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Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Up 2 Percent from June
All Orange Production Up 1 Percent from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.52 billion bushels, up 2 percent from last month but down 18 percent from 2008. The U.S. yield is forecast at 43.8 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last month and down 3.4 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 34.8 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2009 but down 12 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 903 million bushels, is up 4 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 414 million bushels, is down slightly from the last forecast. White Winter is down slightly from last month and now totals 208 million bushels. Of this total, 22.4 million bushels are Hard White and 186 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 81.2 million bushels, down 4 percent from 2008. The U.S. yield is forecast at 33.1 bushels per acre, 0.3 bushel above last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.45 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2009 but down 5 percent from last year.

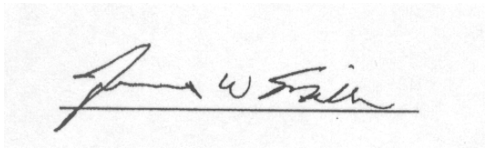
Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 506 million bushels, 7 percent below 2008. The expected area to be harvested for grain totals 13.2 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2009 but down 2 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 38.3 bushels per acre, down 2.2 bushels from 2008. Of the total production, 470 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 8 percent from last year.

The U.S. all orange forecast for the 2008-09 season is 9.36 million tons, up 1 percent from the June forecast but 7 percent lower than the 2007-08 final utilization of 10.1 million tons. The Florida all orange forecast, at 162 million boxes (7.30 million tons), is up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 5 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 84.6 million boxes (3.81 million tons), unchanged from the June forecast but up 1 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia forecast, at 77.5 million boxes (3.49 million tons), is up 3 percent from the previous forecast but 11 percent less than the 2007-08 crop. The final row count survey indicated fewer than 2 percent of the Valencia orange rows remained to be harvested. Harvest was heavy the first half of June but then decreased significantly as the season neared completion.

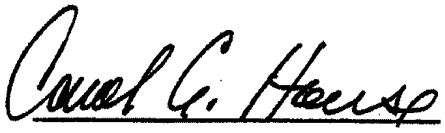
All orange production in California is forecast at 53.0 million boxes (1.99 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 15 percent from last season. Navel orange harvest was complete for the season and growers reported good quality and size. The Valencia harvest was off to a slow start but fruit size and quality were excellent. Freezes in March and hot temperatures in May contributed to the decrease in production from last year for both varieties. In Texas, orange production is forecast at 1.46 million tons (62,000 tons), down 14 percent from the previous forecast and 16 percent lower than last season. The Arizona all orange forecast is 250,000 boxes (10,000 tons), down 17 percent from the previous forecast and 34 percent less than last season.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield forecast for the 2008-09 season is 1.66 gallons per box at 42 degrees Brix, unchanged from the June forecast but 1 percent lower than last season's record yield of 1.67 gallons per box. The early-midseason portion is final at a record high 1.60 gallons per box, up 3 percent from last season's final yield of 1.55 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is forecast at 1.75 gallons per box, 2 percent lower than last year's final yield of 1.79 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 July 10, 2009.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
James W. Miller



Agricultural Statistics Board
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Contents

Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2007-2008 and Forecasted July 1, 2009

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
CA	20	20	75.0	100.0	2,475	1,500	2,000
ID	20	20	69.0	75.0	1,220	1,380	1,500
IL	30	30	70.0	72.0	1,488	2,100	2,160
IA	75	95	65.0	71.0	4,757	4,875	6,745
KS	25	30	53.0	55.0	1,575	1,325	1,650
MI	60	50	66.0	65.0	3,080	3,960	3,250
MN	175	170	68.0	62.0	10,800	11,900	10,540
MT	30	35	51.0	46.0	1,750	1,530	1,610
NE	35	25	70.0	63.0	2,135	2,450	1,575
NY	64	64	66.0	66.0	3,480	4,224	4,224
ND	130	150	51.0	55.0	15,340	6,630	8,250
OH	50	50	70.0	75.0	3,100	3,500	3,750
OR	18	15	100.0	85.0	1,404	1,800	1,275
PA	80	85	58.0	58.0	4,480	4,640	4,930
SD	120	110	73.0	74.0	9,360	8,760	8,140
TX	100	80	50.0	41.0	4,000	5,000	3,280
WI	190	200	62.0	68.0	10,720	11,780	13,600
Oth Sts [1]	173	197	65.2	65.0	9,266	11,281	12,798
US	1,395	1,426	63.5	64.0	90,430	88,635	91,277

