Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Up 2 Percent from May
Orange Production Unchanged from May

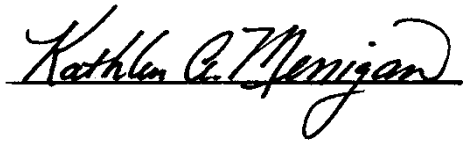
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.45 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the May 1 forecast but 2 percent below 2010. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 45.3 bushels per acre, up 0.8 bushel from last month but 1.5 bushels less than last year. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 32.0 million acres, unchanged from May1.

Hard Red Winter production, at 777 million bushels, is up 2 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter production is up 2 percent from last month and now totals 434 million bushels. White Winter production totals 240 million bushels, up 2 percent from last month. Of this total, 11.6 million bushels are Hard White and 228 million bushels are Soft White.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2010-2011 season is 8.82 million tons, unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 7 percent above the 2009-2010 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 140 million boxes (6.30 million tons), is unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 5 percent above last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 70.0 million boxes (3.15 million tons), unchanged from May but 2 percent higher than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 70.0 million boxes (3.15 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but up 8 percent from the 2009-2010 crop. The monthly row count survey indicated that 79 percent of the Valencia crop has been harvested. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from April.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2010-2011 season is 1.59 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast and up 2 percent from last season's final yield of 1.56 gallons per box. The early-midseason portion is final at 1.52 gallons per box, up 1 percent from last season's yield of 1.51 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is projected at 1.68 gallons per box, 3 percent higher than last year's final yield of 1.63 gallons per box. All projections of yield assume the processing relationships this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

This report was approved on June 9, 2011.



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Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted June 1, 2011

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011		2010	2011
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	150	450	54.0	52.0	54.0	8,100	24,300
California	360	460	80.0	85.0	80.0	28,800	36,800
Colorado	2,350	2,150	45.0	30.0	32.0	105,750	68,800
Georgia	125	180	40.0	49.0	55.0	5,000	9,900
Idaho	710	790	82.0	79.0	79.0	58,220	62,410
Illinois	295	730	56.0	61.0	62.0	16,520	45,260
Indiana	230	390	60.0	64.0	65.0	13,800	25,350
Kansas	8,000	7,700	45.0	34.0	34.0	360,000	261,800
Kentucky	250	410	66.0	66.0	68.0	16,500	27,880
Maryland	135	220	60.0	67.0	66.0	8,100	14,520
Michigan	510	680	70.0	73.0	73.0	35,700	49,640
Mississippi	100	300	47.0	53.0	60.0	4,700	18,000
Missouri	280	720	45.0	52.0	51.0	12,600	36,720
Montana	1,950	2,150	48.0	44.0	47.0	93,600	101,050
Nebraska	1,490	1,350	43.0	42.0	44.0	64,070	59,400
New York	100	105	67.0	64.0	60.0	6,700	6,300
North Carolina	380	630	37.0	57.0	61.0	14,060	38,430
North Dakota	320	310	55.0	54.0	53.0	17,600	16,430
Ohio	750	860	61.0	69.0	67.0	45,750	57,620
Oklahoma	3,900	3,400	31.0	22.0	22.0	120,900	74,800
Oregon	810	810	67.0	69.0	71.0	54,270	57,510
Pennsylvania	150	160	59.0	59.0	57.0	8,850	9,120
South Carolina	130	190	36.0	47.0	53.0	4,680	10,070
South Dakota	1,300	1,550	49.0	46.0	48.0	63,700	74,400
Tennessee	180	260	53.0	57.0	55.0	9,540	14,300
Texas	3,750	1,800	34.0	26.0	26.0	127,500	46,800
Virginia	160	260	51.0	66.0	66.0	8,160	17,160
Washington	1,710	1,770	69.0	65.0	67.0	117,990	118,590
Wisconsin	230	305	64.0	67.0	68.0	14,720	20,740
Other States [1]	944	949	41.7	47.9	48.5	39,356	46,015
United States	31,749	32,039	46.8	44.5	45.3	1,485,236	1,450,115

[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 2011 Summary*.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted June 1, 2011

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

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011		2010	2011 [1]
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	79	69	115.0	105.0	110.0	9,085	7,590
California	105	145	110.0	110.0	110.0	11,550	15,950
Montana	530		34.0			18,020	
North Dakota	1,780		37.5			66,750	
Other States [2]	35		50.7			1,775	
United States	2,529		42.4			107,180	

[1] Area harvested for the United States and remaining States will be published in *Acreage* released June 2011. Yield and production will be published in *Crop Production* released July 2011.

[2] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2011 Summary.*

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2010 and Forecasted June 1, 2011

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

Crop	2010	2011
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	1,018,337	776,865
Soft red	237,804	433,744
Hard white	13,496	11,558
Soft white	215,599	227,948
Spring		
Hard red	569,975	
Hard white	9,256	
Soft white	36,744	
Durum	107,180	
Total	2,208,391	

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2009-2010 and Forecasted June 1, 2011

[The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year]

Crop and State	Utilized production boxes [1]		Utilized production ton equivalent	
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
Early, mid, and navel [2]				
California [3]	42,500	48,000	1,594	1,920
Florida	68,600	70,000	3,087	3,150
Texas [3]	1,360	1,480	58	63
United States	112,460	119,480	4,739	5,133
Valencia				
California [3]	15,000	13,000	563	520
Florida	65,100	70,000	2,930	3,150
Texas [3]	275	285	12	12
United States	80,375	83,285	3,505	3,682
All				
California [3]	57,500	61,000	2,157	2,440
Florida	133,700	140,000	6,017	6,300
Texas [3]	1,635	1,765	70	75
United States	192,835	202,765	8,244	8,815
Grapefruit				
White				
Florida	6,000	5,900	255	251
Colored				
Florida	14,300	14,000	608	595
All				
California [3]	4,500	3,500	151	140
Florida	20,300	19,900	863	846
Texas [3]	5,600	5,900	224	236
United States	30,400	29,300	1,238	1,222
Tangerines and mandarins				
Arizona [3 4]	350	300	13	12
California [3 4]	9,900	9,600	371	384
Florida	4,450	4,600	211	219
United States	14,700	14,500	595	615
Lemons [3]				
Arizona	2,200	2,500	84	100
California	21,000	21,000	798	840
United States	23,200	23,500	882	940
Tangelos				
Florida	900	1,150	41	52

[1] Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80 (75 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80 (67 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), Florida-85, Texas-80; lemons-80 (76 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), tangelos-90; tangerines and mandarins in Arizona and California-80 (75 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), Florida-95.

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

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

[4] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Peach Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted June 1, 2011

[Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State	2010	2011 [1]
	(tons)	(tons)
Alabama	6,000	
Arkansas	3,000	
California	817,000	815,000
Clingstone [2]	432,000	430,000
Freestone	385,000	385,000
Colorado	14,000	
Connecticut	1,200	
Georgia	40,000	35,000
Idaho	7,400	
Illinois	9,100	
Maryland	4,000	
Massachusetts	1,750	
Michigan	14,000	
Missouri	4,200	
New Jersey	36,000	
New York	5,900	
North Carolina	5,500	
Ohio	6,240	
Pennsylvania	21,200	
South Carolina	110,000	90,000
Texas	14,000	
Utah	4,300	
Virginia	6,210	
Washington	15,000	
West Virginia	5,300	
United States	1,151,300	

[1] Peach production for the United States and remaining States will be published in the *Crop Production* released July 2011.
[2] California Clingstone is over-the-scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions.

