Crop Production

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Corn Production Up 2 Percent from 2009
Soybean Production Up 2 Percent from 2009
Cotton Production Up 52 Percent from 2009
All Wheat Production Up 2 Percent from July Forecast

Corn production is forecast at a record high 13.4 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the previous record set in 2009. Based on conditions as of August 1, yields are expected to average a record high 165.0 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last year's record of 164.7. Forecasted yields are higher than last year across the upper Mississippi Valley and upper Great Lakes region where moderate temperatures and adequate soil moisture provided favorable growing conditions. Expected yields were also higher compared with last year across the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley. Yield prospects are lower in both the Atlantic Coast region and Tennessee Valley due to above normal temperatures and dry conditions.

Soybean production is forecast at a record high 3.43 billion bushels, up 2 percent from last year. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 44.0 bushels per acre, unchanged from last year's record high yield. Compared with last year, yields are forecast higher across the northern tier States, with increases of 4 bushels or more in Minnesota, North Dakota, New York, and Wisconsin. The largest increase in yield from 2009 is expected in Texas, where the yield is forecast to be up 9 bushels from last year. In addition, increases are expected in the Delta States. With the exceptions of Illinois and South Carolina, yields are forecast down or unchanged across the central part of the soybean growing region, extending from the central Great Plains to the East Coast and down into the Southeast. The Mid-Atlantic States are expecting the largest declines from last year, as Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia are all expecting yields to be down more than 10 bushels from 2009 due to very hot and dry weather this summer. If realized, the forecasted yield in New York will be a record high and the forecasted yield in Arkansas will tie the previous record high. Area for harvest in the United States is forecast at 78.0 million acres, unchanged from June but up 2 percent from 2009.

All cotton production is forecast at 18.5 million 480-pound bales, up 52 percent from last year's 12.2 million bales. Yield is expected to average 837 pounds per harvested acre, up 60 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 18.0 million 480-pound bales, 53 percent above 2009. Texas producers are expecting a record high production of 8.80 million 480-pound bales, a 90 percent increase from last year. American Pima production is forecast at 497,800 bales, up 25 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 10.6 million acres of all cotton and 10.4 million acres of upland cotton, both up 41 percent from last year. American Pima harvested area is expected to total 207,000 acres, up 50 percent from 2009.

All wheat production, at 2.26 billion bushels, is up 2 percent from the July forecast and up 2 percent from 2009. Based on August 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 46.9 bushels per acre, up 1.0 bushel from last month and 2.5 bushels above last year. If realized, this will be the highest yield on record, 2.0 bushels above 2008.

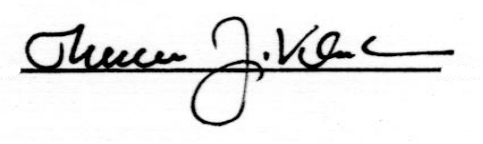
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.52 billion bushels, up 1 percent from last month and up slightly from 2009. The United States yield is forecast at 47.5 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month and up 3.3 bushels from last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, trailing only 1999. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 32.1 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 7 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 1.03 billion bushels, is up 2 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 260 million bushels, is down 3 percent from the previous forecast. White Winter is up 3 percent from last month and now totals 234 million bushels. Of this total, 18.6 million bushels are Hard White and 215 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 109 million bushels, up 5 percent from July but down slightly from 2009. The United States yield is forecast at 42.0 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels above last month but 2.9 bushels below last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, trailing only last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.59 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 7 percent from last year.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 633 million bushels, up 4 percent last month and 8 percent above last year. If realized, this will be the third largest production on record, trailing only 1992 and 1996. The expected area to be harvested for grain totals 13.6 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 5 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 46.6 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels above last month and 1.5 bushels above 2009. If realized, this will be the highest yield on record, 1.5 bushels above the record set last year. Of the total production, 592 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 5 percent from last month.

This report was approved on August 12, 2010.



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Selected Crops Area Planted — States and United States: 2010

State	Dry edible bean	Sugarbeet
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	(NA)	(NA)
Arizona	12.0	(NA)
Arkansas	(NA)	(NA)
California	64.5	25.0
Colorado	65.0	29.0
Connecticut	(NA)	(NA)
Delaware	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	(NA)	(NA)
Georgia	(NA)	(NA)
Idaho	130.0	173.0
Illinois	(NA)	(NA)
Indiana	(NA)	(NA)
Iowa	(NA)	(NA)
Kansas	8.0	(NA)
Kentucky	(NA)	(NA)
Louisiana	(NA)	(NA)
Maine	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	(NA)	(NA)
Massachusetts	(NA)	(NA)
Michigan	230.0	147.0
Minnesota	170.0	451.0
Mississippi	(NA)	(NA)
Missouri	(NA)	(NA)
Montana	17.0	42.7
Nebraska	175.0	50.0
Nevada	(NA)	(NA)
New Hampshire	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	(NA)	(NA)
New Mexico	13.5	(NA)
New York	15.0	(NA)
North Carolina	(NA)	(NA)
North Dakota	700.0	228.0
Ohio	(NA)	(NA)
Oklahoma	(NA)	(NA)
Oregon	6.8	10.3
Pennsylvania	(NA)	(NA)
Rhode Island	(NA)	(NA)
South Carolina	(NA)	(NA)
South Dakota	12.0	(NA)
Tennessee	(NA)	(NA)
Texas	20.0	(NA)
Utah	(NA)	(NA)
Vermont	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia	(NA)	(NA)
Washington	85.0	(NA)
West Virginia	(NA)	(NA)
Wisconsin	6.2	(NA)
Wyoming	48.0	30.5
United States	1,778.0	1,186.5

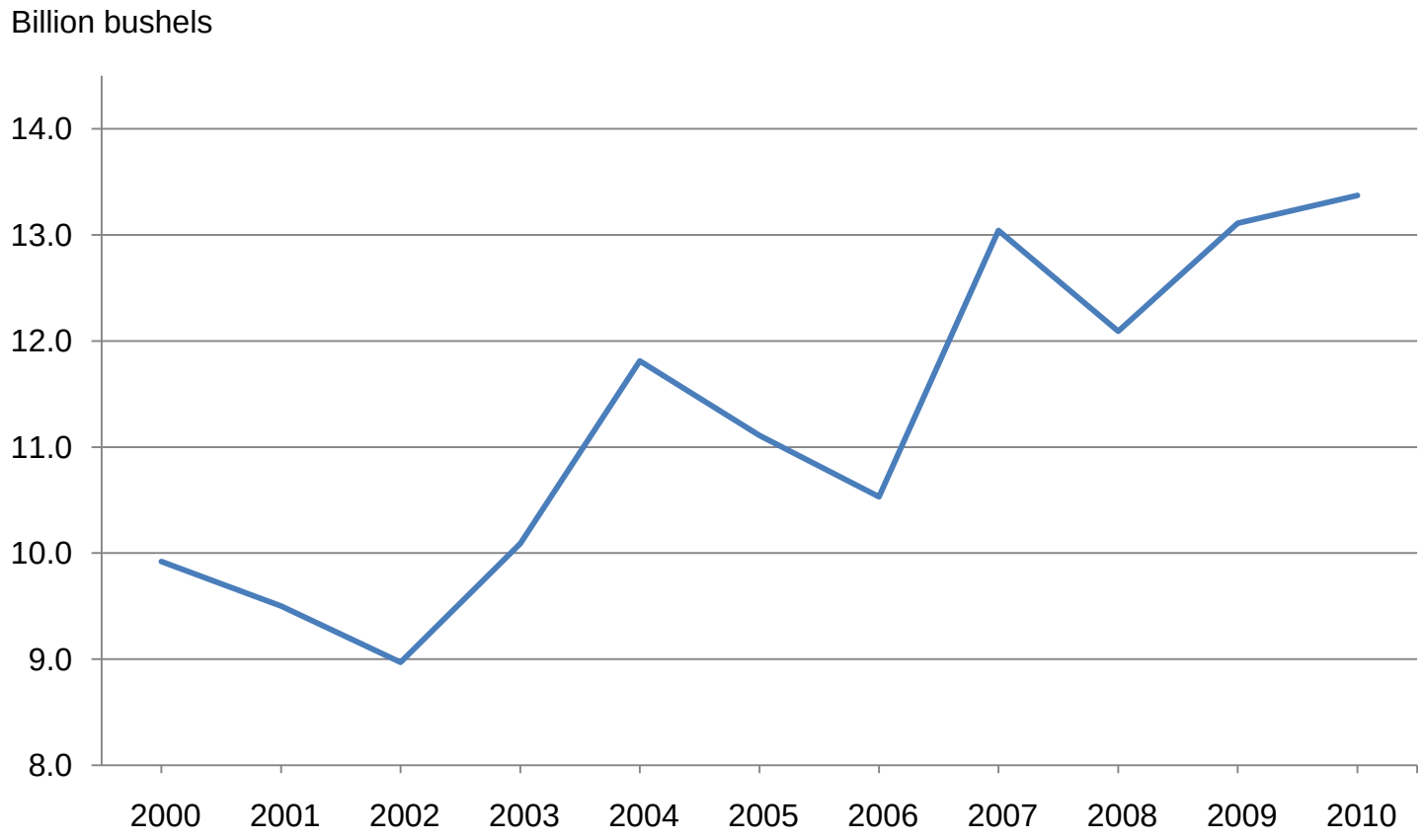
(NA) Not available.

Corn for Grain Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Alabama	250	250	108.0	115.0	24,440	27,000	28,750
Arkansas	410	410	148.0	157.0	66,650	60,680	64,370
California	160	140	180.0	195.0	33,150	28,800	27,300
Colorado	990	1,210	153.0	140.0	138,370	151,470	169,400
Delaware	163	160	145.0	115.0	19,000	23,635	18,400
Georgia	370	300	140.0	138.0	43,400	51,800	41,400
Illinois	11,800	12,400	174.0	180.0	2,130,100	2,053,200	2,232,000
Indiana	5,460	5,870	171.0	176.0	873,600	933,660	1,033,120
Iowa	13,400	13,000	182.0	179.0	2,188,800	2,438,800	2,327,000
Kansas	3,860	4,400	155.0	143.0	486,420	598,300	629,200
Kentucky	1,150	1,210	165.0	138.0	152,320	189,750	166,980
Louisiana	610	480	132.0	150.0	73,440	80,520	72,000
Maryland	425	430	145.0	100.0	48,400	61,625	43,000
Michigan	2,090	2,200	148.0	156.0	295,320	309,320	343,200
Minnesota	7,150	7,000	174.0	178.0	1,180,800	1,244,100	1,246,000
Mississippi	695	730	126.0	140.0	98,000	87,570	102,200
Missouri	2,920	3,200	153.0	150.0	381,600	446,760	480,000
Nebraska	8,850	8,550	178.0	180.0	1,393,650	1,575,300	1,539,000
New Jersey	70	75	143.0	123.0	8,584	10,010	9,225
New York	595	590	134.0	142.0	92,160	79,730	83,780
North Carolina	800	850	117.0	90.0	64,740	93,600	76,500
North Dakota	1,740	1,820	115.0	140.0	285,200	200,100	254,800
Ohio	3,140	3,380	174.0	176.0	421,200	546,360	594,880
Oklahoma	320	320	105.0	135.0	36,800	33,600	43,200
Pennsylvania	920	940	143.0	132.0	117,040	131,560	124,080
South Carolina	320	330	111.0	97.0	20,475	35,520	32,010
South Dakota	4,680	4,350	151.0	148.0	585,200	706,680	643,800
Tennessee	590	600	148.0	125.0	74,340	87,320	75,000
Texas	1,960	2,050	130.0	140.0	253,750	254,800	287,000
Virginia	330	320	131.0	65.0	36,720	43,230	20,800
Washington	105	150	215.0	220.0	18,450	22,575	33,000
Wisconsin	2,930	2,950	153.0	159.0	394,560	448,290	469,050
Other States [1]	337	340	161.4	161.1	54,969	54,397	54,780
United States	79,590	81,005	164.7	165.0	12,091,648	13,110,062	13,365,225

[1] Other States include Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2010 Summary.*

Corn Production – United States



Sorghum for Grain Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	37	20	79.0	87.0	10,120	2,923	1,740
Colorado	150	140	45.0	37.0	4,500	6,750	5,180
Illinois	36	33	82.0	100.0	7,828	2,952	3,300
Kansas	2,550	2,250	88.0	82.0	214,500	224,400	184,500
Louisiana	65	85	82.0	100.0	9,570	5,330	8,500
Mississippi	11	8	70.0	70.0	5,822	770	560
Missouri	43	45	86.0	95.0	7,760	3,698	4,275
Nebraska	140	65	93.0	94.0	19,110	13,020	6,110
New Mexico	50	50	46.0	47.0	3,440	2,300	2,350
Oklahoma	220	220	56.0	52.0	13,950	12,320	11,440
South Dakota	120	105	61.0	60.0	7,360	7,320	6,300
Texas	2,050	2,100	48.0	70.0	158,600	98,400	147,000
Other States [1]	48	55	58.3	39.6	9,782	2,800	2,180
United States	5,520	5,176	69.4	74.1	472,342	382,983	383,435

[1] Other States include Arizona and Georgia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2010 Summary*.

Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				July 1	August 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
California	30	25	105.0	90.0	90.0	3,150	2,250
Idaho	25	20	78.0	78.0	80.0	1,950	1,600
Illinois	25	25	65.0	68.0	65.0	1,625	1,625
Iowa	95	100	65.0	67.0	65.0	6,175	6,500
Kansas	35	30	53.0	49.0	53.0	1,855	1,590
Michigan	55	55	63.0	67.0	67.0	3,465	3,685
Minnesota	170	150	71.0	69.0	71.0	12,070	10,650
Montana	32	30	56.0	59.0	55.0	1,792	1,650
Nebraska	30	30	69.0	70.0	70.0	2,070	2,100
New York	60	55	77.0	73.0	69.0	4,620	3,795
North Dakota	165	130	68.0	70.0	70.0	11,220	9,100
Ohio	45	50	75.0	73.0	70.0	3,375	3,500
Oregon	22	20	100.0	100.0	102.0	2,200	2,040
Pennsylvania	80	85	61.0	61.0	61.0	4,880	5,185
South Dakota	90	90	73.0	72.0	70.0	6,570	6,300
Texas	60	80	47.0	50.0	54.0	2,820	4,320
Wisconsin	195	190	68.0	68.0	66.0	13,260	12,540
Other States [1]	165	150	60.5	58.6	58.7	9,984	8,809
United States	1,379	1,315	67.5	66.7	66.3	93,081	87,239

[1] Other States include Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary.*

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				July 1	August 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	45	53	115.0	125.0	125.0	5,175	6,625
California	55	70	54.0	50.0	50.0	2,970	3,500
Colorado	77	67	135.0	140.0	136.0	10,395	9,112
Idaho	510	480	95.0	95.0	95.0	48,450	45,600
Maryland	48	35	70.0	70.0	72.0	3,360	2,520
Minnesota	80	70	61.0	57.0	62.0	4,880	4,340
Montana	720	550	57.0	58.0	57.0	41,040	31,350
North Dakota	1,130	790	70.0	63.0	65.0	79,100	51,350
Oregon	32	40	60.0	45.0	55.0	1,920	2,200
Pennsylvania	45	50	75.0	77.0	75.0	3,375	3,750
Utah	30	25	85.0	87.0	90.0	2,550	2,250
Virginia	43	60	74.0	75.0	71.0	3,182	4,260
Washington	97	77	64.0	65.0	72.0	6,208	5,544
Wyoming	64	60	105.0	90.0	86.0	6,720	5,160
Other States [1]	137	119	58.4	52.5	54.4	7,998	6,471
United States	3,113	2,546	73.0	71.6	72.3	227,323	184,032

[1] Other States include Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary.*

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				July 1	August 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	390	170	44.0	52.0	52.0	17,160	8,840
California	315	350	80.0	75.0	75.0	25,200	26,250
Colorado	2,450	2,300	40.0	40.0	45.0	98,000	103,500
Georgia	250	145	42.0	40.0	40.0	10,500	5,800
Idaho	700	740	81.0	87.0	89.0	56,700	65,860
Illinois	820	325	56.0	54.0	54.0	45,920	17,550
Indiana	450	280	67.0	65.0	60.0	30,150	16,800
Kansas	8,800	8,200	42.0	45.0	45.0	369,600	369,000
Kentucky	390	270	57.0	63.0	63.0	22,230	17,010
Maryland	195	155	60.0	64.0	60.0	11,700	9,300
Michigan	560	490	69.0	74.0	71.0	38,640	34,790
Mississippi	165	105	50.0	50.0	50.0	8,250	5,250
Missouri	730	310	47.0	44.0	44.0	34,310	13,640
Montana	2,420	2,050	37.0	43.0	45.0	89,540	92,250
Nebraska	1,600	1,520	48.0	46.0	45.0	76,800	68,400
New York	105	95	65.0	64.0	67.0	6,825	6,365
North Carolina	600	400	49.0	37.0	37.0	29,400	14,800
North Dakota	545	320	48.0	54.0	56.0	26,160	17,920
Ohio	980	760	72.0	66.0	61.0	70,560	46,360
Oklahoma	3,500	3,900	22.0	33.0	33.0	77,000	128,700
Oregon	750	835	56.0	63.0	67.0	42,000	55,945
Pennsylvania	175	155	56.0	61.0	61.0	9,800	9,455
South Carolina	150	130	47.0	38.0	38.0	7,050	4,940
South Dakota	1,530	1,180	42.0	50.0	52.0	64,260	61,360
Tennessee	340	190	51.0	52.0	52.0	17,340	9,880
Texas	2,450	3,550	25.0	35.0	35.0	61,250	124,250
Virginia	210	180	58.0	54.0	51.0	12,180	9,180
Washington	1,640	1,720	59.0	65.0	67.0	96,760	115,240
Wisconsin	315	240	68.0	68.0	68.0	21,420	16,320
Other States [1]	960	1,020	47.9	47.4	47.0	46,013	47,947
United States	34,485	32,085	44.2	46.9	47.5	1,522,718	1,522,902

[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 2010 Summary.*

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				July 1	August 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	124	84	100.0	110.0	110.0	12,400	9,240
California	170	100	100.0	110.0	110.0	17,000	11,000
Montana	535	625	31.0	32.0	32.0	16,585	20,000
North Dakota	1,570	1,750	39.0	35.0	38.0	61,230	66,500
Other States [1]	29	29	63.0	69.8	70.4	1,827	2,041
United States	2,428	2,588	44.9	40.0	42.0	109,042	108,781

[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary.*

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				July 1	August 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Idaho	530	540	77.0	80.0	82.0	40,810	44,280
Minnesota	1,550	1,650	53.0	57.0	55.0	82,150	90,750
Montana	2,350	2,750	30.0	31.0	35.0	70,500	96,250
North Dakota	6,300	6,550	46.0	43.0	46.0	289,800	301,300
Oregon	127	130	54.0	55.0	57.0	6,858	7,410
South Dakota	1,470	1,370	44.0	45.0	43.0	64,680	58,910
Washington	585	555	45.0	56.0	56.0	26,325	31,080
Other States [1]	43	45	76.5	60.6	72.6	3,288	3,265
United States	12,955	13,590	45.1	44.6	46.6	584,411	633,245

[1] For 2009, Other States include Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary.*

Wheat Production by Class — United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

[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	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter			
Hard red	1,034,694	919,015	1,029,288
Soft red	613,578	403,563	260,013
Hard white	22,702	18,128	18,624
Soft white	196,360	182,012	214,977
Spring			
Hard red	512,138	547,933	592,611
Hard white	6,340	7,865	8,334
Soft white	29,525	28,613	32,300
Durum	83,827	109,042	108,781
Total	2,499,164	2,216,171	2,264,928

Winter Wheat Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during 2010. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey. The final number of heads is determined when the plots are harvested.

Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot — Selected States: 2006-2010

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 [1]
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	34.6	41.3	37.8	44.0	47.3
August	34.5	41.5	38.8	44.1	48.6
Final	34.5	41.5	38.8	43.9	
Illinois					
July	62.4	52.3	63.9	58.1	44.5
August	62.5	52.3	63.2	58.4	44.5
Final	62.5	52.3	63.2	58.4	
Kansas					
July	39.9	43.5	44.7	45.5	44.6
August	39.9	43.6	44.7	45.5	44.6
Final	39.9	43.6	44.7	45.5	
Missouri					
July	48.2	53.1	61.5	49.7	39.8
August	48.2	53.1	53.2	49.7	39.2
Final	48.2	53.1	53.2	49.7	
Montana					
July	42.1	38.5	38.6	37.1	44.7
August	42.9	38.1	39.4	35.8	44.7
Final	42.9	38.1	39.4	36.0	
Nebraska					
July	50.8	49.5	44.9	51.5	47.1
August	51.2	49.2	47.6	50.8	48.1
Final	51.2	49.2	47.6	50.8	
Ohio					
July	53.5	52.4	58.4	57.8	62.1
August	53.7	52.4	61.0	58.2	62.1
Final	53.7	52.4	61.0	58.2	
Oklahoma					
July	31.7	42.8	41.8	38.7	36.5
August	31.7	42.8	41.8	38.7	36.5
Final	31.7	42.8	41.8	38.7	
Texas					
July	29.1	38.5	30.6	35.2	35.9
August	29.1	38.5	31.0	35.2	35.9
Final	29.1	38.5	31.5	35.1	
Washington					
July	38.5	38.9	38.4	36.0	40.2
August	37.9	38.1	36.6	35.6	39.2
Final	37.9	38.1	36.6	35.4	

[1] Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary.*

Rice Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production [1]		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Arkansas	1,470	1,675	6,800	6,930	92,938	99,924	116,078
California	556	552	8,600	8,100	43,030	47,804	44,712
Louisiana	464	555	6,300	6,400	27,037	29,217	35,520
Mississippi	243	298	6,700	7,000	15,687	16,281	20,860
Missouri	200	215	6,710	7,000	13,173	13,423	15,050
Texas	170	198	7,770	6,900	11,868	13,201	13,662
United States	3,103	3,493	7,085	7,039	203,733	219,850	245,882

[1] Includes sweet rice production.

Rice Production by Class — United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

Year	Long grain	Medium grain	Short grain [1]	All
	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
2008	153,257	47,166	3,310	203,733
2009	152,725	63,291	3,834	219,850
2010 [2]	187,242	54,647	3,993	245,882

[1] Sweet rice production included with short grain.
[2] The 2010 rice production by class forecasts are based on class harvested acreage estimates and the 5-year average class yield compared to the all rice yield.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Arizona	280	300	8.50	8.60	2,236	2,380	2,580
California	980	930	7.10	7.10	7,210	6,958	6,603
Colorado	850	840	3.90	3.50	2,706	3,315	2,940
Idaho	1,140	1,140	4.20	4.10	4,972	4,788	4,674
Illinois	340	330	3.90	4.00	1,365	1,326	1,320
Indiana	300	300	3.60	4.20	1,200	1,080	1,260
Iowa	920	900	3.60	3.60	4,370	3,312	3,240
Kansas	850	800	4.30	4.30	2,870	3,655	3,440
Kentucky	220	200	3.50	3.60	600	770	720
Michigan	700	700	2.80	3.00	2,233	1,960	2,100
Minnesota	1,300	1,200	3.00	3.50	4,185	3,900	4,200
Missouri	280	250	3.00	3.20	1,120	840	800
Montana	1,700	1,800	2.10	2.20	3,040	3,570	3,960
Nebraska	950	920	3.80	4.10	3,832	3,610	3,772
Nevada	280	280	4.70	4.70	1,296	1,316	1,316
New Mexico	240	220	5.10	5.20	1,300	1,224	1,144
New York	350	380	2.30	2.80	945	805	1,064
North Dakota	1,780	1,600	1.85	2.30	2,324	3,293	3,680
Ohio	380	360	3.40	3.40	1,218	1,292	1,224
Oklahoma	320	320	2.90	3.30	1,116	928	1,056
Oregon	400	410	4.50	4.00	1,680	1,800	1,640
Pennsylvania	500	450	2.90	2.90	1,650	1,450	1,305
South Dakota	2,500	2,500	2.30	2.60	5,520	5,750	6,500
Texas	120	140	5.00	4.70	611	600	658
Utah	530	540	4.20	4.30	2,310	2,226	2,322
Virginia	90	90	3.00	2.50	270	270	225
Washington	490	430	4.90	4.80	1,804	2,401	2,064
Wisconsin	1,550	1,550	2.50	2.90	4,050	3,875	4,495
Wyoming	690	670	2.50	2.40	1,537	1,725	1,608
Other States [1]	197	182	3.10	2.99	610	611	545
United States	21,227	20,732	3.35	3.49	70,180	71,030	72,455

[1] Other States include Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2010 Summary.*

All Other Hay Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Alabama	800	800	2.40	2.30	1,980	1,920	1,840
Arkansas	1,400	1,440	2.20	2.00	3,058	3,080	2,880
California	540	560	3.10	3.80	2,204	1,674	2,128
Colorado	750	780	1.95	1.80	1,275	1,463	1,404
Georgia	700	700	2.30	2.70	1,584	1,610	1,890
Idaho	370	320	2.00	2.10	616	740	672
Illinois	270	280	2.50	2.30	513	675	644
Indiana	320	370	2.00	2.00	667	640	740
Iowa	300	300	2.30	2.40	960	690	720
Kansas	1,700	1,600	2.10	1.80	3,895	3,570	2,880
Kentucky	2,300	2,200	2.40	2.20	4,560	5,520	4,840
Louisiana	380	410	2.80	3.20	1,075	1,064	1,312
Michigan	290	300	1.80	1.90	400	522	570
Minnesota	750	800	1.80	1.90	1,080	1,350	1,520
Mississippi	700	700	2.80	2.60	1,944	1,960	1,820
Missouri	3,600	3,700	2.00	1.90	7,700	7,200	7,030
Montana	800	900	1.50	1.80	1,040	1,200	1,620
Nebraska	1,750	1,750	1.50	1.50	2,400	2,625	2,625
New York	1,010	900	1.65	1.80	1,746	1,667	1,620
North Carolina	840	840	2.30	2.00	1,600	1,932	1,680
North Dakota	1,180	1,100	1.65	1.70	1,794	1,947	1,870
Ohio	660	670	2.40	2.30	1,584	1,584	1,541
Oklahoma	2,900	2,700	1.50	1.80	4,420	4,350	4,860
Oregon	630	630	2.30	2.30	1,271	1,449	1,449
Pennsylvania	1,050	1,100	2.10	2.00	2,160	2,205	2,200
South Dakota	1,300	1,200	1.60	1.70	2,320	2,080	2,040
Tennessee	1,900	1,900	2.20	2.20	3,885	4,180	4,180
Texas	4,500	4,800	1.70	2.60	8,600	7,650	12,480
Virginia	1,090	1,200	2.20	1.80	2,478	2,398	2,160
Washington	320	420	2.80	3.00	810	896	1,260
West Virginia	600	600	1.80	1.60	1,044	1,080	960
Wisconsin	370	450	1.50	1.90	760	555	855
Wyoming	580	560	1.40	1.40	700	812	784
Other States [1]	1,878	1,944	2.20	2.25	3,967	4,124	4,365
United States	38,528	38,924	1.98	2.09	76,090	76,412	81,439

[1] Other States include Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Vermont. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2010 Summary.*

Soybeans for Beans Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Alabama	430	360	40.0	34.0	12,250	17,200	12,240
Arkansas	3,270	3,090	37.5	39.0	123,500	122,625	120,510
Delaware	183	188	42.0	31.0	5,308	7,686	5,828
Georgia	440	330	36.0	34.0	12,865	15,840	11,220
Illinois	9,350	9,250	46.0	49.0	428,640	430,100	453,250
Indiana	5,440	5,290	49.0	49.0	244,350	266,560	259,210
Iowa	9,530	10,150	51.0	51.0	449,655	486,030	517,650
Kansas	3,650	4,050	44.0	38.0	120,250	160,600	153,900
Kentucky	1,420	1,380	48.0	39.0	47,610	68,160	53,820
Louisiana	940	1,000	39.0	40.0	31,350	36,660	40,000
Maryland	475	490	42.0	30.0	14,550	19,950	14,700
Michigan	1,990	2,090	40.0	43.0	69,930	79,600	89,870
Minnesota	7,120	7,410	40.0	44.0	264,860	284,800	326,040
Mississippi	2,030	2,200	38.0	39.0	78,400	77,140	85,800
Missouri	5,300	5,450	43.5	42.0	191,140	230,550	228,900
Nebraska	4,760	5,350	54.5	53.0	225,990	259,420	283,550
New Jersey	87	88	42.0	34.0	2,700	3,654	2,992
New York	254	282	43.0	47.0	10,396	10,922	13,254
North Carolina	1,750	1,520	34.0	30.0	55,110	59,500	45,600
North Dakota	3,870	3,760	30.0	35.0	105,280	116,100	131,600
Ohio	4,530	4,680	49.0	46.0	161,280	221,970	215,280
Oklahoma	390	440	31.0	30.0	9,000	12,090	13,200
Pennsylvania	445	465	46.0	43.0	17,200	20,470	19,995
South Carolina	565	495	24.5	26.5	16,960	13,843	13,118
South Dakota	4,190	4,300	42.0	40.0	138,040	175,980	172,000
Tennessee	1,530	1,410	45.0	39.0	49,640	68,850	54,990
Texas	190	180	25.0	34.0	5,023	4,750	6,120
Virginia	570	580	37.0	24.0	18,240	21,090	13,920
Wisconsin	1,620	1,660	40.0	44.0	55,650	64,800	73,040
Other States [1]	53	48	39.1	36.9	1,840	2,071	1,773
United States	76,372	77,986	44.0	44.0	2,967,007	3,359,011	3,433,370

[1] Other States include Florida and West Virginia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2010 Summary*.

