Crop Production

ISSN: 1936-3737

Released June 12, 2012, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Winter Wheat Production Down 1 Percent from May
Orange Production Up 1 percent from May

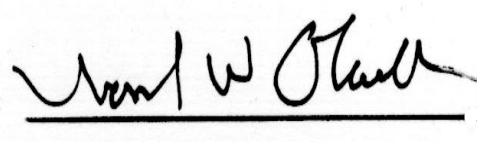
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.68 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but 13 percent above 2011. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 47.3 bushels per acre, down 0.3 bushel from last month but 1.1 bushels more than last year. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 35.6 million acres, unchanged from May 1.

Hard Red Winter, at 1.02 billion bushels, is down 1 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter production is up slightly from last month and now totals 428 million bushels. White Winter production totals 231 million bushels, down 1 percent from last month. Of this total, 14.1 million bushels are Hard White and 217 million bushels are Soft White.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2011-2012 season is 8.96 million tons, up 1 percent from both the May 1 forecast and the 2010-2011 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 146 million boxes (6.58 million tons), is up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast and up 4 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 74.2 million boxes (3.34 million tons), unchanged from the May 1 forecast but up 6 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 72.0 million boxes (3.24 million tons), is up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast and up 3 percent from the 2010-2011 crop. Harvest of Valencia oranges in Florida is ahead of last year. Drought conditions improved in May due to significant rainfall. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from April.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2011-2012 season is 1.63 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, up 1 percent from the May forecast and up 3 percent from last season's final yield of 1.59 gallons per box. The early-midseason portion is final at 1.53 gallons per box, up 1 percent from last season's yield. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.74 gallons per box, 5 percent higher than last year's final yield of 1.66 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 June 12, 2012.



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Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted June 1, 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012		2011	2012
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	520	480	58.0	57.0	56.0	30,160	26,880
California	420	350	85.0	80.0	85.0	35,700	29,750
Colorado	2,000	2,250	39.0	41.0	39.0	78,000	87,750
Georgia	200	200	55.0	52.0	47.0	11,000	9,400
Idaho	770	730	82.0	85.0	82.0	63,140	59,860
Illinois	765	630	61.0	62.0	61.0	46,665	38,430
Indiana	400	330	62.0	63.0	60.0	24,800	19,800
Kansas	7,900	9,000	35.0	43.0	43.0	276,500	387,000
Kentucky	440	450	70.0	60.0	62.0	30,800	27,900
Maryland	190	180	66.0	63.0	63.0	12,540	11,340
Michigan	680	540	75.0	74.0	72.0	51,000	38,880
Mississippi	335	450	64.0	56.0	56.0	21,440	25,200
Missouri	680	700	50.0	51.0	55.0	34,000	38,500
Montana	2,190	2,120	41.0	40.0	40.0	89,790	84,800
Nebraska	1,450	1,270	45.0	47.0	40.0	65,250	50,800
New York	93	85	56.0	63.0	64.0	5,208	5,440
North Carolina	610	750	68.0	60.0	60.0	41,480	45,000
North Dakota	375	720	37.0	48.0	49.0	13,875	35,280
Ohio	850	530	58.0	63.0	61.0	49,300	32,330
Oklahoma	3,200	4,300	22.0	36.0	37.0	70,400	159,100
Oregon	825	775	77.0	72.0	72.0	63,525	55,800
Pennsylvania	170	150	51.0	61.0	63.0	8,670	9,450
South Carolina	180	235	60.0	54.0	54.0	10,800	12,690
South Dakota	1,590	1,300	42.0	44.0	43.0	66,780	55,900
Tennessee	310	360	69.0	63.0	63.0	21,390	22,680
Texas	1,900	3,350	26.0	31.0	31.0	49,400	103,850
Virginia	250	290	71.0	64.0	65.0	17,750	18,850
Washington	1,730	1,670	75.0	69.0	69.0	129,750	115,230
Wisconsin	335	250	65.0	67.0	70.0	21,775	17,500
Other States [1]	956	1,135	55.2	51.2	51.3	52,789	58,277
United States	32,314	35,580	46.2	47.6	47.3	1,493,677	1,683,667

[1] Other States include Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2012 Summary*.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted June 1, 2012

[Area harvested for the United States and remaining States will be published in *Acreage* released June 2012. Yield and production will be published in *Crop Production* released July 2012. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012		2011	2012
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	79	99	101.0	115.0	110.0	7,979	10,890
California	115	130	109.0	115.0	110.0	12,535	14,300
Montana	385		28.0			10,780	
North Dakota	715		25.5			18,233	
Other States [1]	18		53.1			955	
United States	1,312		38.5			50,482	

[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2012 Summary.*

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2011 and Forecasted June 1, 2012

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

Crop	2011	2012
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	780,089	1,023,894
Soft red	457,535	428,466
Hard white	12,368	14,124
Soft white	243,685	217,183
Spring		
Hard red	397,689	
Hard white	11,878	
Soft white	45,621	
Durum	50,482	
Total	1,999,347	

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2010-2011 and Forecasted June 1, 2012

[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	
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
Early, mid, and Navel [2]				
California [3]	48,000	44,000	1,920	1,760
Florida	70,300	74,200	3,164	3,339
Texas [3]	1,700	1,165	72	50
United States	120,000	119,365	5,156	5,149
Valencia				
California [3]	14,500	14,000	580	560
Florida	70,200	72,000	3,159	3,240
Texas [3]	249	224	11	10
United States	84,949	86,224	3,750	3,810
All				
California [3]	62,500	58,000	2,500	2,320
Florida	140,500	146,200	6,323	6,579
Texas [3]	1,949	1,389	83	60
United States	204,949	205,589	8,906	8,959
Grapefruit				
White				
Florida	5,850	5,300	249	225
Colored				
Florida	13,900	13,500	591	574
All				
California [3]	4,300	3,400	172	136
Florida	19,750	18,800	840	799
Texas [3]	6,300	5,292	252	212
United States	30,350	27,492	1,264	1,147
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona [3 4]	300	200	12	8
California [3 4]	9,900	9,800	396	392
Florida	4,650	4,300	221	204
United States	14,850	14,300	629	604
Lemons [3]				
Arizona	2,500	800	100	32
California	20,500	19,500	820	780
United States	23,000	20,300	920	812
Tangelos				
Florida	1,150	1,150	52	52

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

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

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

[4] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Hops Area Harvested by Variety – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted June 1, 2012

