Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Up 1 Percent from May Forecast
Orange Production Unchanged

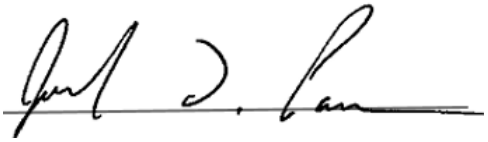
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.20 billion bushels, up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but down 6 percent from 2017. As of June 1, the United States yield is forecast at 48.4 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last month but down 1.8 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.2 bushels per acre.

Hard Red Winter production, at 650 million bushels, is up 1 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 316 million bushels, is up slightly from the May forecast. White Winter, at 232 million bushels, is up 2 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 21.8 million bushels are Hard White and 210 million bushels are Soft White.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2017-2018 season is 3.89 million tons, unchanged from last month but down 23 percent from the 2016-2017 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 45.0 million boxes (2.02 million tons), is unchanged from last month but down 35 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 19.0 million boxes (853,000 tons), unchanged from last month but down 43 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 26.0 million boxes (1.17 million tons), is unchanged from last month but down 27 percent from last season's final utilization. California and Texas orange production forecasts were carried forward from the previous month.

This report was approved on June 12, 2018.

Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
Robert Johansson



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Joseph L. Parsons

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Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted June 1, 2018

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2017	2018	2017	2018		2017	2018
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	125	110	52.0	60.0	60.0	6,500	6,600
California	155	115	64.0	82.0	83.0	9,920	9,545
Colorado	2,020	2,200	43.0	38.0	40.0	86,860	88,000
Idaho	670	740	80.0	80.0	83.0	53,600	61,420
Illinois	470	510	76.0	73.0	75.0	35,720	38,250
Indiana	240	240	74.0	81.0	78.0	17,760	18,720
Kansas	6,950	7,300	48.0	37.0	37.0	333,600	270,100
Kentucky	310	300	77.0	81.0	80.0	23,870	24,000
Maryland	185	205	71.0	73.0	68.0	13,135	13,940
Michigan	425	490	79.0	93.0	90.0	33,575	44,100
Mississippi	25	35	58.0	62.0	62.0	1,450	2,170
Missouri	540	530	68.0	64.0	65.0	36,720	34,450
Montana	1,590	1,550	42.0	49.0	48.0	66,780	74,400
Nebraska	1,020	990	46.0	43.0	45.0	46,920	44,550
North Carolina	375	400	55.0	53.0	55.0	20,625	22,000
North Dakota	35	70	37.0	44.0	44.0	1,295	3,080
Ohio	435	470	74.0	77.0	79.0	32,190	37,130
Oklahoma	2,900	2,000	34.0	26.0	26.0	98,600	52,000
Oregon	690	715	63.0	55.0	54.0	43,470	38,610
South Dakota	520	730	40.0	56.0	54.0	20,800	39,420
Tennessee	275	300	70.0	72.0	75.0	19,250	22,500
Texas	2,350	1,600	29.0	27.0	27.0	68,150	43,200
Virginia	145	175	66.0	67.0	63.0	9,570	11,025
Washington	1,650	1,650	73.0	72.0	73.0	120,450	120,450
Wisconsin	170	210	68.0	73.0	70.0	11,560	14,700
Other States [1]	1,021	1,134	55.9	55.7	55.9	57,067	63,356
United States	25,291	24,769	50.2	48.1	48.4	1,269,437	1,197,716

[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 2018 Summary*.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted June 1, 2018

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2017	2018	2017	2018		2017	2018
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	89	84	101.0	102.0	102.0	8,989	8,568
California	27	33	92.0	110.0	105.0	2,484	3,465
Montana	785		16.0			12,560	
North Dakota	1,205		24.0			28,920	
Other States [1]	30		65.2			1,956	
United States	2,136		25.7			54,909	

[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2018 Summary.*

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2017 and Forecasted June 1, 2018

[Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun. 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	2017	2018
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	750,332	650,373
Soft red	292,156	315,500
Hard white	23,726	21,829
Soft white	203,223	210,014
Spring		
Hard red	385,005	
Hard white	8,727	
Soft white	22,504	
Durum	54,909	
Total	1,740,582	

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2016-2017 and Forecasted June 1, 2018

[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	
	2016-2017	2017-2018	2016-2017	2017-2018
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all [2]	48,300	44,500	1,932	1,780
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	39,300	35,000	1,572	1,400
Valencia	9,000	9,500	360	380
Florida, all	68,850	44,950	3,098	2,023
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	33,000	18,950	1,485	853
Valencia	35,850	26,000	1,613	1,170
Texas, all [2]	1,370	2,110	58	90
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	1,090	1,550	46	66
Valencia	280	560	12	24
United States, all	118,520	91,560	5,088	3,893
Early, mid, and Navel [3]	73,390	55,500	3,103	2,319
Valencia	45,130	36,060	1,985	1,574
Grapefruit				
California [2]	4,400	4,000	176	160
Florida, all	7,760	3,880	330	165
Red	6,280	3,180	267	135
White	1,480	700	63	30
Texas [2]	4,800	5,700	192	228
United States	16,960	13,580	698	553
Tangerines and mandarins [4]				
California [2]	23,900	21,000	956	840
Florida	1,620	750	77	36
United States	25,520	21,750	1,033	876
Lemons [2]				
Arizona	1,650	1,300	66	52
California	20,500	20,500	820	820
United States	22,150	21,800	886	872

[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 California-80, Florida-95; lemons-80.
[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.
[4] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Prune Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted June 1, 2018

[Production is for dried basis]

Crop	2017	2018
	(tons)	(tons)
California	105,000	80,000
United States	105,000	80,000