Soybean Production – United States

Peanut Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Alabama	152	183	3,100	3,000	675,500	471,200	549,000
Florida	105	120	3,200	2,900	448,000	336,000	348,000
Georgia	505	555	3,530	3,300	2,329,000	1,782,650	1,831,500
Mississippi	18	24	3,000	3,200	81,900	54,000	76,800
New Mexico	7	7	3,100	3,200	25,600	21,700	22,400
North Carolina	66	94	3,700	3,000	358,900	244,200	282,000
Oklahoma	13	15	3,300	3,500	63,000	42,900	52,500
South Carolina	48	66	3,100	3,200	265,200	148,800	211,200
Texas	155	180	3,500	3,500	834,900	542,500	630,000
Virginia	12	17	3,700	2,200	80,400	44,400	37,400
United States	1,081	1,261	3,412	3,204	5,162,400	3,688,350	4,040,800

Cotton Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

Type and State	Area harvested		Yield		Production [1]		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 bales) [2]	(1,000 bales) [2]	(1,000 bales) [2]
Upland							
Alabama	248.0	365.0	668	677	469.0	345.0	515.0
Arizona	144.0	183.0	1,477	1,469	405.0	443.0	560.0
Arkansas	500.0	520.0	818	1,062	1,296.0	852.0	1,150.0
California	70.0	124.0	1,646	1,490	367.0	240.0	385.0
Florida	78.0	87.0	723	800	124.0	117.5	145.0
Georgia	990.0	1,240.0	902	852	1,600.0	1,860.0	2,200.0
Kansas	34.0	36.0	748	693	34.0	53.0	52.0
Louisiana	225.0	225.0	745	832	281.0	349.0	390.0
Mississippi	290.0	410.0	687	937	683.0	415.0	800.0
Missouri	260.0	298.0	927	983	698.0	502.0	610.0
New Mexico	29.5	32.0	1,172	1,125	71.0	72.0	75.0
North Carolina	370.0	565.0	990	756	755.0	763.0	890.0
Oklahoma	195.0	200.0	785	816	262.0	319.0	340.0
South Carolina	114.0	174.0	872	800	246.0	207.0	290.0
Tennessee	280.0	395.0	843	887	530.0	492.0	730.0
Texas	3,500.0	5,500.0	634	768	4,450.0	4,620.0	8,800.0
Virginia	63.0	70.0	1,052	713	113.5	138.1	104.0
United States	7,390.5	10,424.0	766	831	12,384.5	11,787.6	18,036.0
American Pima							
Arizona	1.6	2.5	1,170	960	0.8	3.9	5.0
California	116.0	184.0	1,494	1,174	403.0	361.0	450.0
New Mexico	2.8	3.0	686	928	3.0	4.0	5.8
Texas	17.8	17.5	836	1,015	24.0	31.0	37.0
United States	138.2	207.0	1,389	1,154	430.8	399.9	497.8
All cotton							
Alabama	248.0	365.0	668	677	469.0	345.0	515.0
Arizona	145.6	185.5	1,473	1,462	405.8	446.9	565.0
Arkansas	500.0	520.0	818	1,062	1,296.0	852.0	1,150.0
California	186.0	308.0	1,551	1,301	770.0	601.0	835.0
Florida	78.0	87.0	723	800	124.0	117.5	145.0
Georgia	990.0	1,240.0	902	852	1,600.0	1,860.0	2,200.0
Kansas	34.0	36.0	748	693	34.0	53.0	52.0
Louisiana	225.0	225.0	745	832	281.0	349.0	390.0
Mississippi	290.0	410.0	687	937	683.0	415.0	800.0
Missouri	260.0	298.0	927	983	698.0	502.0	610.0
New Mexico	32.3	35.0	1,129	1,108	74.0	76.0	80.8
North Carolina	370.0	565.0	990	756	755.0	763.0	890.0
Oklahoma	195.0	200.0	785	816	262.0	319.0	340.0
South Carolina	114.0	174.0	872	800	246.0	207.0	290.0
Tennessee	280.0	395.0	843	887	530.0	492.0	730.0
Texas	3,517.8	5,517.5	635	769	4,474.0	4,651.0	8,837.0
Virginia	63.0	70.0	1,052	713	113.5	138.1	104.0
United States	7,528.7	10,631.0	777	837	12,815.3	12,187.5	18,533.8

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] 480-lb net weight bales.

Cottonseed Production — United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Production		
	2008	2009	2010 [1]
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
United States	4,300.3	4,148.8	6,269.0

[1] Based on a 3-year average lint-seed ratio.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area planted			Area harvested		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Arizona [1]	(NA)	15.5	12.0	(NA)	15.2	12.0
California	52.0	68.5	64.5	51.9	68.0	63.5
Colorado	48.0	57.0	65.0	44.0	53.0	61.0
Idaho	80.0	100.0	130.0	79.0	99.0	129.0
Kansas	6.0	8.5	8.0	5.5	8.0	7.5
Michigan	200.0	200.0	230.0	195.0	195.0	220.0
Minnesota	150.0	150.0	170.0	145.0	140.0	160.0
Montana	11.2	11.9	17.0	9.8	11.5	16.5
Nebraska	135.0	130.0	175.0	126.0	115.0	165.0
New Mexico	9.3	12.5	13.5	9.3	12.4	13.5
New York	17.0	16.0	15.0	16.8	15.6	14.5
North Dakota	660.0	610.0	700.0	640.0	580.0	670.0
Oregon	4.8	6.4	6.8	4.7	6.3	6.7
South Dakota	8.5	10.3	12.0	8.3	9.9	11.4
Texas	24.0	37.0	20.0	21.8	33.7	19.0
Utah [2]	1.2	(NA)	(NA)	1.2	(NA)	(NA)
Washington	50.0	60.0	85.0	50.0	60.0	85.0
Wisconsin	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.2
Wyoming	31.5	37.5	48.0	30.5	34.0	47.0
United States	1,495.0	1,537.5	1,778.0	1,445.2	1,463.0	1,707.8
	Yield per acre [3]			Production [3]		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Arizona [1]	(NA)	2,120	1,900	(NA)	322	228
California	1,850	2,220	2,250	960	1,508	1,429
Colorado	1,500	1,600	1,900	660	848	1,159
Idaho	1,850	2,000	1,950	1,462	1,980	2,516
Kansas	2,100	2,800	2,300	116	224	173
Michigan	1,850	1,800	1,750	3,607	3,510	3,850
Minnesota	1,950	1,800	1,900	2,828	2,520	3,040
Montana	1,950	2,100	2,030	191	242	335
Nebraska	2,290	2,140	2,200	2,885	2,461	3,630
New Mexico	2,300	2,220	2,300	214	275	311
New York	1,930	1,240	1,800	324	193	261
North Dakota	1,570	1,470	1,570	10,048	8,526	10,519
Oregon	2,000	2,330	2,400	94	147	161
South Dakota	1,840	2,340	1,600	153	232	182
Texas	1,300	1,260	1,600	283	425	304
Utah [2]	580	(NA)	(NA)	7	(NA)	(NA)
Washington	1,770	1,900	1,700	885	1,140	1,445
Wisconsin	2,130	1,980	1,980	136	127	123
Wyoming	2,310	2,000	2,200	705	680	1,034
United States	1,768	1,733	1,798	25,558	25,360	30,700

(NA) Not available.
[1] Estimates began in 2009.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2009.
[3] Clean basis.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted by Commercial Class — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010

Class and State	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Large lima		
California	14.3	17.6
Baby lima		
California	14.6	12.4
Navy		
Idaho	3.6	5.3
Michigan	52.0	68.0
Minnesota	48.6	61.0
Nebraska	([1])	1.3
North Dakota	86.0	109.0
South Dakota	3.6	3.4
Washington	([1])	1.4
Wyoming	1.1	0.9
United States	194.9	250.3
Great northern		
Idaho	4.1	3.7
Nebraska	41.0	68.5
North Dakota	8.0	7.7
Washington	([1])	0.4
Wyoming	0.8	2.0
United States	53.9	82.3
Small white		
Idaho	0.6	0.4
Oregon	1.0	0.9
Washington	1.5	1.4
United States	3.1	2.7
Pinto		
Arizona	6.3	6.5
California	([1])	0.4
Colorado	43.0	54.0
Idaho	33.6	38.0
Kansas	7.9	7.6
Michigan	4.0	3.9
Minnesota	19.0	22.8
Montana	9.6	11.0
Nebraska	68.5	85.0
New Mexico	12.5	13.5
North Dakota	439.0	472.0
Oregon	0.8	1.5
South Dakota	2.4	3.1
Washington	12.1	13.5
Wyoming	31.6	42.0
United States	690.3	774.8
Light red kidney		
California	2.4	1.0
Colorado	9.0	5.0
Idaho	2.1	1.7
Michigan	9.1	8.4
Minnesota	14.0	15.7
Nebraska	13.0	12.0
New York	5.7	5.5
Oregon	1.0	0.4
Washington	([1])	0.5
United States	56.3	50.2
Dark red kidney		
California	0.4	0.8
Idaho	2.1	2.0
Michigan	2.0	2.9
Minnesota	36.0	32.2
New York	1.8	1.6
North Dakota	1.5	1.4
Oregon	0.3	0.6
Washington	([1])	1.3
Wisconsin [2]	6.4	5.1
United States	50.5	47.9
Pink		
Idaho	6.9	9.9
Minnesota	6.5	5.1
North Dakota	11.0	11.3
Oregon	([1])	0.5
Washington	3.2	4.1
United States	27.6	30.9
Small red		
Idaho	7.2	8.9
Michigan	21.1	9.1
Minnesota	1.6	1.3
North Dakota	2.5	1.4
Washington	2.7	2.0
United States	35.1	22.7
Cranberry		
California	1.0	0.5
Idaho	0.6	0.6
Michigan	3.9	3.6
Oregon	([1])	0.3
United States	5.5	5.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Dry Edible Bean Area Planted by Commercial Class — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010 (continued)

Class and State	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Black		
California	([1])	0.6
Idaho	3.1	5.2
Michigan	102.0	126.0
Minnesota	20.8	28.1
Nebraska	4.0	6.2
New York	7.7	6.7
North Dakota	46.0	86.0
Oregon	1.2	1.2
Washington	2.6	4.2
United States	187.4	264.2
Blackeye		
Arizona	2.6	1.5
California	12.4	13.3
Texas	33.3	18.0
United States	48.3	32.8
Small chickpeas (Garbanzo, smaller than 20/64 inches)		
Idaho	10.5	15.5
Montana	1.9	3.0
North Dakota	9.0	2.8
South Dakota	1.1	0.1
Washington	([1])	3.2
United States	22.5	24.6
Large chickpeas (Garbanzo, larger than 20/64 inches)		
California	14.4	11.7
Idaho	22.0	36.0
Montana	0.4	3.0
North Dakota	4.2	7.7
Oregon	0.4	0.5
South Dakota	1.0	3.9
Washington	31.1	51.0
United States	73.5	113.8
All chickpeas (Garbanzo)		
California	14.4	11.7
Idaho	32.5	51.5
Montana	2.3	6.0
North Dakota	13.2	10.5
Oregon	0.4	0.5
South Dakota	2.1	4.0
Washington	31.1	54.2
United States	96.0	138.4
Other		
Arizona	6.6	4.0
California	9.0	6.2
Colorado	5.0	6.0
Idaho	3.6	2.8
Kansas	0.6	0.4
Michigan	5.9	8.1
Minnesota	3.5	3.8
Nebraska	3.5	2.0
New York	0.8	1.2
North Dakota	2.8	0.7
Oregon	1.7	0.9
South Dakota	2.2	1.5
Texas	3.7	2.0
Washington	6.8	2.0
Wisconsin	-	1.1
Wyoming	4.0	3.1
United States	59.7	45.8
All dry edible beans		
United States	1,537.5	1,778.0

- Represents zero.
[1] Data are included in the "Other" class to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[2] Includes some light red Kidney to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Sugarbeet Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

[Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except California]

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
California [1]	25.3	25.0	35.0	40.0	1,052	886	1,000
Colorado	35.0	27.8	27.5	28.0	758	963	778
Idaho	163.0	170.0	34.3	31.5	3,619	5,591	5,355
Michigan	136.0	147.0	24.4	29.0	3,903	3,318	4,263
Minnesota	449.0	426.0	23.7	27.0	9,855	10,641	11,502
Montana	33.6	42.6	29.8	29.7	823	1,001	1,265
Nebraska	52.6	48.0	24.6	23.5	843	1,294	1,128
North Dakota	218.0	219.0	22.0	27.0	5,102	4,796	5,913
Oregon	10.5	10.3	37.6	34.7	195	395	357
Washington [2]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	67	(NA)	(NA)
Wyoming	25.6	30.3	26.5	28.5	664	678	864
United States	1,148.6	1,146.0	25.7	28.3	26,881	29,563	32,425

(NA) Not available.
[1] 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.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2009.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

	Area harvested		Yield [1]		Production [1]		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Florida	387.0	401.0	36.0	35.7	13,255	13,939	14,316
Hawaii	22.2	17.2	62.3	72.2	1,494	1,382	1,242
Louisiana	425.0	415.0	32.2	31.0	11,462	13,685	12,865
Texas	39.7	50.0	35.9	37.7	1,392	1,426	1,885
United States	873.9	883.2	34.8	34.3	27,603	30,432	30,308

[1] Net tons.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Connecticut	1,900	2,650	1,277	1,551	3,516	2,426	4,110
Georgia	14,000	11,000	2,000	2,250	33,600	28,000	24,750
Kentucky	88,700	78,300	2,333	2,290	205,850	206,900	179,320
Massachusetts	390	870	1,500	1,572	968	585	1,368
Missouri [1]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,360	(NA)	(NA)
North Carolina	177,400	166,500	2,389	2,192	390,360	423,856	365,050
Ohio	3,400	2,900	2,000	2,050	6,970	6,800	5,945
Pennsylvania	8,200	8,500	2,276	2,426	17,630	18,660	20,620
South Carolina	18,500	17,000	2,100	2,100	39,900	38,850	35,700
Tennessee	21,600	22,300	2,313	2,180	52,380	49,960	48,610
Virginia	20,150	17,400	2,309	2,188	45,970	46,530	38,070
United States	354,240	327,420	2,322	2,210	800,504	822,567	723,543

(NA) Not available.
[1] Estimates discontinued in 2009.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class and Type — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010

Class, type, and State	Area harvested		Yield		Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	14,000	11,000	2,000	2,250	28,000	24,750
North Carolina	174,000	164,000	2,400	2,200	417,600	360,800
South Carolina	18,500	17,000	2,100	2,100	38,850	35,700
Virginia	17,500	15,000	2,340	2,200	40,950	33,000
United States	224,000	207,000	2,346	2,194	525,400	454,250
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	9,100	8,500	3,500	3,400	31,850	28,900
Tennessee	6,400	6,200	3,100	2,800	19,840	17,360
Virginia	650	700	2,000	1,900	1,300	1,330
United States	16,150	15,400	3,281	3,090	52,990	47,590
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	75,000	65,000	2,150	2,100	161,250	136,500
North Carolina	3,400	2,500	1,840	1,700	6,256	4,250
Ohio	3,400	2,900	2,000	2,050	6,800	5,945
Pennsylvania	4,100	4,200	2,300	2,400	9,430	10,080
Tennessee	14,000	15,000	1,920	1,900	26,880	28,500
Virginia	2,000	1,700	2,140	2,200	4,280	3,740
United States	101,900	91,300	2,109	2,070	214,896	189,015
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt						
Pennsylvania	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,500	4,830	5,500
Total light air-cured (31-32)	104,000	93,500	2,113	2,080	219,726	194,515
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	4,600	4,800	3,000	2,900	13,800	13,920
Tennessee	1,200	1,100	2,700	2,500	3,240	2,750
United States	5,800	5,900	2,938	2,825	17,040	16,670
Class 4, Cigar filler						
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf						
Pennsylvania	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,400	4,400	5,040
Class 5, Cigar binder						
Type 51 Connecticut Valley Broadleaf						
Connecticut	1,100	2,000	1,260	1,600	1,386	3,200
Massachusetts	300	750	1,620	1,600	486	1,200
United States	1,400	2,750	1,337	1,600	1,872	4,400
Class 6, Cigar wrapper						
Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown						
Connecticut	800	650	1,300	1,400	1,040	910
Massachusetts	90	120	1,100	1,400	99	168
United States	890	770	1,280	1,400	1,139	1,078
Total cigar types (41-61)						
United States	4,290	5,620	1,728	1,872	7,411	10,518
All Tobacco						
United States	354,240	327,420	2,322	2,210	822,567	723,543

Peach Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Total production		
	2008	2009	2010
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Alabama [1]	7,000	4,500	7,000
Arkansas [1]	4,400	1,500	4,500
California [1]	859,000	819,000	775,000
Clingstone [1]	426,000	469,000	420,000
Freestone [1]	433,000	350,000	355,000
Colorado [1]	14,000	13,000	14,000
Connecticut [1]	1,200	1,300	1,200
Georgia [1]	28,000	32,000	40,000
Idaho [1]	8,000	9,200	8,000
Illinois [1]	8,730	8,210	9,600
Kentucky [2]	1,700	(NA)	(NA)
Louisiana [2]	450	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland [1]	3,480	3,800	3,890
Massachusetts [1]	1,650	1,800	1,800
Michigan	14,000	17,200	13,700
Missouri [1]	6,100	4,800	6,500
New Jersey	34,000	35,000	36,000
New York [1]	5,500	6,500	6,200
North Carolina [1]	5,600	4,200	6,600
Ohio [1]	6,600	2,560	5,500
Oklahoma [2]	1,000	(NA)	(NA)
Oregon [2]	1,600	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania	21,200	27,900	21,700
South Carolina	60,000	75,000	120,000
Tennessee [2]	1,600	(NA)	(NA)
Texas [1]	7,900	4,900	13,000
Utah [1]	5,000	5,800	4,000
Virginia [1]	5,200	5,800	6,500
Washington	16,800	14,500	16,000
West Virginia [1]	5,600	5,300	5,300
United States	1,135,310	1,103,770	1,125,990

(NA) Not available.
[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2009.