State and variety	Area harvested	Strung for harvest
	2011	2012
	(acres)	(acres)
Idaho [1]	2,265	2,449
Oregon		
Cascade	263	336
Centennial	(D)	217
Liberty	108	88
Magnum	64	70
Mt. Hood	214	227
Nugget	1,438	1,452
Perle	98	83
Sterling	86	(D)
Super Galena [R]	241	186
Tetnanger	70	63
Willamette	779	655
Other varieties [2]	841	745
Total	4,202	4,122
Washington		
Ahtanum	(D)	172
Apollo [R]	885	899
Bravo [R]	593	514
Cascade	2,108	2,644
Centennial	641	1,365
Chinook	572	990
Citra [TM]	239	552
Cluster	482	544
Columbus/Tomahawk [R]	2,947	2,171
Crystal	(D)	135
Galena	1,415	951
Glacier	44	56
Golding	(D)	90
Millennium	403	323
Mt. Hood	95	113
Northern Brewer	159	121
Nugget	861	871
Simcoe	495	922
Super Galena [R]	990	955
Tetnanger	(D)	31
Vanguard	(D)	52
Willamette	894	601
YCR-4 (Palisade [R])	308	246
YCR-5 (Warrior [R])	260	182
Zeus	4,159	3,456
Other varieties [2]	4,770	5,281
Total	23,320	24,237
United States	29,787	30,808

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[R] Registered
[TM] Trademark
[1] Only State totals published for Idaho to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Includes data withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations and varieties not listed.

Sugarbeet Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value – States and United States: 2010 and 2011

[Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except California. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)
California [2]	25.6	25.1	25.5	25.1	44.6	44.0
Colorado	28.9	29.4	27.9	28.7	29.5	28.9
Idaho	171.0	176.0	170.0	176.0	31.0	34.4
Michigan	147.0	153.0	147.0	153.0	26.0	24.0
Minnesota	449.0	479.0	441.0	469.0	26.6	19.0
Montana	42.6	45.0	42.5	43.0	29.5	25.9
Nebraska	50.0	52.3	47.5	51.6	23.8	24.9
North Dakota	217.0	231.0	214.0	225.0	26.5	20.5
Oregon	10.3	10.9	10.3	10.8	36.3	35.8
Wyoming	30.5	31.0	30.4	30.9	27.0	27.8
United States	1,171.9	1,232.7	1,156.1	1,213.1	27.7	23.8

State	Production		Price per ton		Value of production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011 [1]	2010	2011 [1]
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
California [2]	1,137	1,104	65.00		73,905	
Colorado	823	829	69.20		56,952	
Idaho	5,270	6,054	57.30		301,971	
Michigan	3,822	3,672	71.30		272,509	
Minnesota	11,731	8,911	67.60		793,016	
Montana	1,254	1,112	64.00		80,256	
Nebraska	1,131	1,287	72.60		82,111	
North Dakota	5,671	4,613	69.90		396,403	
Oregon	374	387	57.30		21,430	
Wyoming	821	859	69.40		56,977	
United States	32,034	28,828	66.70		2,135,530	

[1] United States marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in *Agricultural Prices* released July 2012. State estimates will be published in *Crop Values* to be released February 2013.

[2] In California, relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central California and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern California.

Sugarcane Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]		Production [1]	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
For sugar						
Florida	374.0	380.0	32.7	37.8	12,230	14,364
Hawaii	15.5	15.1	77.1	85.2	1,195	1,287
Louisiana	390.0	385.0	27.8	27.6	10,842	10,630
Texas	45.8	47.0	30.5	33.5	1,396	1,575
United States	825.3	827.1	31.1	33.7	25,663	27,856
For seed						
Florida	18.0	17.0	41.2	42.4	742	721
Hawaii	1.9	1.5	26.3	30.0	50	45
Louisiana	30.0	25.0	27.8	27.6	834	690
Texas	2.3	2.0	31.0	35.5	71	71
United States	52.2	45.5	32.5	33.6	1,697	1,527
For sugar and seed						
Florida	392.0	397.0	33.1	38.0	12,972	15,085
Hawaii	17.4	16.6	71.6	80.2	1,245	1,332
Louisiana	420.0	410.0	27.8	27.6	11,676	11,320
Texas	48.1	49.0	30.5	33.6	1,467	1,646
United States	877.5	872.6	31.2	33.7	27,360	29,383

[1] Net tons.

Sugarcane Price and Value – States and United States: 2010 and 2011

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

State	For sugar				For sugar and seed
	Price per ton		Value of production		Value of production [1]
	2010	2011 [2]	2010	2011 [2]	2010	2011 [2]
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Florida	38.00		464,740		492,936	
Hawaii	58.40		69,788		72,708	
Louisiana	45.20		490,058		527,755	
Texas	32.20		44,951		47,237	
United States	41.70		1,069,537		1,140,636	

[1] Price per ton of cane for sugar used in evaluating value of production for seed.
[2] United States marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in *Agricultural Prices* released July 2012. State estimates will be published in *Crop Values* to be released February 2013.

Sweet Potato Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and 2011

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.5
Arkansas	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.5
California	18.0	18.5	18.0	18.2
Florida	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.0
Louisiana	13.5	14.0	13.0	13.0
Mississippi	21.0	24.0	20.0	23.0
New Jersey	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
North Carolina	55.0	65.0	54.0	64.0
Texas	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2
United States	119.8	133.6	116.9	129.7

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Alabama	150	129	480	323
Arkansas	160	180	480	630
California	355	320	6,390	5,824
Florida	130	160	442	480
Louisiana	190	185	2,470	2,405
Mississippi	180	181	3,600	4,163
New Jersey	110	150	143	195
North Carolina	180	200	9,720	12,800
Texas	120	120	120	144
United States	204	208	23,845	26,964

Maple Syrup Taps, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010-2012

State	Number of taps			Yield per tap			Production		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)
Connecticut	75	71	70	0.120	0.239	0.157	9	17	11
Maine	1,470	1,470	1,500	0.214	0.245	0.240	315	360	360
Massachusetts	250	245	250	0.116	0.253	0.160	29	62	40
Michigan	490	495	430	0.167	0.248	0.151	82	123	65
New Hampshire	420	420	440	0.207	0.286	0.173	87	120	76
New York	1,903	2,011	2,070	0.164	0.280	0.174	312	564	360
Ohio	385	405	410	0.169	0.309	0.244	65	125	100
Pennsylvania	465	503	501	0.116	0.254	0.192	54	128	96
Vermont	3,150	3,300	3,500	0.283	0.345	0.214	890	1,140	750
Wisconsin	650	660	600	0.180	0.235	0.083	117	155	50
United States	9,258	9,580	9,771	0.212	0.292	0.195	1,960	2,794	1,908

Maple Syrup Price and Value – States and United States: 2010-2012

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

State	Average price per gallon			Value of production		
	2010	2011	2012 [1]	2010	2011	2012 [1]
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Connecticut	70.00	73.00		630	1,241	
Maine	33.50	34.00		10,553	12,240	
Massachusetts	56.50	57.00		1,639	3,534	
Michigan	45.00	43.80		3,690	5,387	
New Hampshire	55.40	49.00		4,820	5,880	
New York	39.40	39.10		12,293	22,052	
Ohio	42.70	40.30		2,776	5,038	
Pennsylvania	42.00	40.00		2,268	5,120	
Vermont	34.00	35.00		30,260	39,900	
Wisconsin	39.50	36.30		4,622	5,627	
United States	37.50	37.90		73,551	106,019	

[1] Price and value for 2012 will be published in *Crop Production* released June 2013.

