels	42.6	43.7	1,377,526	1,455,516
Durum	bushels	39.7	39.6	53,087	75,540
Other spring	bushels	46.7	46.7	595,038	616,831
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,614		2,510,995	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		5,125.0	
Flaxseed	bushels	21.1		6,368	
Mustard seed	pounds	930		29,004	
Peanuts	pounds	3,932		5,210,100	
Rapeseed	pounds	1,233		2,590	
Safflower	pounds	1,226		208,643	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	47.8		3,968,823	
Sunflower	pounds	1,469		2,214,835	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [3]	bales	838		16,319.4	
Upland [3]	bales	826		15,753.0	
American Pima [3]	bales	1,432		566.4	
Sugarbeets	tons	27.4		31,365	
Sugarcane	tons	35.0		30,424	
Tobacco	pounds	2,316		876,415	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [3]	cwt	1,339		225	
Dry edible beans [3]	cwt	1,753		29,206	
Dry edible peas [3]	cwt	1,907		17,155	
Lentils [3]	cwt	1,300		3,367	
Wrinkled seed peas	cwt	(NA)		618	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Coffee (Hawaii)	pounds	1,030		8,100	
Hops	pounds	1,868		70,995.9	
Peppermint oil	pounds	90		5,692	
Potatoes, all	cwt	426		446,693	
Spring	cwt	318	304	22,608	20,068
Summer	cwt	322		15,756	
Fall	cwt	439		408,329	
Spearmint oil	pounds	114		2,784	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	219		29,584	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	(NA)		3,240	

(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: 2014 and 2015

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,203,950	1,381,210	988,660	1,181,290
Corn for grain [1]	36,663,700	35,975,730	33,644,310	32,820,760
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,578,280	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	23,104,560	22,880,770
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	7,464,510	7,420,800
All other	(NA)	(NA)	15,640,050	15,459,970
Oats	1,101,970	1,239,970	416,430	493,720
Proso millet	204,370	184,130	174,020	
Rice	1,189,380	1,119,780	1,181,290	1,110,470
Rye	580,330	592,870	104,410	127,070
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,888,680	3,577,460	2,590,420	3,145,660
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		127,480	
Wheat, all [2]	22,995,300	22,694,610	18,769,930	19,608,850
Winter	17,158,450	16,438,510	13,073,110	13,487,910
Durum	565,760	790,760	541,070	772,150
Other spring	5,271,090	5,465,340	5,155,750	5,348,790
Oilseeds				
Canola	693,640	636,170	629,580	616,830
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	125,860	169,970	122,220	165,520
Mustard seed	13,600	20,440	12,630	19,470
Peanuts	547,950	647,500	536,210	633,340
Rapeseed	890	730	850	690
Safflower	73,450	59,490	68,880	57,590
Soybeans for beans	33,872,960	34,454,900	33,613,960	34,175,670
Sunflower	631,640	680,690	610,110	652,040
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,466,730	3,641,400	3,782,560	
Upland	4,388,860	3,581,510	3,705,750	
American Pima	77,860	59,890	76,810	
Sugarbeets	470,820	471,220	464,060	461,350
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	352,200	361,270
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	153,120	129,890
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	9,710	11,330	6,800	8,500
Dry edible beans	695,620	691,570	674,090	670,490
Dry edible peas	378,390	396,600	364,020	375,150
Lentils	113,720	196,270	104,810	189,390
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		3,200	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	15,380	17,800
Peppermint oil	(NA)		25,540	
Potatoes, all [2]	429,420	433,670	424,720	429,130
Spring	29,870	27,110	28,770	26,710
Summer	20,400	19,950	19,790	19,590
Fall	379,150	386,600	376,160	382,840
Spearmint oil	(NA)		9,870	
Sweet potatoes	55,560	56,130	54,710	55,160
Taro (Hawaii) [3]	(NA)		150	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2014 and 2015 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.89	3.84	3,849,230	4,530,650
Corn for grain	10.73		361,091,140	
Corn for silage	45.05		116,163,190	
Hay, all [2]	5.49		126,822,610	
Alfalfa	7.47		55,742,870	
All other	4.54		71,079,740	
Oats	2.43	2.46	1,011,460	1,214,030
Proso millet	1.76		305,790	
Rice	8.49		10,025,980	
Rye	1.75		182,610	
Sorghum for grain	4.24		10,987,910	
Sorghum for silage	29.34		3,740,320	
Wheat, all [2]	2.94	2.98	55,129,190	58,455,900
Winter	2.87	2.94	37,490,110	39,612,650
Durum	2.67	2.66	1,444,790	2,055,860
Other spring	3.14	3.14	16,194,280	16,787,390
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.81		1,138,970	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,649,320	
Flaxseed	1.32		161,750	
Mustard seed	1.04		13,160	
Peanuts	4.41		2,363,260	
Rapeseed	1.38		1,170	
Safflower	1.37		94,640	
Soybeans for beans	3.21		108,013,660	
Sunflower	1.65		1,004,630	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.94		3,553,130	
Upland	0.93		3,429,810	
American Pima	1.61		123,320	
Sugarbeets	61.32		28,453,850	
Sugarcane	78.36		27,600,190	
Tobacco	2.60		397,540	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.50		10,180	
Dry edible beans	1.97		1,324,760	
Dry edible peas	2.14		778,140	
Lentils	1.46		152,720	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		28,030	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.15		3,670	
Hops	2.09		32,200	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,580	
Potatoes, all [2]	47.71		20,261,650	
Spring	35.64	34.08	1,025,480	910,270
Summer	36.11		714,680	
Fall	49.24		18,521,490	
Spearmint oil	0.13		1,260	
Sweet potatoes	24.53		1,341,910	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,470	

