Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Up 4 Percent from 2015
Orange Production Up 4 Percent from April Forecast

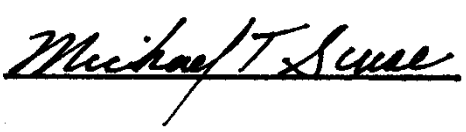
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.43 billion bushels, up 4 percent from 2015. As of May 1, the United States yield is forecast at 47.8 bushels per acre, up 5.3 bushels from last year. If realized, this will equal the record yield set in 1999.

Hard Red Winter production, at 863 million bushels, is up 4 percent from a year ago. Soft Red Winter, at 357 million bushels, is down nearly 1 percent from 2015. White Winter, at 208 million bushels, is up 13 percent from last year. Of the White Winter production, 17.4 million bushels are Hard White and 191 million bushels are Soft White.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2015-2016 season is 5.82 million tons, up 4 percent from the previous forecast but down 9 percent from the 2014-2015 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 81.1 million boxes (3.65 million tons), is up 7 percent from last month's forecast but down 16 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 36.1 million boxes (1.63 million tons), up slightly from last month but down 24 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 45.0 million boxes (2.03 million tons), is up 13 percent from last month but down 9 percent from last season's final utilization.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2015-2016 season is 1.41 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, down 1 percent from the previous month's forecast and down 6 percent from last season's final yield of 1.50 gallons per box. The early and midseason portion is final at 1.35 gallons per box, down 5 percent from last season's final yield of 1.42 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.48 gallons per box, down 3 percent from the previous forecast and down 6 percent from last year's final yield of 1.58 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, 2016.



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Agricultural Statistics Board
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Contents

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2015 and Forecasted May 1, 2016

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	240	150	56.0	53.0	13,440	7,950
California	150	200	70.0	78.0	10,500	15,600
Colorado	2,140	1,950	37.0	38.0	79,180	74,100
Idaho	700	700	82.0	84.0	57,400	58,800
Illinois	520	520	65.0	68.0	33,800	35,360
Indiana	260	320	68.0	73.0	17,680	23,360
Kansas	8,700	8,200	37.0	43.0	321,900	352,600
Kentucky	440	410	73.0	74.0	32,120	30,340
Maryland	270	250	64.0	70.0	17,280	17,500
Michigan	475	560	81.0	84.0	38,475	47,040
Mississippi	120	70	48.0	55.0	5,760	3,850
Missouri	610	580	53.0	59.0	32,330	34,220
Montana	2,220	2,100	41.0	41.0	91,020	86,100
Nebraska	1,210	1,250	38.0	49.0	45,980	61,250
North Carolina	570	410	53.0	51.0	30,210	20,910
North Dakota	190	130	44.0	50.0	8,360	6,500
Ohio	480	550	67.0	74.0	32,160	40,700
Oklahoma	3,800	3,300	26.0	32.0	98,800	105,600
Oregon	735	675	47.0	57.0	34,545	38,475
South Dakota	970	1,050	44.0	52.0	42,680	54,600
Tennessee	395	380	68.0	72.0	26,860	27,360
Texas	3,550	2,800	30.0	30.0	106,500	84,000
Virginia	210	185	66.0	63.0	13,860	11,655
Washington	1,590	1,650	56.0	64.0	89,040	105,600
Wisconsin	210	270	74.0	76.0	15,540	20,520
Other States [1]	1,502	1,171	49.8	53.9	74,768	63,094
United States	32,257	29,831	42.5	47.8	1,370,188	1,427,084

[1] Other States include Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2016 Summary* report.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2015 and Forecasted May 1, 2016

[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 2016. Yield and production will be published in *Crop Production* released July 2016]

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	140	89	101.0	106.0	14,140	9,434
California	60	55	103.0	111.0	6,180	6,105
Montana	605		31.0		18,755	
North Dakota	1,075		39.5		42,463	
Other States [1]	16		59.1		946	
United States	1,896		43.5		82,484	

[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2016 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2015 and Forecasted May 1, 2016

[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	2015	2016
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	826,913	862,522
Soft red	359,055	356,569
Hard white	15,914	17,386
Soft white	168,306	190,607
Spring		
Hard red	564,107	
Hard white	5,526	
Soft white	29,447	
Durum	82,484	
Total	2,051,752	

Hay Stocks on Farms – States and United States: December 1 and May 1, 2014-2016

State	December 1		May 1	
	2014	2015	2015	2016
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Alabama	1,495	1,600	210	265
Arizona	320	310	40	55
Arkansas	2,050	1,750	540	530
California	1,750	1,900	320	340
Colorado	1,800	1,900	600	800
Connecticut	48	45	7	4
Delaware	28	20	2	2
Florida	570	560	42	55
Georgia	1,030	1,100	195	195
Idaho	2,250	2,500	900	950
Illinois	1,300	1,120	300	300
Indiana	1,070	760	320	185
Iowa	2,950	3,280	700	620
Kansas	3,700	5,100	1,120	1,350
Kentucky	3,300	4,150	610	800
Louisiana	820	620	185	150
Maine	130	139	26	26
Maryland	285	370	70	78
Massachusetts	50	56	7	14
Michigan	2,000	1,800	490	440
Minnesota	3,050	3,150	720	770
Mississippi	900	950	165	145
Missouri	5,500	5,600	1,650	1,585
Montana	4,600	3,700	1,300	1,025
Nebraska	4,600	5,100	1,250	1,450
Nevada	751	550	230	215
New Hampshire	43	42	7	6
New Jersey	118	80	7	20
New Mexico	435	400	110	115
New York	1,330	1,265	243	189
North Carolina	1,300	1,120	265	260
North Dakota	5,400	5,100	1,520	1,450
Ohio	1,550	1,490	430	355
Oklahoma	5,100	5,450	1,440	1,450
Oregon	1,640	2,000	375	440
Pennsylvania	1,720	2,100	265	390
Rhode Island	7	6	1	1
South Carolina	370	360	80	75
South Dakota	6,000	6,600	2,300	2,200
Tennessee	3,050	3,100	630	550
Texas	7,500	8,000	2,300	2,500
Utah	1,190	1,150	430	410
Vermont	182	150	35	35
Virginia	1,950	2,000	370	420
Washington	1,450	1,400	270	400
West Virginia	910	850	220	190
Wisconsin	2,960	2,900	730	810
Wyoming	1,500	1,300	490	525
United States	92,052	94,993	24,517	25,140

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Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2014-2015 and Forecasted May 1, 2016

[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	
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all [2]	48,600	52,500	1,944	2,100
Early, mid, and Navel [2 3]	39,100	42,000	1,564	1,680
Valencia [2]	9,500	10,500	380	420
Florida, all	96,950	81,100	4,363	3,650
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	47,400	36,100	2,133	1,625
Valencia	49,550	45,000	2,230	2,025
Texas, all [2]	1,452	1,570	62	66
Early, mid, and Navel [2 3]	1,170	1,350	50	57
Valencia [2]	282	220	12	9
United States, all	147,002	135,170	6,369	5,816
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	87,670	79,450	3,747	3,362
Valencia	59,332	55,720	2,622	2,454
Grapefruit				
California [2]	4,300	3,900	172	156
Florida, all	12,900	10,850	548	461
Red	9,650	8,350	410	355
White	3,250	2,500	138	106
Texas [2]	4,250	5,200	170	208
United States	21,450	19,950	890	825
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona [4 5]	170	(NA)	7	(NA)
California [2 4]	18,500	22,000	740	880
Florida	2,265	1,420	108	67
United States	20,935	23,420	855	947
Lemons [2]				
Arizona	2,000	1,500	80	60
California	20,600	21,000	824	840
United States	22,600	22,500	904	900
Tangelos				
Florida	665	390	30	18

(NA) Not available.