Maple Syrup Season – States and United States: 2010-2012

State	Date season opened [1]			Date season closed [2]			Average season length [3]		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(days)	(days)	(days)
Connecticut	Jan 22	Feb 2	Jan 5	Apr 13	Apr 21	Mar 30	23	32	32
Maine	Feb 7	Feb 12	Feb 4	May 1	May 6	May 7	28	34	29
Massachusetts	Jan 29	Jan 31	Jan 29	Apr 21	Apr 27	Mar 30	23	31	24
Michigan	Feb 1	Feb 13	Jan 29	Apr 30	Apr 28	Apr 2	20	29	18
New Hampshire	Jan 17	Feb 14	Feb 2	Apr 10	Apr 30	Apr 21	26	32	25
New York	Jan 20	Jan 10	Jan 10	Apr 22	Apr 27	Apr 26	23	33	24
Ohio	Feb 5	Feb 2	Jan 20	Apr 4	Apr 11	Mar 30	18	31	26
Pennsylvania	Jan 20	Feb 3	Jan 9	Apr 30	Apr 28	Apr 20	21	33	26
Vermont	Jan 14	Feb 1	Jan 18	Apr 30	Apr 30	May 2	30	36	26
Wisconsin	Feb 1	Feb 2	Jan 25	Apr 16	May 7	Apr 25	20	28	10
United States	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	23	32	24

(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 Price by Type of Sale and Size of Container – States: 2010 and 2011

Type and State	Gallon		1/2 Gallon		Quart		Pint		1/2 Pint	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
Retail										
Connecticut	62.00	57.00	31.70	34.80	19.60	19.00	11.80	13.10	7.70	8.70
Maine	50.10	53.10	28.40	30.80	15.40	16.60	9.55	10.00	5.90	5.90
Massachusetts	53.00	50.80	26.80	30.00	17.20	18.50	10.00	11.30	6.50	8.40
Michigan	42.00	45.50	22.60	24.60	12.90	13.70	7.80	8.40	5.10	5.20
New Hampshire	49.00	51.30	28.10	27.30	17.10	17.20	9.80	10.10	6.50	5.80
New York	42.80	44.70	24.00	25.00	15.00	15.60	8.90	9.40	5.35	6.05
Ohio	40.50	41.70	23.00	24.90	13.90	15.10	8.50	8.90	5.95	6.80
Pennsylvania	39.70	41.00	22.70	23.20	13.70	13.90	8.25	8.00	5.45	5.00
Vermont	43.30	44.70	25.50	26.20	15.70	15.70	9.70	9.70	6.20	5.90
Wisconsin	38.10	39.00	21.50	23.50	11.80	12.30	7.50	7.40	5.70	5.30
Wholesale										
Connecticut	59.00	(D)	29.50	25.00	14.40	14.00	10.70	8.00	4.90	5.10
Maine	42.30	42.70	26.70	24.00	13.80	12.10	7.00	7.00	4.15	4.30
Massachusetts	44.00	45.70	24.70	24.40	14.30	13.70	8.00	8.30	5.10	5.20
Michigan	34.10	33.80	21.90	23.00	12.40	12.60	7.60	7.30	4.50	4.50
New Hampshire	45.70	38.70	25.30	23.30	13.00	13.20	7.10	8.20	3.80	4.60
New York	40.70	37.50	22.20	22.70	12.20	12.50	7.30	6.90	4.20	4.75
Ohio	34.30	36.00	21.20	22.70	11.30	13.10	7.55	7.90	4.05	5.00
Pennsylvania	40.30	35.90	19.20	21.90	11.60	12.70	6.55	6.90	4.05	4.00
Vermont	37.00	39.40	23.10	23.90	12.80	13.70	7.60	8.10	4.60	5.00
Wisconsin	37.30	40.30	21.60	23.50	12.00	11.90	7.20	6.70	4.60	4.10

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

Maple Syrup Bulk Price – States: 2010 and 2011

State	Bulk all grades		Bulk all grades	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per gallon)	(dollars per gallon)
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Maine	3.00	2.90	33.10	32.00
Massachusetts	2.55	2.50	28.10	27.60
Michigan	2.80	2.60	30.50	28.80
New Hampshire	2.65	2.65	29.20	29.20
New York	2.71	2.64	29.90	29.10
Ohio	2.55	2.70	28.10	29.90
Pennsylvania	2.45	2.57	27.00	28.40
Vermont	2.65	2.75	29.20	30.30
Wisconsin	2.60	2.70	28.70	29.50

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

Maple Syrup Percent of Sales by Type – States: 2010 and 2011

State	Retail		Wholesale		Bulk	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Connecticut	65	70	20	15	15	15
Maine	1	4	1	4	98	92
Massachusetts	55	55	35	30	10	15
Michigan	49	45	24	15	27	40
New Hampshire	45	50	40	10	15	40
New York	28	29	15	11	57	60
Ohio	55	42	20	17	25	41
Pennsylvania	69	43	9	27	22	30
Vermont	15	15	5	5	80	80
Wisconsin	39	30	13	13	48	57