(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: 2014 and 2015

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2014-2015 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2014	2015
	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit ..... tons	1,047	926
Lemons ..... tons	824	880
Oranges ..... tons	6,764	6,384
Tangelos (Florida) ..... tons	40	31
Tangerines and mandarins ..... tons	734	758
Noncitrus		
Apples ..... 1,000 pounds	11,251.2	
Apricots ..... tons	64.1	53.0
Bananas (Hawaii) .....pounds		
Grapes ..... tons	7,769.6	
Olives (California) ..... tons	82.3	
Papayas (Hawaii) .....pounds		
Peaches ..... tons	846.6	
Pears ..... tons	808.2	
Prunes, dried (California) ..... tons	104.0	100.0
Prunes and plums (excludes California) ..... tons	14.8	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) .....pounds	1,870,000	1,800,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons	36.0	
Pecans, in-shell .....pounds	265,370	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	565	
Maple syrup .....gallons	3,211	3,414

[1] Production years are 2013-2014 and 2014-2015.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2014 and 2015

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2014-2015 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2014	2015
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	949,820	840,050
Lemons	747,520	798,320
Oranges	6,136,200	5,791,470
Tangelos (Florida)	36,290	28,120
Tangerines and mandarins	665,870	687,650
Noncitrus		
Apples	5,103,460	
Apricots	58,150	48,090
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Grapes	7,048,490	
Olives (California)	74,660	
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	768,040	
Pears	733,200	
Prunes, dried (California)	94,350	90,720
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	13,430	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	848,220	816,470
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	32,660	
Pecans, in-shell	120,370	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	512,560	
Maple syrup	16,050	17,070

[1] Production years are 2013-2014 and 2014-2015.

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2015. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat for grain fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in these tables are based on counts from this survey.

Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2011-2015

[Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Year	June	July	August
	Mature [1]	Mature [1]	Mature [1]
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2011	24	60	86
2012	57	77	92
2013	12	55	92
2014	15	58	92
2015	16	64	