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

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

[4] Includes tangelos and tangors.

[5] Estimates discontinued in 2015-2016.

Spring Potato Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2015 and Forecasted May 1, 2016

State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Arizona [1]	3.6	(NA)	3.5	(NA)	290	(NA)	1,015	(NA)
California	23.0	25.0	22.7	24.7	430	410	9,761	10,127
Florida	30.0	27.0	29.6	26.2	230	250	6,808	6,550
North Carolina [2]	13.5	(NA)	12.7	(NA)	210	(NA)	2,667	(NA)
United States	70.1	52.0	68.5	50.9	296	328	20,251	16,677

(NA) Not available.
[1] Estimates discontinued in 2016.
[2] Beginning in 2016, North Carolina estimates included with summer states.

Peach Production by Type – California: 2014, 2015, and Forecasted May 1, 2016

Type	Total production		
	2014	2015	2016
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Freestone	288,000	253,000	260,000
Clingstone [1]	332,000	306,000	320,000
Total	620,000	559,000	580,000

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

Almonds Utilized Production – California: 2014, 2015 and Forecasted May 1, 2016

State	Utilized production (shelled basis)		
	2014	2015	2016
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
California	1,870,000	1,890,000	2,000,000

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and 2015

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Georgia	15,000	13,500	2,300	2,400	34,500	32,400
Kentucky	91,700	72,900	2,337	2,055	214,280	149,830
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
North Carolina	193,400	173,000	2,347	2,198	453,860	380,250
Ohio	2,000	1,900	2,150	1,900	4,300	3,610
Pennsylvania	9,100	7,900	2,445	2,290	22,250	18,090
South Carolina	15,800	13,000	2,100	2,000	33,180	26,000
Tennessee	24,250	20,900	2,151	2,333	52,155	48,770
Virginia	24,330	23,050	2,370	2,275	57,651	52,430
Other States [1]	2,780	2,500	1,525	1,826	4,239	4,566
United States	378,360	328,650	2,316	2,178	876,415	715,946

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Includes data withheld above.

Tobacco Price and Value – States and United States: 2014 and 2015

State	Price per pound		Value of production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Georgia	2.070	1.890	71,415	61,236
Kentucky	2.091	2.120	448,132	317,663
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
North Carolina	2.009	1.850	911,833	703,648
Ohio	1.960	1.900	8,428	6,859
Pennsylvania	1.925	1.973	42,833	35,688
South Carolina	2.110	1.880	70,010	48,880
Tennessee	2.325	2.354	121,244	114,804
Virginia	2.075	2.028	119,636	106,353
Other States [1]	9.855	8.534	41,777	38,968
United States	2.094	2.003	1,835,308	1,434,099

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Includes data withheld above.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by Class and Type – States and United States: 2014 and 2015

Class, type, and State	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	13,500	2,300	2,400	34,500	32,400
North Carolina	192,000	172,000	2,350	2,200	451,200	378,400
South Carolina	15,800	13,000	2,100	2,000	33,180	26,000
Virginia	22,500	21,500	2,400	2,300	54,000	49,450
United States	245,300	220,000	2,335	2,210	572,880	486,250
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	10,700	9,900	3,400	3,200	36,380	31,680
Tennessee	7,600	7,700	2,900	3,100	22,040	23,870
Virginia	330	250	2,200	2,300	726	575
United States	18,630	17,850	3,175	3,144	59,146	56,125
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	76,000	58,000	2,150	1,800	163,400	104,400
North Carolina	1,400	1,000	1,900	1,850	2,660	1,850
Ohio	2,000	1,900	2,150	1,900	4,300	3,610
Pennsylvania	5,100	4,700	2,500	2,300	12,750	10,810
Tennessee	15,500	12,000	1,750	1,800	27,125	21,600
Virginia	1,500	1,300	1,950	1,850	2,925	2,405
United States	101,500	78,900	2,100	1,834	213,160	144,675
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt						
Pennsylvania	2,000	1,600	2,350	2,200	4,700	3,520
Total light air-cured (31-32)	103,500	80,500	2,105	1,841	217,860	148,195
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	5,000	5,000	2,900	2,750	14,500	13,750
Tennessee	1,150	1,200	2,600	2,750	2,990	3,300
United States	6,150	6,200	2,844	2,750	17,490	17,050
Class 4, Cigar filler						
Pennsylvania	2,000	1,600	2,400	2,350	4,800	3,760
Class 5, Cigar binder						
Type 51, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf						
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
United States	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Class 6, Cigar wrapper						
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown						
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
United States	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other Cigar Types (51-61)	2,780	2,500	1,525	1,826	4,239	4,566
Total cigar types (41-61)	4,780	4,100	1,891	2,031	9,039	8,326
All tobacco						
United States	378,360	328,650	2,316	2,178	876,415	715,946

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: 2014 and 2015 (continued)

Class, type, and State	Price per pound		Value of production	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)				
Georgia	2.070	1.890	71,415	61,236
North Carolina	2.010	1.850	906,912	700,040
South Carolina	2.110	1.880	70,010	48,880
Virginia	2.080	2.030	112,320	100,384
United States	2.026	1.873	1,160,657	910,540
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)				
Kentucky	2.660	2.680	96,771	84,902
Tennessee	2.710	2.700	59,728	64,449
Virginia	2.180	2.140	1,583	1,231
United States	2.673	2.683	158,082	150,582
Class 3A, Light air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
Kentucky	1.940	1.920	316,996	200,448
North Carolina	1.850	1.950	4,921	3,608
Ohio	1.960	1.900	8,428	6,859
Pennsylvania	1.850	1.950	23,588	21,080
Tennessee	2.000	1.960	54,250	42,336
Virginia	1.960	1.970	5,733	4,738
United States	1.942	1.929	413,916	279,069
Type 32, Southern Maryland				
Pennsylvania	1.950	1.800	9,165	6,336
Total light air-cured (31-32)	1.942	1.926	423,081	285,405
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)				
Kentucky	2.370	2.350	34,365	32,313
Tennessee	2.430	2.430	7,266	8,019
United States	2.380	2.366	41,631	40,332
Class 4, Cigar filler				
Pennsylvania	2.100	2.200	10,080	8,272
Class 5, Cigar binder				
Type 51, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf				
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
United States	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Class 6, Cigar wrapper				
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown				
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
United States	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other Cigar Types (51-61)	9.855	8.534	41,777	38,968
Total cigar types (41-61)	5.737	5.674	51,857	47,240
All tobacco				
United States	2.094	2.003	1,835,308	1,434,099

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

Cotton Area Planted, Harvested, and Yield by Type – States and United States: 2014 and 2015