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2011 and 2012

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

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,559	3,333	2,239	
Corn for grain [1]	91,921	95,864	83,981	
Corn for silage	(NA)		5,928	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	55,633	57,348
Alfalfa	(NA)		19,213	
All other	(NA)		36,420	
Oats	2,496	2,863	939	
Proso millet	370		338	
Rice	2,689	2,561	2,618	
Rye	1,266		242	
Sorghum for grain [1]	5,481	5,950	3,929	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		224	
Wheat, all	54,409	55,908	45,705	
Winter	40,646	41,709	32,314	35,580
Durum	1,369	2,223	1,312	
Other spring	12,394	11,976	12,079	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,071.5	1,557.2	1,043.0	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	178	289	173	
Mustard seed	23.2		21.8	
Peanuts	1,140.6	1,422.0	1,097.6	
Rapeseed	1.5		1.3	
Safflower	130.7		127.3	
Soybeans for beans	74,976	73,902	73,636	
Sunflower	1,543.0	1,808.0	1,457.8	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	14,735.4	13,155.0	9,460.9	
Upland	14,428.0	12,885.0	9,156.0	
American Pima	307.4	270.0	304.9	
Sugarbeets	1,232.7	1,241.3	1,213.1	
Sugarcane	(NA)		872.6	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	325.0	318.0
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	18.0	21.0	12.3	
Dry edible beans	1,205.9	1,669.9	1,155.9	
Dry edible peas	362.0	619.0	342.8	
Lentils	428.0	518.0	411.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		6.3	
Hops	(NA)		29.8	30.8
Peppermint oil	(NA)		74.0	
Potatoes, all	1,098.9		1,076.7	
Spring	93.3	97.7	91.5	96.1
Summer	48.2		46.0	
Fall	957.4		939.2	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		17.3	
Sweet potatoes	133.6	133.4	129.7	
Taro (Hawaii) [2]	(NA)		0.5	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2011 and 2012 (continued)

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

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley ..... bushels	69.6		155,780	
Corn for grain ..... bushels	147.2		12,358,412	
Corn for silage ..... tons	18.4		108,926	
Hay, all ..... tons	2.36		131,144	
Alfalfa ..... tons	3.40		65,332	
All other ..... tons	1.81		65,812	
Oats ..... bushels	57.1		53,649	
Proso millet ..... bushels	27.1		9,149	
Rice [3] ..... cwt	7,067		185,009	
Rye ..... bushels	26.1		6,326	
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	54.6		214,443	
Sorghum for silage ..... tons	10.3		2,298	
Wheat, all ..... bushels	43.7		1,999,347	
Winter ..... bushels	46.2	47.3	1,493,677	1,683,667
Durum ..... bushels	38.5		50,482	
Other spring ..... bushels	37.7		455,188	
Oilseeds				
Canola ..... pounds	1,475		1,538,010	
Cottonseed ..... tons	(X)		5,370.0	
Flaxseed ..... bushels	16.1		2,791	
Mustard seed ..... pounds	718		15,644	
Peanuts ..... pounds	3,313		3,636,320	
Rapeseed ..... pounds	2,177		2,830	
Safflower ..... pounds	1,333		169,671	
Soybeans for beans ..... bushels	41.5		3,056,032	
Sunflower ..... pounds	1,398		2,038,275	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [3] ..... bales	790		15,573.2	
Upland [3] ..... bales	772		14,722.0	
American Pima [3] ..... bales	1,340		851.2	
Sugarbeets ..... tons	23.8		28,828	
Sugarcane ..... tons	33.7		29,383	
Tobacco ..... pounds	1,841		598,320	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas [3] ..... cwt	1,463		180	
Dry edible beans [3] ..... cwt	1,716		19,833	
Dry edible peas [3] ..... cwt	1,641		5,625	
Lentils [3] ..... cwt	1,151		4,732	
Wrinkled seed peas ..... cwt	(NA)		509	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii) ..... pounds	1,320		8,300	
Hops ..... pounds	2,175		64,781.6	
Peppermint oil ..... pounds	89		6,570	
Potatoes, all ..... cwt	397		427,406	
Spring ..... cwt	279	289	25,573	27,740
Summer ..... cwt	282		12,960	
Fall ..... cwt	414		388,873	
Spearmint oil ..... pounds	132		2,286	
Sweet potatoes ..... cwt	208		26,964	
Taro (Hawaii) ..... pounds	(NA)		4,100	

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

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2011 and 2012

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

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,035,600	1,348,830	906,100	
Corn for grain [1]	37,199,510	38,795,200	33,986,270	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,399,000	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	22,514,120	23,208,160
Alfalfa	(NA)		7,775,310	
All other	(NA)		14,738,810	
Oats	1,010,110	1,158,630	380,000	
Proso millet	149,740		136,790	
Rice	1,088,210	1,036,410	1,059,480	
Rye	512,340		97,930	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,218,110	2,407,910	1,590,030	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		90,650	
Wheat, all [2]	22,018,780	22,625,410	18,496,360	
Winter	16,449,030	16,879,220	13,077,150	14,398,870
Durum	554,020	899,630	530,950	
Other spring	5,015,730	4,846,570	4,888,250	
Oilseeds				
Canola	433,630	630,180	422,090	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	72,030	116,960	70,010	
Mustard seed	9,390		8,820	
Peanuts	461,590	575,470	444,190	
Rapeseed	610		530	
Safflower	52,890		51,520	
Soybeans for beans	30,342,040	29,907,400	29,799,750	
Sunflower	624,440	731,680	589,960	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	5,963,270	5,323,700	3,828,730	
Upland	5,838,870	5,214,430	3,705,340	
American Pima	124,400	109,270	123,390	
Sugarbeets	498,860	502,340	490,930	
Sugarcane	(NA)		353,130	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	131,540	128,670
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	7,280	8,500	4,980	
Dry edible beans	488,020	675,790	467,780	
Dry edible peas	146,500	250,500	138,730	
Lentils	173,210	209,630	166,330	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		2,550	
Hops	(NA)		12,050	12,470
Peppermint oil	(NA)		29,950	
Potatoes, all [2]	444,710		435,730	
Spring	37,760	39,540	37,030	38,890
Summer	19,510		18,620	
Fall	387,450		380,080	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		7,000	
Sweet potatoes	54,070	53,990	52,490	
Taro (Hawaii) [3]	(NA)		200	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2011 and 2012 (continued)