Tart Cherry Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted June 1, 2018

State	Total production	
	2017	2018
	(million pounds)	(million pounds)
Michigan	164.5	264.0
New York	9.0	11.9
Utah	29.0	42.8
Washington	25.3	23.8
Wisconsin	10.4	10.2
United States	238.2	352.7

Sweet Cherry Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted June 1, 2018

State	Total production	
	2017	2018
	(tons)	(tons)
California	99,000	36,000
Michigan	18,760	23,900
Oregon	60,000	45,000
Washington	255,000	215,000
United States	432,760	319,900

Maple Syrup Taps, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2016-2018

State	Number of taps			Yield per tap			Production		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)
Connecticut	85	86	73	0.224	0.233	0.247	19	20	18
Indiana	60	62	70	0.200	0.194	0.257	12	12	18
Maine	1,860	1,890	1,870	0.363	0.375	0.288	675	709	539
Massachusetts	315	320	320	0.244	0.263	0.225	77	84	72
Michigan	400	440	455	0.225	0.250	0.275	90	110	125
Minnesota	76	77	65	0.184	0.182	0.200	14	14	13
New Hampshire	545	550	560	0.310	0.280	0.291	169	154	163
New York	2,515	2,650	2,730	0.281	0.287	0.295	707	760	806
Ohio	370	400	400	0.189	0.200	0.225	70	80	90
Pennsylvania	660	660	670	0.217	0.211	0.212	143	139	142
Vermont	4,850	5,410	5,670	0.410	0.366	0.342	1,990	1,980	1,940
West Virginia	51	61	66	0.118	0.148	0.121	6	9	8
Wisconsin	765	735	750	0.307	0.272	0.300	235	200	225
United States	12,552	13,341	13,699	0.335	0.320	0.304	4,207	4,271	4,159

Maple Syrup Price and Value – States and United States: 2016-2018

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

State	Average price per gallon			Value of production		
	2016	2017	2018 [1]	2016	2017	2018 [1]
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Connecticut	69.50	62.20		1,321	1,244	
Indiana	50.00	50.20		600	602	
Maine	30.00	33.70		20,250	23,893	
Massachusetts	55.80	50.20		4,297	4,217	
Michigan	44.80	51.20		4,032	5,632	
Minnesota	65.70	66.60		920	932	
New Hampshire	55.20	43.50		9,329	6,699	
New York	44.30	39.00		31,320	29,640	
Ohio	39.80	38.50		2,786	3,080	
Pennsylvania	31.40	34.30		4,490	4,768	
Vermont	30.00	27.00		59,700	53,460	
West Virginia	48.40	36.70		290	330	
Wisconsin	33.50	31.40		7,873	6,280	
United States	35.00	33.00		147,208	140,777	

[1] Price and value for 2018 will be published in *Crop Production* released June 2019.

Maple Syrup Season – States and United States: 2016-2018

State	Date season opened [1]			Date season closed [2]			Average season length [3]		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(days)	(days)	(days)
Connecticut	Jan 15	Jan 20	Jan 22	Apr 25	Apr 25	Apr 30	34	42	43
Indiana	Jan 19	Jan 1	Jan 10	Mar 28	Apr 2	Apr 14	24	31	37
Maine	Jan 9	Jan 16	Feb 1	May 13	May 26	May 3	43	41	42
Massachusetts	Jan 13	Jan 10	Feb 2	Apr 20	Apr 13	Apr 21	32	42	42
Michigan	Feb 1	Jan 26	Jan 23	May 29	Apr 20	May 1	30	32	41
Minnesota	Feb 15	Feb 12	Mar 1	Apr 24	Apr 28	May 1	31	30	32
New Hampshire	Jan 27	Jan 7	Jan 28	Apr 30	Apr 22	May 2	38	42	43
New York	Jan 7	Jan 1	Jan 12	May 13	May 4	May 2	36	43	52
Ohio	Jan 25	Jan 1	Jan 18	Apr 5	Apr 6	Apr 26	27	33	41
Pennsylvania	Jan 1	Jan 2	Jan 7	Apr 9	Apr 17	Apr 28	31	39	45
Vermont	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 12	May 1	May 14	May 3	44	46	52
West Virginia	Jan 1	Jan 5	Jan 19	Apr 2	Apr 10	Apr 10	32	32	37
Wisconsin	Feb 7	Feb 6	Feb 18	Apr 22	Apr 30	May 2	29	29	36
United States	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	33	37	42

(X) Not applicable.
[1] Approximately the first day that sap was collected.
[2] Approximately the last day that sap was collected.
[3] The average number of days that sap was collected.

Maple Syrup Average Open and Close Season Dates – States and United States: 2016-2018

State	Season Opened [1]			Season Closed [2]		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)
Connecticut	Feb 10	Feb 12	Feb 12	Mar 15	Mar 26	Mar 26
Indiana	Feb 18	Feb 9	Feb 10	Mar 12	Mar 12	Mar 19
Maine	Feb 26	Mar 2	Feb 26	Apr 9	Apr 12	Apr 9
Massachusetts	Feb 21	Feb 19	Feb 18	Mar 24	Apr 2	Apr 1
Michigan	Feb 28	Feb 24	Feb 28	Mar 27	Mar 28	Apr 10
Minnesota	Mar 6	Mar 4	Mar 21	Apr 6	Apr 3	Apr 22
New Hampshire	Feb 22	Feb 24	Feb 24	Mar 30	Apr 7	Apr 8
New York	Feb 22	Feb 18	Feb 18	Mar 29	Apr 2	Apr 11
Ohio	Feb 16	Feb 11	Feb 14	Mar 13	Mar 16	Mar 27
Pennsylvania	Feb 15	Feb 11	Feb 17	Mar 17	Mar 22	Apr 3
Vermont	Feb 24	Feb 23	Feb 23	Apr 8	Apr 10	Apr 16
West Virginia	Feb 9	Feb 3	Feb 4	Mar 12	Mar 7	Mar 14
Wisconsin	Mar 6	Mar 4	Mar 16	Apr 4	Apr 2	Apr 21
United States	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

(X) Not applicable.
[1] Approximate average opened date based on reported data.
[2] Approximate average closed date based on reported data.