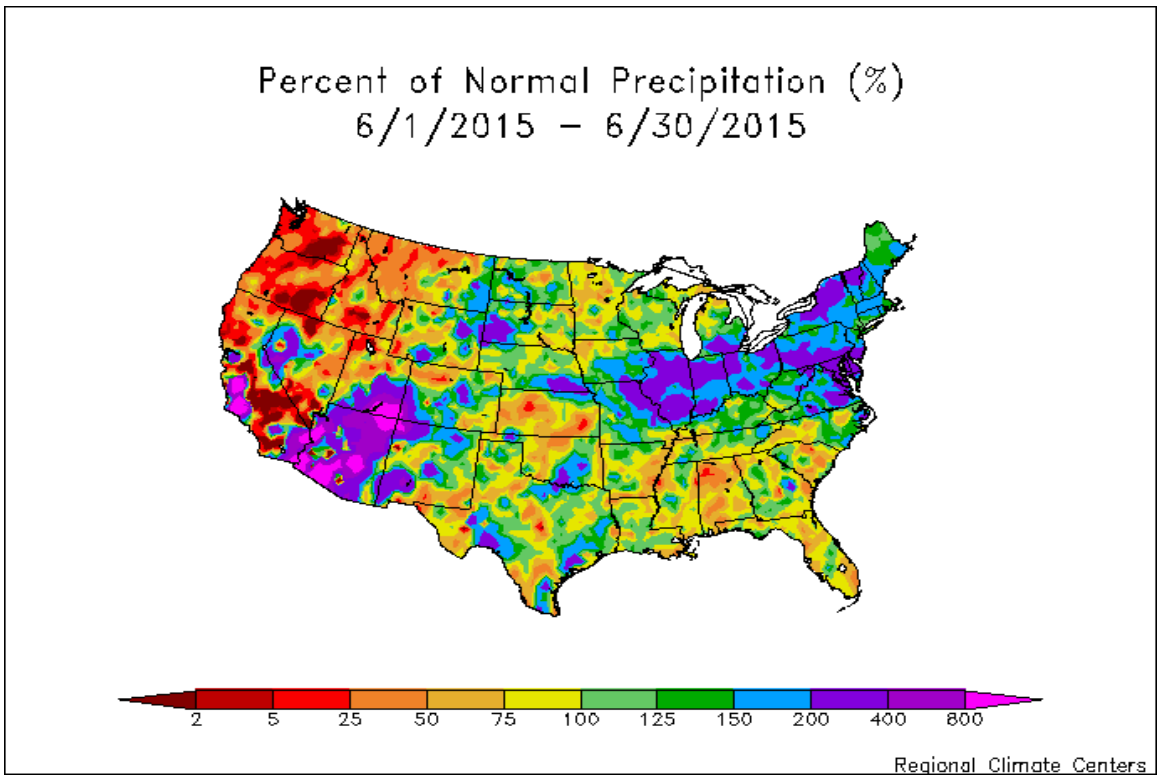
[1] Includes winter wheat in the hard dough stage or beyond and are considered mature or almost mature.

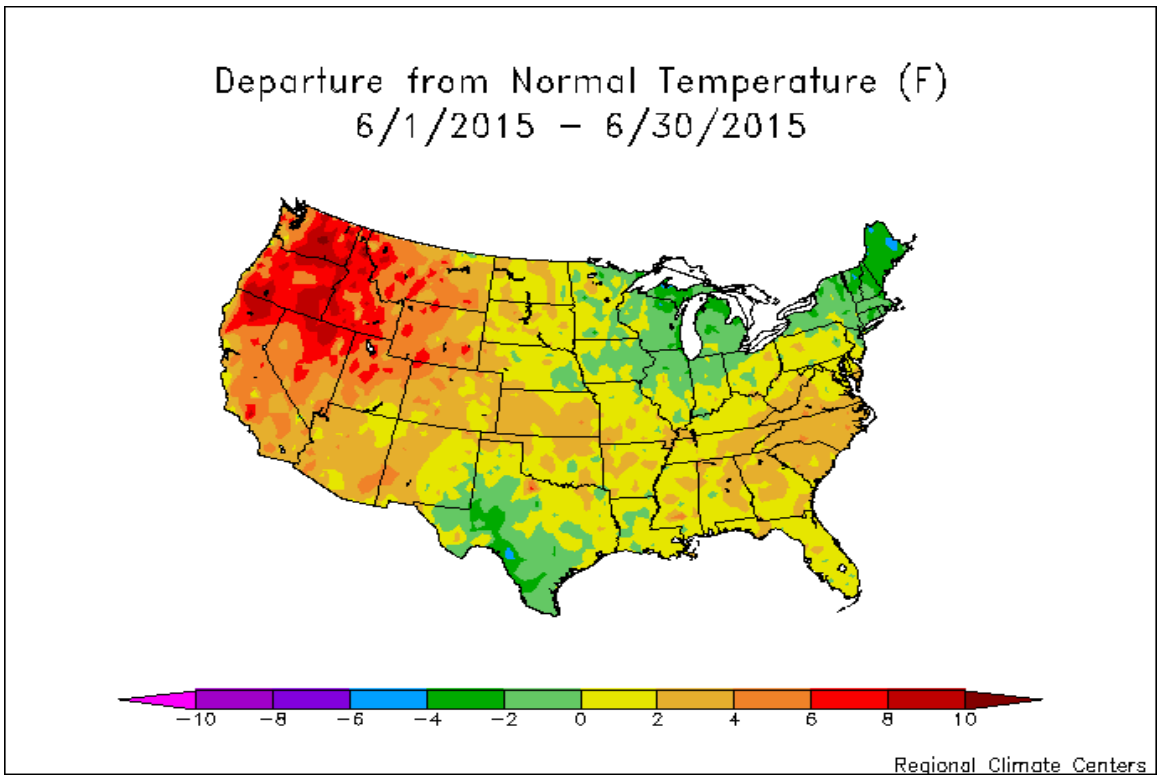
Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2011-2015

[Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 [1]
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	45.3	41.0	32.1	42.4	51.1
August	45.0	41.0	31.9	43.2	
Final	45.0	41.0	31.9	43.4	
Illinois					
July	60.0	56.5	60.9	63.5	56.7
August	60.1	56.5	61.2	63.7	
Final	60.1	56.5	61.2	63.7	
Kansas					
July	42.2	46.5	50.4	36.4	43.1
August	42.2	46.7	50.4	36.4	
Final	42.2	46.7	50.4	36.4	
Missouri					
July	50.7	49.9	54.6	51.2	52.5
August	48.9	49.9	55.8	50.9	
Final	48.9	49.9	55.8	50.9	
Montana					
July	44.3	44.1	43.7	43.4	48.9
August	46.7	44.7	45.1	44.2	
Final	46.9	45.0	45.1	44.2	
Nebraska					
July	54.3	50.7	38.5	48.2	47.9
August	54.6	50.7	38.8	48.2	
Final	54.6	50.7	38.8	48.2	
Ohio					
July	56.1	58.3	53.0	58.8	51.0
August	56.2	58.3	54.0	58.4	
Final	56.2	58.3	54.0	58.4	
Oklahoma					
July	37.7	47.7	51.7	34.9	39.6
August	37.7	47.7	51.7	34.9	
Final	37.7	47.7	51.7	34.9	
Texas					
July	32.7	34.3	33.3	32.8	34.3
August	32.8	34.3	33.3	32.8	
Final	32.9	34.3	33.0	33.1	
Washington					
July	41.3	37.3	38.0	32.3	31.3
August	41.5	36.6	38.6	32.1	
Final	41.4	36.9	38.6	32.3	

[1] Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2015 Summary*.


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2015 – 6/30/2015
2
5
25
50
75
100
125
150
200
400
800
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2015 – 6/30/2015
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Regional Climate Centers

June Weather Summary

Heavy rain shifted into the lower Midwest during June, disrupting the soft red winter wheat harvest and causing condition declines for corn and soybeans. The axis of heaviest precipitation stretched from Missouri to Ohio, leaving topsoil moisture roughly half surplus by July 5 in Ohio (51 percent), Indiana (50 percent), Missouri (48 percent), and Illinois (47 percent). On the same date, corn was rated 45 percent good to excellent in Ohio and 48 percent in Indiana, down from 80 and 73 percent, respectively, on June 14. For Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, it was the wettest June during the 121-year period of record. The June wetness also extended eastward into parts of the Mid-Atlantic region.

Meanwhile, heavy rain abated across the central and southern Plains, allowing the previously delayed hard red winter wheat harvest to advance and favoring late-season planting efforts. Across the remainder of the Nation's mid-section, including the northern Plains and upper Midwest, conditions remained mostly favorable for winter wheat maturation and summer crop development. However, hot, dry conditions developed on Montana's High Plains, hastening winter wheat maturation but stressing spring-sown small grains.

Hot, dry conditions were even more persistent and intense in the Northwest, where Statewide temperatures were the highest on record for June in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5 to 10°F above normal across the interior Northwest, increasing stress on rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops. By July 5, topsoil moisture was rated 73 percent very short to short in Oregon. In Washington, where topsoil moisture was 59 percent very short to short, more than one-fifth (21 percent) of the spring wheat was rated very poor to poor by July 5.