Type and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Upland						
Alabama	350.0	315.0	348.0	307.0	901	866
Arizona	150.0	89.0	149.0	88.0	1,579	1,511
Arkansas	335.0	210.0	330.0	207.0	1,145	1,092
California	57.0	47.0	56.0	46.0	1,834	1,722
Florida	107.0	85.0	105.0	83.0	878	885
Georgia	1,380.0	1,130.0	1,370.0	1,120.0	900	966
Kansas	31.0	16.0	29.0	16.0	794	1,050
Louisiana	170.0	115.0	168.0	112.0	1,154	810
Mississippi	425.0	320.0	420.0	315.0	1,232	1,024
Missouri	250.0	185.0	245.0	175.0	1,117	1,097
New Mexico	43.0	35.0	33.0	31.0	931	929
North Carolina	465.0	385.0	460.0	355.0	1,038	713
Oklahoma	240.0	215.0	210.0	205.0	615	876
South Carolina	280.0	235.0	278.0	136.0	912	547
Tennessee	275.0	155.0	270.0	140.0	878	1,046
Texas	6,200.0	4,800.0	4,600.0	4,500.0	644	610
Virginia	87.0	85.0	86.0	84.0	1,239	817
United States	10,845.0	8,422.0	9,157.0	7,920.0	826	755
American Pima						
Arizona	15.0	17.5	14.5	17.0	993	875
California	155.0	117.0	154.0	116.0	1,558	1,494
New Mexico	5.4	7.0	5.3	6.9	761	904
Texas	17.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	840	896
United States	192.4	158.5	189.8	154.9	1,432	1,342
All						
Alabama	350.0	315.0	348.0	307.0	901	866
Arizona	165.0	106.5	163.5	105.0	1,527	1,408
Arkansas	335.0	210.0	330.0	207.0	1,145	1,092
California	212.0	164.0	210.0	162.0	1,632	1,559
Florida	107.0	85.0	105.0	83.0	878	885
Georgia	1,380.0	1,130.0	1,370.0	1,120.0	900	966
Kansas	31.0	16.0	29.0	16.0	794	1,050
Louisiana	170.0	115.0	168.0	112.0	1,154	810
Mississippi	425.0	320.0	420.0	315.0	1,232	1,024
Missouri	250.0	185.0	245.0	175.0	1,117	1,097
New Mexico	48.4	42.0	38.3	37.9	907	925
North Carolina	465.0	385.0	460.0	355.0	1,038	713
Oklahoma	240.0	215.0	210.0	205.0	615	876
South Carolina	280.0	235.0	278.0	136.0	912	547
Tennessee	275.0	155.0	270.0	140.0	878	1,046
Texas	6,217.0	4,817.0	4,616.0	4,515.0	645	611
Virginia	87.0	85.0	86.0	84.0	1,239	817
United States	11,037.4	8,580.5	9,346.8	8,074.9	838	766

Cotton Production and Bales Ginned by Type – States and United States: 2014 and 2015

Type and State	Production in 480-pound net weight bales [1]		Lint seed ratio [2]		Bales ginned in 480-pound net weight bales [3]	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(1,000 bales)	(1,000 bales)	(ratio)	(ratio)	(bales)	(bales)
Upland						
Alabama	653.0	554.0	(NA)	(NA)	658,400	545,500
Arizona	490.0	277.0	(NA)	(NA)	466,850	267,750
Arkansas	787.0	471.0	(NA)	(NA)	818,200	491,050
California	214.0	165.0	(NA)	(NA)	238,750	175,250
Florida	192.0	153.0	(NA)	(NA)	142,100	113,950
Georgia	2,570.0	2,255.0	(NA)	(NA)	2,614,800	2,294,300
Kansas	48.0	35.0	(NA)	(NA)	50,800	37,800
Louisiana	404.0	189.0	(NA)	(NA)	411,900	196,850
Mississippi	1,078.0	672.0	(NA)	(NA)	991,800	629,150
Missouri	570.0	400.0	(NA)	(NA)	590,900	414,050
New Mexico	64.0	60.0	(NA)	(NA)	35,450	19,200
North Carolina	995.0	527.0	(NA)	(NA)	1,051,250	540,750
Oklahoma	269.0	374.0	(NA)	(NA)	246,550	350,650
South Carolina	528.0	155.0	(NA)	(NA)	486,050	142,850
Tennessee	494.0	305.0	(NA)	(NA)	506,900	308,000
Texas	6,175.0	5,720.0	(NA)	(NA)	6,214,250	5,771,000
Virginia	222.0	143.0	(NA)	(NA)	203,300	136,000
United States	15,753.0	12,455.0	(NA)	(NA)	15,728,250	12,434,100
American Pima						
Arizona	30.0	31.0	(NA)	(NA)	30,300	31,300
California	500.0	361.0	(NA)	(NA)	498,950	360,650
New Mexico	8.4	13.0	(NA)	(NA)	9,600	14,600
Texas	28.0	28.0	(NA)	(NA)	26,700	26,000
United States	566.4	433.0	(NA)	(NA)	565,550	432,550
All						
Alabama	653.0	554.0	(NA)	(NA)	658,400	545,500
Arizona	520.0	308.0	(NA)	(NA)	497,150	299,050
Arkansas	787.0	471.0	0.406	0.419	818,200	491,050
California	714.0	526.0	(NA)	(NA)	737,700	535,900
Florida	192.0	153.0	(NA)	(NA)	142,100	113,950
Georgia	2,570.0	2,255.0	0.454	0.468	2,614,800	2,294,300
Kansas	48.0	35.0	(NA)	(NA)	50,800	37,800
Louisiana	404.0	189.0	0.415	0.425	411,900	196,850
Mississippi	1,078.0	672.0	0.438	0.429	991,800	629,150
Missouri	570.0	400.0	(NA)	(NA)	590,900	414,050
New Mexico	72.4	73.0	(NA)	(NA)	45,050	33,800
North Carolina	995.0	527.0	0.442	0.448	1,051,250	540,750
Oklahoma	269.0	374.0	(NA)	(NA)	246,550	350,650
South Carolina	528.0	155.0	(NA)	(NA)	486,050	142,850
Tennessee	494.0	305.0	(NA)	(NA)	506,900	308,000
Texas	6,203.0	5,748.0	0.433	0.428	6,240,950	5,797,000
Virginia	222.0	143.0	(NA)	(NA)	203,300	136,000
United States	16,319.4	12,888.0	(NA)	(NA)	16,293,800	12,866,650

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

Cottonseed Production and Farm Disposition – States and United States: 2014 and 2015