Maple Syrup Price by Type of Sale and Size of Container – States: 2016 and 2017

Type and State	Gallon		1/2 Gallon		Quart		Pint		1/2 Pint	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
Retail										
Connecticut	60.30	51.60	33.70	32.40	20.00	20.10	11.80	11.90	6.80	7.30
Indiana	40.00	40.70	22.40	23.20	16.60	14.10	9.70	9.10	6.00	5.70
Maine	52.20	54.10	30.00	31.10	17.80	17.40	10.90	10.40	5.90	6.10
Massachusetts	53.60	48.90	31.50	31.00	19.70	19.30	11.00	11.40	6.05	7.20
Michigan	44.70	47.00	25.70	26.70	15.50	15.20	10.90	9.30	6.80	6.90
Minnesota	53.60	58.60	29.60	30.50	16.40	16.30	8.30	9.00	6.20	7.40
New Hampshire	53.70	53.30	30.50	30.30	19.00	18.40	10.70	10.60	6.30	6.00
New York	47.40	46.90	26.40	27.50	16.30	17.20	10.50	10.70	6.20	7.80
Ohio	41.10	40.60	24.60	24.00	14.70	13.80	9.20	9.00	5.60	6.10
Pennsylvania	43.50	41.40	24.50	24.70	14.40	14.20	8.40	8.20	5.30	5.10
Vermont	47.40	44.80	27.00	26.60	16.60	16.10	10.40	9.90	6.70	5.90
West Virginia	43.70	44.40	22.20	27.40	15.80	16.40	9.20	8.80	5.20	5.60
Wisconsin	41.00	44.80	24.90	23.90	13.30	13.60	8.10	7.80	5.60	5.80
Wholesale										
Connecticut	56.60	(D)	(D)	(D)	17.20	15.10	11.00	8.50	6.50	5.00
Indiana	42.30	42.70	21.70	(D)	11.40	11.00	6.30	(D)	(D)	(S)
Maine	48.50	48.40	23.00	24.10	13.30	13.20	7.60	7.90	4.70	5.20
Massachusetts	44.20	44.20	25.40	24.90	14.90	15.10	8.00	8.40	5.10	5.45
Michigan	43.60	43.00	21.10	23.40	12.40	12.90	7.20	7.80	5.10	5.10
Minnesota	41.80	46.90	(D)	(D)	16.70	(D)	8.40	(D)	6.00	(D)
New Hampshire	45.10	44.90	25.80	21.80	14.60	12.80	9.20	7.70	5.20	4.80
New York	46.80	46.00	23.00	25.00	13.00	14.10	7.40	9.20	4.60	6.60
Ohio	42.90	39.50	22.20	22.50	13.30	14.30	7.50	7.70	4.10	6.10
Pennsylvania	40.40	29.70	20.90	21.90	12.10	13.70	7.00	7.60	(D)	4.70
Vermont	40.00	40.10	24.20	22.20	13.30	12.90	7.50	7.40	4.80	4.40
West Virginia	(D)	50.00	(D)	26.20	(D)	16.70	8.70	8.50	(D)	5.40
Wisconsin	39.40	39.40	22.90	23.00	12.80	11.10	7.00	6.50	4.40	4.10

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(S) Insufficient number of reports to establish an estimate.

Maple Syrup Bulk Price – States: 2016 and 2017

State	Bulk all grades		Bulk all grades	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per gallon)	(dollars per gallon)
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Indiana	(D)	3.00	(D)	32.90
Maine	2.46	2.97	27.00	32.70
Massachusetts	2.70	2.40	30.10	26.60
Michigan	2.40	2.55	26.40	28.20
Minnesota	3.30	2.50	36.30	27.50
New Hampshire	2.40	2.05	26.50	22.70
New York	2.20	2.10	23.90	22.90
Ohio	2.50	2.20	28.00	24.40
Pennsylvania	2.23	2.19	24.60	24.10
Vermont	2.30	2.20	25.40	24.20
West Virginia	2.80	2.70	30.30	29.70
Wisconsin	2.30	2.10	25.20	23.30

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

Maple Syrup Percent of Sales by Type – States: 2016 and 2017

State	Retail		Wholesale		Bulk	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Connecticut	51	(D)	(D)	41	(D)	(D)
Indiana	(D)	56	(D)	40	(D)	4
Maine	4	2	3	1	93	97
Massachusetts	42	37	27	29	31	34
Michigan	42	38	15	35	43	27
Minnesota	75	83	(D)	5	(D)	12
New Hampshire	59	37	15	17	26	46
New York	30	23	24	20	46	57
Ohio	38	42	19	16	43	42
Pennsylvania	26	33	5	14	69	53
Vermont	9	6	5	2	86	92
West Virginia	48	12	6	6	46	82
Wisconsin	22	16	11	13	67	71