[1] For 2007 and 2008, Other States include AL, CO, GA, IN, ME, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, VA, WA, and WY. For 2009, Other States include AL, AR, CO, GA, IN, ME, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, VA, WA, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2009 Summary."

Barley: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2007-2008 and Forecasted July 1, 2009

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	40	45	120.0	125.0	3,410	4,800	5,625
CA	55	40	55.0	61.0	2,560	3,025	2,440
CO	72	78	120.0	120.0	6,960	8,640	9,360
ID	580	570	86.0	92.0	42,900	49,880	52,440
MD	35	45	90.0	73.0	2,460	3,150	3,285
MN	110	65	65.0	65.0	5,940	7,150	4,225
MT	740	700	51.0	47.0	31,680	37,740	32,900
ND	1,540	1,130	56.0	55.0	77,840	86,240	62,150
OR	45	35	50.0	55.0	2,809	2,250	1,925
PA	55	50	75.0	77.0	3,066	4,125	3,850
UT	27	30	85.0	90.0	1,782	2,295	2,700
VA	36	42	85.0	64.0	2,130	3,060	2,688
WA	185	110	57.0	60.0	13,950	10,545	6,600
WY	75	55	92.0	95.0	4,505	6,900	5,225
Oth Sts [1]	172	147	56.4	53.9	8,118	9,698	7,916
US	3,767	3,142	63.6	64.7	210,110	239,498	203,329

[1] For 2007 and 2008, Other States include DE, KS, KY, ME, MI, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, SD, and WI. For 2009, Other States include DE, KS, ME, MI, NY, NC, SD, and WI. Individual State estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2009 Summary."

Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2008 and Forecasted July 1, 2009

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009		2008	2009
				Jun 1	Jul 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	980	420	57.0	51.0	47.0	55,860	19,740
CA	400	280	85.0	75.0	80.0	34,000	22,400
CO	1,900	2,400	30.0	35.0	37.0	57,000	88,800
GA	400	270	56.0	48.0	43.0	22,400	11,610
ID	800	700	75.0	83.0	83.0	60,000	58,100
IL	1,150	820	64.0	63.0	59.0	73,600	48,380
IN	560	450	69.0	69.0	68.0	38,640	30,600
KS	8,900	8,800	40.0	40.0	41.0	356,000	360,800
KY	460	400	71.0	66.0	60.0	32,660	24,000
MD	180	195	73.0	71.0	65.0	13,140	12,675
MI	710	600	69.0	69.0	68.0	48,990	40,800
MS	485	210	62.0	55.0	50.0	30,070	10,500
MO	1,160	720	48.0	51.0	51.0	55,680	36,720
MT	2,420	2,350	39.0	39.0	37.0	94,380	86,950
NE	1,670	1,630	44.0	45.0	48.0	73,480	78,240
NY	122	110	63.0	54.0	60.0	7,686	6,600
NC	720	590	60.0	55.0	49.0	43,200	28,910
ND	550	500	41.0	44.0	46.0	22,550	23,000
OH	1,090	1,000	68.0	66.0	68.0	74,120	68,000
OK	4,500	3,600	37.0	21.0	21.0	166,500	75,600
OR	775	740	58.0	53.0	53.0	44,950	39,220
PA	185	190	64.0	59.0	59.0	11,840	11,210
SC	205	165	54.0	51.0	51.0	11,070	8,415
SD	1,890	1,600	55.0	45.0	45.0	103,950	72,000
TN	520	340	63.0	59.0	54.0	32,760	18,360
TX	3,300	2,450	30.0	27.0	27.0	99,000	66,150
VA	280	240	71.0	63.0	58.0	19,880	13,920
WA	1,720	1,620	56.0	60.0	60.0	96,320	97,200
WI	335	300	66.0	62.0	63.0	22,110	18,900
Oth Sts [1]	1,247	1,097	53.0	43.0	42.8	66,067	46,971
US	39,614	34,787	47.2	43.9	43.8	1,867,903	1,524,771