State	Production		Farm disposition				Seed for planting [2]	
			Sales to oil mills		Other [1]			
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(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	193.0	162.0	40.0	22.0	153.0	140.0	1.5	1.8
Arizona	180.0	98.0	-	-	180.0	98.0	0.9	0.9
Arkansas	275.0	156.0	191.0	106.0	84.0	50.0	1.4	1.8
California	267.0	199.0	48.0	31.0	219.0	168.0	1.2	1.6
Florida	53.0	41.0	41.0	31.0	12.0	10.0	0.5	0.4
Georgia	740.0	615.0	304.0	266.0	436.0	349.0	5.3	5.6
Kansas	15.0	11.0	-	-	15.0	11.0	0.1	0.1
Louisiana	136.0	61.0	106.0	47.0	30.0	14.0	0.8	1.0
Mississippi	333.0	215.0	216.0	122.0	117.0	93.0	2.5	2.9
Missouri	200.0	154.0	140.0	102.0	60.0	52.0	1.1	1.5
New Mexico	24.0	24.0	-	-	24.0	24.0	0.3	0.3
North Carolina	302.0	156.0	50.0	28.0	252.0	128.0	2.4	1.9
Oklahoma	87.0	121.0	63.0	84.0	24.0	37.0	1.4	1.5
South Carolina	156.0	43.0	72.0	17.0	84.0	26.0	1.1	1.1
Tennessee	152.0	105.0	132.0	89.0	20.0	16.0	1.1	1.5
Texas	1,946.0	1,844.0	1,046.0	964.0	900.0	880.0	33.7	29.3
Virginia	66.0	38.0	10.0	7.0	56.0	31.0	0.5	0.5
United States	5,125.0	4,043.0	2,459.0	1,916.0	2,666.0	2,127.0	55.8	53.7

- 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 2015. Randomly selected plots in cotton fields were 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: 2011-2015

State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Arkansas	93	110	125	176	69
Georgia	99	158	158	184	197
Louisiana	148	212	152	149	83
Mississippi	100	110	128	103	80
North Carolina	277	119	99	109	163
Texas	66	41	68	43	36

Cotton Cumulative Boll Counts – Selected States: 2011-2015

[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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Arkansas					
September	901	841	1,025	910	763
October	845	852	(NA)	741	769
November	867	856	855	771	856
December	868	856	862	773	856
Final	868	856	862	773	856
Georgia					
September	531	656	481	660	645
October	577	646	(NA)	660	630
November	659	756	663	717	748
December	665	768	669	718	759
Final	666	768	670	719	759
Louisiana					
September	938	855	806	745	676
October	948	880	(NA)	876	776
November	949	900	857	877	794
December	949	900	857	877	793
Final	949	900	857	877	793
Mississippi					
September	898	883	925	843	887
October	848	855	(NA)	808	839
November	874	896	906	861	898
December	875	896	907	861	898
Final	875	892	907	861	898
North Carolina					
September	553	727	532	604	551
October	610	739	(NA)	629	620
November	646	865	636	765	624
December	646	872	668	764	632
Final	646	872	668	764	632
Texas					
September	540	535	547	485	566
October	478	443	(NA)	373	442
November	515	522	517	453	481
December	520	549	526	461	492
Final	520	552	525	482	495

(NA) Not available.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2015 and 2016

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,558	3,140	3,109	
Corn for grain [1]	87,999	93,601	80,749	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,221	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	54,437	54,305
Alfalfa	(NA)		17,778	
All other	(NA)		36,659	
Oats	3,088	2,751	1,276	
Proso millet	445		418	
Rice	2,614	3,064	2,575	
Rye	1,569		360	
Sorghum for grain [1]	8,459	7,216	7,851	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		306	
Wheat, all	54,644	49,559	47,094	
Winter	39,461	36,216	32,257	29,831
Durum	1,936	1,995	1,896	
Other spring	13,247	11,348	12,941	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,777.0	1,747.5	1,714.5	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	463	390	456	
Mustard seed	44.0		40.1	
Peanuts	1,625.0	1,476.0	1,567.0	
Rapeseed	1.2		1.1	
Safflower	168.2		159.1	
Soybeans for beans	82,650	82,236	81,814	
Sunflower	1,859.1	1,693.4	1,799.4	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	8,580.5	9,562.0	8,074.9	
Upland	8,422.0	9,347.0	7,920.0	
American Pima	158.5	215.0	154.9	
Sugarbeets	1,158.8	1,158.6	1,144.3	
Sugarcane	(NA)		891.7	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	328.7	314.5
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	34.0	31.0	21.0	
Dry edible beans	1,764.4	1,559.0	1,711.4	
Chickpeas, all [3]	207.5	246.0	203.1	
Large	135.3	163.0	131.2	
Small	72.2	83.0	71.9	
Dry edible peas	1,143.0	1,423.0	1,083.5	
Lentils	493.0	850.0	476.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		43.6	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		65.2	
Potatoes, all	1,065.2		1,053.3	
Spring	70.1	52.0	68.5	50.9
Summer	50.5		47.1	
Fall	944.6		937.7	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		27.2	
Sweet potatoes	156.9	169.4	153.1	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		0.3	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2015 and 2016 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield per acre		Production	
		2015	2016	2015	2016
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	68.9		214,297	
Corn for grain	bushels	168.4		13,601,198	
Corn for silage	tons	20.4		126,894	
Hay, all	tons	2.47		134,388	
Alfalfa	tons	3.32		58,974	
All other	tons	2.06		75,414	
Oats	bushels	70.2		89,535	
Proso millet	bushels	33.9		14,159	
Rice [2]	cwt	7,470		192,343	
Rye	bushels	31.9		11,496	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	76.0		596,751	
Sorghum for silage	tons	14.6		4,475	
Wheat, all	bushels	43.6		2,051,752	
Winter	bushels	42.5	47.8	1,370,188	1,427,084
Durum	bushels	43.5		82,484	
Other spring	bushels	46.3		599,080	
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,677		2,875,010	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		4,043.0	
Flaxseed	bushels	22.1		10,095	
Mustard seed	pounds	671		26,927	
Peanuts	pounds	3,963		6,210,590	
Rapeseed	pounds	1,382		1,520	
Safflower	pounds	1,347		214,251	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	48.0		3,929,160	
Sunflower	pounds	1,625		2,923,730	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [2]	bales	766		12,888.0	
Upland [2]	bales	755		12,455.0	
American Pima [2]	bales	1,342		433.0	
Sugarbeets	tons	30.8		35,278	
Sugarcane	tons	37.3		33,244	
Tobacco	pounds	2,178		715,946	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [2]	cwt	1,238		260	
Dry edible beans [2]	cwt	1,760		30,121	
Chickpeas, all [2 3]	cwt	1,242		2,523	
Large [2]	cwt	1,231		1,615	
Small [2]	cwt	1,263		908	
Dry edible peas [2]	cwt	1,687		18,283	
Lentils [2]	cwt	1,108		5,276	
Wrinkled seed peas	cwt	(NA)		384	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Hops	pounds	1,807		78,846.0	
Maple syrup	gallons	(NA)		3,414	
Mushrooms	pounds	(NA)		952,619	
Peppermint oil	pounds	90		5,882	
Potatoes, all	cwt	418		440,498	
Spring	cwt	296	328	20,251	16,677
Summer	cwt	334		15,734	
Fall	cwt	431		404,513	
Spearmint oil	pounds	113		3,070	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	203		31,016	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	10,300		3,502	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Chickpeas included with dry edible beans.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2015 and 2016