Bartlett Pear Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted June 1, 2011

State	2010	2011
	(tons)	(tons)
California	170,000	185,000
Oregon	50,000	54,000
Washington	170,000	175,000
United States	390,000	414,000

Sweet Cherry Production – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted June 1, 2011

[Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State	2010	2011 [1]
	(tons)	(tons)
California	97,000	85,000
Idaho	1,900	
Michigan	15,100	
Montana	2,470	
New York	1,000	
Oregon	38,150	36,000
Utah	1,100	
Washington	160,000	180,000
United States	316,720	

[1] The first production forecast for sweet cherries in Idaho, Michigan, New York, and Utah and tart cherries in Michigan, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin will be published in the *Cherry Production* report released later this month. The first estimate for 2011 sweet cherries in Montana will be released in *the Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts* report released January 2012.

Miscellaneous Fruits Production by Crop – California: 2010 and Forecasted June 1, 2011

Crop	2010	2011
	(tons)	(tons)
Prunes (dried basis)	127,000	122,000
Apricots	59,200	55,000

Hops Area Harvested by Variety – States and United States: 2010 and Forecasted June 1, 2011

State and variety	Area harvested	Strung for harvest
	2010	2011
	(acres)	(acres)
Idaho [1]	2,331	2,288
Oregon		
Cascade	122	192
Centennial	(D)	179
Mt. Hood	188	166
Nugget	1,356	1,397
Sterling	87	114
Super Galena ®	134	164
Willamette	1,452	999
Other varieties [2]	1,283	1,149
Total	4,622	4,360
Washington		
Apollo ®	827	1,002
Bravo ®	414	590
Cascade	1,728	2,076
Centennial	357	691
Chinook	443	564
Citra ™	113	215
Cluster	392	498
Columbus/Tomahawk ®	3,401	3,055
Galena	1,920	1,424
Glacier	61	44
Millennium	555	364
Mt. Hood	62	95
Northern Brewer	94	108
Nugget	829	902
Simcoe	237	372
Super Galena ®	886	967
Willamette	1,734	845
YCR-4(Palisade ®)	373	349
YCR-5(Warrior ®)	296	299
Zeus	4,440	4,121
Other varieties [2]	5,174	4,787
Total	24,336	23,368
United States	31,289	30,016

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

Sugarbeet Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value – States and United States: 2009 and 2010

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

State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)
California [2]	25.3	25.1	25.2	25.1	43.9	40.0
Colorado	35.1	28.9	35.0	27.9	27.5	29.5
Idaho	164.0	171.0	163.0	170.0	34.3	31.0
Michigan	138.0	147.0	136.0	147.0	24.4	26.0
Minnesota	464.0	449.0	449.0	441.0	23.7	26.6
Montana	38.4	42.6	33.6	42.5	29.8	29.5
Nebraska	53.0	50.0	52.6	47.5	24.6	23.8
North Dakota	225.0	217.0	218.0	214.0	22.0	26.5
Oregon	10.6	10.3	10.5	10.3	37.6	36.3
Wyoming	32.4	30.5	25.6	30.4	26.5	27.0
United States	1,185.8	1,171.4	1,148.5	1,155.7	25.9	27.6

State	Production		Price per ton		Value of production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010 [1]	2009	2010 [1]
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
California [2]	1,106	1,004	48.90		54,083	
Colorado	963	823	53.30		51,328	
Idaho	5,591	5,270	45.10		252,154	
Michigan	3,318	3,822	55.70		184,813	
Minnesota	10,641	11,731	49.80		529,922	
Montana	1,001	1,254	53.40		53,453	
Nebraska	1,294	1,131	54.60		70,652	
North Dakota	4,796	5,671	51.90		248,912	
Oregon	395	374	45.10		17,815	
Wyoming	678	821	53.90		36,544	
United States	29,783	31,901	50.40		1,499,676	

[1] United States marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in *Agricultural Prices* released July 2011. State estimates will be published in *Crop Values* to be released February 2012.

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

Sugarcane Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2009 and 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]		Production [1]	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
For sugar						
Florida	370.0	374.0	35.9	32.7	13,283	12,230
Hawaii	20.3	15.5	65.6	77.1	1,332	1,195
Louisiana	390.0	390.0	32.2	27.8	12,558	10,842
Texas	36.7	45.8	36.0	30.5	1,321	1,396
United States	817.0	825.3	34.9	31.1	28,494	25,663
For seed						
Florida	17.0	18.0	38.6	41.2	656	742
Hawaii	1.9	1.9	26.3	26.3	50	50
Louisiana	35.0	30.0	32.2	27.8	1,127	834
Texas	3.0	2.3	35.0	31.0	105	71
United States	56.9	52.2	34.1	32.5	1,938	1,697
For sugar and seed						
Florida	387.0	392.0	36.0	33.1	13,939	12,972
Hawaii	22.2	17.4	62.3	71.6	1,382	1,245
Louisiana	425.0	420.0	32.2	27.8	13,685	11,676
Texas	39.7	48.1	35.9	30.5	1,426	1,467
United States	873.9	877.5	34.8	31.2	30,432	27,360

[1] Net tons.

Sugarcane Price and Value – States and United States: 2009 and 2010

[Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State	For sugar				For sugar and seed	
	Price per ton		Value of production		Value of production [1]	
	2009	2010 [2]	2009	2010 [2]	2009	2010 [2]
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Florida	39.50		524,679		550,591	
Hawaii	33.20		44,222		45,882	
Louisiana	31.30		393,065		428,340	
Texas	22.30		29,458		31,800	
United States	34.80		991,424		1,056,613	

[1] Price per ton of cane for sugar used in evaluating value of production for seed.
[2] United States marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in *Agricultural Prices* released July 2011. State estimates will be published in *Crop Values* to be released February 2012.

Sweet Potato Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2009 and 2010

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	2.6	3.3	2.3	3.2
Arkansas	3.0	3.1	2.5	3.0
California	17.4	18.0	17.4	18.0
Florida	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4
Louisiana	14.0	13.5	12.0	13.0
Mississippi	20.0	21.0	11.0	20.0
New Jersey	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
North Carolina	47.0	55.0	46.0	54.0
Texas	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0
United States	109.9	119.8	96.9	116.9

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Alabama	170	150	391	480
Arkansas	185	160	463	480
California	340	355	5,916	6,390
Florida	110	130	352	442
Louisiana	135	190	1,620	2,470
Mississippi	115	180	1,265	3,600
New Jersey	110	110	132	143
North Carolina	200	180	9,200	9,720
Texas	100	120	130	120
United States	201	204	19,469	23,845