Commercial Apple Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Total production [1]		
	2008	2009	2010
	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(million pounds)
Arizona	18.0	5.5	15.0
California	360.0	265.0	310.0
Colorado	18.0	16.0	16.0
Connecticut	19.5	19.5	17.0
Georgia [2]	12.0	(NA)	(NA)
Idaho	85.0	45.0	70.0
Illinois	46.2	46.0	50.0
Indiana	23.0	30.0	25.0
Iowa	4.7	4.8	3.9
Kentucky [2]	7.7	(NA)	(NA)
Maine	38.5	34.0	28.0
Maryland	41.5	46.5	40.0
Massachusetts	41.0	43.5	35.5
Michigan	590.0	1,150.0	610.0
Minnesota	27.1	23.2	18.0
Missouri	30.2	18.5	32.0
New Hampshire	36.5	30.0	24.5
New Jersey	43.0	43.0	44.0
New York	1,270.0	1,380.0	1,200.0
North Carolina	165.0	120.0	144.0
Ohio	104.0	115.5	110.0
Oregon	119.0	130.0	130.0
Pennsylvania	440.0	510.0	488.0
Rhode Island	2.4	2.4	2.5
South Carolina [2]	7.0	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	10.0	8.0	9.0
Utah	12.0	18.0	10.0
Vermont	44.0	40.0	33.0
Virginia	226.0	245.0	244.0
Washington	5,650.0	5,400.0	5,650.0
West Virginia	85.0	82.0	81.8
Wisconsin	57.0	43.5	34.9
United States	9,633.3	9,914.9	9,476.1

(NA) Not available.
[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2009.

Prune and Plum Production — States and 4-State Total: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Total production		
	2008	2009	2010
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Idaho	2,200	2,000	2,400
Michigan	2,300	2,900	1,800
Oregon	7,500	9,400	5,000
Washington	3,500	4,300	4,200
4-State total	15,500	18,600	13,400

Pear Production by Crop — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop and State	Total production		
	2008	2009	2010
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Bartlett			
California	195,000	200,000	185,000
Oregon	56,300	66,000	55,000
Washington	166,000	186,000	170,000
United States	417,300	452,000	410,000
Other			
California	48,000	55,000	53,000
Oregon	175,000	163,000	145,000
Washington	211,000	266,000	235,000
United States	434,000	484,000	433,000
All pears			
California	243,000	255,000	238,000
Colorado [1]	1,900	(NA)	(NA)
Connecticut [1]	800	(NA)	(NA)
Michigan [2]	2,850	4,200	
New York	10,300	11,200	9,000
Oregon	231,300	229,000	200,000
Pennsylvania	2,400	5,820	2,800
Utah [1]	300	(NA)	(NA)
Washington	377,000	452,000	405,000
United States	869,850	957,220	854,800

(NA) Not available.
[1] Estimates discontinued in 2009
[2] The first production estimate will be published in the *Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts* released January 2011.

Coffee Production — Hawaii and Puerto Rico: 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010

State	Production [1]		
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Hawaii	7,500	8,700	8,700
Puerto Rico	17,500	13,300	9,500

[1] Parchment basis.

Grape Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Total production		
	2008	2009	2010
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Arizona [1]	800	(NA)	(NA)
Arkansas	1,700	1,900	2,300
California			
All Types	6,548,000	6,544,000	6,350,000
Wine	3,055,000	3,743,000	3,500,000
Table [2]	973,000	874,000	900,000
Raisin [2]	2,520,000	1,927,000	1,950,000
Georgia	3,500	4,500	4,600
Michigan	73,700	96,500	45,000
Missouri	5,200	4,400	5,000
New York	172,000	133,000	170,000
North Carolina	5,600	4,800	5,400
Ohio	5,660	5,740	3,800
Oregon	34,700	40,200	40,000
Pennsylvania	107,200	64,000	80,000
Texas	4,200	6,200	8,900
Virginia	7,000	8,600	8,400
Washington			
All Types	350,000	381,000	370,000
Wine	145,000	156,000	160,000
Juice	205,000	225,000	210,000
United States	7,319,260	7,294,840	7,093,400

(NA) Not available.
[1] Estimates discontinued in 2009.
[2] Fresh basis.

Hop Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield		Production		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Idaho	4,030	2,344	1,943	2,120	7,239.8	7,829.1	4,969.3
Oregon	6,108	4,792	1,948	1,690	9,997.6	11,896.7	8,098.5
Washington	29,588	24,115	2,533	2,200	63,392.7	74,952.1	53,053.0
United States	39,726	31,251	2,383	2,116	80,630.1	94,677.9	66,120.8

Olive Production by Variety — California: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

Variety	Total production		
	2008	2009	2010
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Manzanillo	54,000	26,400	91,000
Sevillano	9,500	6,500	23,000
All other [1]	3,300	13,400	26,000
Total	66,800	46,300	140,000

[1] Includes production for varieties that were or will be used for canned, oil, and other specialty products.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested — United States: 2009 and 2010 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,567.0	2,972.0	3,113.0	2,546.0
Corn for grain [1]	86,482.0	87,872.0	79,590.0	81,005.0
Corn for silage	(NA)		5,605.0	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	59,755.0	59,656.0
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	21,227.0	20,732.0
All other	(NA)	(NA)	38,528.0	38,924.0
Oats	3,404.0	3,176.0	1,379.0	1,315.0
Proso millet	350.0	385.0	293.0	
Rice	3,135.0	3,512.0	3,103.0	3,493.0
Rye	1,241.0	1,186.0	252.0	250.0
Sorghum for grain [1]	6,633.0	6,000.0	5,520.0	5,176.0
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		254.0	
Wheat, all	59,133.0	54,305.0	49,868.0	48,263.0
Winter	43,311.0	37,723.0	34,485.0	32,085.0
Durum	2,554.0	2,675.0	2,428.0	2,588.0
Other spring	13,268.0	13,907.0	12,955.0	13,590.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	827.0	1,523.7	814.0	1,491.7
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Flaxseed	317.0	410.0	314.0	405.0
Mustard seed	51.5	52.0	49.8	49.1
Peanuts	1,116.0	1,290.0	1,081.0	1,261.0
Rapeseed	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.6
Safflower	175.0	183.5	165.5	175.0
Soybeans for beans	77,451.0	78,868.0	76,372.0	77,986.0
Sunflower	2,030.0	2,093.0	1,953.5	2,011.3
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	9,149.5	10,909.0	7,528.7	10,631.0
Upland	9,008.1	10,700.0	7,390.5	10,424.0
American Pima	141.4	209.0	138.2	207.0
Sugarbeets	1,185.8	1,186.5	1,148.6	1,146.0
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	873.9	883.2
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	354.2	327.4
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	20.5	31.5	13.7	22.2
Dry edible beans	1,537.5	1,778.0	1,463.0	1,707.8
Dry edible peas	863.3	869.0	837.9	842.9
Lentils	415.0	655.0	407.0	639.0
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		6.3	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	39.7	31.3
Peppermint oil	(NA)		69.8	
Potatoes, all	1,069.5	1,027.6	1,044.7	1,010.4
Winter	9.0	(NA)	8.7	(NA)
Spring	79.2	91.9	73.7	89.6
Summer	44.2	39.6	42.7	38.5
Fall	937.1	896.1	919.6	882.3
Spearmint oil	(NA)		20.5	
Sweet potatoes	109.9	113.8	96.9	110.2
Taro (Hawaii) [2]	(NA)		0.4	

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

Crop Yield and Production — United States: 2009 and 2010 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield		Production	
		2009	2010	2009	2010
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	73.0	72.3	227,323	184,032
Corn for grain	bushels	164.7	165.0	13,110,062	13,365,225
Corn for silage	tons	19.3		108,209	
Hay, all	tons	2.47	2.58	147,442	153,894
Alfalfa	tons	3.35	3.49	71,030	72,455
All other	tons	1.98	2.09	76,412	81,439
Oats	bushels	67.5	66.3	93,081	87,239
Proso millet	bushels	33.7		9,865	
Rice [1]	cwt	7,085	7,039	219,850	245,882
Rye	bushels	27.8		6,993	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	69.4	74.1	382,983	383,435
Sorghum for silage	tons	14.5		3,680	
Wheat, all	bushels	44.4	46.9	2,216,171	2,264,928
Winter	bushels	44.2	47.5	1,522,718	1,522,902
Durum	bushels	44.9	42.0	109,042	108,781
Other spring	bushels	45.1	46.6	584,411	633,245
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,811		1,474,130	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)	(X)	4,148.8	6,269.0
Flaxseed	bushels	23.6		7,423	
Mustard seed	pounds	991		49,364	
Peanuts	pounds	3,412	3,204	3,688,350	4,040,800
Rapeseed	pounds	1,700		1,530	
Safflower	pounds	1,462		241,970	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	44.0	44.0	3,359,011	3,433,370
Sunflower	pounds	1,554		3,036,460	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [1]	bales	777	837	12,187.5	18,533.8
Upland [1]	bales	766	831	11,787.6	18,036.0
American Pima [1]	bales	1,389	1,154	399.9	497.8
Sugarbeets	tons	25.7	28.3	29,563	32,425
Sugarcane	tons	34.8	34.3	30,432	30,308
Tobacco	pounds	2,322	2,210	822,567	723,543
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas [1]	cwt	1,328		182	
Dry edible beans [1]	cwt	1,733	1,798	25,360	30,700
Dry edible peas [1]	cwt	2,045		17,137	
Lentils [1]	cwt	1,440		5,859	
Wrinkled seed peas	cwt	(NA)		874	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Coffee (Hawaii)	pounds	1,380		8,700	
Hops	pounds	2,383	2,116	94,677.9	66,120.8
Peppermint oil	pounds	91		6,379	
Potatoes, all	cwt	413		431,478	
Winter	cwt	245	(NA)	2,132	(NA)
Spring	cwt	289	291	21,321	26,060
Summer	cwt	340	339	14,522	13,061
Fall	cwt	428		393,503	
Spearmint oil	pounds	132		2,698	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	201		19,469	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	(NA)		4,000	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested — United States: 2009 and 2010 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,443,530	1,202,740	1,259,800	1,030,340
Corn for grain [1]	34,998,400	35,560,920	32,209,280	32,781,910
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,268,290	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	24,182,250	24,142,190
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	8,590,350	8,390,030
All other	(NA)	(NA)	15,591,900	15,752,150
Oats	1,377,560	1,285,300	558,070	532,170
Proso millet	141,640	155,810	118,570	
Rice	1,268,700	1,421,270	1,255,750	1,413,580
Rye	502,220	479,960	101,980	101,170
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,684,310	2,428,140	2,233,890	2,094,680
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		102,790	
Wheat, all [2]	23,930,530	21,976,690	20,181,080	19,531,550
Winter	17,527,530	15,266,120	13,955,730	12,984,480
Durum	1,033,580	1,082,550	982,590	1,047,340
Other spring	5,369,430	5,628,020	5,242,760	5,499,740
Oilseeds				
Canola	334,680	616,630	329,420	603,680
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Flaxseed	128,290	165,920	127,070	163,900
Mustard seed	20,840	21,040	20,150	19,870
Peanuts	451,630	522,050	437,470	510,310
Rapeseed	400	690	360	650
Safflower	70,820	74,260	66,980	70,820
Soybeans for beans	31,343,650	31,917,090	30,906,980	31,560,150
Sunflower	821,520	847,020	790,560	813,950
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	3,702,710	4,414,760	3,046,790	4,302,260
Upland	3,645,490	4,330,180	2,990,860	4,218,490
American Pima	57,220	84,580	55,930	83,770
Sugarbeets	479,880	480,160	464,830	463,770
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	353,660	357,420
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	143,360	132,500
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	8,300	12,750	5,540	8,980
Dry edible beans	622,210	719,540	592,060	691,130
Dry edible peas	349,370	351,680	339,090	341,110
Lentils	167,950	265,070	164,710	258,600
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		2,550	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	16,080	12,650
Peppermint oil	(NA)		28,250	
Potatoes, all [2]	432,820	415,860	422,780	408,900
Winter	3,640	(NA)	3,520	(NA)
Spring	32,050	37,190	29,830	36,260
Summer	17,890	16,030	17,280	15,580
Fall	379,230	362,640	372,150	357,060
Spearmint oil	(NA)		8,300	
Sweet potatoes	44,480	46,050	39,210	44,600
Taro (Hawaii) [3]	(NA)		180	

(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.