[1] Other States include AL, AZ, DE, FL, IA, LA, MN, NV, NJ, NM, UT, WV, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2009 Summary."

Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2008 and Forecasted July 1, 2009

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009		2008	2009
				Jun 1	Jul 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	149	124	98.0	105.0	100.0	14,602	12,400
CA	155	155	105.0	100.0	100.0	16,275	15,500
MT	570	525	19.0		19.0	10,830	9,975
ND	1,690	1,630	25.0		26.0	42,250	42,380
Oth Sts [1]	20	19	46.0		50.6	920	962
US	2,584	2,453	32.8		33.1	84,877	81,217

[1] Other States include ID and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2009 Summary."

Other Spring Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2007-2008 and Forecasted July 1, 2009

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
ID	520	480	72.0	74.0	30,600	37,440	35,520
MN	1,800	1,700	56.0	49.0	79,200	100,800	83,300
MT	2,480	2,370	24.0	24.0	55,200	59,520	56,880
ND	6,400	6,400	38.5	36.0	234,000	246,400	230,400
OR	170	115	45.0	52.0	5,520	7,650	5,980
SD	1,520	1,500	45.0	42.0	52,260	68,400	63,000
WA	505	595	42.0	47.0	20,562	21,210	27,965
Oth Sts [1]	92	45	57.9	73.5	2,281	5,324	3,309
US	13,487	13,205	40.5	38.3	479,623	546,744	506,354

[1] For 2007 and 2008, Other States include CO, NV, UT, WI, and WY. For 2009, Other States include CO, NV, and UT. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2009 Summary."

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2007-2008 and Forecasted July 1, 2009 [1]

Year	Winter					
	Hard Red	Soft Red	Hard White	Soft White	All White	
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	
2007	955,555	352,026	21,454	170,206	191,660	
2008	1,035,235	613,578	22,730	196,360	219,090	
2009	902,677	413,722	22,401	185,971	208,372	
	Spring					Total
	Hard Red	Hard White	Soft White	All White	Durum	
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
2007	450,070	5,585	23,968	29,553	72,224	2,051,088
2008	511,508	6,315	28,921	35,236	84,877	2,499,524
2009	470,115	6,147	30,092	36,239	81,217	2,112,342

[1] Wheat class estimates are based on the latest available data including both survey and administrative data. The previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season for States that do not have survey or administrative data available.

Winter Wheat: Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during 2009. 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, 2005-2009

State	Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 [1]
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
CO	July	44.1	34.6	41.3	37.8	44.0
	August	44.2	34.5	41.5	38.8	
	Final	44.2	34.5	41.5	38.8	
IL	July	57.3	62.4	52.3	63.9	58.1
	August	57.1	62.5	52.3	63.2	
	Final	57.1	62.5	52.3	63.2	
KS	July	47.8	39.9	43.5	44.7	45.5
	August	47.8	39.9	43.6	44.7	
	Final	47.8	39.9	43.6	44.7	
MO	July	44.4	48.2	53.1	61.5	49.7
	August	44.4	48.2	53.1	53.2	
	Final	44.4	48.2	53.1	53.2	
MT	July	48.7	42.1	38.5	38.6	37.1
	August	48.9	42.9	38.1	39.4	
	Final	48.9	42.9	38.1	39.4	
NE	July	59.6	50.8	49.5	44.9	51.5
	August	59.1	51.2	49.2	47.6	
	Final	59.1	51.2	49.2	47.6	
OH	July	56.1	53.5	52.4	58.4	57.8
	August	56.0	53.7	52.4	61.0	
	Final	56.0	53.7	52.4	61.0	
OK	July	39.4	31.7	42.8	41.8	38.7
	August	39.4	31.7	42.8	41.8	
	Final	39.4	31.7	42.8	41.8	
TX	July	32.4	29.1	38.5	30.6	35.3
	August	32.4	29.1	38.5	31.0	
	Final	32.5	29.1	38.5	31.5	
WA	July	39.3	38.5	38.9	38.4	36.0
	August	39.8	37.9	38.1	36.6	
	Final	39.8	37.9	38.1	36.6	