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

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2017 and 2018

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,481	2,286	1,954	
Corn for grain [1]	90,167	88,026	82,703	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,434	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	53,784	53,726
Alfalfa	(NA)		16,563	
All other	(NA)		37,221	
Oats	2,588	2,716	801	
Proso millet	478		404	
Rice	2,463	2,690	2,374	
Rye	1,961		286	
Sorghum for grain [1]	5,626	5,932	5,045	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		284	
Wheat, all	46,012	47,339	37,586	
Winter	32,696	32,708	25,291	24,769
Durum	2,307	2,004	2,136	
Other spring	11,009	12,627	10,159	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,077.0	2,076.0	2,002.0	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	303	225	272	
Mustard seed	103.0		95.4	
Peanuts	1,870.6	1,536.5	1,775.6	
Rapeseed	10.1		9.7	
Safflower	162.0		143.2	
Soybeans for beans	90,142	88,982	89,522	
Sunflower	1,403.0	1,385.0	1,344.7	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	12,612.5	13,469.0	11,100.4	
Upland	12,360.0	13,207.0	10,850.0	
American Pima	252.5	262.0	250.4	
Sugarbeets	1,131.2	1,112.9	1,114.1	
Sugarcane	(NA)		904.1	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	321.5	309.6
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	26.5	19.0	9.4	
Dry edible beans	2,092.0	2,031.0	2,012.7	
Chickpeas, all	618.8	665.0	599.3	
Large	439.3	479.5	424.5	
Small	179.5	185.5	174.8	
Dry edible peas	1,128.0	908.0	1,050.5	
Lentils	1,104.0	791.0	1,022.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		53.3	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		60.4	
Potatoes, all	1,034.3		1,025.5	
Spring	58.0	50.0	57.7	49.6
Summer	68.3		65.5	
Fall	908.0		902.3	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		22.3	
Sweet potatoes	161.6	158.5	159.3	
Taro (Hawaii)	(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: 2017 and 2018 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield per acre		Production	
		2017	2018	2017	2018
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	72.6		141,923	
Corn for grain	bushels	176.6		14,604,067	
Corn for silage	tons	19.9		128,356	
Hay, all	tons	2.44		131,455	
Alfalfa	tons	3.32		55,068	
All other	tons	2.05		76,387	
Oats	bushels	61.7		49,391	
Proso millet	bushels	36.1		14,567	
Rice [2]	cwt	7,507		178,228	
Rye	bushels	33.9		9,696	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	72.1		363,832	
Sorghum for silage	tons	13.3		3,772	
Wheat, all	bushels	46.3		1,740,582	
Winter	bushels	50.2	48.4	1,269,437	1,197,716
Durum	bushels	25.7		54,909	
Other spring	bushels	41.0		416,236	
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,558		3,118,680	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		6,422.0	
Flaxseed	bushels	14.1		3,842	
Mustard seed	pounds	632		60,250	
Peanuts	pounds	4,074		7,233,600	
Rapeseed	pounds	2,139		20,750	
Safflower	pounds	1,256		179,896	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	49.1		4,391,553	
Sunflower	pounds	1,613		2,168,737	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [2]	bales	905		20,922.5	
Upland [2]	bales	895		20,223.0	
American Pima [2]	bales	1,341		699.5	
Sugarbeets	tons	31.7		35,325	
Sugarcane	tons	36.8		33,238	
Tobacco	pounds	2,209		710,161	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [2]	cwt	1,330		125	
Dry edible beans [2]	cwt	1,781		35,845	
Chickpeas, all [2]	cwt	1,152		6,905	
Large [2]	cwt	1,165		4,945	
Small [2]	cwt	1,121		1,960	
Dry edible peas [2]	cwt	1,350		14,177	
Lentils [2]	cwt	732		7,482	
Wrinkled seed peas	cwt	(NA)		357	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Hops	pounds	1,959		104,366.0	
Maple syrup	gallons	(NA)	(NA)	4,271	4,159
Mushrooms	pounds	(NA)		928,605	
Peppermint oil	pounds	96		5,778	
Potatoes, all	cwt	430		441,307	
Spring	cwt	343	354	19,790	17,552
Summer	cwt	331		21,679	
Fall	cwt	443		399,838	
Spearmint oil	pounds	125		2,796	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	224		35,646	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	10,530		3,686	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2017 and 2018

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,004,040	925,120	790,760	
Corn for grain [1]	36,489,680	35,623,240	33,469,080	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,603,780	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	21,765,850	21,742,370
Alfalfa	(NA)		6,702,880	
All other	(NA)		15,062,970	
Oats	1,047,340	1,099,140	324,160	
Proso millet	193,440		163,490	
Rice	996,750	1,088,620	960,730	
Rye	793,600		115,740	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,276,790	2,400,620	2,041,660	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		114,930	
Wheat, all [2]	18,620,600	19,157,620	15,210,680	
Winter	13,231,740	13,236,600	10,235,010	10,023,770
Durum	933,620	811,000	864,420	
Other spring	4,455,230	5,110,020	4,111,250	
Oilseeds				
Canola	840,540	840,140	810,190	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	122,620	91,060	110,080	
Mustard seed	41,680		38,610	
Peanuts	757,010	621,810	718,570	
Rapeseed	4,090		3,930	
Safflower	65,560		57,950	
Soybeans for beans	36,479,570	36,010,130	36,228,660	
Sunflower	567,780	560,500	544,190	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	5,104,150	5,450,770	4,492,220	
Upland	5,001,970	5,344,740	4,390,890	
American Pima	102,180	106,030	101,330	
Sugarbeets	457,790	450,380	450,870	
Sugarcane	(NA)		365,880	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	130,100	125,280
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	10,720	7,690	3,800	
Dry edible beans	846,610	821,930	814,520	
Chickpeas [2]	250,420	269,120	242,530	
Large	177,780	194,050	171,790	
Small	72,640	75,070	70,740	
Dry edible peas	456,490	367,460	425,130	
Lentils	446,780	320,110	413,590	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		21,560	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		24,440	
Potatoes, all [2]	418,570		415,010	
Spring	23,470	20,230	23,350	20,070
Summer	27,640		26,510	
Fall	367,460		365,150	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		9,020	
Sweet potatoes	65,400	64,140	64,470	
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: 2017 and 2018 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.91		3,090,010	
Corn for grain	11.08		370,960,390	
Corn for silage	44.72		116,442,600	
Hay, all [2]	5.48		119,253,970	
Alfalfa	7.45		49,956,850	
All other	4.60		69,297,120	
Oats	2.21		716,910	
Proso millet	2.02		330,370	
Rice	8.41		8,084,290	
Rye	2.13		246,290	
Sorghum for grain	4.53		9,241,760	
Sorghum for silage	29.77		3,421,900	
Wheat, all [2]	3.11		47,370,880	
Winter	3.38	3.25	34,548,410	32,596,490
Durum	1.73		1,494,380	
Other spring	2.76		11,328,090	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.75		1,414,610	
Cottonseed	(X)		5,825,940	
Flaxseed	0.89		97,590	
Mustard seed	0.71		27,330	
Peanuts	4.57		3,281,110	
Rapeseed	2.40		9,410	
Safflower	1.41		81,600	
Soybeans for beans	3.30		119,518,490	
Sunflower	1.81		983,720	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	1.01		4,555,340	
Upland	1.00		4,403,040	
American Pima	1.50		152,300	
Sugarbeets	71.08		32,046,300	
Sugarcane	82.41		30,153,010	
Tobacco	2.48		322,120	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.49		5,670	
Dry edible beans	2.00		1,625,900	
Chickpeas, all [2]	1.29		313,210	
Large	1.31		224,300	
Small	1.26		88,900	
Dry edible peas	1.51		643,060	
Lentils	0.82		339,380	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		16,190	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.20		47,340	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	21,360	20,800
Mushrooms	(NA)		421,210	
Peppermint oil	0.11		2,620	
Potatoes, all [2]	48.23		20,017,350	
Spring	38.44	39.66	897,660	796,150
Summer	37.10		983,340	
Fall	49.67		18,136,350	
Spearmint oil	0.14		1,270	
Sweet potatoes	25.08		1,616,880	
Taro (Hawaii)	11.80		1,670	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Total may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2017 and 2018