Crop Yield and Production — United States: 2009 and 2010 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.93	3.89	4,949,370	4,006,820
Corn for grain	10.34	10.36	333,010,910	339,492,350
Corn for silage	43.28		98,165,550	
Hay, all [1]	5.53	5.78	133,757,130	139,610,290
Alfalfa	7.50	7.83	64,437,330	65,730,070
All other	4.45	4.69	69,319,800	73,880,220
Oats	2.42	2.38	1,351,070	1,266,270
Proso millet	1.89		223,730	
Rice	7.94	7.89	9,972,230	11,153,020
Rye	1.74		177,630	
Sorghum for grain	4.35	4.65	9,728,220	9,739,700
Sorghum for silage	32.48		3,338,440	
Wheat, all [1]	2.99	3.16	60,314,290	61,641,240
Winter	2.97	3.19	41,441,590	41,446,600
Durum	3.02	2.83	2,967,640	2,960,530
Other spring	3.03	3.13	15,905,060	17,234,100
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.03		668,650	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	3,763,730	5,687,140
Flaxseed	1.48		188,550	
Mustard seed	1.11		22,390	
Peanuts	3.82	3.59	1,673,010	1,832,880
Rapeseed	1.91		690	
Safflower	1.64		109,760	
Soybeans for beans	2.96	2.96	91,417,300	93,441,020
Sunflower	1.74		1,377,320	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [1]	0.87	0.94	2,653,520	4,035,260
Upland	0.86	0.93	2,566,450	3,926,880
American Pima	1.56	1.29	87,070	108,380
Sugarbeets	57.70	63.43	26,819,100	29,415,470
Sugarcane	78.06	76.93	27,607,450	27,494,960
Tobacco	2.60	2.48	373,110	328,190
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.49		8,260	
Dry edible beans	1.94	2.01	1,150,310	1,392,530
Dry edible peas	2.29		777,320	
Lentils	1.61		265,760	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		39,640	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.55		3,950	
Hops	2.67	2.37	42,950	29,990
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,890	
Potatoes, all [1]	46.29		19,571,510	
Winter	27.47	(NA)	96,710	(NA)
Spring	32.43	32.60	967,100	1,182,060
Summer	38.12	38.02	658,710	592,440
Fall	47.96		17,849,000	
Spearmint oil	0.15		1,220	
Sweet potatoes	22.52		883,100	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,810	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Production may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production — United States: 2008-2010 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2009-2010 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Production		
		2008	2009	2010
		(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus [1]				
Grapefruit	tons	1,548.0	1,304.0	1,224.0
Lemons	tons	619.0	912.0	855.0
Oranges	tons	10,076.0	9,128.0	8,257.0
Tangelos (Florida)	tons	68.0	52.0	41.0
Tangerines and mandarins	tons	527.0	443.0	602.0
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 pounds	9,633.3	9,914.9	9,476.1
Apricots	tons	81.6	68.7	67.3
Bananas (Hawaii)	pounds	17,400.0	18,500.0	
Grapes	tons	7,319.3	7,294.8	7,093.4
Olives (California)	tons	66.8	46.3	140.0
Papayas (Hawaii)	pounds	33,500.0	31,500.0	
Peaches	tons	1,135.3	1,103.8	1,126.0
Pears	tons	869.9	957.2	854.8
Prunes, dried (California)	tons	129.0	166.0	150.0
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	tons	15.5	18.6	13.4
Nuts and miscellaneous				
Almonds, shelled (California)	pounds	1,630,000.0	1,410,000.0	1,650,000.0
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	tons	32.0	47.0	
Pecans, in-shell	pounds	194,080.0	291,830.0	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	tons	436.0	437.0	
Maple syrup	gallons	1,912.0	2,404.0	1,955.0

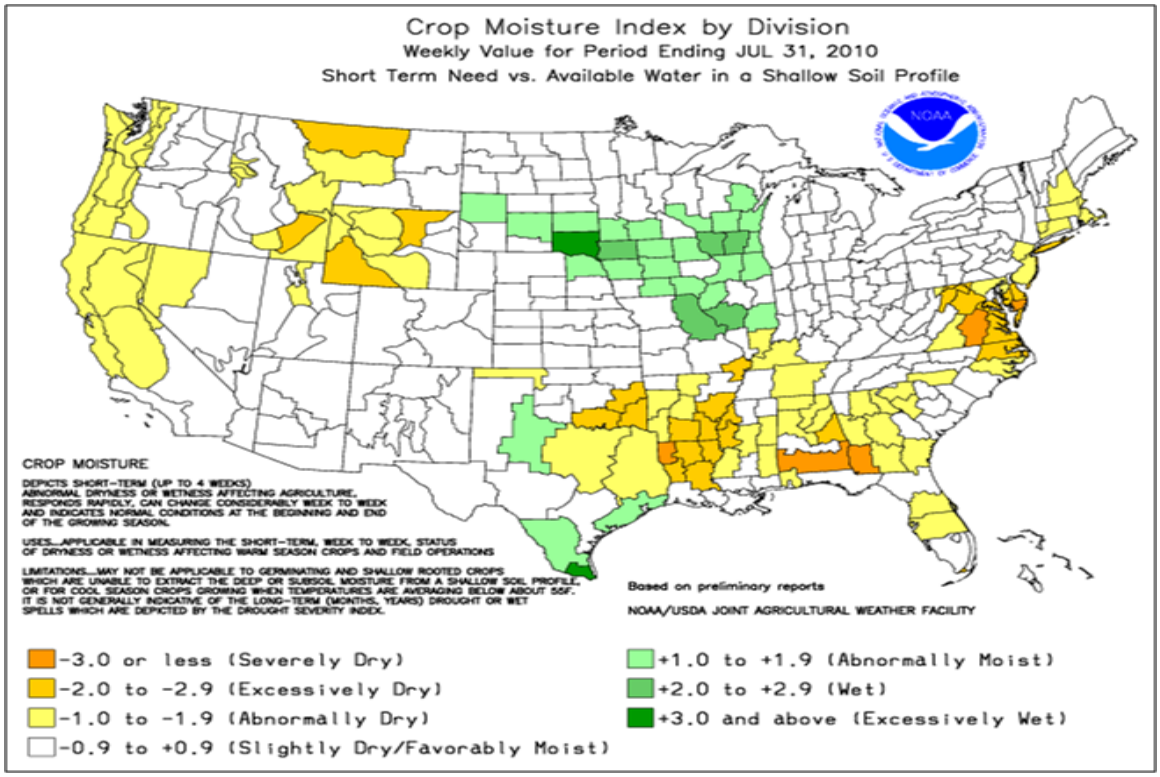
[1] Production years are 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010.

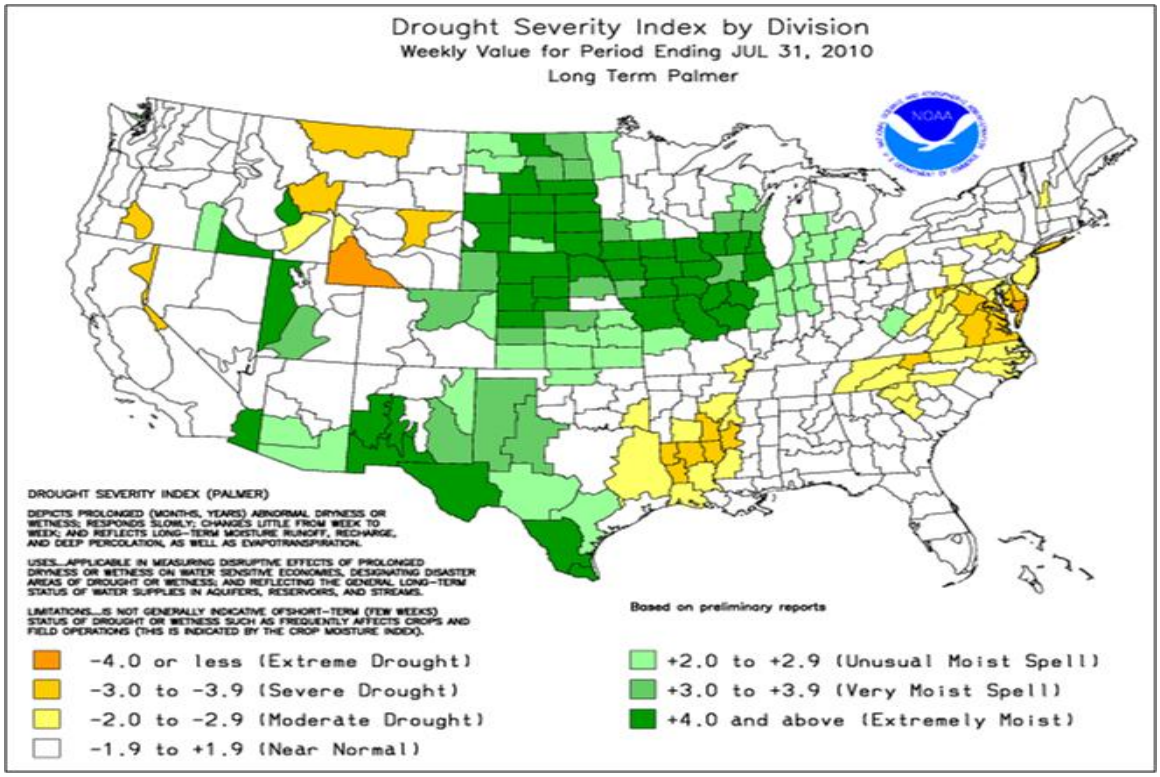
Fruits and Nuts Production — United States: 2008-2010 (Metric Units)

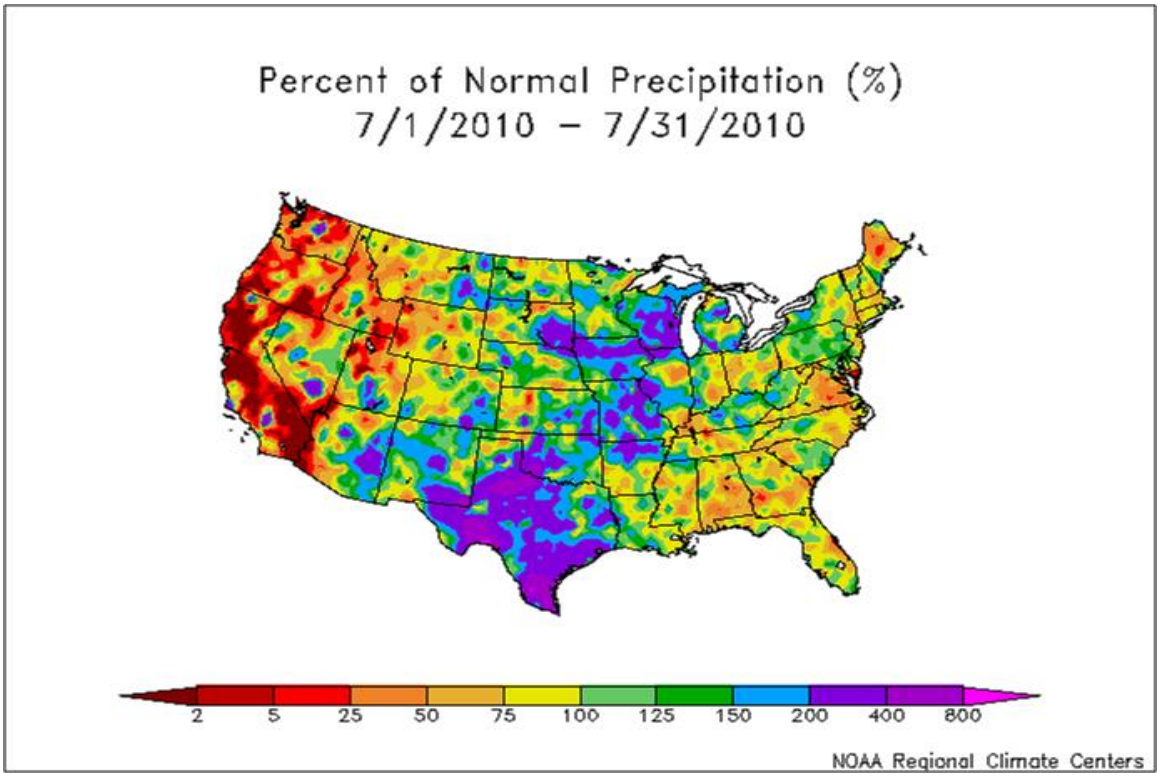
[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2009-2010 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

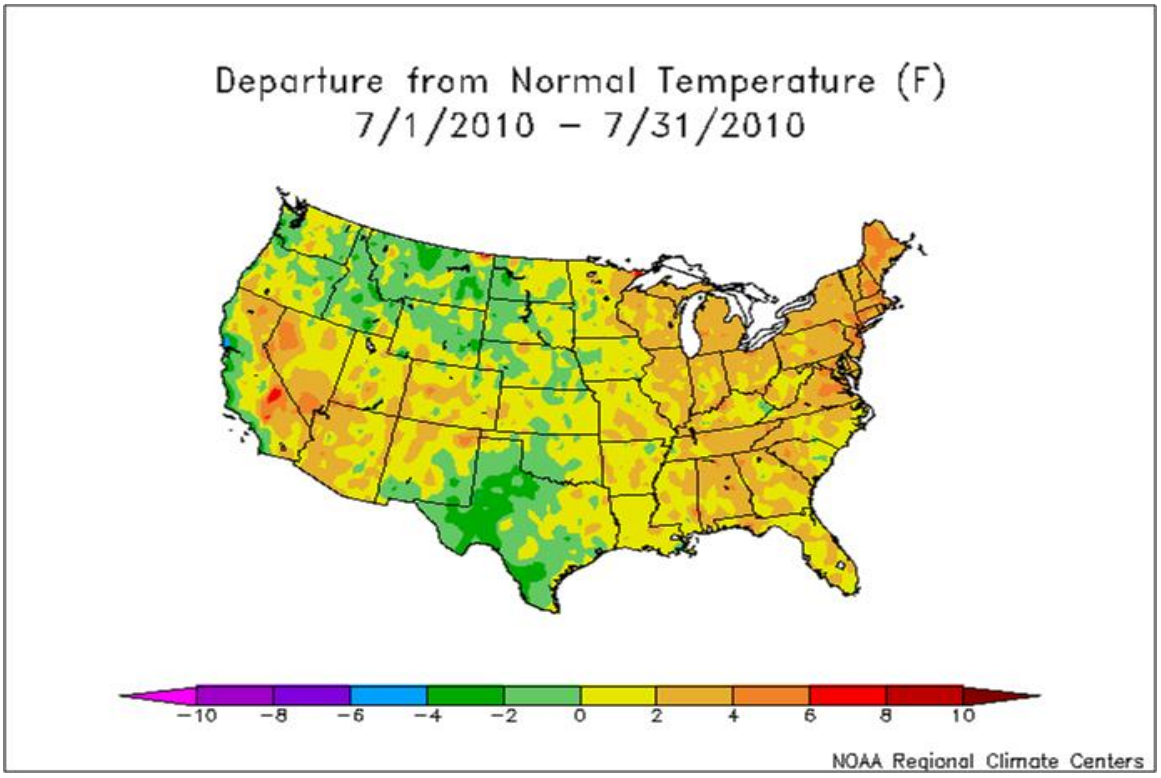
Crop	Production		
	2008	2009	2010
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]			
Grapefruit	1,404,320	1,182,970	1,110,390
Lemons	561,550	827,350	775,640
Oranges	9,140,790	8,280,780	7,490,620
Tangelos (Florida)	61,690	47,170	37,190
Tangerines and mandarins	478,090	401,880	546,130
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,369,590	4,497,320	4,298,290
Apricots	74,040	62,340	61,050
Bananas (Hawaii)	7,890	8,390	
Grapes	6,639,920	6,617,770	6,435,020
Olives (California)	60,600	42,000	127,010
Papayas (Hawaii)	15,200	14,290	
Peaches	1,029,940	1,001,320	1,021,480
Pears	789,110	868,380	775,460
Prunes, dried (California)	117,030	150,590	136,080
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	14,060	16,870	12,160
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California)	739,360	639,570	748,430
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	29,030	42,640	
Pecans, in-shell	88,030	132,370	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	395,530	396,440	
Maple syrup	9,560	12,020	9,770

[1] Production years are 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010.