[1] Final head counts will be published in the "Small Grains 2009 Summary."

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2008 and Forecasted July 1, 2009

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 1, Flue-cured						
GA	16,000	14,000	2,100	1,700	33,600	23,800
NC	171,000	166,000	2,250	2,200	384,750	365,200
SC	19,000	18,500	2,100	2,150	39,900	39,775
VA	17,000	16,000	2,410	2,400	40,970	38,400
US	223,000	214,500	2,239	2,178	499,220	467,175

Peaches: Total Production by Type, State, and United States, 2007-2008 and Forecasted July 1, 2009

State	Total Production		
	2007	2008	2009
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
AL	3,000	7,000	5,000
AR	15	4,400	3,000
CA			
Freestone	446,000	433,000	350,000
CO	13,000	14,000	13,000
CT	1,100	1,200	1,200
GA	13,000	28,000	35,000
ID	7,000	8,000	10,000
IL	100	8,730	10,000
KY [1]	20	1,700	
LA [1]	600	450	
MD	3,300	3,480	3,900
MA	1,650	1,650	1,800
MI	20,500	14,000	20,000
MO	15	6,100	8,300
NJ	32,000	34,000	34,000
NY	6,300	5,500	6,500
NC	650	5,600	4,400
OH	4,100	6,600	2,340
OK [1]	900	1,000	
OR [1]	3,000	1,600	
PA	19,400	21,200	25,300
SC	12,500	60,000	60,000
TN [1] [2]		1,600	
TX	7,200	7,900	4,500
UT	4,500	5,000	5,100
VA	1,600	3,200	2,400
WA	18,500	16,800	20,000
WV	4,200	5,600	5,300
Total Above	624,150	707,310	631,040
CA			
Clingstone	503,000	426,000	440,000
US	1,127,150	1,133,310	1,071,040

[1] Estimates discontinued in 2009.
[2] No significant commercial production in 2007 due to freeze damage.

Peaches: Total Production, by Type, California, 2007-2008 and Forecasted July 1, 2009 [1]

Type	Total Production		
	2007	2008	2009
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Freestone	446,000	433,000	350,000
Clingstone	503,000	426,000	440,000
Total	949,000	859,000	790,000

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

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2007-2008 and Forecasted July 1, 2009

Crop and State	Total Production		
	2007	2008	2009
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Grapes Table Type [1]			
CA	791,000	972,000	850,000
Grapes Wine Type			
CA	3,288,000	3,055,000	3,300,000
Grapes Raisin Type [1]			
CA	2,151,000	2,505,000	2,100,000
All Grapes			
CA	6,230,000	6,532,000	6,250,000
Apricots			
CA	81,000	77,000	66,000
UT	260	410	250
WA	7,200	4,200	9,000
US	88,460	81,610	75,250
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Almonds [2] *(Shelled Basis)*			
CA	1,390,000	1,630,000	1,350,000

[1] Fresh equivalent of dried and not dried.
[2] Utilized production.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production by Month, Hawaii, 2008-2009

Month	Area				Fresh Production [1]	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2008	2009
	2008	2009	2008	2009		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Apr	2,025	2,280	1,310	1,420	2,615	2,520
May	2,030	2,270	1,315	1,410	2,785	2,615

[1] Utilized fresh production.

Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2006-07, 2007-08 and Forecasted July 1, 2009 [1]

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	1,000 Boxes [2]	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Boxes [2]*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel [3]						
AZ	200	230	150	7	9	6
CA	34,500	45,000	38,000	1,294	1,688	1,425
FL	65,600	83,500	84,600	2,952	3,757	3,807
TX	1,600	1,500	1,300	68	64	55
US	101,900	130,230	124,050	4,321	5,518	5,293
Valencia						
AZ	100	150	100	4	6	4
CA	11,500	17,000	15,000	431	638	563
FL	63,400	86,700	77,500	2,853	3,902	3,488
TX	380	234	160	16	10	7
US	75,380	104,084	92,760	3,304	4,556	4,062
All						
AZ	300	380	250	11	15	10
CA	46,000	62,000	53,000	1,725	2,326	1,988
FL	129,000	170,200	162,100	5,805	7,659	7,295
TX	1,980	1,734	1,460	84	74	62
US	177,280	234,314	216,810	7,625	10,074	9,355
Grapefruit						
White						
FL	9,300	9,000	6,600	395	383	281
Colored						
FL	17,900	17,600	15,100	761	748	642
All						
AZ	100	100	70	3	3	2
CA	5,500	5,200	4,300	184	174	144
FL	27,200	26,600	21,700	1,156	1,131	923
TX	7,100	6,100	5,600	284	244	224
US	39,900	38,000	31,670	1,627	1,552	1,293
Tangerines and Mandarins						
AZ [4]	300	400	250	11	15	9
CA [4]	3,500	6,700	6,700	131	251	251
FL	4,600	5,500	3,900	219	261	185
US	8,400	12,600	10,850	361	527	445
Lemons						
AZ	2,500	1,500	2,500	95	57	95
CA	18,500	14,800	22,000	703	562	836
US	21,000	16,300	24,500	798	619	931
Tangelos						
FL	1,250	1,500	1,150	56	68	52

[1] The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.
[2] Net lbs. per box: oranges-AZ & CA-75, FL-90, TX-85; grapefruit-AZ & CA-67, FL-85, TX-80; lemons-76; tangelos-90; tangerines and mandarins-AZ & CA-75, FL-95.
[3] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in AZ and CA. Early (including navel) and midseason varieties in FL and TX. Small quantities of tangerines in TX.
[4] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 2008-2009

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt*	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Winter [1]								
CA	11.0	9.0	11.0	9.0	230	240	2,530	2,160
Total	11.0	9.0	11.0	9.0	230	240	2,530	2,160
Spring [1]								
AZ	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	300	280	1,050	1,120
CA	15.4	17.5	15.4	17.5	450	430	6,930	7,525
FL	28.5	29.3	27.9	28.6	285	274	7,952	7,846
Hastings	17.4	17.8	17.0	17.4	285	290	4,845	5,046
Other FL	11.1	11.5	10.9	11.2	285	250	3,107	2,800
NC	14.5	16.0	14.0	15.0	180	195	2,520	2,925
TX	8.4	8.8	8.0	8.3	210	230	1,680	1,909
Total	70.3	75.6	68.8	73.4	293	291	20,132	21,325
Summer								
AL [2]	1.3		1.2		170		204	
CA	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.8	360	375	1,296	1,425
CO	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.8	370	380	1,517	1,444
DE	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	250	290	425	493
IL	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	395	386	2,094	2,046
KS	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	320	320	1,536	1,536
MD	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	300	350	750	840
MO	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.7	190	320	1,235	2,144
NJ	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	230	210	460	420
TX	8.0	6.2	7.4	5.7	395	420	2,923	2,394
VA	5.8	6.4	5.7	6.3	220	280	1,254	1,764
Total	47.0	44.0	44.8	42.5	306	341	13,694	14,506

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group, State, and United States, 2008-2009 (continued)