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

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.74		3,391,710	
Corn for grain	9.24		313,918,120	
Corn for silage	41.19		98,816,000	
Hay, all [2]	5.28		118,971,840	
Alfalfa	7.62		59,268,190	
All other	4.05		59,703,640	
Oats	2.05		778,710	
Proso millet	1.52		207,500	
Rice	7.92		8,391,870	
Rye	1.64		160,690	
Sorghum for grain	3.43		5,447,100	
Sorghum for silage	23.00		2,084,710	
Wheat, all [2]	2.94		54,413,310	
Winter	3.11	3.18	40,651,230	45,821,910
Durum	2.59		1,373,890	
Other spring	2.53		12,388,190	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.65		697,630	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,871,580	
Flaxseed	1.01		70,890	
Mustard seed	0.80		7,100	
Peanuts	3.71		1,649,410	
Rapeseed	2.44		1,280	
Safflower	1.49		76,960	
Soybeans for beans	2.79		83,171,560	
Sunflower	1.57		924,550	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.89		3,390,660	
Upland	0.87		3,205,340	
American Pima	1.50		185,330	
Sugarbeets	53.27		26,152,320	
Sugarcane	75.48		26,655,810	
Tobacco	2.06		271,390	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.64		8,160	
Dry edible beans	1.92		899,610	
Dry edible peas	1.84		255,150	
Lentils	1.29		214,640	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		23,090	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.48		3,760	
Hops	2.44		29,380	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,980	
Potatoes, all [2]	44.49		19,386,810	
Spring	31.33	32.35	1,159,970	1,258,270
Summer	31.58		587,860	
Fall	46.41		17,638,980	
Spearmint oil	0.15		1,040	
Sweet potatoes	23.30		1,223,070	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,860	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Total may not add due to rounding.
[3] Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2011 and 2012

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2012 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2011-2012 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2011	2012
	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit ..... tons	1,264	1,147
Lemons ..... tons	920	812
Oranges ..... tons	8,906	8,959
Tangelos (Florida) ..... tons	52	52
Tangerines and mandarins ..... tons	629	604
Noncitrus		
Apples ..... 1,000 pounds	9,429.9	
Apricots ..... tons	66.7	
Bananas (Hawaii) ..... pounds		
Grapes ..... tons	7,231.3	
Olives (California) ..... tons	71.2	
Papayas (Hawaii) ..... pounds		
Peaches ..... tons	1,062.5	
Pears ..... tons	940.7	
Prunes, dried (California) ..... tons	130.0	
Prunes and plums (excludes California) ..... tons	12.9	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) ..... pounds	2,030,000	2,000,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons	39	
Pecans, in-shell ..... pounds	271,400	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	461	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	2,794	1,908

[1] Production years are 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2011 and 2012

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2012 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2011-2012 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2011	2012
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	1,146,680	1,040,540
Lemons	834,610	736,630
Oranges	8,079,390	8,127,470
Tangelos (Florida)	47,170	47,170
Tangerines and mandarins	570,620	547,940
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,277,330	
Apricots	60,460	
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Grapes	6,560,130	
Olives (California)	64,590	
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	963,920	
Pears	853,410	
Prunes, dried (California)	117,930	
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	11,700	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	920,790	907,180
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	35,380	
Pecans, in-shell	123,100	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	418,210	
Maple syrup	13,970	9,540

[1] Production years are 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

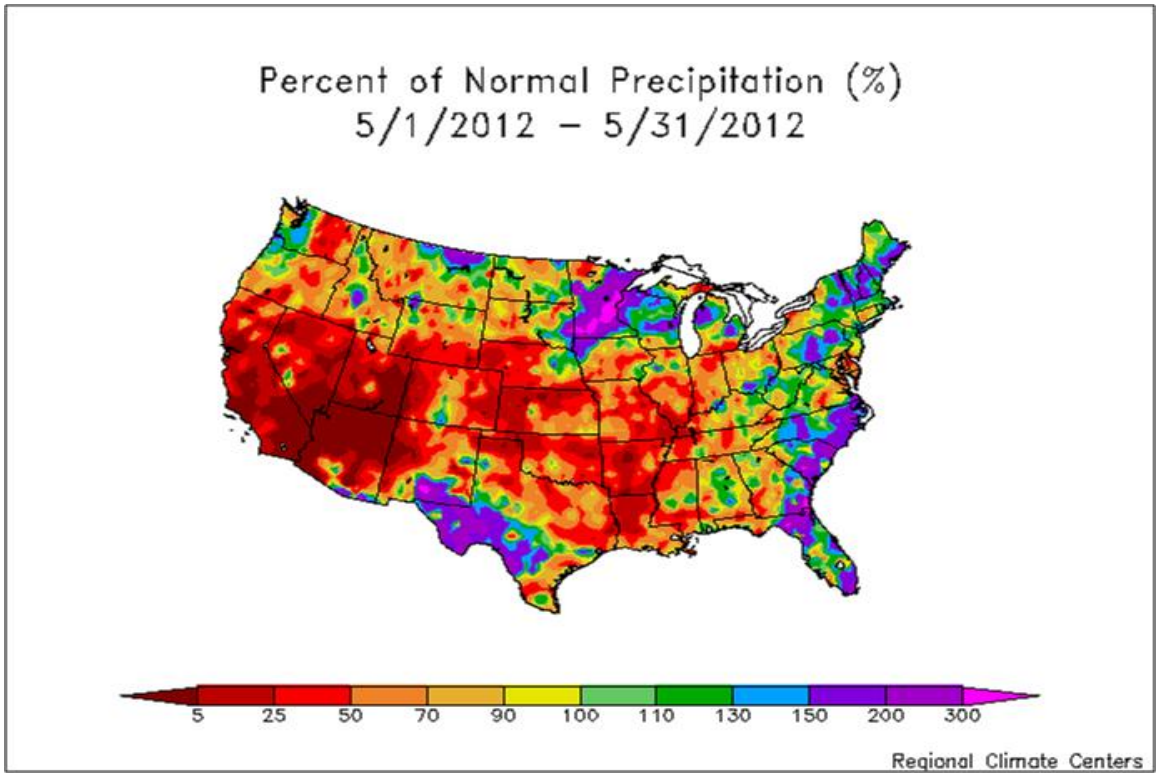
The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2012. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat for grain fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are based on counts from this survey.