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUL 31, 2010
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE. RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUL 31, 2010
Long Term Palmer
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (TEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
7/1/2010 – 7/31/2010
2
5
25
50
75
100
125
150
200
400
800
NOAA Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
7/1/2010 – 7/31/2010
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
NOAA Regional Climate Centers

July Weather Summary

Warm weather and abundant to locally excessive rainfall continued through July across the western and central Corn Belt, maintaining generally favorable growing conditions for summer crops. By month's end, however, heat crept into the southern Corn Belt, hastening corn maturation and increasing stress on soybeans.

Much more serious crop stress affected parts of the South and East. For example, some pastures and rain-fed summer crops from the Mid-South into the southern Mid-Atlantic region were adversely affected by extreme heat and intensifying drought.

Farther west, mild, showery weather prevailed for much of the month across the Nation's midsection, although periodic heat stressed livestock and summer crops on the central and southern Plains. However, heat largely bypassed key crop production areas on the southern High Plains. In the lower Rio Grande Valley, significant flooding occurred in the wake of Hurricane Alex, which made landfall in northeastern Mexico on June 30, and Tropical Depression Two, which arrived in Deep South Texas on July 8. As the month progressed, harvest of the developmentally delayed winter wheat crop advanced across the northern and central Plains.

Except for a surge of monsoon activity into the Southwest and chilly conditions along the immediate Pacific Coast, mild, dry weather covered most areas west of the Rockies. Fieldwork activities included Northwestern small grain harvesting.

July Agricultural Summary

July delivered above average rainfall to much of the Great Plains and Midwest, helping to improve dry soil conditions in some areas while adding to already soggy fields in others. Most notably, much of the Corn Belt and Texas received 150 percent or more of their normal precipitation. In contrast, many areas east of the Mississippi River and west of the Rocky Mountains were abnormally dry, leading to a decline in some crop condition ratings. With the exception of Arizona, California, and Nevada where temperatures were above average, most of the country west of the Mississippi River experienced near to below average temperatures during the month. Conversely, hot temperatures lingered month-long east of the Mississippi River, hampering the phenological development of summer row crops in some Southeastern States.

Following a rapid planting pace during the spring and nearly ideal growing conditions across much of the major corn-producing areas in May and June, the Nation's crop continued to develop at a faster than normal pace throughout July. By July 4, silking was reported in 19 percent of the crop, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Most notably, above average temperatures had pushed silking in Illinois and Indiana to over one week ahead of normal. Doughing was evident in 8 percent of this year's crop by July 18, four percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Near to above average late-month temperatures continued to promote rapid phenological development of the corn crop despite abundant to locally excessive soil moisture levels in many areas of the major growing region. By August 1, ninety-three percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Silking progress throughout the Corn Belt was complete or nearly complete, ahead of both last year and normal. Nationally, 31 percent of the crop was at or beyond the dough stage, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average, while denting was evident in 7 percent of the crop, also ahead of both last year and the average. Overall, 71 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, unchanged from ratings on July 4 but 3 percentage points better than the same time last year.

As the month began, sorghum producers were busy planting the last of their acreage for the 2010 crop season. Nationally, 25 percent of this year's crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 4, slightly ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. In Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing State, warm temperatures helped to jumpstart heading progress ahead of both last year and normal, and the earliest start of heading since 2006. Weather conditions in areas of Texas slowed both heading and coloring progress and limited both stages of crop development to 1 percent during the week ending July 18. Conversely, continued warm temperatures and adequate soil moisture levels provided ideal growing conditions in Kansas toward month's end allowing for double-digit heading progress during the week ending July 25. Nationwide, heading had advanced to 55 percent complete by August 1, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average,

while coloring was evident in 28 percent of sorghum fields, slightly behind both last year and the average. Overall, 69 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, down slightly from ratings on July 4 but 19 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By July 11, heading of this year's oat crop had advanced to 95 percent complete, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Heading was complete or nearly complete in all estimating States except North Dakota, where head development typically lags progress in other States and was on par with normal. Harvest was underway in some States as the month began, with Nationwide progress reaching 9 percent complete by July 11, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Warm, mostly sunny days provided ample opportunity for producers to harvest their crop mid-month. Harvest neared the halfway mark toward month's end, with progress ahead of the normal pace in all estimating States except Minnesota and the Dakotas. Nationally, 47 percent of the oat crop was harvested by August 1, twenty-one percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 76 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, compared with 81 percent on July 4 and 56 percent from the same time last year.

As the month began, mostly warm temperatures promoted rapid head development across much of the major barley-producing areas. Nearly 40 percent of the crop began heading during the 14 days stretching between July 4 and July 18; however, overall progress in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota, the three largest barley-producing States, remained 5 percentage points or more behind normal following slow crop development earlier in the growing season. Nearly ideal growing conditions remained throughout the second half of July. By August 1, heading of this year's crop was 97 percent complete, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average, with harvest underway in most States. On August 1, eighty-six percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, a slight improvement from ratings on July 4 and 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Winter wheat producers had harvested 54 percent of the Nation's crop by Independence Day, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. As July progressed, the harvest pace slowed as lingering early-month showers and mild, damp conditions hampered fieldwork in Kansas and Nebraska, while in Washington and Montana, cooler than normal temperatures throughout much of the growing season delayed the start of harvest until the week ending July 18 and August 1, respectively. By August 1, harvest was complete on 83 percent of the 2010 winter wheat acreage, on par with last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition as harvest surpassed the halfway mark during the week ending July 4, compared with 47 percent from the same time last year.

Nationally, spring wheat at or beyond the heading stage had advanced to 52 percent complete by July 4, nearly one week ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Although nearly ideal growing conditions during the first half of the month promoted rapid head development throughout much of the major spring wheat-producing areas, progress in Idaho and Montana remained one week or more behind normal as of July 18. While heading was complete or nearly complete in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Washington, warm temperatures allowed for double-digit head development in Idaho and Montana during the week ending July 25. By August 1, ninety-eight percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, with harvest complete on 5 percent of this year's acreage. The harvest pace was behind normal in all six major estimating States and had yet to begin in Montana. Overall, 82 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, down slightly from ratings on July 4 but 11 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Heading of this year's rice crop gained momentum as the month progressed, beginning with 13 percent complete on July 4 and advancing to 65 percent complete by August 1, twenty-six percentage points ahead of last year and 18 percentage points ahead of normal. In the Delta, heading remained well ahead of normal throughout the month. Most notably, progress in Arkansas, the largest rice-producing State, was over three weeks ahead of last year by August 1. In contrast, the start of head development in California, the second largest rice-producing State, was delayed until the week ending August 1, leaving progress 13 days behind last year. Overall, 72 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, unchanged from ratings on July 4 but 10 percentage points better than the same time last year.

As the month began, soybean emergence was complete or nearly complete throughout much of the major producing areas. By July 4, ninety-seven percent of the Nation's soybean crop had emerged, on par with the 5-year average pace. Mostly

warm temperatures and adequate soil moisture levels across much of the major producing areas provided ideal growing conditions and promoted rapid crop development throughout the month. By July 18, blooms were evident on 60 percent of this year's acreage, 4 percentage points ahead of the average, while pod setting was underway in all 18 major estimating States. Blooming and pod setting remained active during the latter half of the month. By August 1, soybean acreage at or beyond the blooming stage had advanced to 86 percent complete and pods were setting on 53 percent of the crop, 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, unchanged from ratings on July 4 but down slightly from the same time last year.

By July 4, peg development was evident in 39 percent of this year's peanut crop, 11 percentage points, or 5 days ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, timely early-month rainfall in the major growing areas boosted soil moisture levels which led to improved growing conditions and allowed for peg development of 30 percent between July 4 and July 18. Elsewhere, persistent hot, dry weather in Virginia hindered crop maturity and had slowed pegging to 26 percentage points, or 11 days behind normal by July 25. Eighty-six percent of the Nation's peanut crop was at or beyond the pegging stage by August 1, with progress in five of the six largest producing States ahead of the 5-year average pace. Overall, 57 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, compared with 72 percent on July 4 and 69 percent from the same time last year. Lingering summer heat coupled with limited rainfall across much of the Southeast led to a rapid decline in crop condition ratings during the latter half of the month.

Near-normal temperatures during early July promoted rapid development of the 2010 cotton crop. In Texas, an increased number of available heat units boosted crop growth throughout the Southern Low Plains, Blacklands, and much of the southern part of the State early in the month, and by July 11, squaring in the State had advanced to 75 percent complete, 17 percentage points, or 10 days ahead of the 5-year average. Mostly sunny skies and favorably warm weather led to increased boll setting throughout much of the major cotton-producing areas of the country during the latter half of the month. Nationally, 96 percent of the crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by August 1, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average, while bolls were setting on 69 percent of this year's acreage, also ahead of last year and the average. Toward month's end, some producers in the Coastal Bend area of Texas were busy applying defoliant to their fields with expectations of harvesting during the first week of August. Overall, 66 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, a slight improvement from ratings on July 4 and 16 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Crop Comments

Corn: Planted area for all purposes, at 87.9 million acres, is unchanged from the June estimate but up 2 percent from 2009. Growers expect to harvest 81.0 million acres for grain, also unchanged from June.

As of August 1, seventy-one percent of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition in the 18 major producing States, up 3 percentage points from a year ago. Regionally, conditions were better than last year in the central and southern Great Plains, upper Great Lakes, and upper Mississippi Valley. Moderate temperatures and adequate soil moisture provided favorable growing conditions in these areas. Crop conditions were also improved in both Illinois and North Dakota compared with the previous year. Crop conditions were worse than a year ago in the Corn Belt States of Iowa and South Dakota mainly due to excessive soil moisture. Conditions were also worse in the Tennessee Valley and Mid-Atlantic regions due to above normal temperatures and dry conditions.

The August 1 corn objective yield data indicate the second highest number of ears per acre on record for the combined 10 objective yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin), only behind the record year of 2009. Record high ear counts are forecast in Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin.

Planting got off to a rapid start in 2010 due to favorable conditions across much of the major corn-producing region during the middle of April. By April 25, half of the Nation's corn acreage had been planted, the earliest date on record that planting had progressed to the midpoint. At 50 percent complete, planting progress was 30 percentage points ahead of the 2009 pace and 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace. Planting progress was over 40 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average at this point in time in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota, four of the five largest

corn-producing States. The end of April brought widespread frost to parts of the Midwest, but damage was minimal due to the fact that only a small amount of the crop had emerged.

Favorable planting conditions carried over into the first part of May, with 81 percent of the intended corn acreage planted as of May 9. This represented the third quickest planting pace on record, behind only 2004 and 2000, respectively. However, below average temperatures and wet weather dominated much of the Midwest and portions of the Plains during the middle part of May, hampering the planting of the remaining acreage and threatening emerged plants. Planting progress was limited to 5 percentage points or less in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota during the week ending May 16. Producers continued to battle wet field conditions during the latter part of May but were able to plant an additional 10 percent during the final two weeks of the month bringing the overall total to 97 percent, slightly ahead of the 5-year average pace.

Early spring planting coupled with above normal temperatures contributed to rapid phenological development in many parts of the country. On August 1, ninety-three percent of the acreage had reached the silking stage or beyond, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-one percent of the acreage was at or beyond the dough stage by August 1, eighteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seven percent of the acreage was at or beyond the dented stage at this time, slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Sorghum: Production is forecast at 383 million bushels, up slightly from last year. Expected area for harvest as grain is forecast at 5.18 million acres, down 6 percent from 2009. Based on August 1 conditions, yield is forecast at 74.1 bushels per acre, up 4.7 bushels from last year. In Kansas, the top producing State, yields are expected to decrease by 6.0 bushels from last year, while in Texas, the second leading State in sorghum production, record yields are expected at 70.0 bushels per acre.

Sorghum developed normally throughout the growing season in many States and was 55 percent headed and 28 percent coloring as of August 1, on par with the 5-year average. However, by month's end, heading in Nebraska and Oklahoma was 10 points and 29 points ahead of normal, respectively while coloring was over 15 points ahead of the 5-year average in Arkansas and Louisiana. As of August 1, over 71 percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was rated good to excellent, significantly higher than this time last year.

Oats: Production is forecast at 87.2 million bushels, 1 percent below the July 1 forecast and down 6 percent from 2009. If realized, this will be the lowest production on record. Based on conditions as of August 1, the yield is forecast at 66.3 bushels per acre, down 0.4 bushel from last month's forecast and down 1.2 bushels from 2009's record high yield. Growers expect to harvest 1.32 million acres for grain or seed, unchanged from last month but down 5 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the smallest harvested area on record.

Compared with July 1, yield decreases are expected in much of the Corn Belt and the Upper and Middle Missouri Valley. The largest yield decrease is expected in Montana and New York, both down 4 bushels per acre. An increase of 4 bushels per acre is forecast in Texas where a record high yield of 54 bushels is expected. Idaho and North Dakota are also expecting record high yields of 80 and 70 bushels per acre, respectively.

Overall, the oat crop has developed at a near normal pace in most States this year. As of August 1, forty-seven percent of the oat acreage was harvested, 21 points ahead of last year's pace and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress in Ohio and Pennsylvania was running considerably ahead of the 5-year average. On August 1, seventy-six percent of the oat crop in the nine major producing States was rated as good to excellent, compared with 56 percent last year.

Barley: Production for 2010 is forecast at 184 million bushels, up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 19 percent from 2009. Based on conditions as of August 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 72.3 bushels per acre, up 0.7 bushel from the July 1 forecast but down 0.7 bushel from a year ago. While the forecasted yield per acre is down 1 percent from a year ago, the expected decline in production is more a reflection of the lowest planted acreage on record and the lowest expected harvested acreage since 1883. Area harvested for grain or seed, at

2.55 million acres, is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 18 percent from 2009. Record high yields are expected in Arizona, Colorado, and Utah, while a record tying yield is forecast for Idaho.

As July began, a return of nearly ideal growing conditions promoted a rapid heading pace across much of the major barley-producing areas, with nearly 40 percent of the United States crop developing heads in the 14 days stretching between July 4 and July 18. Heading had advanced to 97 percent complete by August 1, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. As the month ended, harvest was underway in most States. On August 1, eighty-six percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 85 percent on July 4 and 78 percent for the same time last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.52 billion bushels, up 1 percent from the July 1 forecast and up slightly from 2009. Based on August 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 47.5 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month and 3.3 bushels above last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, trailing only 1999. Expected grain area totals 32.1 million acres, down 7 percent from last year but unchanged from last month. Harvest in the 18 major producing States was 83 percent complete by August 1, equal to last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average.

Harvest was virtually complete by the beginning of August in all major Hard Red Winter States except Montana, where harvest was 42 points behind normal. Yield forecasts were up from last month in Colorado, Montana, and Washington; down in Nebraska; and unchanged in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. If realized, yields in Colorado and Montana will be record highs. State yields in Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas all rank in the top five on record.

As of August 1, harvest was virtually complete in all major Soft Red Winter States. Yield forecasts are unchanged from last month in Illinois and Missouri, but down in Ohio.