Maple Syrup Taps, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2009-2011

State	Number of taps			Yield per tap			Production		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(1,000 taps)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)	(1,000 gallons)
Connecticut	71	75	71	0.183	0.120	0.239	13	9	17
Maine	1,470	1,470	1,470	0.269	0.214	0.245	395	315	360
Massachusetts	230	250	245	0.200	0.116	0.253	46	29	62
Michigan	450	490	495	0.256	0.167	0.248	115	82	123
New Hampshire	385	420	420	0.244	0.207	0.286	94	87	120
New York	1,830	1,903	2,011	0.240	0.164	0.280	439	312	564
Ohio	375	385	405	0.240	0.169	0.309	90	65	125
Pennsylvania	464	465	503	0.198	0.116	0.254	92	54	128
Vermont	3,030	3,150	3,300	0.304	0.283	0.345	920	890	1,140
Wisconsin	670	650	660	0.299	0.180	0.235	200	117	155
United States	8,975	9,258	9,580	0.268	0.212	0.292	2,404	1,960	2,794

Maple Syrup Price and Value – States and United States: 2009-2011

State	Average price per gallon			Value of production		
	2009	2010	2011 [1]	2009	2010	2011 [1]
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Connecticut	64.00	70.00		832	630	
Maine	32.90	33.50		12,996	10,553	
Massachusetts	53.60	56.50		2,466	1,639	
Michigan	45.00	45.00		5,175	3,690	
New Hampshire	53.50	55.40		5,029	4,820	
New York	40.60	39.40		17,823	12,293	
Ohio	40.30	42.70		3,627	2,776	
Pennsylvania	38.10	42.00		3,505	2,268	
Vermont	35.10	34.00		32,292	30,260	
Wisconsin	36.70	39.50		7,340	4,622	
United States	37.90	37.50		91,085	73,551	

[1] Price and value for 2011 will be published in *Crop Production* released June 2012.

Maple Syrup Season – States: 2009-2011

State	Date season opened [1]			Date season closed [2]			Average season length [3]		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(date)	(days)	(days)	(days)
Connecticut	Feb 1	Jan 22	Feb 2	Apr 25	Apr 13	Apr 21	32	23	32
Maine	Feb 17	Feb 7	Feb 12	Apr 30	May 1	May 6	29	28	34
Massachusetts	Jan 28	Jan 29	Jan 31	Apr 15	Apr 21	Apr 27	25	23	31
Michigan	Feb 4	Feb 1	Feb 13	Apr 19	Apr 30	Apr 28	25	20	29
New Hampshire	Feb 12	Jan 17	Feb 14	May 1	Apr 10	Apr 30	28	26	32
New York	Jan 28	Jan 20	Jan 10	Apr 30	Apr 22	Apr 27	30	23	33
Ohio	Feb 2	Feb 5	Feb 2	Apr 22	Apr 4	Apr 11	27	18	31
Pennsylvania	Jan 15	Jan 20	Feb 3	Apr 28	Apr 30	Apr 28	28	21	33
Vermont	Jan 27	Jan 14	Feb 1	Apr 30	Apr 30	Apr 30	32	30	36
Wisconsin	Feb 23	Feb 1	Feb 2	Apr 30	Apr 16	May 7	27	20	28
United States	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	28	23	32

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

Maple Syrup Price by Type of Sale and Size of Container – States: 2009 and 2010

Type and State	Gallons		1/2 Gallons		Quarts		Pints		1/2 Pints	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
Retail										
Connecticut	57.00	62.00	31.70	31.70	18.30	19.60	11.50	11.80	7.55	7.70
Maine	52.50	50.10	28.10	28.40	15.10	15.40	9.45	9.55	7.20	5.90
Massachusetts	42.50	53.00	27.80	26.80	16.60	17.20	11.40	10.00	7.75	6.50
Michigan	42.70	42.00	21.80	22.60	12.70	12.90	7.80	7.80	5.60	5.10
New Hampshire	49.30	49.00	28.00	28.10	16.40	17.10	9.85	9.80	6.35	6.50
New York	40.10	42.80	24.10	24.00	14.90	15.00	9.40	8.90	6.25	5.35
Ohio	37.70	40.50	22.10	23.00	13.40	13.90	8.35	8.50	5.55	5.95
Pennsylvania	38.00	39.70	21.70	22.70	12.70	13.70	7.90	8.25	4.90	5.45
Vermont	43.90	43.30	25.50	25.50	15.50	15.70	9.20	9.70	6.00	6.20
Wisconsin	37.30	38.10	21.10	21.50	11.30	11.80	7.30	7.50	4.70	5.70
Wholesale										
Connecticut	46.30	59.00	23.60	29.50	13.20	14.40	8.65	10.70	5.55	4.90
Maine	40.50	42.30	25.00	26.70	13.00	13.80	7.00	7.00	4.50	4.15
Massachusetts	41.90	44.00	25.20	24.70	14.00	14.30	7.45	8.00	4.90	5.10
Michigan	35.40	34.10	21.00	21.90	11.20	12.40	6.30	7.60	4.20	4.50
New Hampshire	40.60	45.70	21.60	25.30	11.40	13.00	6.65	7.10	3.95	3.80
New York	38.30	40.70	22.30	22.20	12.30	12.20	7.00	7.30	4.25	4.20
Ohio	35.90	34.30	21.20	21.20	12.60	11.30	7.55	7.55	5.25	4.05
Pennsylvania	32.20	40.30	17.90	19.20	10.20	11.60	6.20	6.55	4.10	4.05
Vermont	38.50	37.00	23.20	23.10	13.40	12.80	7.80	7.60	4.80	4.60
Wisconsin	37.30	37.30	23.80	21.60	11.80	12.00	7.20	7.20	4.00	4.60

Maple Syrup Bulk Price – States: 2009 and 2010

State	Bulk all grades		Bulk all grades	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per pound)	(dollars per gallon)	(dollars per gallon)
Connecticut	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Maine	2.85	3.00	31.40	32.20
Massachusetts	2.65	2.55	29.50	28.00
Michigan	2.80	2.80	30.50	30.50
New Hampshire	2.75	2.65	30.40	29.10
New York	2.73	2.71	30.00	29.90
Ohio	2.70	2.55	29.90	28.10
Pennsylvania	2.70	2.45	29.50	27.00
Vermont	2.90	2.65	32.00	29.20
Wisconsin	2.60	2.60	28.60	28.40

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

Maple Syrup Percent of Sales by Type – States: 2009 and 2010

State	Retail		Wholesale		Bulk	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Connecticut	55	65	30	20	15	15
Maine	1	1	7	1	92	98
Massachusetts	65	55	25	35	10	10
Michigan	58	53	17	26	25	21
New Hampshire	55	45	30	40	15	15
New York	39	28	15	15	46	57
Ohio	47	55	18	20	35	25
Pennsylvania	81	69	4	9	15	22
Vermont	10	15	5	5	85	80
Wisconsin	30	39	14	13	56	48

Crop Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Domestic Units)