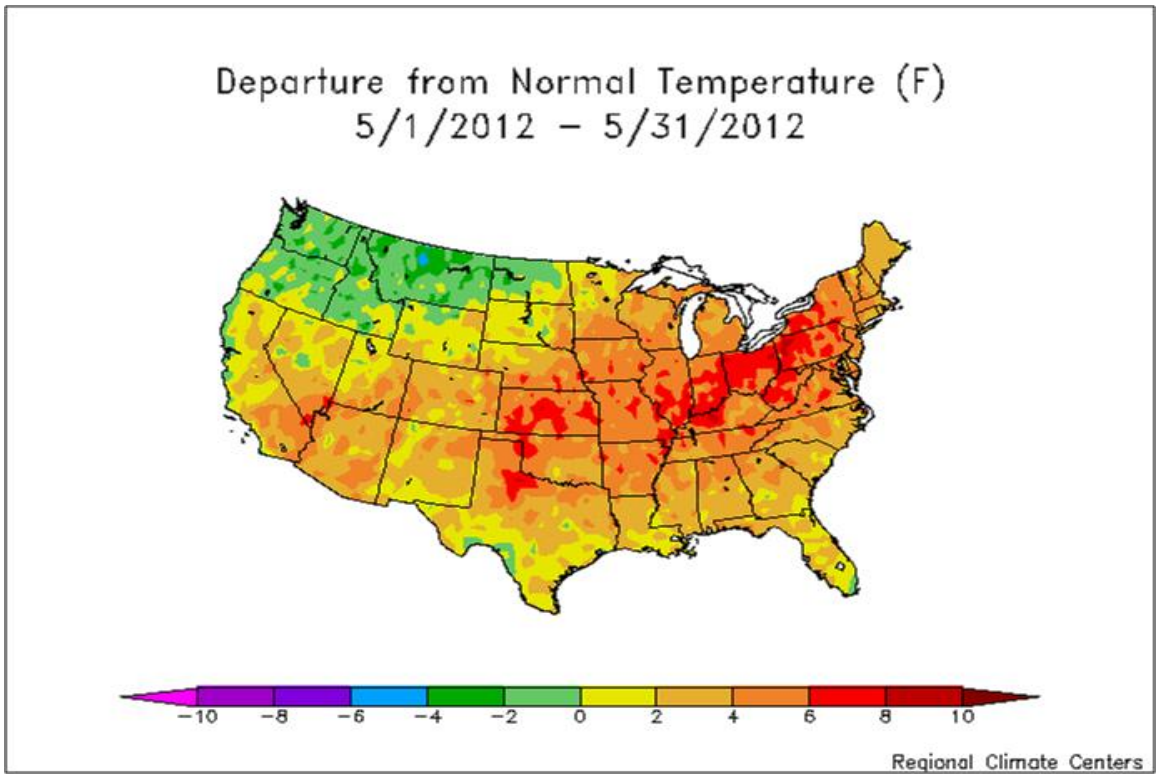
Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2008-2012

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

Year	June	July	August
	Mature [1]	Mature [1]	Mature [1]
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2008	9	59	86
2009	5	57	91
2010	8	58	87
2011	24	60	86
2012	57		

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


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
5/1/2012 – 5/31/2012
5
25
50
70
90
100
110
130
150
200
300
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
5/1/2012 – 5/31/2012
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Regional Climate Centers

May Weather Summary

Warmer- and drier-than-normal weather in May reduced topsoil moisture from the central and southern Plains into the Mid-South and lower Midwest. In those areas, the warm, dry conditions hastened winter wheat maturation at the expense of some production potential, but promoted an early start to the harvest season. In addition, diminishing moisture reserves led to an increase in stress on pastures and rain-fed summer crops.

In contrast, beneficial showers eased or eradicated dry conditions across portions of the northern Plains, upper Midwest, and Atlantic Coast States, stabilizing crop and pasture conditions. Some of the heaviest rain fell late in the month, when a series of cold fronts traversed the Nation's Northern Tier and Tropical Storm Beryl soaked the southern Atlantic region. Another area that received much-needed rainfall during May was the Rio Grande Valley and neighboring areas in parts of New Mexico and southern and western Texas.

Meanwhile, a period of warm, dry weather in California and the Northwest allowed for accelerated planting and crop development, following a slow start to the growing season. Cool, showery conditions returned, however, late in the month. Elsewhere, hot, dry weather in the Southwest maintained severe stress on rangeland and pastures, triggered an early end to the snow-melt season, and fostered the spread of wildfires.

In fact, near- to above-normal temperatures covered the Nation, except for some slightly cooler-than-normal conditions from the Pacific Northwest to the northern High Plains. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5 degrees Fahrenheit above normal at several Southwestern locations and in a broad swath stretching from the central and southern Plains into the Midwestern and northern Mid-Atlantic States.

May Agricultural Summary

Temperatures during May were warmer than normal across much of the United States, promoting rapid fieldwork and crop development. Most notably, monthly averages were more than 6 degrees above normal in a band stretching from the central Great Plains to the Northeast. Record breaking temperatures quickly matured the developing winter wheat crop, leading to a record-setting harvest pace in some locations. With the exception of portions of the Northern Tier, Texas, and most of the Atlantic Coast States where rainfall totaled 200 percent or more above average, precipitation was scarce in throughout much of the country. In portions of the Southwest, Great Plains, and Delta, rainfall totaled less than 5 percent of normal as soil moisture conditions continued to deteriorate.

Despite early-month rainfall, corn planting advanced at a double-digit pace throughout much the Corn Belt. By May 6, producers had planted 71 percent of the Nation’s crop, 39 percentage points ahead of last year and 24 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With above average temperatures providing favorable growing conditions, nearly one-third of the corn crop had emerged by May 6. Fieldwork was rapid mid-month in many States, and by May 20, planting was 96 percent complete Nationwide, the quickest pace on record. Boosted by warm temperatures and mostly adequate soil moisture levels throughout the Midwest, crop development continued at a rapid pace during the latter half of the month. By June 3, emergence had advanced to 97 percent complete, 22 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3, compared with 77 percent on May 20 and 67 percent from the same time last year.

As May began, recently planted sorghum fields in northern Texas were reported as growing well, but in need of additional moisture to sustain crop development as some fields showed signs of drought stress. By May 6, producers Nationwide had planted 29 percent of this year’s crop, 4 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. As planting in the lower Delta and Texas was nearing completion by May 13, producers in Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing State, had planted 10 percent of their crop with fieldwork progressing at a steady pace. Mostly sunny skies provided ample time for fieldwork during the second half of May, with double-digit progress evident in over half of the major estimating States during both the week ending May 20 and May 27. In Texas, head development was 58 percent complete by June 3, with 20 percent of the crop reported as coloring. Sweltering temperatures, little to no rainfall, and windy conditions in Kansas caused a decline in crop condition ratings toward month’s end. Nationally, 74 percent of the sorghum crop was planted by June 3, twenty-one percentage points ahead of last year and 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall,

half of this year's crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3. Due to the accelerated planting and crop development pace this year, comparable data from last year was not available.

Sunny weather and mostly adequate soil moisture reserves provided nearly ideal growing conditions throughout much of the major oat-producing regions. Emergence was advancing at a rapid pace and neared completion by May 6. Heading was underway but limited to Iowa, Ohio, and Texas by May 13. In Texas, producers were baling or green chopping their crop to help boost forage supplies depleted by ongoing dry conditions and limited pasture grass availability. Emergence was 96 percent complete by May 20, seventeen percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Above average temperatures promoted rapid crop development throughout the month. Over half of the Nation's oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 3, with harvest for grain 25 percentage points ahead of normal in Texas as the crop dried down quickly under hot daytime temperatures. Overall, 72 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3, compared with 75 percent on May 6 and 58 percent from the same time last year.