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2017-2018 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Production	
		2017	2018
Citrus [1]			
Grapefruit	1,000 tons	698	553
Lemons	1,000 tons	886	872
Oranges	1,000 tons	5,088	3,893
Tangerines and mandarins	1,000 tons	1,033	876
Noncitrus			
Apples, commercial	million pounds	10,444.0	
Apricots	tons	55,500	
Avocados	tons		
Bananas (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Blackberries (Oregon)	1,000 pounds		
Blueberries, Cultivated	1,000 pounds		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	1,000 pounds		
Boysenberries (Oregon)	1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet	tons	432,760	319,900
Cherries, Tart	million pounds	238.2	352.7
Coffee (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds	24,966	
Cranberries	barrel	9,050,000	
Dates	tons		
Figs (California)	tons		
Grapes	tons	7,505,300	
Kiwifruit (California)	tons		
Nectarines	tons		
Olives (California)	tons		
Papayas (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Peaches	tons	735,200	
Pears	tons	707,000	
Plums (California)	tons		
Prunes (California)	tons	105,000	80,000
Raspberries, all	1,000 pounds		
Strawberries	1,000 cwt	31,992	
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,000 pounds	2,270,000	2,300,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	tons	36,000	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell	1,000 pounds	277,400	
Pistachios (California)	1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	tons	650,000	

[1] Production years are 2016-2017 and 2017-2018.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2017 and 2018

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2017-2018 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2017	2018
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	633,210	501,670
Lemons	803,770	791,070
Oranges	4,615,760	3,531,670
Tangerines and mandarins	937,120	794,690
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	4,737,320	
Apricots	50,350	
Avocados		
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Blackberries (Oregon)		
Blueberries, Cultivated		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)		
Boysenberries (Oregon)		
Cherries, Sweet	392,590	290,210
Cherries, Tart	108,050	159,980
Coffee (Hawaii)	11,320	
Cranberries	410,500	
Dates		
Figs (California)		
Grapes	6,808,690	
Kiwifruit (California)		
Nectarines		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	666,960	
Pears	641,380	
Plums (California)		
Prunes (California)	95,250	72,570
Raspberries, all		
Strawberries	1,451,100	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,029,650	1,043,260
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	32,660	
Macadamias (Hawaii)		
Pecans, in-shell	125,830	
Pistachios (California)		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	589,670	

[1] Production years are 2016-2017 and 2017-2018.

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2018. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat for grain fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are based on counts from this survey.

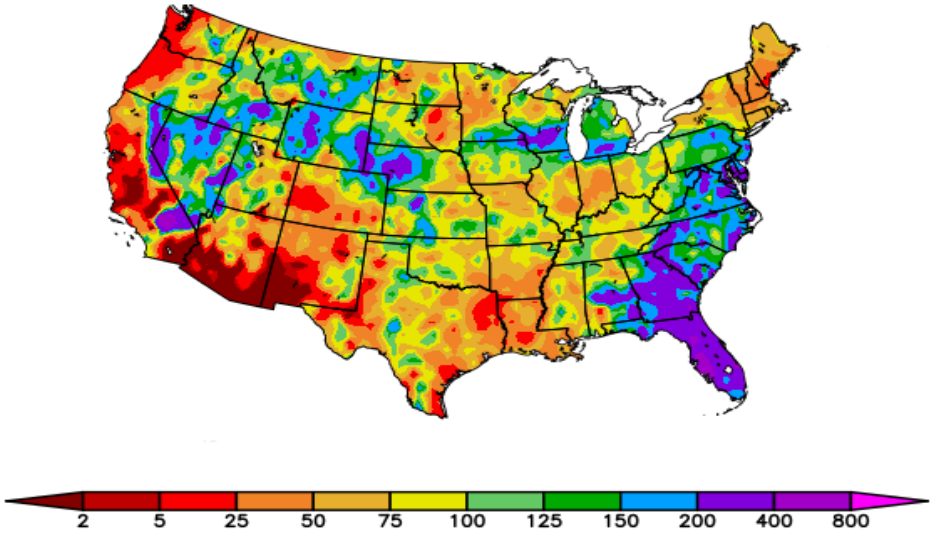
Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2014-2018