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

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,872	2,952	2,465	
Corn for grain [1]	88,192	92,178	81,446	
Corn for silage	(NA)		5,567	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	59,862	58,973
Alfalfa	(NA)		19,956	
All other	(NA)		39,906	
Oats	3,138	2,839	1,263	
Proso millet	390		363	
Rice	3,636	3,018	3,615	
Rye	1,211		265	
Sorghum for grain [1]	5,404	5,645	4,808	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		273	
Wheat, all	53,603	58,021	47,637	
Winter	37,335	41,229	31,749	32,039
Durum	2,570	2,365	2,529	
Other spring	13,698	14,427	13,359	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,448.8	1,611.8	1,431.0	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	421	420	418	
Mustard seed	50.5		48.1	
Peanuts	1,288.0	1,237.0	1,255.0	
Rapeseed	2.3		2.2	
Safflower	175.0		167.7	
Soybeans for beans	77,404	76,609	76,616	
Sunflower	1,951.5	1,805.0	1,873.8	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	10,974.2	12,565.5	10,698.7	
Upland	10,770.0	12,313.0	10,497.0	
American Pima	204.2	252.5	201.7	
Sugarbeets	1,171.4	1,187.1	1,155.7	
Sugarcane	(NA)		877.5	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	337.5	336.5
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	31.2	20.0	17.9	
Dry edible beans	1,911.4	1,303.5	1,842.7	
Dry edible peas	756.0	586.0	711.4	
Lentils	658.0	710.0	634.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		6.3	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	31.3	30.0
Peppermint oil	(NA)		71.3	
Potatoes, all	1,021.5		1,004.7	
Spring	88.8	93.1	85.9	90.5
Summer	39.0		37.5	
Fall	893.7		881.3	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		18.6	
Sweet potatoes	119.8	126.7	116.9	
Taro (Hawaii) [2]	(NA)		0.5	

(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: 2010 and 2011 (Domestic Units)

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

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley ..... bushels	73.1		180,268	
Corn for grain ..... bushels	152.8		12,446,865	
Corn for silage ..... tons	19.3		107,314	
Hay, all ..... tons	2.43		145,556	
Alfalfa ..... tons	3.40		67,903	
All other ..... tons	1.95		77,653	
Oats ..... bushels	64.3		81,190	
Proso millet ..... bushels	31.8		11,535	
Rice [1] ..... cwt	6,725		243,104	
Rye ..... bushels	28.0		7,431	
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	71.8		345,395	
Sorghum for silage ..... tons	12.5		3,420	
Wheat, all ..... bushels	46.4		2,208,391	
Winter ..... bushels	46.8	45.3	1,485,236	1,450,115
Durum ..... bushels	42.4		107,180	
Other spring ..... bushels	46.1		615,975	
Oilseeds				
Canola ..... pounds	1,713		2,450,947	
Cottonseed ..... tons	(X)		6,098.1	
Flaxseed ..... bushels	21.7		9,056	
Mustard seed ..... pounds	870		41,861	
Peanuts ..... pounds	3,311		4,155,600	
Rapeseed ..... pounds	1,891		4,160	
Safflower ..... pounds	1,320		221,335	
Soybeans for beans ..... bushels	43.5		3,329,341	
Sunflower ..... pounds	1,460		2,735,570	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [1] ..... bales	812		18,104.1	
Upland [1] ..... bales	805		17,600.0	
American Pima [1] ..... bales	1,200		504.1	
Sugarbeets ..... tons	27.6		31,901	
Sugarcane ..... tons	31.2		27,360	
Tobacco ..... pounds	2,130		718,883	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas [1] ..... cwt	1,666		237	
Dry edible beans [1] ..... cwt	1,726		31,801	
Dry edible peas [1] ..... cwt	1,999		14,221	
Lentils [1] ..... cwt	1,365		8,657	
Wrinkled seed peas ..... cwt	(NA)		580	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii) ..... pounds	1,250		7,900	
Hops ..... pounds	2,093		65,492.6	
Peppermint oil ..... pounds	89		6,363	
Potatoes, all ..... cwt	395		397,189	
Spring ..... cwt	289	283	24,820	25,640
Summer ..... cwt	310		11,642	
Fall ..... cwt	409		360,727	
Spearmint oil ..... pounds	125		2,318	
Sweet potatoes ..... cwt	204		23,845	
Taro (Hawaii) ..... pounds	(NA)		3,900	

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

Crop Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Metric Units)

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

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,162,270	1,194,640	997,560	
Corn for grain [1]	35,690,420	37,303,510	32,960,380	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,252,910	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	24,225,550	23,865,780
Alfalfa	(NA)		8,075,990	
All other	(NA)		16,149,560	
Oats	1,269,920	1,148,910	511,120	
Proso millet	157,830		146,900	
Rice	1,471,450	1,221,350	1,462,950	
Rye	490,080		107,240	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,186,940	2,284,480	1,945,750	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		110,480	
Wheat, all [2]	21,692,600	23,480,520	19,278,220	
Winter	15,109,100	16,684,960	12,848,500	12,965,860
Durum	1,040,050	957,090	1,023,460	
Other spring	5,543,440	5,838,460	5,406,250	
Oilseeds				
Canola	586,310	652,280	579,110	
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	170,370	169,970	169,160	
Mustard seed	20,440		19,470	
Peanuts	521,240	500,600	507,890	
Rapeseed	930		890	
Safflower	70,820		67,870	
Soybeans for beans	31,324,620	31,002,900	31,005,730	
Sunflower	789,750	730,470	758,310	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,441,150	5,085,130	4,329,660	
Upland	4,358,510	4,982,950	4,248,030	
American Pima	82,640	102,180	81,630	
Sugarbeets	474,050	480,410	467,700	
Sugarcane	(NA)		355,120	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	136,580	136,180
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	12,630	8,090	7,240	
Dry edible beans	773,520	527,510	745,720	
Dry edible peas	305,950	237,150	287,900	
Lentils	266,290	287,330	256,570	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	(NA)		2,550	
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	12,660	12,150
Peppermint oil	(NA)		28,850	
Potatoes, all [2]	413,390		406,590	
Spring	35,940	37,680	34,760	36,620
Summer	15,780		15,180	
Fall	361,670		356,650	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		7,530	
Sweet potatoes	48,480	51,270	47,310	
Taro (Hawaii) [3]	(NA)		190	

(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: 2010 and 2011 (Metric Units)

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

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.93		3,924,870	
Corn for grain	9.59		316,164,930	
Corn for silage	43.21		97,353,620	
Hay, all [1]	5.45		132,046,180	
Alfalfa	7.63		61,600,570	
All other	4.36		70,445,620	
Oats	2.31		1,178,470	
Proso millet	1.78		261,610	
Rice	7.54		11,027,010	
Rye	1.76		188,760	
Sorghum for grain	4.51		8,773,440	
Sorghum for silage	28.08		3,102,570	
Wheat, all [1]	3.12		60,102,550	
Winter	3.15	3.04	40,421,500	39,465,660
Durum	2.85		2,916,960	
Other spring	3.10		16,764,090	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.92		1,111,730	
Cottonseed	(X)		5,532,100	
Flaxseed	1.36		230,030	
Mustard seed	0.98		18,990	
Peanuts	3.71		1,884,950	
Rapeseed	2.12		1,890	
Safflower	1.48		100,400	
Soybeans for beans	2.92		90,609,810	
Sunflower	1.64		1,240,830	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [1]	0.91		3,941,700	
Upland	0.90		3,831,950	
American Pima	1.34		109,750	
Sugarbeets	61.88		28,940,100	
Sugarcane	69.89		24,820,570	
Tobacco	2.39		326,080	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.48		10,750	
Dry edible beans	1.93		1,442,470	
Dry edible peas	2.24		645,050	
Lentils	1.53		392,670	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		26,310	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Coffee (Hawaii)	1.41		3,580	
Hops	2.35		29,710	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,890	
Potatoes, all [1]	44.31		18,016,190	
Spring	32.39	31.76	1,125,820	1,163,010
Summer	34.80		528,070	
Fall	45.88		16,362,300	
Spearmint oil	0.14		1,050	
Sweet potatoes	22.86		1,081,590	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		1,770	