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,439,890	1,270,730	1,258,180	
Corn for grain [1]	35,612,320	37,879,390	32,678,310	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,517,580	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	22,030,110	21,976,690
Alfalfa	(NA)		7,194,580	
All other	(NA)		14,835,530	
Oats	1,249,680	1,113,300	516,380	
Proso millet	180,090		169,160	
Rice	1,057,860	1,239,970	1,042,080	
Rye	634,960		145,690	
Sorghum for grain [1]	3,423,270	2,920,240	3,177,220	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		123,840	
Wheat, all [2]	22,113,880	20,056,030	19,058,470	
Winter	15,969,470	14,656,250	13,054,090	12,072,310
Durum	783,480	807,360	767,290	
Other spring	5,360,930	4,592,420	5,237,090	
Oilseeds				
Canola	719,130	707,200	693,840	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	187,370	157,830	184,540	
Mustard seed	17,810		16,230	
Peanuts	657,620	597,320	634,150	
Rapeseed	490		450	
Safflower	68,070		64,390	
Soybeans for beans	33,447,630	33,280,090	33,109,310	
Sunflower	752,360	685,300	728,200	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	3,472,440	3,869,650	3,267,830	
Upland	3,408,300	3,782,640	3,205,140	
American Pima	64,140	87,010	62,690	
Sugarbeets	468,950	468,870	463,090	
Sugarcane	(NA)		360,860	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	133,000	127,250
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	13,760	12,550	8,500	
Dry edible beans	714,040	630,910	692,590	
Chickpeas [3]	83,970	99,550	82,190	
Large	54,750	65,960	53,100	
Small	29,220	33,590	29,100	
Dry edible peas	462,560	575,870	438,480	
Lentils	199,510	343,990	192,630	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		17,660	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		26,390	
Potatoes, all [2]	431,080		426,260	
Spring	28,370	21,040	27,720	20,600
Summer	20,440		19,060	
Fall	382,270		379,480	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		11,010	
Sweet potatoes	63,500	68,550	61,960	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		140	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2015 and 2016 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.71		4,665,770	
Corn for grain	10.57		345,486,340	
Corn for silage	45.73		115,116,300	
Hay, all [2]	5.53		121,914,740	
Alfalfa	7.44		53,500,310	
All other	4.61		68,414,430	
Oats	2.52		1,299,600	
Proso millet	1.90		321,120	
Rice	8.37		8,724,530	
Rye	2.00		292,010	
Sorghum for grain	4.77		15,158,170	
Sorghum for silage	32.78		4,059,650	
Wheat, all [2]	2.93		55,839,540	
Winter	2.86	3.22	37,290,410	38,838,860
Durum	2.93		2,244,850	
Other spring	3.11		16,304,290	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.88		1,304,080	
Cottonseed	(X)		3,667,750	
Flaxseed	1.39		256,420	
Mustard seed	0.75		12,210	
Peanuts	4.44		2,817,080	
Rapeseed	1.55		690	
Safflower	1.51		97,180	
Soybeans for beans	3.23		106,934,210	
Sunflower	1.82		1,326,180	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.86		2,806,030	
Upland	0.85		2,711,760	
American Pima	1.50		94,270	
Sugarbeets	69.11		32,003,660	
Sugarcane	83.57		30,158,450	
Tobacco	2.44		324,750	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.39		11,790	
Dry edible beans	1.97		1,366,270	
Chickpeas, all [3]	1.39		114,440	
Large	1.38		73,260	
Small	1.42		41,190	
Dry edible peas	1.89		829,300	
Lentils	1.24		239,320	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		17,420	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.03		35,760	
Maple syrup	(NA)		17,070	
Mushrooms	(NA)		432,100	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,670	
Potatoes, all [2]	46.87		19,980,650	
Spring	33.14	36.72	918,570	756,460
Summer	37.44		713,680	
Fall	48.35		18,348,400	
Spearmint oil	0.13		1,390	
Sweet potatoes	22.71		1,406,860	
Taro (Hawaii)	11.55		1,590	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Total may not add due to rounding.
[3] Chickpeas included with dry edible beans.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2015 and 2016

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2015-2016 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2015	2016
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit ..... 1,000 tons	890	825
Lemons ..... 1,000 tons	904	900
Oranges ..... 1,000 tons	6,369	5,816
Tangelos (Florida) ..... 1,000 tons	30	18
Tangerines and mandarins ..... 1,000 tons	855	947
Noncitrus		
Apples ..... million pounds	10,171.8	
Apricots ..... tons	53,008	
Avocados ..... tons		
Bananas (Hawaii) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Blackberries (Oregon) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Blueberries		
Cultivated ..... 1,000 pounds		
Wild (Maine) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Boysenberries (Oregon) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Raspberries, All ..... 1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet ..... tons	338,485	
Cherries, Tart ..... million pounds	222.6	
Coffee ..... 1,000 pounds	33,189	
Cranberries ..... barrel	8,412,700	
Dates (California) ..... tons		
Figs (California) ..... tons		
Grapes ..... tons	8,046,400	
Kiwifruit (California) ..... tons		
Nectarines ..... tons		
Olives (California) ..... tons		
Papayas (Hawaii) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Peaches ..... tons	804,600	
Pears ..... tons	733,000	
Plums (California) ..... tons		
Prunes (California) ..... tons	100,000	
Prunes and Plums ..... tons		
Strawberries ..... 1,000 cwt	30,867	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) ..... 1,000 pounds	1,890,000	2,000,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons	39,000	
Macadamias (Hawaii) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell ..... 1,000 pounds	272,340	
Pistachios (California) ..... 1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	575,000	

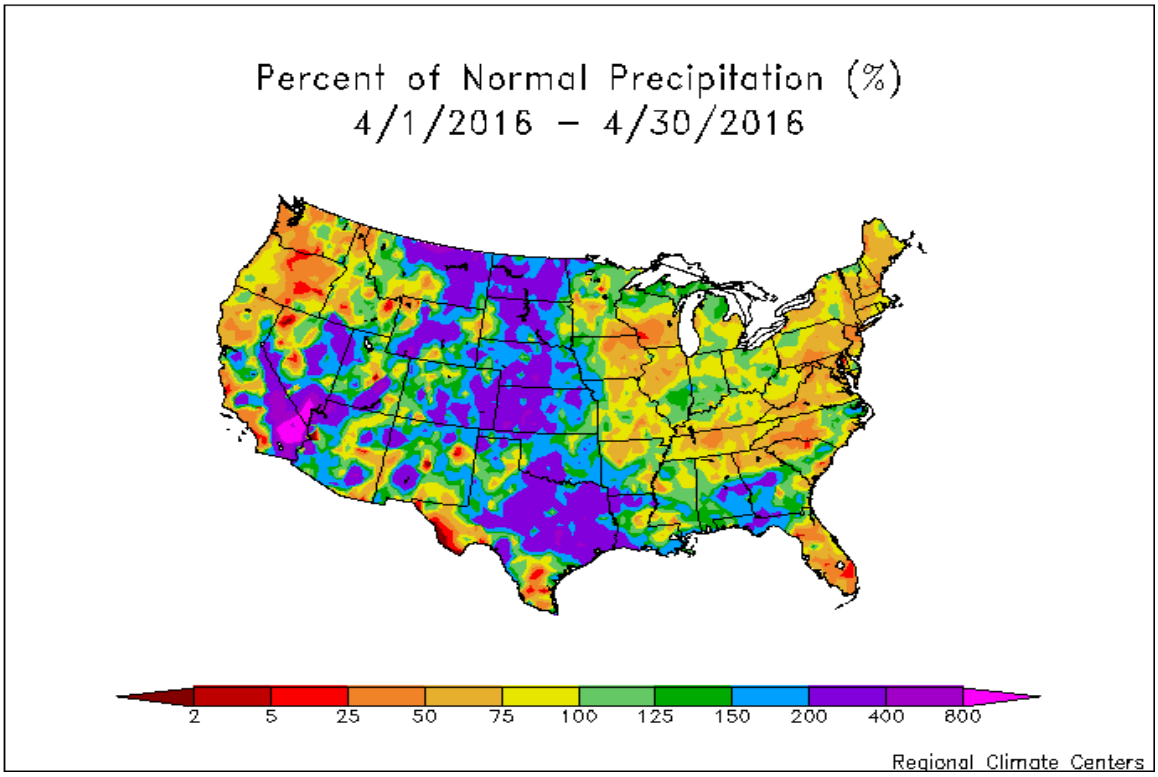
[1] Production years are 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