Double-digit seeding was evident in the five major barley-producing States as May began. While seeding was most rapid in Washington, overall progress was behind normal due to previously wet fields. Favorable growing conditions pushed emergence well ahead of both last year and normal. By May 13, seeding was 93 percent complete, 25 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, with 56 percent of the barley crop emerged, 21 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With the exception of Washington where below average temperatures limited seed germination late in the month, warm temperatures dominated much of the Northern Tier throughout May. By June 3, emergence was 96 percent complete, 41 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, with heading underway and ahead of normal in portions of the Northern Tier. Overall, 69 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3. With the accelerated pace of crop development this year, comparable data from last year was not available.

By May 6, sixty-three percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 29 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Kansas, the largest producing State, heading was nearing completion as above average temperatures had crop development 72 percentage points, or approximately 3 weeks, ahead of normal; however, soil moisture was scarce in the major wheat growing areas of the State. Harvest was underway in Texas and was expected to gain speed in the coming weeks. Favorable growing conditions pushed heading in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio 40 percentage points or more ahead or normal by May 13. While heading was complete or nearly complete in most southern locations by May 27, rapid crop development was evident across much of the Northern Tier and into the Great Lakes region. With hot, dry weather quickly maturing the winter wheat crop, harvest was underway across much of the South earlier than normal. In Kansas, some southern wheat fields were being harvested by May 27, marking the earliest start since 1952. Nationally, 88 percent of the 2012 winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 3, eight percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty percent of the crop was harvested, 17 percentage points ahead of normal. In Arkansas, harvest neared completion nearly one month ahead of normal as hot temperatures throughout the growing season quickly matured the crop. During the latter half of May, unusually dry conditions and record breaking temperatures in the Great Plains negatively impacted the developing crop. Overall, 52 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3, compared with 63 percent on May 6 and 34 percent from the same time last year.

Spring wheat producers had sown 84 percent of this year's crop by May 6, sixty-five percentage points ahead of last year and 35 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding in Minnesota and North Dakota, two of the top three producing States, was 45 percentage points or more ahead of normal as mild winter temperatures and favorable conditions provided ample time for spring fieldwork. Warm temperatures and beneficial soil moisture levels in most areas promoted rapid crop development throughout the month. By May 20, seeding was 99 percent complete, 49 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence had advanced to 86 percent complete, 36 percentage points ahead of normal. In North Dakota, above average temperatures aided crop development mid-month; however, hot, windy weather depleted soil moisture levels in some locations. Nationally, 3 percent of the spring wheat crop was headed by June 3. Despite cooler than normal temperatures at month's end and into June, heading in South Dakota was 20 percentage points ahead of the average pace. Overall, 78 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3, compared with 74 percent on May 20. With the accelerated pace of crop development this year, comparable data from last year was not available.

With rice seeding nearing completion in the Delta and Texas, overall progress slowed as May began. In Arkansas, the largest producing State, both seeding and emergence were nearly one month ahead of the normal pace. Beneficial weather in California allowed seeding to gain speed during the first half of May as adverse conditions earlier this spring had delayed progress to nearly 3 weeks behind normal. Nationally, 91 percent of the rice crop was seeded by May 20, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite cooler than normal temperatures in California, 45 percent of the State's rice crop emerged during the week ending May 27, pushing progress ahead of normal for the first time this season. By June 3, ninety-four percent of the United States crop had emerged, 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was underway in the lower Delta and Texas, but had yet to begin in Arkansas. Overall, 65 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3, compared with 66 percent on May 6 and 59 percent from the same time last year.

Nearly one-quarter of the Nation's soybean crop was planted by May 6, with progress ahead of normal in all major estimating States except Iowa and Wisconsin. In Iowa, persistent rainfall had limited fieldwork. As the month began, emergence was most advanced in the Delta. Nearly ideal weather conditions supported double-digit planting progress in most States mid-month. By May 20, planting was 76 percent complete, the quickest pace on record. Thirty-five percent of the soybean crop had emerged, 22 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As sunny skies and warm temperatures continued toward month's end, fieldwork and crop development in the soybean producing regions of the country continued at a torrid pace. By June 3, producers had planted 94 percent of this year's crop, with progress 20 percentage points or more ahead of normal in 11 of the 18 major estimating States. Emergence had advanced to 79 percent complete. Overall, 65 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition. With the accelerated pace of crop development this year, comparable data from last year was not available.

With planting just beginning in Virginia, 30 percent of the 2012 peanut crop was in the ground by May 6, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite unusually dry fields, producers in Georgia were planting their crop at a rapid pace with hopes of receiving a soaking rain soon. Above average mid-month rainfall in parts of the South improved soil moisture conditions, aiding not only fieldwork but crop growth as well. Toward month's end, producers in Georgia reported poor seed germination despite better planting conditions when compared with last year. Tropical Storm Beryl dumped heavy rainfall on portions of the Southeast and Atlantic Coast States; however, peanut planting continued at a steady pace. By June 3, producers had planted 93 percent of this year's crop, 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 61 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition. With the accelerated pace of planting and crop development this year, comparable data from last year was not available.

Sunflower producers in limited locations were busy planting this year's crop as the month began, and by May 13, eight percent of the crop was in the ground, 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was most advanced in North Dakota, where weather conditions favored fieldwork but left portions of the State in need of moisture. Warm, sunny days provided ample time for planting throughout much of the month in the four major producing States. By June 3, producers had planted 60 percent of the 2012 sunflower crop, 36 percentage points ahead of last year and 19 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, with progress 22 percentage points or more ahead of normal in Kansas and the Dakotas.

As the month began, cotton producers were planting this year's crop at the quickest pace since 2006, with double-digit progress evident throughout much of the Cotton Belt during the week ending May 6. In Texas, progress was limited as producers in the High Plains continued to water their fields ahead of planting. Squaring was evident in a few isolated locations in the South by mid-month, as warm temperatures promoted rapid crop development. Producers with irrigation capabilities in parts of the Southeast were watering their fields to sustain crop growth as below average precipitation compounded the effects of drought conditions in the region. The brisk planting pace continued under mostly sunny skies throughout the month. By June 3, eighty-seven percent of the Nation's cotton crop was planted, 4 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Squaring had advanced to 11 percent complete, 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 54 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3. With the accelerated pace of planting and crop development this year, comparable data from last year was not available. In Texas, late-month storms brought strong winds and blowing dust to the Panhandle, damaging a portion of the recently emerged crop.