Across the remainder of the West, occasional showers provided local drought relief. Some of the most significant rain, relative to normal, fell in the Four Corners States, where the monsoon arrived a few days early in late June. In California, however, isolated showers provided inconsequential relief from the 4-year drought. In addition, the return of hot weather in California—which experienced its hottest June on record—boosted irrigation demands.

Elsewhere, cooler weather and scattered showers developed in the Southeast toward month's end, following an extended period of hot, mostly dry weather. The Southeastern heat wave reduced topsoil moisture and stressed reproductive summer crops, such as corn, which by July 5 was rated 32 percent very poor to poor in the minor production State of South Carolina.

June Agricultural Summary

Areas of the central and eastern Corn Belt recorded more than 200 percent of normal precipitation during the month of June causing delays in spring fieldwork and deterioration of crop ratings. Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio recorded the wettest June on record dating back to 1895. Dry conditions continued to stress the Pacific coast with major regions of California, Oregon, and Washington recording under one-tenth of an inch of rainfall during the month. Average monthly temperatures were generally above normal across the Nation with areas in the Pacific Northwest more than 10°F above normal in June. Major exceptions to this trend occurred in southern Texas, the Great Lakes region, and New England where areas were between 0 and 4°F below normal for the month.

Planting of the 2015 corn crop was 95 percent complete by May 31, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Eighty-four percent of this year's corn crop had emerged by May 31, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 14, corn emerged had advanced to 97 percent complete, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. More than 90 percent of the crop was emerged in all estimating States except Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri by June 14. By June 28, silking was estimated at 4 percent complete, equal to last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. All estimating States except Michigan observed silking progress at or behind the 5-year average at the end of the month. Overall, 68 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 28, down 6 percentage points from May 31 and 7 percentage points below the same time last year. Wet conditions in the eastern Corn Belt led to deterioration of corn condition ratings, which dropped 45 percentage points in the good to excellent categories in Ohio and 28 percentage points in Indiana during the month of June.

Producers had planted 43 percent of this year's sorghum crop by May 31, twelve percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Producers had planted 56 percent of this year's sorghum crop by June 7, nine percentage points behind last year and 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was more than 20 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota after the first week of the month. Producers had planted 85 percent of this year's sorghum crop by June 21, slightly behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Heading advanced to 18 percent complete by June 21, slightly behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 28, ninety-three percent of the Nation's sorghum was planted, slightly ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 28, twenty-one percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Major heading progress was limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, but small percentages of heading were reported in the more northern States of Illinois, Missouri, and Oklahoma by the end of June. Overall, 68 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition on June 28, up slightly from the first National sorghum crop rating on June 14 and 9 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Ninety-five percent of the oat crop was emerged by May 31, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, thirty percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 14, fifty-one percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading of this year's oat crop advanced to 83 percent complete by June 28, sixteen percentage points ahead of last year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was at or ahead of the 5-year average in all estimating States except Pennsylvania by month's end. Overall, 67 percent of the oats were reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from May 31 but 3 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Ninety-five percent of the barley crop was emerged by May 31, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 25 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 38 percent of this year's barley crop was headed by June 21, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 24 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading of the Nation's barley crop advanced to 62 percent complete by June 28, thirty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 36 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 73 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition on June 28, down slightly from the beginning of the month but 5 percentage points better than the same time last year. Hot, dry conditions in Montana and Washington dried out soils and lowered barley condition ratings in June.

Heading of this year's winter wheat crop advanced to 84 percent complete by May 31, six percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 14, ninety-six percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress, at 11 percent complete, was 4 percentage points behind last year and 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average by June 14. At least 20 percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested during the second week of June in Arkansas, California, Oklahoma, and Texas. By June 28, producers had harvested 38 percent of the winter wheat crop, 4 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Drier conditions in the central and southern United States spurred harvest progress, allowing producers in Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, North Carolina, and Oklahoma to harvest at least 25 percent of their winter wheat during the final week of the month. Overall, 41 percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition on June 28, compared to 44 percent on May 31 and 30 percent at the same time last year.