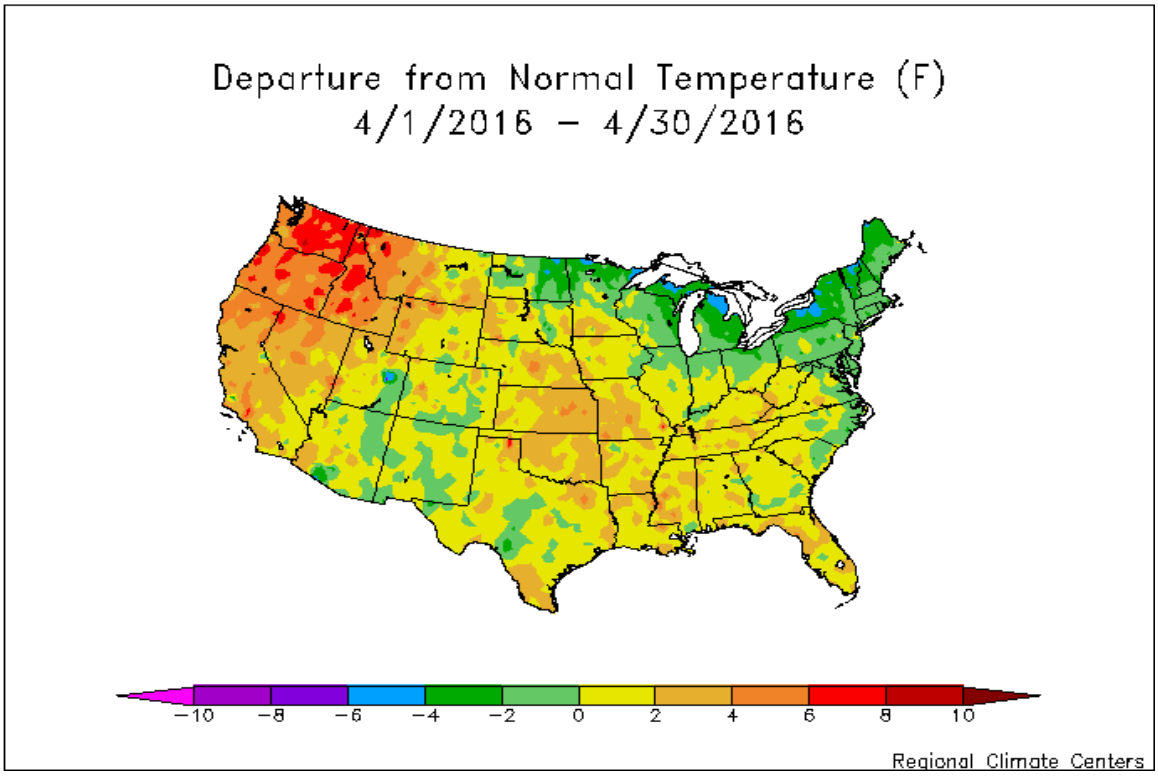
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2015 and 2016

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2016 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2015-2016 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2015	2016
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	807,390	748,430
Lemons	820,100	816,470
Oranges	5,777,860	5,276,190
Tangelos (Florida)	27,220	16,330
Tangerines and mandarins	775,640	859,100
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,613,850	
Apricots	48,090	
Avocados		
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Blackberries (Oregon)		
Blueberries		
Cultivated		
Wild (Maine)		
Boysenberries (Oregon)		
Raspberries, All		
Cherries, Sweet	307,070	
Cherries, Tart	100,970	
Coffee	15,050	
Cranberries	381,590	
Dates (California)		
Figs (California)		
Grapes	7,299,570	
Kiwifruit (California)		
Nectarines		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	729,920	
Pears	664,970	
Plums (California)		
Prunes (California)	90,720	
Prunes and Plums		
Strawberries	1,400,100	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	857,290	907,185
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	35,380	
Macadamias (Hawaii)		
Pecans, in-shell	123,530	
Pistachios (California)		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	521,630	

[1] Production years are 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
4/1/2016 – 4/30/2016
2
5
25
50
75
100
125
150
200
400
800
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
4/1/2016 – 4/30/2016
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Regional Climate Centers

April Weather Summary

A mid-month pattern change brought much-needed precipitation to the Hard Red Winter Wheat Belt and gradually pushed warm, showery weather into the Midwestern and Mid-Atlantic States. The central and southern Plains' precipitation reversed a short-term drying trend and put an end to a spate of wildfires and episodes of blowing dust. And, as heavier precipitation began to overspread the Midwest, an initially torrid corn planting pace gradually slowed.

On the strength of mid- to late-month storminess, above-average precipitation dominated the Nation's mid-section. Excessive rain fell, however, in parts of the western Gulf Coast region, where some early plantings were washed away by flooding. Wetness extended as far east as the lower Mississippi Valley, resulting in some fieldwork delays.

In contrast, short-term dryness intensified for much of April across the Mid-Atlantic States and environs, although late-month rainfall began to boost topsoil moisture. In addition, hard freezes on April 6 and 10—following a warm March—caused damage to a variety of crops, including fruits and ornamentals, as far south as North Carolina. Farther north, persistently cool weather from the Great Lakes region into New England held monthly temperatures as much as 5°F below normal.

Elsewhere, periodic April showers engulfed much of the western United States, although warm, dry conditions dominated the Pacific Northwest. The Northwestern drying trend followed a very wet winter, helping to minimize impacts. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in much of the Northwest, despite a late-month cool spell. Farther south, late-season storms provided additional drought relief and delivered high-elevation snow, with some of the heaviest precipitation occurring across the Great Basin, central Rockies, and northern Intermountain West.

April Agricultural Summary

Temperatures were generally above-normal across most of the Nation during the month of April. Monthly average temperatures were more than 2°F above normal west of the Rocky Mountains and in the central Great Plains with most of the Northwest averaging more than 4°F above normal. The major exceptions to this trend were recorded in the Great Lakes Region and the Northeast where April average temperatures were below normal. Drier than normal conditions were reported in the Northwest and the Northeast. Precipitation was more widespread across the central and southeastern United States, with several locations in the Great Plains and Delta recording over 4 inches above normal for the month.