By May 6, sugarbeet producers had planted 98 percent of this year's crop, 70 percentage points ahead of last year and 33 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.68 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but up 13 percent from 2011. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 47.3 bushels per acre, down 0.3 bushel from the previous forecast but up 1.1 bushels from last year. Expected grain area totals 35.6 million acres, unchanged from last month. As of June 3, fifty-two percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 18 points above the same week in 2011. By June 3, eighty-eight percent of the crop had headed, 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average and harvest was 20 percent complete, 17 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

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 levels in all States except Colorado and Montana. Continued dry conditions in Colorado and Nebraska resulted in lower forecasted yields. By June 3, harvest progress in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas was significantly ahead of the 5-year average.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the three Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are above last year's levels in Missouri and Ohio but below in Illinois. Improved growing conditions in Missouri raised yield expectations from last month. As of June 3, crop development was running ahead of normal and harvest had begun in Illinois and Missouri.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are below last year. As of June 3, the percent of the crop rated in good to excellent condition was 77 points or higher in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Durum wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 25.2 million bushels, down 4 percent from May but up 23 percent from last year. With continued above normal temperatures in Southern California, crop harvest is well underway. If realized, California's yield of 110.0 bushels per acre will tie a record high.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing areas, weather stations reported high temperatures in the low to mid 90s. Rainfall was moderate across the citrus growing region, with a generous amount of rain occurring in the third week of the month. Drought conditions further eased due to significant rainfall.

Harvest of Valencia oranges was nearly complete, while the grapefruit and tangerine harvests finished. The primary grove activities were harvest of late oranges and young tree care. All but a few small packinghouses and processors have closed for this harvest season.

California citrus: Citrus bloom finished in May. Nets were removed from seedless tangerine groves. Navel orange harvest was nearly complete. Harvest of Valencia oranges, tangelos, tangerines, and lemons continued.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: During May, plum, prune, peach, apricot, and nectarine fruit continued to develop. Prune and peach trees in the Sacramento Valley were thinned due to heavy sets. Harvest continued for early peach, nectarine, and apricot varieties in the San Joaquin Valley. Harvest of cherries began near the end of May. Growers sprayed for Oriental Fruit Fly earlier in the month. Fruit continued to develop on grape vines. Grapes in the San Joaquin Valley were sprayed for powdery mildew. Protective measures were implemented against the European Grapevine Moth in high risk vineyards during bloom. Kiwi vineyards were in bloom and bees were brought in for pollination. Pomegranates and persimmons continued to leaf-out as pomegranate bloom began. Apple and pear bloom finished and fruit continued to develop. Picking and packing of blueberries continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Blackberry harvest started. Olives and avocados bloomed. Almond nuts were hardening as heavy sets were reported across the State. Fungicides were applied to some walnut and pistachio orchards as nuts continued to develop.

Grapefruit: The 2011-2012 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 1.15 million tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 9 percent from last season's final utilization. The route survey conducted May 30-31 in Florida showed

98 percent of the white grapefruit rows and 95 percent of the colored grapefruit rows were harvested. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts were carried forward from April.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 604,000 tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 4 percent from the 2010-2011 crop. Harvest of tangerines in Florida is complete. Arizona and California forecasts were carried forward from April.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 1.15 million boxes (52,000 tons), unchanged from both the previous forecast and last season's final utilization.

Hops: Area strung for harvest in 2012 for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 30,808 acres, 3 percent more than the 2011 crop of 29,787 acres. Spring weather has been favorable in the Pacific Northwest growing areas. Irrigation water supplies have been reported as normal.

Sugarbeets: Production of sugarbeets for the 2011 crop year is revised to 28.8 million tons, up slightly from the January end of season estimate, but 10 percent below 2010. Planted area totaled 1.23 million acres, down fractionally from the previous estimate. Harvested area totaled 1.21 million acres, unchanged from the previous estimate. The United States yield, at 23.8 tons per acre, is up 0.1 ton from the previous estimate but down 3.9 tons per acre from the record high set in 2010.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2011 is revised to 29.4 million tons, up slightly from the March estimate and up 7 percent from 2010. Area harvested for sugar and seed production totaled 872,600 acres for the 2011 crop year, down 1,400 acres from March and down 4,900 acres from the previous year. Yield for sugar and seed is estimated at 33.7 tons per acre, up 0.2 ton from the previous estimate and up 2.5 tons from 2010.

Sweet potatoes: Production of sweet potatoes in 2011 totaled 27.0 million cwt, down slightly from the *Crop Production 2011 Summary* released in January 2012 but up 13 percent from the previous year. Growers harvested 129,700 acres, up 11 percent from 2010. Yield per acre, at a record high 208 cwt, is unchanged from January but up 4 cwt from the previous year.

Maple syrup: The 2012 United States maple syrup production totaled 1.91 million gallons, down 32 percent from 2011. The number of taps is estimated at 9.77 million, 2 percent above the 2011 total of 9.58 million. Yield per tap is estimated to be 0.195 gallon, down 33 percent from the previous season's yield.

All States, with the exception of Maine, showed a decrease in production from the previous year. Most growers in all States reported that temperatures were too warm for optimal sap flow. The season started sooner than last year in all States, with the earliest sap flow reported on January 5 in Connecticut. The latest sap flow reported to open the season was February 4 in Maine. On average, the season lasted 24 days, compared with 32 days in 2011.

The 2011 United States average price per gallon was $37.90, up $0.40 from the 2010 price of $37.50. Value of production, at $106 million for 2011, was up 44 percent from the previous season. The value of production was up in all States.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 25 and June 6 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 60 percent of the 2011 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 interviewers. Approximately 6,300 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 accounts for 73 percent of the United States production. Bearing tree numbers are determined at the start of the season based on a fruit tree census conducted every other year, combined with ongoing review based on administrative data or special surveys. From mid-July to mid-September, the number of fruit per tree is determined. In September and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which are combined with the previous components and are used to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys in September for navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

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

Orange estimating procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. The Florida Field Office submits its analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the Florida survey data and their analyses 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 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 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 5.3 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 5.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.2 percent. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 70 million bushels, ranging from 3 million to 242 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 12 times and above 8 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 1.6 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze season and two hurricane seasons), the “Root Mean Square Error” is 1.7 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 1.6 percent, or 1.7 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.7 percent, or 2.9 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the June 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 131,000 tons (147,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 5,000 tons to 368,000 tons regardless of exclusions. The June 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times (below 5 times and above 12 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the June 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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

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