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

Year	June	July	August
	Mature [1]	Mature [1]	Mature [1]
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2014	15	58	92
2015	16	64	93
2016	21	68	94
2017	28	69	93
2018	18		

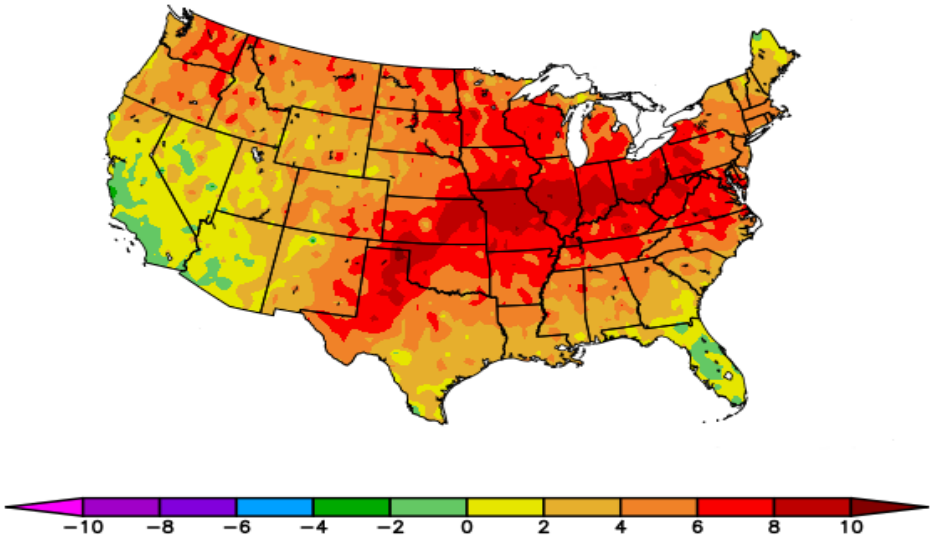
[1] Includes winter wheat in the hard dough stage or beyond and are considered mature or almost mature.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
5/1/2018 – 5/31/2018



NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
5/1/2018 – 5/31/2018



NOAA Regional Climate Centers

May Weather Summary

Consistent warmth and erratic rainfall highlighted an unusual May. In fact, 2018 featured the Nation's warmest May on record. Unlike previous years, however, such as 1934, 1936, and 2012, when near-record to record-setting May warmth was accompanied by rapidly developing drought, sufficient rain fell in many areas during May 2018 to forestall major drought concerns.

Notable exceptions included the southern High Plains and the Southwest, where ongoing drought and hot conditions hastened winter wheat maturation but increased stress on rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops. By June 3, Arizona led the United States with 94 percent of its rangeland and pastures rated in very poor to poor condition, followed by New Mexico (68 percent), Colorado (40 percent), and Texas (37 percent). May dryness was also noted in a few other regions, including much of New England, the western Gulf Coast region, portions of the mid-South, and a few Midwestern pockets.

In contrast, exceptionally wet weather prevailed in the middle and southern Atlantic States, hampering fieldwork and potentially reducing the quality of crops such as hay, fruits, and winter wheat. On June 3, topsoil moisture was rated at least one-half surplus in Delaware (68 percent), Maryland (60 percent), Virginia (56 percent), and North Carolina (51 percent). Elsewhere, above-normal May rainfall was also observed across the northern and central High Plains and the northern Intermountain West, generally benefiting winter grains and spring-sown crops.

The pervasive May warmth promoted a rapid pace of summer crop emergence and development, especially across the Plains and Midwest. More than two-thirds (68 percent) of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 3—the quickest pace since 2012. In drier areas, such as Texas, the warmth also favored fieldwork. More than one-third (35 percent) of the Texas winter wheat crop had been harvested by June 3.

May Agricultural Summary

May was warmer than normal for much of the Nation. From the Mid-Atlantic, through the Great Lakes, to northern Texas, temperatures were 6°F or more above normal. Temperatures were similarly warm in the Northern Plains and northern Rockies. Precipitation was above normal in much of the Southeast, with nearly all of Florida receiving 7 or more inches of rain. Two or more inches of precipitation fell across much of the Rockies during the month, but the Colorado Basin remained dry. The drought in the Colorado Basin and southern Plains continued through the month, though conditions did improve in parts of Texas and Oklahoma.

By May 6, corn producers had planted 39 percent of the Nation's corn acreage, 6 percentage points behind the previous year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Eight percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 6, six percentage points behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. Producers had planted 81 percent of the Nation's corn acreage by May 20, one percentage point behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Fifty percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 20, one percentage point behind the previous year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 3, producers had planted 97 percent of the Nation's corn acreage, 2 percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Eighty-six percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 3, two percentage points ahead of the previous year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As of June 3, seventy-eight percent of the Nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 10 percentage points above the same time last year.

Fifteen percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 6, two percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Ten percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by May 13, three percentage points ahead of the previous year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 20, fifty-six percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was planted, 6 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-six percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by May 20, nine percentage points ahead of the previous year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had planted 87 percent of the Nation's soybean acreage by June 3, six percentage points ahead of the previous year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty-eight percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 3, thirteen percentage points ahead of the previous year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As of June 3, seventy-five percent of the

Nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition.