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

Fruits and Nuts Production – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2010-2011 season. Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2010	2011
	(1,000)	(1,000)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit ..... tons	1,238	1,222
Lemons ..... tons	882	940
Oranges ..... tons	8,244	8,815
Tangelos (Florida) ..... tons	41	52
Tangerines and mandarins ..... tons	595	615
Noncitrus		
Apples ..... 1,000 pounds	9,286.6	
Apricots ..... tons	65.5	
Bananas (Hawaii) ..... pounds	17,800	
Grapes ..... tons	6,856.8	
Olives (California) ..... tons	190.0	
Papayas (Hawaii) ..... pounds	30,100	
Peaches ..... tons	1,151.3	
Pears ..... tons	807.6	
Prunes, dried (California) ..... tons	127.0	122.0
Prunes and plums (excludes California) ..... tons	12.3	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) ..... pounds	1,650,000	1,750,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons	27	
Pecans, in-shell ..... pounds	259,660	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons	510	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	1,960	2,794

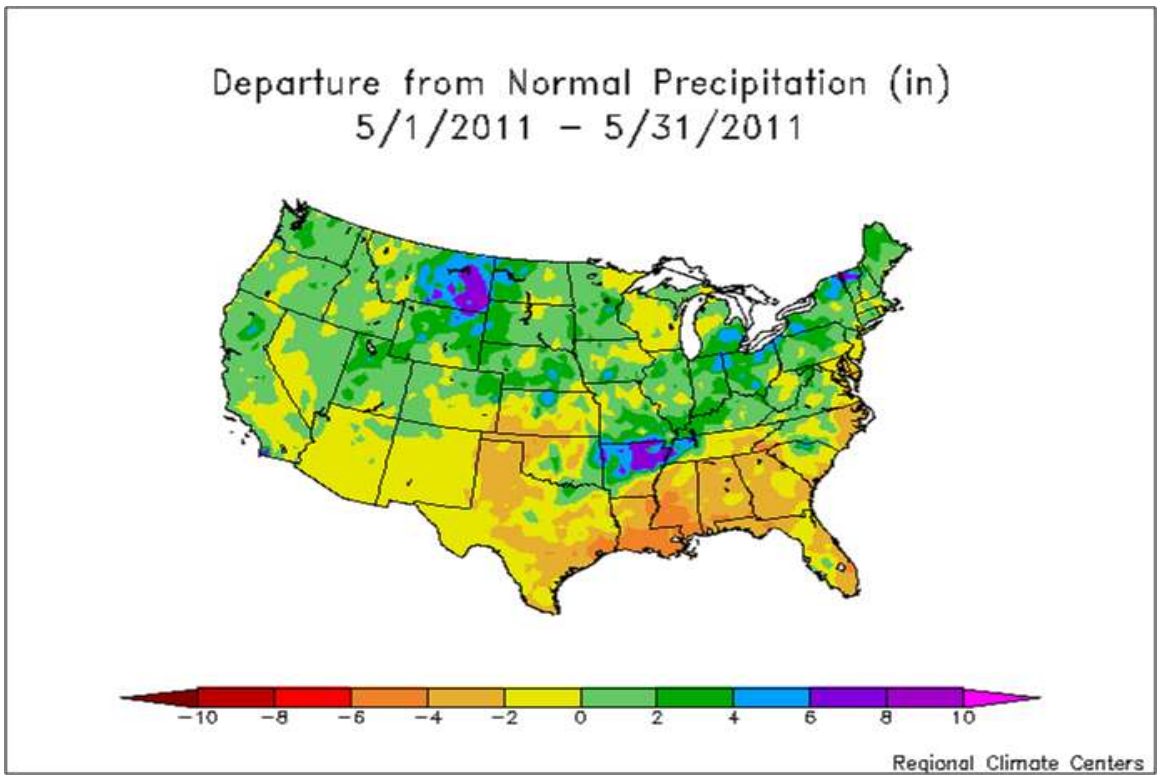
[1] Production years are 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.

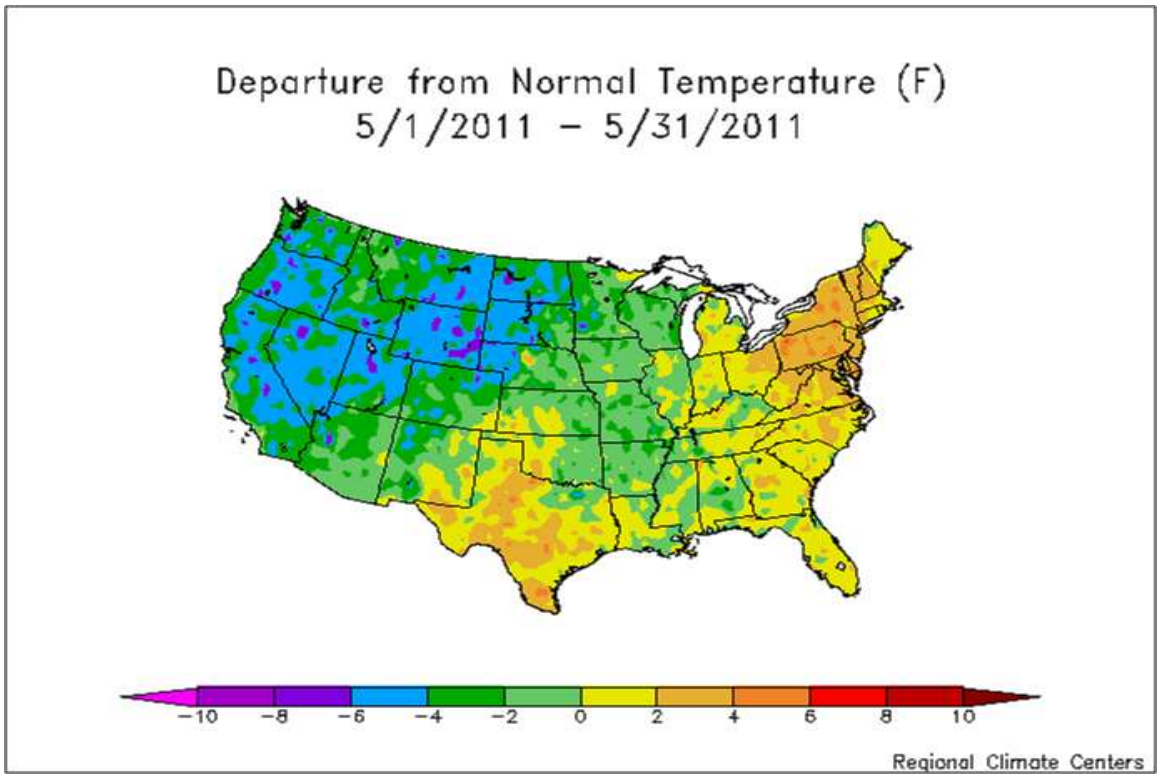
Fruits and Nuts Production – United States: 2010 and 2011 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2011 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2010-2011 season. Blank cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2010	2011
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	1,123,090	1,108,580
Lemons	800,140	852,750
Oranges	7,478,830	7,996,830
Tangelos (Florida)	37,190	47,170
Tangerines and mandarins	539,770	557,920
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,212,330	
Apricots	59,400	
Bananas (Hawaii)	8,070	
Grapes	6,220,360	
Olives (California)	172,370	
Papayas (Hawaii)	13,650	
Peaches	1,044,440	
Pears	732,640	
Prunes, dried (California)	115,210	110,680
Prunes and plums (excludes California)	11,160	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	748,430	793,790
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	24,490	
Pecans, in-shell	117,780	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	462,660	
Maple syrup	9,800	13,970

[1] Production years are 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.


Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)
5/1/2011 – 5/31/2011
−10 −8 −6 −4 −2 0 2 4 6 8 10
Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
5/1/2011 – 5/31/2011
−10 −8 −6 −4 −2 0 2 4 6 8 10
Regional Climate Centers

May Weather Summary

Unusually cool weather across the northern Plains and much of the West contrasted with above-normal temperatures in the South and East. Toward month's end, an intense, early-season heat wave built across the South, while favorable warmth overspread the Midwest, while extremely cool weather persisted in California and neighboring areas.

Incessantly wet conditions accompanied the cool weather across the northern Plains, slowing winter wheat development, hampering summer crop planting, and triggering widespread flooding in the middle and upper Missouri Valley. By June 5, more than one-quarter of the spring wheat had not yet been planted in North Dakota (69 percent planted) and Montana (73 percent).

In stark contrast, drought worsened across the southern High Plains and the Deep South. In both regions, dry, increasingly hot weather severely stressed pastures and rain-fed summer crops. By June 5, at least half of the rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition in every southern-tier state from Arizona to Florida, excluding Alabama. On the southern Plains, drought resulted in early maturation of the winter wheat crop and promoted a rapid harvest pace. Ironically, flood-control efforts extended into drought-affected areas of the lower Mississippi Valley during May, as water from the earlier inundation of the Ohio Valley and the Mid-South worked its way downstream.

Farther north, producers in the eastern Corn Belt and far upper Midwest continued to battle wetness in an effort to plant corn and soybeans. By June 5, corn planting was just 58 percent complete in Ohio, while Midwestern soybean planting had not surpassed the halfway mark in Michigan (50 percent planted), Indiana (49 percent), North Dakota (47 percent), and Ohio (26 percent). However, in Midwestern areas where corn and soybeans had emerged, crops benefited from frequent showers and late-May warmth.

Elsewhere, cool, showery weather in California, the Great Basin, and the Northwest slowed fieldwork and crop development. Chilly conditions also delayed the Western melt season, leaving substantial high-elevation snow still on the ground by month's end - except in drought-affected areas of the Southwest.

May Agricultural Summary

Unusually cool temperatures blanketed much of the western half the United States during May, delaying fieldwork and slowing the emergence and development of some small grains and row crops. Most notably, average temperatures in portions of the Pacific Northwest and northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountains were as many as 8 degrees below normal. Elsewhere, hot, dry weather in Texas adversely affected row crop planting, as well as crop development and condition. Limited rainfall throughout the Southeast left many producers waiting for improved soil moisture levels before planting their crops, while others put seed in the ground to meet insurance deadlines. Conversely, above average precipitation in the Corn Belt, Great Plains, Ohio Valley, and Rocky Mountains limited small grain and row crop planting in many areas.

With rain-drenched fields throughout much of the Corn Belt, Great Lakes region, and the Ohio Valley limiting fieldwork activities during April, producers had planted just 4 percent of the Nation's corn crop by May 1, fifty-three percentage points behind last year and 27 percentage points behind the 5-year average. A week of near-normal temperatures and little to no rainfall allowed for an increased planting pace during the week ending May 8. In Iowa, producers worked long hours for much of the week, planting 61 percent, or nearly 8.5 million acres, of their intended 2011 crop. Favorable weather conditions continued throughout much of the latter half of May, allowing producers ample time to plant their crop and promoting rapid emergence across much of the major growing regions. Conversely, persistently wet weather severely limited fieldwork in Ohio for much of the month, leading to a major planting delay at month's end. By May 29, planting was complete or nearing completion in many States, and emergence had advanced to 66 percent complete, 17 percentage points behind last year and 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 29, compared with 76 percent from the same time last year.

As May began, sorghum producers in Texas were planting irrigated fields in the High Plains, while a lack of rainfall and less than adequate soil moisture levels in many dryland fields in other areas of the State caused planting delays. Nationally, 30 percent of this year's crop was planted by May 8, compared with 33 percent last year and a 5-year average

of 29 percent. Despite scattered showers, the planting pace in Kansas was steady mid-month with progress slightly ahead of last year and normal. By May 29, forty-six percent of the sorghum crop was planted, on par with last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Wet weather continued to limit fieldwork for producers in many of the major oat-producing regions of the country as the month began. By May 1, seeding was complete in 45 percent of the Nation's oat fields with 35 percent of the crop emerged, 27 and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average, respectively. Improved weather conditions in Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin allowed for increased seeding mid-month; however, progress remained well behind both last year and normal. Crop emergence remained steady following the increased seeding pace. By May 29, producers had sown 89 percent of the Nation's oat crop, 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was behind normal in all major estimating States except Iowa and Texas, where progress was complete or nearly complete. With activity limited to Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and Texas, 27 percent of the oat crop was headed by May 29, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, heading was nearly complete and producers had harvested 59 percent of their crop. Overall, 56 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 78 percent from the same time last year.

As rain, snow, and below average temperatures further delayed the start of fieldwork in North Dakota, the largest barley-producing State, producers Nationwide had seeded just 18 percent of this year's crop by May 1, thirty-three percentage points behind last year and 25 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Fields began to dry out and weather conditions improved mid-month, allowing producers in North Dakota time to begin seeding fields, while cool temperatures in portions of the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains limited crop development. By May 29, seeding advanced to 72 percent complete, compared with 96 percent last year and a 5-year average of 95 percent, and thirty-nine percent of the barley crop was emerged, 38 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average.

One-third of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage as May began, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Above average temperatures and unusually dry conditions in areas of the central and southern Great Plains promoted rapid crop development, but negatively impacted crop conditions throughout much of the month. While head development gained speed in the Midwest as warmer temperatures prevailed mid-month, flooding and soggy fields caused a decline in crop conditions in Arkansas and Illinois. Cool, damp weather in the Pacific Northwest and northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountains slowed crop development, pushing overall progress behind the average pace for the first time this season during the week ending May 22. By May 29, heading of the winter wheat crop had advanced to 72 percent complete, slightly behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As May ended, harvest was underway in a limited number of States. In Oklahoma, producers had harvested 45 percent of this year's crop, well ahead of both last year and normal. Overall, 33 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 29, compared with 34 percent on May 1 and 65 percent from the same time last year.