As of August 1, harvest in the Pacific Northwest States was behind the 5-year average. Yield forecasts increased from last month in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. State yields in all three States rank in the top five on record.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 109 million bushels, up 5 percent from last month but down slightly from 2009. The United States yield is forecast at 42.0 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels above last month but 2.9 bushels below last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, trailing only last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 2.59 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 7 percent from last year.

Yield forecasts are unchanged from last month in all States except North Dakota. North Dakota's yield of 38.0 bushels per acre is up 3.0 bushels from last month, but down 1.0 bushel from last year's record yield. Record yields are expected in Arizona and California. As of August 1, crop condition in Montana and North Dakota, the two largest producing States, was rated 78 and 89 percent good to excellent, respectively. Condition ratings in both States were higher than the same time a year ago.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 633 million bushels, up 4 percent from July and up 8 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the third largest production on record, trailing only 1992 and 1996. The United States yield is forecast at 46.6 bushels per acre, up 2.0 bushels from last month and 1.5 bushels above last year. If realized, this will be the highest yield on record, 1.5 bushels above the record set last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 13.6 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 5 percent from last year.

Harvest in the six major producing States was 5 percent complete by August 1. This was 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 points behind the 5-year average. Ideal growing conditions have occurred across most of the major producing States. Forecasted yields are up from last month in Idaho, Oregon, Montana, and North Dakota; unchanged in Washington; and down in Minnesota and South Dakota. If realized, North Dakota's yield of 46.0 bushels per acre will tie last year's record yield. Minnesota's yield of 55.0 bushels per acre, if realized, will be tied for the third highest on record, while Montana's forecasted yield of 35.0 bushels per acre will tie for the second highest on record.

Peanuts: Production is forecast at 4.04 billion pounds, up 10 percent from last year. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.26 million acres, unchanged from June but up 17 percent from 2009. Yields are expected to average 3,204 pounds per acre, down 208 pounds from last year. Planted area, at 1.29 million acres, is unchanged from the June estimate.

Production in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina) is expected to total 3.02 billion pounds, up 8 percent from last year's production. Yields in the region are expected to average 3,182 pounds per acre, 191 pounds below last year's average yield. All States in the region are expecting an increase in production from last year. Yields, on the other hand, are expected to decrease in all States except Mississippi and South Carolina due to above normal temperatures and lack of rainfall. By August 1, peanuts pegging was ahead of the 5-year average in all States in the region except Florida, where pegging, at 80 percent, was 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Virginia-North Carolina production is forecast at 319 million pounds, up 11 percent from 2009. The average yield is forecast at 2,877 pounds per acre, down 823 pounds from the previous year. North Carolina's forecasted yield of 3,000 pounds per acre is down 700 pounds from 2009 and the Virginia forecast of 2,200 pounds per acre is down 1,500 pounds from last year. Hot, dry weather conditions this summer have resulted in lower yields in the region. As of August 1, thirty-two percent of the crop in North Carolina and Virginia was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 70 and 89 percent, respectively, at the same time last year.

Southwest peanut production (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 705 million pounds, up 16 percent from last year. Yields in the region are expected to average 3,490 pounds per acre, up 21 pounds from the previous year. Expected yields are up from last year in New Mexico and Oklahoma and are unchanged in Texas. Peanuts pegging in New Mexico and Oklahoma, at 60 percent and 89 percent, respectively, lagged behind the 5-year average, whereas in Texas, pegging exceeded the 5-year average by one percentage point.

Rice: Production is forecast at 246 million cwt, up 12 percent from last year. Area for harvest is expected to total 3.49 million acres, unchanged from the June Acreage report but up 13 percent from 2009. Planted area, at 3.51 million acres, is also unchanged from the June estimate. The average United States yield is forecast at 7,039 pounds per acre, down 46 pounds from last year. Expected yields are up from last year in all States except California and Texas. If realized, new record-high yields will be achieved in Louisiana and Missouri.

As of August 1, sixty-five percent of the United States acreage was headed, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the United States acreage was rated in good to excellent condition as of August 1, compared with 62 percent rated in these two categories a year earlier. Crop development was well ahead of normal in all States except California and Texas. In California, wet field conditions and spring rainstorms delayed planting, and in Texas, high winds and little rain made it difficult to get a good stand.

Soybeans: Area for harvest is forecast at 78.0 million acres, unchanged from June but up 2 percent from 2009. Harvested area, if realized, will be the largest on record.

Soybean planting got off to a good start this season as conditions were much improved compared with last year. The month of May began with planting in all States at or ahead of last year's pace and, with the exception of Louisiana, at or ahead of their 5-year average. During mid-May, several soybean-growing areas received cool, wet weather, but significant progress was made in many areas during the last week of May. As of May 30, planting progress had reached 74 percent complete, only one point behind normal, but 11 percentage points ahead of last year. During June, there were several heavy storms that moved through soybean-growing areas, slowing planting progress. Rainfall was particularly heavy at times in parts of the Central and Southern Great Plains, and the western Corn Belt. By June 27, ninety-seven percent of the soybean crop was planted, 2 points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average.

Emergence of the soybean crop began ahead of both normal and last year's pace, and remained very close to normal and a few points ahead of last year's pace throughout May and June. Soybeans reached 97 percent emerged by July 4, equal to the 5-year average but 2 points ahead of last year. Blooming progress for soybeans followed a very similar pattern to emergence progress, remaining several points ahead of last year but in line with the normal pace. As of August 1, eighty-six percent of the Nation's crop was blooming, 3 points ahead of normal and 12 points ahead of last year.

Fifty-three percent of the acreage was setting pods by August 1, five points ahead of normal and 20 points ahead of last year.

As of August 1, sixty-six percent of the United States soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point less than the same week in 2009. Good to excellent ratings increased across most of the Corn Belt during July, while decreases in condition ratings of 7 points or more occurred in Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee due to hot, dry weather. Yields are forecast above 2009 levels across the northern tier States, with increases of 4 bushels or more in Minnesota, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The largest increase in yield from 2009 is expected in Texas, where the yield is forecast to be up 9 bushels from last year. Meanwhile, the Mid-Atlantic States are expecting the largest declines from last year, as Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia are all expecting yields to be down more than 10 bushels from 2009 due to very hot and dry weather this summer. If realized, the forecasted yield in New York will be a record high and the forecasted yield in Arkansas will tie the previous record high.

Cotton: Upland cotton growers planted 10.7 million acres, unchanged from the June estimate but up 19 percent from a year ago. Growers expect to harvest 10.4 million acres, up 41 percent from last year. American Pima cotton producers planted 209,000 acres, up 48 percent from last year. Expected harvested area, at 207,000 acres, is up 50 percent from last year.

Producers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) finished planting in the middle of June. Crop development was ahead of normal throughout the region, except in Virginia and Alabama where development was slightly behind normal. Most of the region was in need of rain to relieve heat and drought stress on the fast developing crop. At month's end, the crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition except in Virginia where the crop was rated in mostly poor to fair condition.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) finished planting by the first of June. The crop has developed slightly ahead of normal throughout the region due to the hot, dry conditions. By late July, the region received much needed precipitation along with warmer temperatures allowing for rapid accumulation of heat units. On August 1, the crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition.

Planting was complete in Texas by mid-June. In South and East Texas, producers received much needed rainfall from Hurricane Alex. By late July, the area received several days of temperatures over 90 degrees and the crop developed rapidly with harvest underway by the end of the month. In the Panhandle, continual heat coupled with timely rains allowed the crop to develop well ahead of normal. By month's end, the crop was rated in mostly good to excellent condition. In Oklahoma and Kansas, the crop developed ahead of normal due to receiving beneficial heat units from the continual hot, dry weather. In Oklahoma, the crop was reported in mostly good to excellent condition, while in Kansas the crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition on August 1.

Upland cotton planting in California and Arizona was complete by mid-June and has developed normally. The upland crop in California was rated in mostly fair to good condition, while in Arizona the crop was rated in mostly good to excellent condition.

American Pima production is forecast at 497,800 bales, up 25 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 1,154 pounds per harvested acre, down 235 pounds from last year. California growers expect to harvest 450,000 bales, up 25 percent from last year. The crop is progressing normally throughout Arizona and California and is reported in mostly fair to good condition.

Cotton ginning was just getting underway in South Texas with a limited amount ginned by August 1. In 2008 and 2009, the running bales ginned, as of August 1, were 13,050 and 5,150, respectively.

Dry beans: United States dry edible bean production is forecast at 30.7 million cwt for 2010, up 21 percent from last year. Planted area is forecast at 1.78 million acres, up 2 percent from the June *Acreage* report and 16 percent above the previous year. Harvested area is forecast at 1.71 million acres, up 2 percent from the June *Acreage* report and 17 percent above the previous year's harvested acreage. The average United States yield is forecast at 1,798 pounds per acre, an increase of 65 pounds from 2009.

Production is forecast to be higher than 2009 in 12 of the 18 producing States, with the five largest producing States, North Dakota, Michigan, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Idaho, forecasting higher production than a year ago. Planted acreage for Navy beans increased by 28 percent from a year ago, while Pinto bean planted area increased 12 percent. Great Northern variety plantings increased 53 percent from 2009 and Black bean planted area increased 41 percent.

In North Dakota, warm, dry weather throughout most of July aided crop development. Throughout June and July, the dry edible bean condition was rated on average 74 percent good to excellent. Michigan dry bean planting started the week of May 24, a week behind last year, and was completed by the first week of July. Planting slowed in early-June due to excessive rains with some replanting reported in July. As of August 1, Minnesota dry bean conditions were rated 89 percent good to excellent. Topsoil moisture was 80 percent adequate and 17 percent surplus.

Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures: Production is forecast at 72.5 million tons, up 2 percent from last year. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 3.49 tons per acre, up 0.14 ton from last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, trailing only the 3.51 tons per acre in 1999. Harvested area is forecast at 20.7 million acres, unchanged from June but down 2 percent from the previous year's acreage.

Weather conditions have been mostly favorable in many of the alfalfa hay growing regions. Heavier than normal precipitation levels this year have led to greater yield expectations in most States. The largest yield increase is forecast in Indiana where a record high yield of 4.20 tons is expected. Arizona and Nebraska are also forecasting record alfalfa hay yields. Other States with notable yield increases include Minnesota, New York, and North Dakota. States that forecast lower yields than 2009 include Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

Other hay: Production is forecast at 81.4 million tons, up 7 percent from last year, and if realized will be the second highest production level on record. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 2.09 tons per acre, up 0.11 ton from last year. If realized, this will be a record high yield, surpassing the 2.06 tons per acre in 2004. Harvested area is forecast at 38.9 million acres, unchanged from June but up 1 percent from 2009.

Abundant moisture has led to increased yields compared with last year in the northern and southern Great Plains, the upper Great Lakes States, and most of the Pacific Coast States. Producers in California, Nebraska, Louisiana, Montana North Dakota, and South Dakota are expecting record high yields. The largest expected yield increase occurred in Texas, up 0.90 ton, where producers are trying to replenish their hay stocks after low production levels the last two years. Other hay yields are forecast to be lower primarily in the Ohio Valley, the Southeast, and along the Atlantic Coast. The largest yield reduction from last year occurred in Virginia, down 0.40 ton as hot and dry weather has reduced hay growth.

Tobacco: United States all tobacco production for 2010 is forecast at 724 million pounds, down 12 percent from 2009. Area harvested is forecast at 327,000 acres, 8 percent below last year. Yields for 2010 are expected to average 2,210 pounds per acre, 112 pounds below 2009.

Flue-cured tobacco production is expected to total 454 million pounds, slightly above the previous forecast but down 14 percent from 2009. Growers plan to harvest 207,000 acres in 2010, down 8 percent from last year but unchanged from the previous forecast. Yields are expected to average 2,194 pounds per acre, up 10 pounds from the July 1 forecast but 152 pounds below last year. Hot weather and lack of rain were having a negative impact on yields on most flue-cured tobacco producing States. Growers in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured tobacco State, expect production to total 361 million pounds, down 14 percent from 2009. In North Carolina, yield is forecast at 2,200 pounds per acre, a decrease of 200 pounds from 2009 due to adverse hot weather conditions.

Burley production is expected to total 189 million pounds, 12 percent below last year. Burley growers plan to harvest 91,300 acres, down 10 percent from 2009. If realized, this will be the lowest burley tobacco acreage on record. Yields are expected to average 2,070 pounds per acre, down 39 pounds from last year. Growers in Kentucky, the leading burley tobacco State, expect production to total 137 million pounds, down 15 percent from 2009.

Fire-cured tobacco production is expected to total 47.6 million pounds, down 10 percent from the 2009 crop. Growers plan to harvest 15,400 acres, down 5 percent from a year ago. The expected average yield is 3,090 pounds per acre, down

191 pounds from the previous year. Tennessee growers report dry weather is limiting their irrigation resources and affecting the crop. Some producers are prematurely cutting to avoid further deterioration.

Southern Maryland Belt Tobacco production in Pennsylvania is expected to total 5.50 million pounds, up 14 percent from 2009. A total of 2,200 acres is expected to be harvested, up 5 percent from a year ago. Average yields, at 2,500 pounds per acre, are up 200 pounds from last year.

Dark air-cured tobacco is expected to total 16.7 million pounds, down 2 percent from 2009. Growers plan to harvest 5,900 acres, up 2 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 2,825 pounds per acre, down 113 pounds from a year ago. Kentucky reported contract acreage remains at low levels following last year's major reduction.

All Cigar type production is expected to total 10.5 million pounds, up 42 percent from last year. Growers of cigar type tobacco plan to harvest 5,620 acres, 31 percent above a year ago. Overall, yield is expected to average 1,872 pounds per acre, up 144 pounds from 2009. New England growers are reporting a better cigar tobacco crop this year, when compared with the two previous seasons.

Sugarbeets: Production of sugarbeets for the 2010 crop year is forecast at 32.4 million tons, up 10 percent from last year and 21 percent above 2008. Planted area is estimated at 1.19 million acres, up fractionally from both the June *Acreage* report and last year. Producers expect to harvest 1.15 million acres, down 400 acres from the June forecast and down 2,600 acres from 2009. Expected yield is forecast at 28.3 tons per acre, an increase of 2.6 tons from last year. If realized, this will be a record high yield for the United States. Record high yields are also expected in Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 30.3 million tons, down fractionally from 2009. Production increases are expected in Florida and Texas, while decreases are expected in Hawaii and Louisiana. Producers intend to harvest 883,200 acres for sugar and seed in 2010, up 19,300 acres from the *Acreage* report and up 9,300 acres from last year. Expected yield is forecast at 34.3 tons per acre, down 0.5 ton from 2009.

Timely rainfall coupled with minimal insect or disease infestation in Florida and Louisiana has provided excellent growing conditions throughout the spring and summer months. In Texas, harvested acreage for sugar and seed is expected to total 50,000 acres. If realized, this will be a record high for the State. Conversely, producers in Hawaii are expected to harvest 17,200 acres for sugar and seed. If realized, this will be a record low for the State.