By May 6, thirty-three percent of the Nation's winter wheat acreage was headed, 16 percentage points behind the previous year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As of May 6, thirty-four percent of the 2018 winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 19 percentage points below the same time the previous year. Sixty-one percent of the Nation's winter wheat acreage had reached the headed stage by May 20, ten percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 3, eighty-three percent of the Nation's winter wheat acreage had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Five percent of the 2018 winter wheat acreage was harvested by June 3, four percentage points behind the previous year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. As of June 3, thirty-seven percent of the 2018 winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationwide, 20 percent of the cotton acreage was planted by May 6, equal to both the previous year and the 5-year average. Fifty-two percent of the cotton acreage was planted by May 20, three percentage points ahead of the previous year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 3, seventy-six percent of the cotton acreage was planted, two percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Nine percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 3, one percentage point behind the previous year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As of June 3, forty-two percent of the 2018 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 19 percentage points below the same time last year.

Twenty-nine percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by May 6, one percentage point behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Thirty-nine percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by May 20, three percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 3, sixty-one percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted, 8 percentage points ahead of the previous year and seven percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in Texas had planted 95 percent of the State's intended sorghum acreage by June 3, four percentage points ahead of the previous year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Producers seeded 68 percent of the 2018 rice acreage by May 6, eight percentage points behind the previous year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By May 6, forty-four percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged, 20 percentage points behind the previous year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-three percent of the Nation's 2018 rice acreage had been seeded by May 20, three percentage points ahead of the previous year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 20, seventy-four percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged, 3 percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. By June 3, ninety-five percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged, 5 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As of June 3, seventy-four percent of the Nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 8 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 56 percent of this year's acreage by May 6, twenty-one percentage points behind the previous year and 18 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Thirty-four percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by May 6, twenty-three percentage points behind the previous year and 20 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Oat producers had seeded 86 percent of this year's intended acreage by May 20, eight percentage points behind the previous year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Sixty-seven percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by May 20, fourteen percentage points behind the previous year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-five percent of the Nation's oat acreage was headed by May 20, three percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Oat producers had seeded 98 percent of this year's acreage by June 3, one percentage point behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Ninety percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by June 3, five percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Thirty-one percent of the Nation's oat acreage was headed by June 3, three percentage points behind the previous year and two percentage points behind the 5-year average. As of June 3, sixty-five percent of the Nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the same time last year.

Forty-two percent of the Nation's barley crop was planted by May 6, eight percentage points behind the previous year and

17 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By May 6, thirteen percent of the Nation's barley acreage had emerged, 11 percentage points behind the previous year and 17 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-one percent of the Nation's barley was planted by May 20, six percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By May 20, forty-five percent of the Nation's barley acreage had emerged, 12 percentage points behind the previous year and 13 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-seven percent of the Nation's barley crop was planted by June 3, one percentage point behind the previous year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 3, eighty-two percent of the Nation's barley acreage had emerged, 1 percentage point behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. As of June 3, seventy-nine percent of the Nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 10 percentage points above the same time last year.

By May 6, thirty percent of the spring wheat acreage was seeded, 21 percentage points behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. Four percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had emerged by May 6, fifteen percentage points behind the previous year and 18 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-nine percent of the Nation's spring wheat acreage was seeded by May 20, nine percentage points behind the previous year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Thirty-seven percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had emerged by May 20, twenty-two percentage points behind the previous year and 15 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 3, ninety-seven percent of the spring wheat acreage was seeded, 2 percentage points behind the previous year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-one percent of the Nation's spring wheat had emerged by June 3, seven percentage points behind the previous year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Seventy percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 15 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationally, peanut producers had planted 23 percent of this year's peanut acreage by May 6, equal to the previous year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 20, peanut producers had planted 63 percent of this year's peanut acreage, one percentage point behind the previous year but 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Peanut producers had planted 83 percent of this year's peanut acreage by June 3, six percentage points behind the previous year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As of June 3, fifty-nine percent of the Nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 13 percentage points below the same time last year.

By May 6, sixty-six percent of the Nation's sugarbeet acreage was planted, 4 percentage points behind the previous year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 20, sugarbeet plantings were virtually complete with ninety-five percent of the Nation's sugarbeet acreage planted, 1 percentage point behind the previous year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Twelve percent of Nation's intended 2018 sunflower acreage was planted by May 20, five percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. By June 3, forty-nine percent of sunflower acreage had been planted, nine percentage points behind the previous year but 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sunflower planting was ahead of the 5-year average in all estimating States.

Crop Comments

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.20 billion bushels, up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but down 6 percent from 2017. As of June 1, the United States yield is forecast at 48.4 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last month but down 1.8 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.2 bushels per acre. As of June 3, thirty-seven percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points lower than at the same time last year. Conversely, 35 percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in very poor to poor condition, 20 percentage points higher than at the same time last year. Nationally, 83 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by June 3, the same as the 5-year average pace. As of June 3, five percent of the 2018 winter wheat acres had been harvested in the 18 major producing States. Harvest was underway in Arkansas, California, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas. Record high yields are expected in Kentucky, Michigan, and Tennessee.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the six Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are above last year's level in Texas but below in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska,

and Oklahoma. As of June 3, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas winter wheat was rated 49 percent, 63 percent, and 58 percent, in very poor to poor condition, compared with 16 percent, 11 percent, and 16 percent, in good to excellent condition, respectively. Drought conditions were prevalent across parts of Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the three Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are below last year's levels in Missouri, but above last year's levels in Illinois and Ohio.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are above last year. As of June 3, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington winter wheat was rated 74 percent, 67 percent, and 89 percent, in good to excellent condition, respectively. In Idaho, a warm May led to favorable conditions. In Oregon, conditions in parts of the State worsened from moderate to severe drought from May to June.