With cool, wet weather limiting fieldwork, seeding progress was behind both last year and normal in the six major spring wheat-producing States as May began. As weather conditions improved mid-month, fieldwork activities increased and producers were able to seed more of their crop. Double-digit progress was evident in all States except North Dakota during the week ending May 15. Nationally, 68 percent of the crop was seeded by May 29, twenty-six percentage points behind last year and 27 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence in Montana and North Dakota, accounting for nearly 62 percent of the country's crop, was 40 percentage points or more behind last year and 44 percentage points or more behind normal due to cool, wet weather that had limited fieldwork, as well as crop growth.

By May 1, rice producers had seeded 49 percent of the Nation's crop, 28 percentage points behind last year and 17 percentage points behind the 5-year average. While producers in California took advantage of warm, sunny weather and seeded 55 percent of their crop in the 14 days ending May 15, a series of strong, early-month storm systems dumped heavy rainfall on much of Arkansas and Missouri, limiting seeding progress to 18 percent or less during the same two weeks. Emergence remained steady behind the seeding pace. Seeding was nearly complete in Texas and the lower Delta by May 22. In contrast, double-digit progress was evident in California and the upper Delta. By May 29, producers had seeded 94 percent of the rice crop, 4 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. In Missouri, some intended acreage was unable to be seeded due to poor field conditions and the lateness of the season. Overall, 53 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 29, compared with 74 percent from the same time last year.

Planting was underway in all but four of the 18 major soybean-producing States by May 8, although progress, at 7 percent complete, was 21 percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. While planting was most advanced in the Delta, one of the most significant delays was evident in Mississippi where flooding along the Mississippi River left many fields under water. Favorable weather conditions in Illinois and Iowa allowed for rapid planting progress mid-month. By May 22, emergence was evident in 12 percent of soybean fields across the country. By May 29, fifty-one percent of soybean crop was planted, 20 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Emergence had advanced to 27 percent complete, 16 percentage points behind last year and 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was most advanced in the lower Delta, while adverse weather conditions in earlier weeks had limited crop development in the upper Delta.

With planting most advanced in Texas, 8 percent of this year's peanut crop was in the ground as May began, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. With the exception of Florida, where unusually dry soils limited progress, favorable weather conditions in most States promoted a rapid fieldwork pace mid-month. In Georgia, producers made good late-month progress despite dry soil conditions. By May 29, seventy-seven percent of the peanut crop was planted, slightly behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

By May 22, sunflower planting was underway in the four major estimating States and had advanced to 11 percent complete by May 29, well behind both last year and the 5-year average. Adverse weather conditions earlier in the season delayed the start of spring fieldwork in many areas.

As the month began, heavy irrigation was run in cotton fields in southern Texas, while producers in the Northern High Plains waited for increased soil temperatures before planting their crop. With improved weather conditions providing ample time for fieldwork, planting gained speed mid-month as double-digit progress was evident in 12 of the 15 major cotton-producing States. Squaring was underway in portions of the cotton crop in many fields in southern Texas by May 15. Hot, windy conditions left many Texas producers scrambling to provide enough irrigation to recently planted fields during the latter half of the month. By May 29, producers had planted 73 percent of this year's cotton crop, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Toward month's end, producers in areas of the High Plains were treating their fields for thrips, while high winds and hot temperatures damaged some recently emerged cotton.

With soggy field conditions and steady spring rainfall limiting fieldwork in Minnesota and North Dakota, producers in the four major sugarbeet-producing States had planted 15 percent of the Nation's crop by May 1, eighty percentage points behind last year and 46 percentage points behind the 5-year average. With improved weather conditions helping to dry wet fields, planting gained speed mid-month. By May 29, planting had advanced to 92 percent complete, 8 percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.45 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the May 1 forecast but down 2 percent from 2010. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 45.3 bushels per acre, up 0.8 bushel from the previous forecast but down 1.5 bushels from last year. Expected grain area totals 32.0 million acres, unchanged from last month. As of May 29, thirty-three percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 32 points below the same week in 2010, and heading had reached 72 percent, 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the six Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are below last year's level in all States except Oklahoma. Improved weather conditions during the past month in the Upper Great Plains resulted in higher forecasted yields. Harvest had begun in Oklahoma, Texas, and southern Kansas.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the three Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are all above last year's levels. Wet conditions in Ohio lowered yield expectations from last month. If realized, yield in North Carolina will be a new record high and the Michigan yield will equal the record high.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are above last year. The percent of the crop headed in the Pacific Northwest was behind the 5-year average in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Yield forecasts increased from last month in Oregon and Washington despite rust concerns.

Durum wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 23.5 million bushels, up 1 percent from May and up 14 percent from last year. The cooler than normal growing season in California has set harvest slightly behind normal. If realized, California's yield of 110.0 bushels per acre will tie last year's record high yield.

Peaches: The 2011 peach crop in California, Georgia, and South Carolina is forecast at 940,000 tons, down 3 percent from last year.

In California, Clingstone development has been slowed due to spring rains and cooler than normal April temperatures. This year's statewide full bloom date was three days later than last year. The Extra Early and Early varieties were reported to have a heavy set, while the Late and Extra Late varieties were reported to have an average set. Cool and windy weather conditions have growers busy protecting their orchards from mildew.

California experienced an adequate number of chilling hours, thus benefiting the Freestone crop. Weather during the bloom period was favorable, resulting in a good set. There have been some reports of hail damage on the early varieties, but overall the crop is looking good. The early variety peach harvest began during May.

In South Carolina, moderate hail damage, along with little rainfall, negatively impacted crop expectations. Dry weather has allowed producers to begin harvesting ahead of schedule.

Harvest began in Georgia around mid-May and reached 20 percent complete by month's end, which is ahead of the 5-year average of 9 percent. Many of the smaller, non-irrigated operations reported very small fruit size due to the drought-like conditions experienced this year.

Bartlett pears: Production of Bartlett pears in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 414,000 tons, up 6 percent from last year.

In California, the Bartlett growing season thus far has been characterized by cool, wet weather. Cool spring temperatures delayed the start of harvest by a few days. Minimal pest pressure was reported.

This spring has been unusually cool and wet in Oregon. Pear trees blossomed late and estimated harvest dates are two weeks behind normal. Some growers reported a good fruit set while others were concerned about fruit set in their areas.

Washington experienced the coldest April temperatures on record followed by exceptionally cool, wet conditions during May. Some growers reported pollination problems due to cold, wet weather which occurred during bloom.

Sweet cherries: The combined 2011 sweet cherry production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 301,000 tons, up 2 percent from 2010. Washington's production is forecast at 180,000 tons, up 13 percent from the previous year. If realized, this will be the second largest crop on record. The Oregon crop is behind by two to three weeks due to an unusually cool spring which limited bee activity and pollination. California experienced a relatively cool and moist growing season for cherries.

Prunes (dried plums): California's 2011 prune production forecast is 122,000 dried tons, down 4 percent from the revised 127,000 tons in 2010. Cooler and wet weather delayed this year's dried plum bloom. Rain held up pollination and some growing areas experienced hail and frost.

Apricots: California's 2011 production forecast is 55,000 tons, down 7 percent from the 2010 crop. Heavy precipitation and cool temperatures in the spring slowed the maturity of the crop. The harvest is several days behind due to rain during pollination and cool temperatures which slowed the development of apricots.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing areas, temperatures were predominately in the 80s during the month. Weather stations reported lows in the 60s and highs in the 90s this month. Drought conditions persisted with little precipitation recorded throughout May in most citrus producing areas.