Prunes and plums: Production in Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 13,400 tons, down 28 percent from last year. Oregon's forecast, at 5,000 tons, is 47 percent below last year. Growers reported that that the cool, wet spring weather was detrimental to their crop. Others reported windy and generally poor conditions during bloom and hail damage, which led to lower yields and a potentially poor quality crop. Washington's production is forecast at 4,200 tons, down 2 percent from 2009. Washington experienced a cold, late spring this year, with some producers reporting frost damage and pollination problems. Idaho production is forecast at 2,400 tons, up 20 percent from last year. Favorable weather conditions were beneficial for this season's excellent prune and plum crop. Michigan production is forecast at 1,800 tons, down 38 percent from a year ago. The plum crop potential was reduced by a spring frost that came after many fruit buds had sprouted.

Hops: Hop production in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 66.1 million pounds for 2010, down 30 percent from last year's 94.7 million pounds. Area strung for harvest, at 31,251 acres, is down 21 percent from 2009. Yield is estimated at 2,116 pounds per acre for the Pacific Northwest, 267 pounds less than 2009.

Washington's yield is forecast at 2,200 pounds per acre for the 2010 crop, 333 pounds less than last year. Oregon's yield is forecast at 1,690 pounds per acre, down 258 pounds from 2009. In Idaho, yields are expected to average 2,120 pounds per acre, 177 pounds higher than a year ago, due to excellent conditions this summer.

For Washington and Oregon, weather conditions this spring were cold and wet. Progress is two weeks behind normal with reported yields ranging from average to below average for some varieties. Water supplies are reported as mostly adequate. Disease pressure has been high for mildews, but minimal for mites.

Olives: California olive production is forecast at 140,000 tons. If realized, the crop will be three times as large as the 2009 crop and twice as large as the 2008 crop, however 2008 and 2009 were both poor crop years for California olives. The Manzanillo and Sevillano varieties are expected to account for approximately 65 percent and 16 percent of total production, respectively. All other varieties account for the remainder. Crop development has lagged one to two weeks behind normal due to cool weather during the growing season. Conditions during the critical blooming period were generally good.

Peaches: The August 2010 forecast of United States peach production is 1.13 million tons, down less than 1 percent from the July 1 forecast but 2 percent above 2009.

South Carolina's forecast, at 120,000 tons, is unchanged from the July 1 forecast but 60 percent above last season's crop. July showers helped later varieties size and minimal hail damage was reported thus far this summer. Quality remained high throughout the season. Harvest is 75 percent complete, 7 percent above the 5-year average. New Jersey's production increased 3 percent from both the July 1 forecast and last season's estimate. Producers began peach harvest earlier than normal. High temperatures accelerated peach maturity with fruit quality and size rated good to excellent.

In Washington, forecasted production, at 16,000 tons, decreased 6 percent from July 1 but is up 10 percent from a year ago. Growers in central Washington experienced a cold spring this year. Yakima had its second-wettest May in more than 100 years. Reports of frost damage were common and some winter damage to trees has also been reported. There were also some problems with mildew and peach curl. June and July brought warmer, drier conditions.

Michigan's forecasted production declined 6 percent from a month ago and 20 percent from last season. Early frosts and bacterial diseases prevented the crop from reaching its full production potential across the State. Overall, the quality of the crop was good. Peach harvest began in mid-July and was 23 percent complete by August 1.

The United States Freestone crop, as of August 1, is forecast at 705,990 tons, down less than 1 percent from last month but 11 percent above last year. The California Freestone forecast, which is carried forward from July 1, at 355,000 tons, is up 1 percent from 2009. California's Clingstone forecast, also carried forward from July 1, is 420,000 tons, down 10 percent from last season.

Apples: The United States apple forecast for the 2010 crop year is 9.48 billion pounds, down 4 percent from last year. Poor weather conditions for apple production were reported by growers in the apple estimating States.

Production in the Western States (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington) is forecast at 6.20 billion pounds, up 6 percent from last year. Washington production, which makes up 60 percent of the United States total, is forecast at 5.65 billion pounds, up 5 percent from last year. Washington experienced a cold, late spring this year. California apple production is forecast at 310 million pounds, 17 percent above last year. California growers reported low pest and disease pressure, and very good quality. Oregon's production is forecast at 130 million pounds, unchanged from 2009. Apples in Oregon typically exhibit an alternate bearing pattern and this year was expected to be up. However, due to unfavorable spring weather that has adversely affected crop production, this pattern did not occur this year.

Production in the Eastern States (Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia) is forecast at 2.38 billion pounds, down 8 percent from last year. The apple crop in New York is forecast at 1.20 billion pounds, down 13 percent from 2009. Across New York, the crop is about two weeks ahead of average. However, a late May frost reduced the size of the crop. Pennsylvania's forecast, at 488 million pounds, is 4 percent lower than last year. Numerous producers reported frost damage, while others were affected by hail. Virginia's production is forecast at 244 million pounds, slightly below last year. Spring conditions were ideal; however, hot and dry weather conditions in the summer affected crop development. North Carolina's crop is forecast at 144 million pounds, up 20 percent from last year's small crop.

Production in the Central States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin) is forecast at 893 million pounds, a decrease of 38 percent from 2009. Michigan's production forecast is 610 million pounds, down 47 percent from the previous year. The Michigan apple crop was greatly reduced by continual

spring frosts. The crop has been variable this year, making thinning decisions difficult. Some apple orchards were abandoned this year. Ohio's forecast is 110 million pounds, down 5 percent from 2009. Below average temperatures were predominant at the beginning of the year, and some trees were damaged by frost. However, conditions improved later on with plenty of rain. Production in Wisconsin is forecast at 34.9 million pounds, down 20 percent from 2009. Many growers reported too much moisture, causing fungus and other diseases in orchards. There were also a few reports of hail damage to the crop.

Pears: United States pear production for 2010 is forecast at 854,800 tons, down 11 percent from last year. Bartlett pear production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 410,000 tons, 2 percent below the June forecast and 9 percent less than a year ago. Other pear production in the Pacific Coast States is expected to total 433,000 tons, 11 percent below last year.

Bartlett production for California is forecast at 185,000 tons, down 5 percent from the June 1 forecast and 8 percent below 2009. Bartlett's began blooming in March with some areas reporting minor problems due to rain. The cooler than average growing season resulted in slightly delayed fruit development and postponed the start of harvest by one to two weeks. The delay in development did not have a negative impact on fruit quality. Harvest was ongoing in the Sacramento Valley, while Lake and Mendocino counties were close to the start of harvest.

In Washington, Bartlett production is forecast at 170,000 tons, up 3 percent from the June 1 forecast but 9 percent below the previous season. Spring conditions in eastern Washington were cooler and wetter than normal. Bartlett growers report pollination problems due to cold, windy weather and frost. Irrigation water has been adequate this year. Oregon's Bartlett crop, at 55,000 tons, is down 8 percent from June 1 and 17 percent below 2009.

Other pear production in Washington is forecast at 235,000 tons, 12 percent below a year ago. In Oregon, other pear production is forecast at 145,000 tons, down 11 percent from last year. Many growers indicated the cool, wet spring negatively impacted fruit size and quantity of the crop.

The pear crop in New York is forecast at 9,000 tons, down 20 percent from last year. Growers experienced an early start to the growing season, with warm temperatures in March and April, but a May freeze limited production. Dry weather has also negatively impacted the crop.

Most Pennsylvania producers reported pollination problems and a late spring freeze. At 2,800 tons, Pennsylvania's production forecast is down 52 percent from a season ago.

Coffee: Hawaii coffee production is estimated at 8.70 million pounds (parchment basis) for the 2009-2010 season, unchanged from the previous year. Puerto Rico coffee production for the 2009-2010 season is estimated at 9.50 million pounds (parchment basis), down 29 percent from the previous season. Heavy rain during the flowering stage, insect damage, and a labor shortage negatively impacted coffee production.

Grapes: United States grape production is forecast at 7.09 million tons, down 3 percent from last year. California leads the United States in grape production with 90 percent of the total. Washington and New York are the next largest producing States, with 5 percent and 2 percent, respectively. California's all grape forecast, at 6.35 million tons, is down 3 percent from last year. The Washington all grape forecast of 370,000 tons is also down 3 percent from the previous year, while New York growers expect to harvest 170,000 tons, 28 percent more than last year.

California's wine type grape production is expected to total 3.50 million tons, 55 percent of California's total grape crop. The production forecast for wine type varieties is down 6 percent from the 2009 crop. California's raisin type grape production is forecast at 1.95 million tons, 31 percent of California's total grape crop. The raisin type grape forecast is up 1 percent from last year. Weather has been mostly favorable for crop development, although cool, wet weather in the spring and early summer resulted in some mildew problems. California's table type grape production is forecast at 900,000 tons, up 3 percent from the previous year.

Washington's wine grape production is forecast at 160,000 tons, up 3 percent from the 2009 crop. If realized, this will be Washington's largest wine grape crop on record, surpassing last year's record high crop. The juice type grape forecast, at 210,000 tons, is down 7 percent from last year.

New York's grape production forecast, at 170,000 tons, is 28 percent higher than last year's production level. Warm weather in March and April led to an early bloom and the crop is currently about two weeks ahead of schedule. As of August 1, the crop condition was rated 93 percent good to excellent.

Florida citrus: Seasonally hot and humid weather conditions prevailed in most citrus growing areas during the month of July. High temperatures were mainly in the mid to upper 90s, while low temperatures ranged generally from the upper 60s to lower 70s. Weekly rainfall totals in most areas varied from one to five inches. In late July, mild drought conditions were reported in Indian River and Brevard counties. However, the majority of the upcoming season's citrus crop is responding well to an abundance of sunshine and precipitation. Grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, and tangelos are all showing good growth. Caretakers are removing unproductive trees, mowing, and applying herbicides and fertilizer. Growers are using both aerial and ground spraying for psyllid control.

California citrus: The navel orange harvest was completed during the first half of July while the Valencia orange harvest continued in the Central Valley and along the southern coast. Lemons were picked along the coastal region.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: The blueberry, blackberry, and strawberry harvests neared completion in the San Joaquin Valley. The plum, peach, nectarine, and fig harvests were ongoing. Pruning started in cherry orchards. As the grape harvest began in the San Joaquin Valley, leaves and bunches were thinned in vineyards to increase light exposure for color and maturity. In the San Joaquin Valley, good sugar levels were reported for raisin grapes. During the first part of July, wine grapes continued to develop in Napa County, while sulfur applications were ongoing. However, later in the month, cool temperatures slowed their development. Maintenance of orchards, groves, and vineyards continued with pruning, pesticide applications, and fertilizer applications as necessary. Irrigation frequency increased as the temperatures began to rise across the State.

Almond orchards continued to be irrigated and were sprayed to control navel orange worm. In the San Joaquin Valley, almond orchards exhibited widespread hull split by the second half of July. Almond growers focused sprays on the control of peach twig borers. Mite levels increased slightly in orchards, causing some growers to plan additional miticide sprays. Herbicide applications along with codling moth sprays were made in walnut orchards. Weed control was ongoing in nut orchards in the Central Valley. Walnuts, pistachios, and pecans showed good size development.

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between July 25 and August 6 to gather information on expected yields as of August 1. The objective yield surveys for corn, cotton, soybeans, and wheat were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for about 75 percent of the United States production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected fields for the objective yield survey. The counts made within each sample plot depend on the crop and the maturity of that crop. In all cases, the number of plants is recorded along with other measurements that provide information to forecast the number of ears, bolls, pods, or heads and their weight. 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 fruit are harvested 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 interviews. Approximately 27,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about probable yield. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

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 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 August 1 forecasts.

Revision policy: The August 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the 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. Estimates of planted acres for spring planted crops are subject to revision in the August *Crop Production* report if conditions altered the planting intentions since the mid-year survey. Planted acres may also be revised for cotton, peanuts, and rice in the September *Crop Production* report each year; spring wheat, Durum wheat, barley, and oats only in the *Small Grains Annual* report at the end of September; and all other spring planted crops in the October *Crop Production* report. Revisions to planted acres will only be made when either special survey data, administrative data, such as Farm Service Agency program “sign up” data, or remote sensing data are available. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last forecast.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the August 1 production forecast, the “Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the August 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. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the August 1 corn for grain production forecast is 6.0 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 6.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.3 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using corn again as an example, changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 392 million bushels, ranging from 16 million bushels to 1.09 billion bushels. The August 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 12 times and above 8 times. This does not imply that the August 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecasts

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Production			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
	(percent)	(percent)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(number)	(number)
Barley ..... bushels	7.7	13.3	20	3	69	7	13
Corn for grain ..... bushels	6.0	10.3	392	16	1,085	12	8
Dry edible beans ..... cwt	8.2	14.2	2	(Z)	4	13	7
Oats ..... bushels	11.1	19.2	14	1	43	2	18
Rice ..... cwt	4.3	7.5	7	1	17	12	8
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	9.4	16.2	35	2	108	10	10
Soybeans for beans ..... bushels	6.6	11.5	145	6	408	12	8
Upland cotton [1] ..... bales	9.2	15.9	1,310	8	3,921	10	10
Wheat							
Durum wheat ..... bushels	9.3	16.2	8	(Z)	19	9	11
Other spring ..... bushels	8.8	15.2	40	3	121	10	10
Winter wheat ..... bushels	1.4	2.3	17	1	38	6	14

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Quantity is in thousands of units.

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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- Suzanne Avilla – Peanuts, Rice ..... (202) 720-7688
- Shiela Corley – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum ..... (202) 720-5944
- Bryan Durham – Hay, Oats ..... (202) 690-3234
- Anthony Prillaman – Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed ..... (202) 720-9526
- Nick Schauer – Wheat, Rye ..... (202) 720-8068
- Julie Schmidt – Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops ..... (202) 720-7621
- Travis Thorson – Soybeans, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds ..... (202) 720-7369

Jorge Garcia-Pratts, Head, Fruits, Vegetables and Special Crops Section ..... (202) 720-2127
- Debbie Flippin – Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries ..... (202) 720-2157
- Fred Granja – Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Plums, Prunes, Tobacco ..... (202) 720-4288
- Dawn Keen – Floriculture, Maple Syrup, Nursery, Tree Nuts ..... (202) 720-4215
- Steve Maliszewski – Citrus, Coffee, Grapes, Tropical Fruits ..... (202) 720-5412
- Tierra Mobley – Berries, Cranberries, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes ..... (202) 720-4285
- Dan Norris – Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mints, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas, Dry Beans ..... (202) 720-3250
- Kim Ritchie – Hops ..... (360) 902-1940

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

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USDA Data Users' Meeting

Monday October 25, 2010

Crowne Plaza Chicago-Metro
Chicago, Illinois 60661
312-829-5000

The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service will be organizing an open forum for data users. The purpose will be to provide updates on pending changes in the various statistical and information programs and seek comments and input from data users. Other USDA agencies to be represented will include the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Economic Research Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and the World Agricultural Outlook Board. The Foreign Trade Division from the Census Bureau will also be included in the meeting.

For registration details or additional information for the Data Users' Meeting, see the NASS homepage at http://www.nass.usda.gov/meeting/ or contact Marie Jordan (NASS) at 202-690-8141 or at marie_jordan@nass.usda.gov.

This Data Users' Meeting precedes an Industry Outlook Meeting that will be held at the same location on Tuesday October 26, 2010. The Outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss the outlook situation. For registration details or additional information for the Industry Outlook Meeting, see the Livestock and Marketing Information Center (LMIC) homepage at http://www.lcmic.info/ or contact Erica Rosa 303-236-0461 at rosa@lmic.info or Laura Lahr 303-236-0464 at lahr@lmic.info.