The Nation's spring wheat crop was 91 percent emerged by May 31, twenty-seven percentage points ahead of last year and 22 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was over 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota at the beginning of the month. By June 21, twenty-three percent of the spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Hot weather in the Pacific Northwest accelerated heading progress, which by June 21 was 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Idaho and 24 percentage points ahead in Washington. By June 28, forty-nine percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 25 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Half of the spring wheat acreage in Minnesota moved into the heading stage during the final week of the month to reach 76 percent headed by June 28. Overall, 72 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition by month's end, up slightly from the beginning of the month and 2 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Planting of the 2015 rice crop was 96 percent complete by May 31, three percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety percent of the rice crop was emerged by May 31, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Six percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 21, three percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Heading progress was most advanced in Louisiana at 22 percent complete on June 21, slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By June 28, sixteen percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Warmer weather aided rice progress with heading advancing 29 percentage points during the final week of the month in Louisiana and 24 percentage points in Texas. Overall, 68 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 28, unchanged from May 31 and slightly below the same time last year.

By May 31, seventy-one percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted, 4 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Wet conditions had slowed the planting pace in the central United States, with planting progress on May 31 forty-two percentage points behind the 5-year average in Kansas and 34 percentage points behind in Missouri. Planting progress advanced to 87 percent complete by June 14, four percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 75 percent of the soybean crop was emerged by June 14, six percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Kansas soybean emergence was 40 percentage points, or about 17 days, behind the 5-year average by June 14. Ninety-four percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted by June 28, slightly behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Missouri continued to lag the rest of the Nation in planting progress. By June 28, Missouri producers had planted 62 percent of their intended soybean crop, 32 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 89 percent of the soybean crop was emerged by June 28, four percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By month's end, eight percent of the soybean crop was blooming, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the soybeans were reported in good to excellent condition on June 28, down 6 percentage points from June 7 and 9 percentage points below the same time last year.

By May 31, producers had planted 83 percent of this year's peanut crop, slightly ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Peanut planting advanced to 92 percent complete by June 7, equal to last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Sixteen percent of this year's peanut crop was pegging by June 21, slightly ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-two percent of the peanut crop was pegging by June 28, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 71 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition by month's end, compared to 70 percent on June 7 and 72 percent at the same time last year.

By the end of May, sunflower producers had planted 32 percent of this year's crop, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 7, sunflower producers had planted 49 percent of this year's crop, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sunflower planting progress was rapid in North Dakota during the first week of the month, advancing 21 percentage points to 76 percent complete. Sunflower producers had planted 80 percent of this year's crop by June 21, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. Seeding was nearly complete in North Dakota, with 97 percent of the crop planted by June 21. By June 28, eighty-nine percent of the sunflower crop was planted, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

By May 31, sixty-one percent of the cotton crop was planted, 11 percentage points behind last year and 17 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Wet conditions in the southern Great Plains had hindered planting progress. At the beginning of June, Kansas cotton planting was 44 percentage points, or nearly 3 weeks, behind the 5-year average pace. Oklahoma and Texas were 21 and 24 percentage points, respectively, behind the 5-year State averages. Nationally, 3 percent of the cotton crop was squaring on May 31, two percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 14, ninety-one percent of the Nation's cotton was planted, 3 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Cotton squaring advanced to 13 percent complete by June 14, equal to last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Squaring progress remained behind historical trends in the middle Mississippi Valley, 26 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Arkansas and 16 percentage points behind in Missouri. Ninety-eight percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 28, two percentage points behind both

last year and the 5-year average. Nationally, 35 percent of the cotton crop was squaring by June 28, slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Late planting continued to affect squaring progress at the end of June in Missouri and Oklahoma, which were 26 and 21 percentage points behind their respective 5-year averages. Nationally, 5 percent of this year's cotton crop was setting bolls by June 28, slightly behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 56 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition on June 28, compared to 50 percent on June 7 and 53 percent at the same time last year.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 83.6 million bushels, up 20 percent from 2014. Growers expect to harvest 1.22 million acres for grain or seed, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2015, but up 19 percent from last year. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 68.6 bushels per acre, up 0.9 bushel from 2014. If realized, this will be a new record high United States yield, 0.7 bushel higher than the previous record high in 2009.

The 2015 oat crop has developed ahead of the normal pace in most of the nine major producing States due to favorable weather conditions. As of June 28, eighty-three percent of the oat acreage was headed, 16 percentage points ahead of last year's pace and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As of June 28, sixty-seven percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 64 percent at the same time last year.