By April 10, producers had planted 4 percent of this year's corn crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Planting progress was at or behind normal in all States except Kansas, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. By April 17, producers had planted 13 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Corn producers had planted 30 percent of the 2016 crop by April 24, fourteen percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Excellent fieldwork conditions facilitated rapid planting progress, particularly in Minnesota and Illinois. Producers had planted 45 percent of this year's corn crop by May 1, equal to last year but 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress was well ahead of historical averages in the central locations of the major corn producing region but continued to lag behind normal in the western Corn Belt. By May 1, thirteen percent of the Nation's corn crop was emerged, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

By April 24, three percent of Nation's soybean crop was planted, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Although planting was most advanced in the Delta, wet conditions led to significant delays in Louisiana at that time with only 19 percent planted, 15 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On May 1, eight percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted, 2 percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. During the last week of April, favorable planting conditions in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee led to double-digit weekly planting progress.

Overall, 59 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on April 3, compared with 44 percent at the same time last year. At the time, crop conditions had improved by 20 percentage points or more over the winter months in the northwestern States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Nationally, 26 percent of the winter wheat

crop was headed by April 24, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Beneficial precipitation promoted rapid crop development in Kansas, with heading advancing 20 percentage points during the third week of the month. By May 1, heading of the winter wheat crop had advanced to 42 percent complete, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 61 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 1, up 2 percentage points from the beginning of the month and 18 percentage points above the same time last year.

By April 3, producers had planted 3 percent of this year's cotton crop, slightly ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Progress was most advanced at the time in Arizona with 25 percent planted, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had planted 7 percent of this year's cotton crop by April 17, equal to last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was at or behind the 5-year average in all estimating States except Arizona and Missouri**.** Nationally, cotton producers had planted 16 percent of the cotton crop by May 1, slightly ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 13 percent of the Nation's sorghum crop had been planted by April 3, five percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By April 17, sixteen percent of the sorghum crop was planted, 2 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Despite continued wet conditions in Louisiana, planting progress advanced 24 percentage points during the second full week of the month to 53 percent complete by April 17. Nationally, planting advanced to 23 percent complete by May 1, five percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress continued to lag behind normal for most estimating States, with only Missouri and Oklahoma at or ahead of the 5-year average.

By April 3, producers had seeded 16 percent of the 2016 rice crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. With progress limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 7 percent of the Nation's rice crop was emerged at the time, 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 17, producers had seeded 48 percent of this year's rice crop, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, where ideal weather conditions aided fieldwork, seeding was 19 percentage points ahead of normal. At the time, 19 percent of the Nation's rice crop was emerged, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By May 1, seventy-two percent of the rice crop was seeded, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, emergence advanced to 55 percent complete, 21 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. During the last week of the month, an additional 26 percent of the crop emerged in Arkansas, the Nation's leading rice-producing State.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 29 percent of this year's crop by April 3, six percentage points behind the 5-year average. Oat planting progress was at or behind the 5-year average in all estimating States except Pennsylvania at the beginning of the month. With progress mostly limited to the earlier-planted crop in Texas, 24 percent of the Nation's oat crop was emerged by April 3, five percentage points behind the 5-year average. Fifty-six percent of the oat crop was seeded by April 17, two percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 1, oat producers had sown 78 percent of the Nation's crop, 3 percentage points behind last year but 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 56 percent of the oat crop had emerged by May 1, three percentage points ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Iowa, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota reported emergence progress more than 20 percentage points ahead of their respective 5-year averages by the end of the month.

Six percent of the Nation's barley was planted by April 3, slightly behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was well behind the historical pace in Idaho with 6 percent planted, 15 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Forty-five percent of the barley crop was seeded by April 24, seven percentage points behind last year but 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 15 percent of the 2016 barley crop was emerged by April 24, equal to last year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Barley producers had seeded 57 percent of the Nation's crop by May 1, thirteen percentage points behind last year but 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 1, emergence was evident in 29 percent of the Nation's barley acreage, 4 percentage points behind last year but 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

By April 10, thirteen percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, slightly behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Spring wheat producers had seeded 27 percent of this year's crop by April 17, four percentage points behind last year but 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress advanced rapidly in the northern Great Plains, with progress over 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Montana and South Dakota. Fifty-four percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded by May 1, fifteen percentage points behind last year but 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress was ahead of the 5-year average in all estimating States except Idaho. By May 1, twenty-two percent of the spring wheat crop was emerged, 2 percentage points behind last year but 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Nationally, peanut producers had planted 4 percent of this year's crop by April 24, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Twelve percent of the Nation's peanut crop was planted by May 1, three percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was most advanced in Florida, at 25 percent complete, 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

One percent of the Nation's sugarbeet crop was planted by April 3, three percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. The crop was 5 percent planted in Idaho, 16 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting had yet to begin by April 3 in Michigan, despite a 5-year average planting pace of 12 percent complete. By May 1, sugarbeet producers had planted 80 percent of the Nation's crop, 11 percentage points behind last year but 32 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Minnesota, producers had planted 88 percent of the sugarbeet crop by May 1, more than 3 weeks ahead of the 5-year average pace.

Crop Comments

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.43 billion bushels, up 4 percent from 2015. As of May 1, the United States yield is forecast at 47.8 bushels per acre, up 5.3 bushels from last year. If realized, this will equal the record yield set in 1999. Expected grain area is forecast at 29.8 million acres, down 8 percent from last year. Hard Red Winter (HRW) harvested acreage is down 9 percent from the previous year. Soft Red Winter (SRW) harvested acreage is expected to be down 8 percent from last year. As of May 1, sixty-one percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 18 percentage points better than at the same time last year. Nationally, 42 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by May 1, eight percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace.

As of May 1, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition at 52 percent, 64 percent, and 49 percent, respectively. In Texas, there were some areas of the Southern Low Plains, Cross Timbers, and Edwards Plateau that experienced damage due to hail or high winds. Some disease presence was reported in areas of Kentucky, Montana, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington.

As of May 1, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition at 90 percent, 65 percent, and 82 percent, respectively. Record high yields are expected in Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Durum wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 15.5 million bushels, down 24 percent from 2015. In Arizona, the crop was 60 percent headed by May 1, fourteen percentage points behind last year and 23 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In southern California, harvest is expected to begin in mid-May.

Hay stocks on farms: All hay stored on United States farms as of May 1, 2016 totaled 25.1 million tons, up 3 percent from a year ago. Disappearance between December 1, 2015 and May 1, 2016 totaled 69.9 million tons, compared with 67.5 million tons for the same period a year earlier.

May 1 hay stocks were up slightly from the previous year as mild winter conditions throughout most of the Nation did not extend supplemental feeding.