Harvesting of grapefruit neared completion while Valencia harvesting continued. Valencia oranges and grapefruit made up the majority of fruit going to the plants. Heavy irrigation and harvesting dominated the grove activities this month.

California citrus: The Valencia orange and grapefruit harvests continued normally in the San Joaquin Valley, as the navel orange, lemon, and mandarin harvests neared completion. Lemons and grapefruit continued to be picked along the Southern Coast.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Early cherries were picked in Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley. The harvest of early-variety apricots, peaches, and nectarines began. The blueberry and strawberry harvests were ongoing in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys along with new plantings. The olive bloom began in the San Joaquin Valley, while the grape bloom ended. The bloom was not uniform. Thinning and irrigation continued in fruit orchards and vineyards, as well as weed and pest control.

Normal nut drop occurred in almond orchards with larger nut drop being observed among Butte varieties. Cooler temperatures continued to delay almond development. Nut fill has been slow. Monitoring of the peach twig borer, navel orangeworm, and mites was ongoing. Blight control sprays were ongoing in walnut orchards as bloom continued and pesticide sprays were applied in pistachio orchards. High numbers of navel orangeworm were reported in pistachio orchards in Kern County, causing affected growers to add an insecticide to planned nutrient sprays.

Grapefruit: The 2010-2011 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 1.22 million tons, up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but down 1 percent from the 2009-2010 crop.

Florida grapefruit production is forecast at 19.9 million boxes (846,000 tons), up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 2 percent from last season. The Florida white grapefruit forecast is 5.90 million boxes (251,000 tons), up 5 percent from the previous forecast, but down 2 percent from the 2009-2010 season. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 14.0 million boxes (595,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 2 percent below last season. As of May 1, approximately 98 percent of the white grapefruit crop and all of the colored grapefruit crop had been harvested. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts were carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 615,000 tons, unchanged from the May 1 forecast but up 3 percent from the previous season. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 4.60 million boxes (219,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 3 percent from the previous season. Utilization and survey data indicate that the Florida tangerine harvest is complete. Arizona and California tangerine and mandarin production forecasts are carried forward from the previous forecast.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 1.15 million boxes (52,000 tons), unchanged from the May 1 forecast but up 28 percent from last season's final utilization.

Hops: Area strung for harvest in 2011 for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 30,016 acres, 4 percent below the 2010 crop of 31,289 acres. All three States growing hops decreased their acreage from the previous year. Early growth was slow due to a cool, moist spring. The growth rate picked up as the crop progressed and hops were reported to be one third to one half to the wire. By June 1, the presence of downy mildew was above average in Washington.

Sugarbeets: Production of sugarbeets for the 2010 crop year is revised to 31.9 million tons, down slightly from the January end-of-season estimate but 7 percent above 2009. Planted area totaled 1.17 million acres while harvested area totaled 1.16 million acres, both unchanged from the previous estimate. The United States yield, at 27.6 tons per acre, is also unchanged from the previous estimate but up 1.7 tons per acre from the record high set in 2009 making the 2010 crop yield a new record. Record high yields for the 2010 crop were achieved in Colorado, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2010 is revised to 27.4 million tons, down 3 percent from the March estimate and down 10 percent from 2009. Area harvested for sugar production totaled 877,500 acres for sugar and seed for the 2010 crop year, down 5,700 acres from March but up 3,600 acres from the previous year. Yield for sugar and seed is estimated at 31.2 tons per acre, down 0.6 ton from the previous estimate and down 3.6 tons from 2009.

Production of sugarcane for sugar is revised to 25.7 million tons, down 3 percent from the March estimate and 10 percent below 2009. Area harvested for sugar production totaled 825,300 acres, down 4,400 acres from the previous estimate but up 8,300 acres from last year. Yield of sugarcane for sugar is revised to 31.1 tons per acre, down 0.7 ton per acre from March and 3.8 tons per acre below 2009.

Sweet potatoes: Production of sweet potatoes in 2010 totaled 23.8 million cwt, unchanged from the *Crop Production 2010 Summary* released in January 2011 but up 22 percent from the previous year. Growers harvested 117,000 acres, up 21 percent from 2009. Yield per acre, at 204 cwt, is unchanged from January but up 3 cwt from last year and is a record high.

Maple syrup: The 2011 United States maple syrup production totaled 2.79 million gallons, up 43 percent from the revised 2010 total. The number of taps is estimated at 9.58 million, 3 percent above the 2010 revised total of 9.26 million. Yield per tap is estimated to be 0.292 gallons, up 38 percent from the previous season's revised yield.

All States showed an increase in production from the previous year. Vermont led all States in production while production in New York rebounded from last year's cold affected season. Pennsylvania production was a record high. Ohio producers reported excellent sap collecting conditions which produced the highest yield per tap that the State has seen since this statistic was first measured in 2001. Temperatures were reported to be favorable for optimal sap flow in all States. On average, the season lasted 32 days compared with 23 days last year. In most States, the season started later than last year. The earliest sap flow reported was January 10 in New York. The latest sap flow reported was February 14 in New Hampshire.

Sugar content of the sap for 2011 was down from the previous year. On average, approximately 43 gallons of sap were required to produce one gallon of syrup. This compares with 46 gallons in 2010 and 43 gallons in 2009. The majority of the syrup produced in each State this year was medium to dark in color with the exception of Connecticut.

The 2010 United States price per gallon was $37.50, down $0.40 from the revised 2009 price of $37.90. The United States value of production, at $73.6 million for 2010, was down 19 percent from the revised previous season. The value of production was down in all States.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 25 and June 6 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 72 percent of the 2010 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that will be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet and personal interviewers. Approximately 5,600 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the June 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 75 percent of the United States production. Bearing tree numbers are determined at the start of the season based on a fruit tree census conducted every other year, combined with ongoing review based on administrative data or special surveys. From mid-July to mid-September, the number of fruit per tree is determined. In September and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which are combined with the previous components and are used to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys in September for navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

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

Orange estimating procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. The Florida Field Office submits its analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the Florida survey data and their analyses to prepare the published June 1 forecast. The June 1 orange production forecasts for California and Texas are carried forward from April.

Revision policy: The June 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season wheat estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the wheat marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data warrant changes. End-of-season orange estimates will be published in the *Citrus Fruits Summary* released in September. The orange production estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including information from marketing orders, shipments, and processor records. Allowances are made for recorded local utilization and home use.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the June 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the June 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of the squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 winter wheat production forecast is 5.4 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.4 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.4 percent. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 72 million bushels, ranging from 3 million to 242 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 11 times and above 9 times. This does not imply that the June 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 orange production forecast is 1.6 percent. However, if you exclude the four abnormal production seasons (two freeze seasons and two hurricane seasons), the “Root Mean Square Error” is 1.7 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 1.6 percent, or 1.7 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.7 percent, or 3.0 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the June 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 128,000 tons (150,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 5,000 tons to 368,000 tons when including or excluding abnormal seasons. The June 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times (below 4 times and above 12 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the June 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Information Contacts

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