Durum wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 12.0 million bushels, up 5 percent from 2017. In Arizona, 29 percent of the acreage was harvested by June 3, slightly ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The Arizona crop was rated at 79 percent in the good to excellent categories, 9 percentage points below the 5-year average.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, daily high temperatures were reported as average or above average all month, ranging from the mid-80s to low 90s on most days. Nighttime lows were in the 60s and 70s. Rainfall was well above average in the citrus growing region. All monitored stations had at least twice the normal precipitation for this time of the year. Several stations in the Western and Northern area and the Indian River District had over twelve inches of rain. Towards the end of the month, subtropical storm Alberto moved across the Gulf of Mexico, running parallel to the western shore of Florida. The rainfall associated with the storm resulted in removal of abnormal dryness across the complete State. According to the June 5, 2018 United States Drought Monitor, the entire citrus region was drought free.

Valencia harvest is relatively over for the season. Growers were concentrating on next year's crop. With a dry bloom period and recent spring rainfall, fruit was holding and progressing well on the citrus trees. Oranges were reported as golf ball size and larger, while grapefruit were about as large as tennis balls. Irrigation was cut back some due to the rainfall over several days. Spraying was heavier during the first of the month when dry weather prevailed. Caretakers and grove owners sprayed nutritionals, summer oils, put down herbicides, and put out fertilizer. Some growers were mowing after harvest, taking care of young trees, cleaning ditches, and performing general grove maintenance.

California citrus: The harvest of late variety Navel oranges continued with some growers reporting grading issues. Valencia oranges were harvested. Seedless tangerine groves remained netted for the bloom. Grapefruit harvest was wrapping up. Some citrus trees were being planted and older trees were trimmed and skirted.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Vineyards continued to leaf-out and progress into the early stages of flowering. Leaf removal was ongoing in some vineyards. Immature fruit on early stone fruit varieties were thinned. New orchards were being planted. Cherries were sizing well and some early varieties were harvested. By mid-month, the cherry harvest was well underway. Pomegranates, persimmons, olives, and kiwis were blooming. Kiwi pollen was being collected to be used to pollenate other blocks. Towards the end of May, grapes were developing. Some early apricots were harvested. Walnut and pistachio bloom was ongoing. Almonds were developing well. Almond and walnuts were irrigated. Pesticides and fungicides were applied to some almond groves. Weed control continued.

Grapefruit: The United States 2017-2018 grapefruit crop is forecast at 553,000 tons, down 1 percent from last month and 21 percent below last season's final utilization. In Florida, expected production, at 3.88 million boxes (165,000 tons), is down 2 percent from last month and down 50 percent from last year. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts were carried forward from the previous month.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 876,000 tons, unchanged from last month but down 15 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida tangerine and mandarin forecast, at 750,000 boxes (36,000 tons) is unchanged from last month but down 54 percent from the previous year. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast was carried forward from the previous month.

Prunes (dried plums): California's 2018 prune production is forecast at 80,000 dried tons, down 24 percent from last year. Some locations experienced inclement weather during the bloom and pollination time which negatively impacted the 2018 expected production.

Cherries, Tart: United States tart cherry production is forecast at 353 million pounds, up 48 percent from the 2017 production.

In Michigan, the largest tart cherry producing State, growers were expecting an above average crop. Weather conditions were favorable for a quick bloom period with high temperatures in May. Utah growers reported an above average crop this year. Warmer weather conditions were favorable for an early bloom. In New York, weather conditions were also favorable and the crop was off to a good start. Growers reported a good crop with an average bloom.

In Washington, growers reported moderate spring temperatures and moisture and expected harvest to begin later than normal. In Wisconsin, snow storms and cool temperatures lead to a delay in the crop this year. Growers reported that they expected a good crop, although there was some concern about potential damage from invasive flies.

Cherries, Sweet: United States sweet cherry production is forecast at 319,900 tons, down 26 percent from 2017.

In Washington and Oregon, cool and wet weather and an extended bloom hampered pollination and led to a lighter fruit set of early varieties. Growers were concerned about the extent of fruit drop in early varieties through harvest. In California, growers reported a warm winter across the State and damaging frost over several days in late February, followed by heavy rains in March that impacted much of the crop.

In Michigan, growers were expecting an above average crop. Weather conditions were reported as favorable, as higher temperatures promoted a quick blooming period during late spring.

Maple syrup: The 2018 United States maple syrup production totaled 4.16 million gallons, down 3 percent from the previous year. The number of taps is estimated at 13.7 million, up 3 percent from the 2017 total. Yield per tap is estimated to be 0.304 gallon, down 5 percent from the previous season.

The earliest sap flow reported was January 7 in Pennsylvania. The latest sap flow reported to open the season was March 1 in Minnesota. On average, the season lasted 42 days, compared with 37 days in 2017. The 2017 United States average price per gallon was $33.00, down $2.00 from 2016. Value of production, at $141 million for 2017, was down 4 percent from the previous season.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 25 and June 7 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 73 percent of the 2017 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 will 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 interview. Approximately 3,900 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 June 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produced about 61 percent of the United States production last season. In August and September 2017, the number of bearing trees and 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 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 June 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 June 1 forecast. The June 1 orange production forecasts for California and Texas are carried forward from April.

Revision policy: The June 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 August. 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 June 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the June 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 June 1 winter wheat production forecast is 5.1 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 5.1 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 8.8 percent. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 65 million bushels, ranging from 4 million to 166 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 11 times and above 9 times. This does not imply that the June 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The “Root Mean Square Error” for the June 1 orange production forecast is 1.8 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze season and two hurricane seasons), the “Root Mean Square Error” is 1.9 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 1.8 percent, or 1.9 percent when excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.1 percent, or 3.3 percent when excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the June 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 121,000 tons (135,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 5,000 tons to 368,000 tons (23,000 tons to 368,000 tons excluding abnormal seasons). The June 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times (below 6 times and above 11 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the June 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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