Grapefruit: The United States 2015-2016 grapefruit crop is forecast at 825,000 tons, up 1 percent from last month's forecast but down 7 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, expected production, at 10.9 million boxes, is up 1 percent from last month but down 16 percent from last year. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts

were carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 947,000 tons, unchanged from last month but up 11 percent from last season's final utilization. If realized, this will be the largest production ever recorded in the data series which began in 1964-1965. The Florida forecast is up 1 percent from the previous month but down 37 percent from last year's utilized production. The California tangerine and mandarin production forecast was carried forward from the previous forecast. Estimates for Arizona have been discontinued.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 390,000 boxes (18,000 tons), unchanged from last month but down 41 percent from last season's final utilization. The production is the lowest since the 1958-1959 season.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, reported daily high temperatures were slightly above average for this time of the year. All reporting stations had highs at least in the mid to upper 80s, with a few stations reaching over 90 degrees. Morning lows were mostly in the 60s and 70s. Rainfall was less than average in the citrus growing region. Two of eighteen monitored counties had totals close to historical averages. St. Lucie West (St. Lucie County) had 2.61 inches, followed by Balm (Hillsborough County) at 2.23 inches. Of the remaining sixteen monitored stations, nine had an inch or less of rainfall. According to the April 26, 2016 U.S. Drought Monitor, only Marion and Putnam Counties in the most northern part of the citrus region were abnormally dry. The remaining citrus growing counties were drought free.

Packinghouses were still taking mostly Valencia oranges. Only a few red grapefruit and Honey tangerines were available for the fresh market. With the seasonably dry weather and warm temperatures over the past two weeks, grove owners continued robust irrigating programs, watering several times during the week. Field workers reported various methods of combating greening and controlling psyllid population, including tenting of smaller trees, steam treatment, and spraying. Trees were holding fruit from pea size to marble size for next season's crop. Field workers reported seeing an abundance of resetting going on, mostly in the center of the State. Other grove activities included fertilizing, spraying, hedging, and topping.

California citrus: Navel and Valencia oranges continued to be harvested. Quality was reported to be an issue as the Navel orange crop continued to mature with the hot weather. The Valencia orange harvest was accelerating. Navel, Valencia, Cara Cara, Golden Nugget mandarins, Minneola tangelos, and lemons continued to be packed and exported to foreign and domestic markets. Seedless tangerines remained netted to prevent cross pollination.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: In Monterey County, wine grapes were budding and sulfur applications were being applied. In Fresno County, grape shoot growth continued as applications of sulfur dust, nitrogen, and zinc fertilization were applied based on vineyard historical performance and scouting. There were reports of powdery mildew pressure around the County and fungicide treatment programs were applied accordingly. Wine grapes received a third fungicide application close to months' end. The harvesting of cherries continued throughout the month. Olive orchards were blooming. New almond orchards were still being planted by mid-month. In Kings County, apricots and nectarines were being thinned. Pomegranates continued to bloom. In Madera County, fertilizing and irrigating of tree fruits and grapes continued and pistachio trees received nutrient sprays. In San Joaquin County, many orchards were mowed to control weeds. Fungicides were applied to all grapevines. Cherry packing sheds continued to prepare to receive fruit from the southern part of the State. In Stanislaus County, insecticides were applied to cherry orchards. The quality of cherries was improving as the local varieties continued to be harvested. Stone fruit orchards continued to be thinned and trimmed and pistachio trees continued blooming. Almond orchards continued to show rapid growth. Some older walnut orchards were in the process of being removed at the end of the month. In Sutter County, stone fruits and grapevines were setting fruit and orchard weed control was ongoing. Many growers in several counties fertilized, irrigated, and pruned nut orchards throughout the month. Growers continued to apply copper and fungicides to nut orchards. In Tulare County, walnut orchards were leafing out. Pistachio trees continued blooming. Almond trees continued to show rapid growth.

Peaches: The California 2016 peach crop is forecast at 580,000 tons, up 4 percent from 2015.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 260,000 tons, up 3 percent from last season. Growers reported a similar sized crop to last season. In early-May, Snow Angel peaches were being harvested and shipped.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 320,000 tons, up 5 percent from 2015. Growers reported full bloom occurred in late-February, slightly earlier than last year. The crop has been rated as good in all areas of the State. Irrigation districts have increased their surface water deliveries to growers this year due to a wet winter.

Almonds: The 2016 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 2.00 billion pounds, up 6 percent from the 2015 production of 1.89 billion pounds. The almond bloom began in mid-February, slightly later than the previous season. The 2016 bloom was fast and fairly uniform, with good weather conditions. However, after the bloom heavy winds accelerated nut drop.

Spring potatoes: Production for 2016 is forecast at 16.7 million cwt, down 18 percent from 2015. Planted area is forecast at 52,000 acres, a 5 percent decrease from the March intentions. Area for harvest is forecast at 50,900 acres, down 26 percent from the previous year. The average yield forecast, at 328 cwt per acre, is up 32 cwt from 2015.

Tobacco: Revised United States tobacco production for 2015 totaled 716 million pounds, up 1 percent from the January preliminary estimate but down 18 percent from 2014. Harvested area is estimated at 328,650 acres, up slightly from the January preliminary estimate but down 13 percent from last year. Yield per acre averaged 2,178 pounds per acre, unchanged from the January preliminary estimate but 138 pounds below 2014.

2015 Cotton final: All cotton production is estimated at 12.9 million 480-pound bales, down 21 percent from the 2014 crop. The United States yield for all cotton is estimated at 766 pounds per acre, down 72 pounds from the previous year. Record high yields are estimated in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

Upland cotton production is estimated at 12.5 million 480-pound bales, down 21 percent from the 2014 crop. The United States yield for Upland cotton is estimated at 755 pounds per acre, down 71 pounds from 2014.

America Pima production is estimated at 433,000 bales (480-pounds), down 24 percent from 2014. The United States yield is estimated at 1,342 per acre, down 90 pounds from the previous season.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 2015 totaled 4.04 million tons, down 21 percent from the previous year. Sales to oil mills accounted for 47 percent of the disposition. The remaining 53 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 25 and May 5 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 11,700 producers representing all major production areas. The survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet and personal interviewers. 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 63 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 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 May 1 forecasts.

Orange estimating procedures: State level objective yield indications 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 7.0 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 7.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 12.1 percent. Differences between the May 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 90 million bushels, ranging from 6 million to 284 million bushels. The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 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 2.2 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze season and two hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 2.4 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 2.2 percent, or 2.4 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.8 percent, or 4.1 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the May 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 152,000 tons (171,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 19,000 tons to 441,000 tons (36,000 tons to 441,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons). 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.

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service 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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- Tony Dahlman – Oats, Soybeans ..... (202) 690-3234
- Chris Hawthorn – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet ..... (202) 720-9526
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- Scott Matthews – Crop Weather, Barley ..... (202) 720-7621
- Jean Porter – Rye, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
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- Fleming Gibson – Citrus, Coffee, Tropical Fruits ..... (202) 720-5412
- Greg Lemmons – Berries, Cranberries, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes ..... (202) 720-4285
- Dave Losh – Hops ..... (360) 709-2400
- Dan Norris – Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mint, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas, Dry Beans ..... (202) 720-3250
- Daphne Schauber – Floriculture, Grapes, Maple Syrup, Nursery, Tree Nuts ..... (202) 720-4215
- Chris Singh – Apples, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Tobacco ..... (202) 720-4288

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- All reports are available electronically, at no cost, on the NASS web site: www.nass.usda.gov
- Both national and state specific reports are available via a free e-mail subscription. To set-up this free subscription, visit www.nass.usda.gov and click on "National" or "State" in upper right corner above "search" box to create an account and select the reports you would like to receive.

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