Barley: Production is forecast at 208 million bushels, up 18 percent from 2014. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 71.3 bushels per acre, down 1.1 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain or seed, at 2.92 million acres, is unchanged from the previous forecast but up 19 percent from 2014.

When compared with last year, yields are expected to increase in Colorado and Minnesota due to favorable spring weather. Dry conditions have led to expected yield decreases in Montana and Washington. Record barley yields are expected in Colorado and Idaho.

Generally dry spring weather facilitated beneficial conditions for planting and the development of barley in 2015. By May 31, ninety-five percent of the Nation's barley crop was emerged, 25 percentage points or approximately 3 weeks ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty-two percent of the barley crop was headed by June 28, thirty-six percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 73 percent of the barley crop was rated in the good to excellent categories at the end of the month, 5 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.46 billion bushels, down 3 percent from the June 1 forecast but up 6 percent from 2014. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 43.7 bushels per acre, down 0.8 bushel from last month but up 1.1 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 33.3 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2015 but up 3 percent from last year. As of June 28, forty-one percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 11 percentage points better than at the same time last year.

As of June 28, harvest progress was equal to or behind normal in all Hard Red Winter (HRW) States except California. Yield increases from last month in the HRW growing area are expected in Colorado and Kansas but are down in Idaho, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, and Washington.

As of June 28, harvest progress in the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area was behind normal in all major producing States except North Carolina. Growers in Michigan are expecting a record high yield in 2015, while decreases from last month are expected in Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina, and Ohio.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 75.5 million bushels, up 42 percent from 2014. The United States yield is forecast at 39.6 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.91 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2015 but up 43 percent from last year.

Durum wheat crop development has progressed ahead of normal in Montana and North Dakota, the two largest Durum-producing states. As of June 28, crop conditions in Montana and North Dakota were rated 37 percent and 91 percent good to excellent, respectively.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 617 million bushels, up 4 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 46.7 bushels per acre, equal to the 2014 yield. Of the total production, 573 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 3 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 13.2 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2015 but up 4 percent from last year.

Crop development has been ahead of normal this spring primarily due to favorable weather conditions. In the six major producing States, 49 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage as of June 28, twenty-five percentage points ahead of last year and 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Compared with last year, yield increases are expected in Minnesota, North Dakota and Washington but decreases are expected in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and South Dakota. If realized, Minnesota and North Dakota yields will be record highs. As of June 28, seventy-two percent of the other spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition compared with 70 percent at the same time last year.

Tobacco: United States all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 455 million pounds, down 21 percent from the 2014 crop. Area harvested, at 207,000 acres, is 16 percent below last year. Yield per acre for flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 2,202 pounds, down 133 pounds from a year ago. If realized, the Georgia flue-cured tobacco yield will be a record high.

Lentils: Planted area is estimated at 485,000 acres, up 73 percent from last year. Area for harvest, at 468,000 acres, is 81 percent above a year ago. Planted area is the second highest on record, only below the 658,000 acres estimated in 2010.

In Montana, the crop was 99 percent emerged by June 21, compared with 95 percent a year ago. By June 28, 56 percent was blooming compared with 34 percent last year. By late-June, most of the crop was rated in fair to good condition.

In North Dakota, planting began in early to mid-April and as of May 24, was 97 percent complete, forty percentage points ahead of last year. The crop was 76 percent blooming as of July 5, compared with 41 percent a year ago. Condition was rated 79 percent good to excellent as of July 5.

Dry edible peas: Planted area of dry edible peas is estimated at 980,000 acres, up 5 percent from last year. Area for harvest, at 927,000 acres, is 3 percent above a year ago. This is the highest planted acreage on record and, if realized, will be the largest harvested acreage on record.

In Montana, dry peas reached 97 percent emergence by June 7, compared with 90 percent last year. By June 28, the crop was 80 percent blooming with crop condition rated mostly fair to good.

In North Dakota, planting began the second week of April, equal to the 5-year average. As of May 24, planting was 97 percent complete, which was ahead of last year's pace of 57 percent. As of June 28, the crop was reported at 57 percent blooming, which was well ahead of the 5-year average of 34 percent. As of June 28, crop condition was rated mostly good to excellent.

Austrian winter peas: Planted area of Austrian winter peas is estimated at 28,000 acres, up 17 percent from a year ago. Area harvested is expected to total 21,000 acres, up 25 percent from 2014.

Apricots: The 2015 apricot crop is forecast at 53,008 tons, down 17 percent from last year. The California crop represents 85 percent of the total United States production. Harvest in California began in early May. Growers reported the early season varieties to be lighter than normal.

Washington's harvest began about two weeks sooner than normal due to an early spring with quality reported to be very good. In Utah early warm weather led to early blooming however the crop was damaged by late freezes.

Grapefruit: The 2014-2015 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 926,000 tons, down 6 percent from last month's forecast and down 12 percent from last season's final utilization.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 758,000 tons, unchanged from the June forecast but up 3 percent from last season's final utilization.

Lemons: The forecast for the 2014-2015 United States lemon crop is 880,000 tons, down 1 percent from previous forecast but up 7 percent from last season's final utilization. In California, lemon harvest is almost 85 percent complete.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 680,000 boxes (31,000 tons), down 3 percent from last month's forecast and down 23 percent from last season's final utilization. The production is the lowest since the 1960-1961 season.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, reported daily high temperatures were mostly warmer than normal during June, reaching the mid to high 90s on several days. Precipitation was less than average in about half of the monitored citrus growing counties, mostly in the Western and Southern citrus growing areas. Rainfall totals were higher than average in Indian River County and St. Lucie County on the east coast, and in Glades County in the south. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, abnormally dry conditions now cover the complete Indian River District and the southern portions of Okeechobee, Glades and Hendry Counties.

Harvesting of Valencia oranges was heavy the first week of the month reaching almost three million boxes, but tapered off quickly and was relatively complete by the end of the month. All other varieties were finished before the month began.

Most grove caretakers were focusing on next season's crop. Field workers reported seeing irrigation maintenance, fertilizing, spraying summer oils, and treating for greening as rainfall permitted. Oranges were about golf ball size while grapefruit were slightly larger.

California citrus: Late navel orange harvest was finished early in June. The Valencia orange harvest was ongoing with exports continuing to Asian and domestic markets. Re-greening became common with the arrival of hot weather. Ruby Red grapefruit harvest started and continued throughout the month. Young citrus trees continued to be planted.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Early variety peach, nectarine and plum harvest tapered off in early June. Midseason stone fruit varieties were close to maturity by the end of the month. Reflective foil was placed on the ground in stone fruit orchards to promote coloring. Peaches were thinned, with reports of an early peach harvest in several counties. Harvesting of early canning peaches began. Domestic and foreign stone fruit markets remained strong. Pomegranate bloom finished up. Cherry harvest finished. There were scattered reports of blight being chapped out of pear orchards. Wine grape fungicide was applied once more in June. Grapevines were suckered and beginning to bear fruit. Spraying for mildew and mites continued in grape vineyards. Grape vines were trimmed to increase airflow and allow light to the bunches. Olive bloom ended. Irrigation in almond, walnut and other nut tree orchards continued. Herbicides and mowing were used to control weeds and pests in walnut and almond orchards. Pistachio orchards received spray micronutrients. Scale sprays were applied due to scattered reports of coddling moth in walnut orchards. By month's end, growers reported almonds with hull split were advancing. Application of sun protection products to walnuts was performed. Almonds and pistachios continued to be exported to foreign and domestic markets.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 24 and July 7 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 60 percent of the 2014 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that 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 was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet, and personal interviewers. Approximately 7,900 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the July 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which accounts for about 68 percent of the United States production. Bearing tree numbers are determined at the start of the season based on a tree inventory survey conducted every year combined with special surveys. From mid-July to mid-September, the number of fruit per tree is determined. In August and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which combined with the previous components and are used to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys in September for Navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

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

Orange estimating procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. Reports from growers and packers in California and Texas were also used for setting estimates. These three States submit their analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published July 1 forecast.

Revision policy: The July 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 July 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the July 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 July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 2.0 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 2.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.5 percent. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 24 million bushels, ranging from less than 1 million to 65 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 orange production forecast is 1.6 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze and two hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 1.5 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 1.6 percent, or 1.5 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.7 percent, or 2.6 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the July 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 129,000 tons (122,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 9,000 tons to 370,000 tons regardless of exclusions. The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times (below 4 times and above 13 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the July 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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