Seasonal Group and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt*	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
Fall [3]								
CA	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	505		3,939	
CO	57.0	56.0	56.9	55.8	375		21,338	
ID	305.0	320.0	304.0	319.0	378		114,805	
10 SW Co	15.0	19.0	15.0	19.0	525		7,875	
Other ID	290.0	301.0	289.0	300.0	370		106,930	
ME	56.0	56.0	54.7	55.0	270		14,769	
MA	2.8	3.0	2.4	3.0	270		648	
MI	43.0	45.0	42.5	44.5	350		14,875	
MN	50.0	47.0	48.0	45.0	425		20,400	
MT	10.9	11.0	10.5	10.8	330		3,465	
NE	19.5	20.0	19.4	19.6	430		8,342	
NV	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.0	410		2,378	
NM	5.9	6.5	5.9	6.4	390		2,301	
NY	18.0	17.1	17.8	16.5	320		5,696	
ND	82.0	80.0	81.0	77.0	280		22,680	
OH	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.3	325		683	
OR	35.3	36.0	35.3	36.0	529		18,676	
Malheur [2]	2.8		2.8		460		1,288	
Other OR [2]	32.5		32.5		535		17,388	
PA	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	265		2,518	
RI	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	285		143	
WA	155.0	145.0	155.0	145.0	600		93,000	
WI	63.5	63.5	62.0	63.0	415		25,730	
Total	930.5	932.9	921.1	922.7	409		376,386	
US	1,058.8	1,061.5	1,045.7	1,047.6	395		412,742	

[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2009.
[3] The forecast of fall potato production will be published in "Crop Production" on November 10, 2009.

Fall Potatoes: Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potatoes, 11 Major States, 2008-2009 [1]

State	Potato Types [2]							
	Reds		Whites		Yellows		Russets	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
CO	3	3	1	2	11	11	85	84
ID	2	3	3	2	1	1	94	94
ME	4	3	40	42	3	4	53	51
MI	2	2	86	80	1	1	11	17
MN	21	22	11	10	1	2	67	66
NY	6	6	86	88	7	5	1	1
ND	21	19	28	24	1	1	50	56
OR	4	3	19	14	3	3	74	80
PA	3	3	83	95	13	1	1	1
WA	6	4	7	13	1	3	86	80
WI	11	8	28	36	1	1	60	55
Total	7	6	18	19	2	2	73	73

[1] 2008 revised.
[2] Predominant type shown may include small portion of other type(s) constituting less than 1 percent of State's total. Blue types are reported under red types.

Fall Potatoes: Acres Planted for Certified Seed Potatoes, by State and Total, 2008-2009 [1]

State	2008 Crop			2009 Crop
	Entered for Certification	Certified	Percent Certified	Entered for Certification
	Acres	*Acres*	*Percent*	*Acres*
AK	276	276	100	225
CA	511	511	100	680
CO	15,374	12,241	80	13,200
ID	31,165	31,005	99	29,647
ME	10,139	10,028	99	10,600
MI	2,000	1,994	100	2,240
MN	7,973	7,156	90	7,900
MT	10,017	10,017	100	10,446
NE	5,431	5,431	100	5,331
NY	923	923	100	888
ND	16,460	16,179	98	16,877
OR	2,532	2,532	100	2,406
PA	259	259	100	273
WA	2,655	2,655	100	2,700
WI	8,302	8,302	100	8,165
Total	114,017	109,509	96	111,578

[1] Data supplied by State seed certification officials.

Dry Edible Peas: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2008-2009 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
ID	37.0	40.0	36.0	39.0
MT	245.0	240.0	231.0	222.0
ND	520.0	510.0	500.0	490.0
OR	5.5	5.7	5.3	4.9
WA	75.0	85.0	75.0	85.0
US	882.5	880.7	847.3	840.9

[1] Excludes both wrinkled seed peas and Austrian winter peas.

Lentils: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2008-2009

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
ID	38.0	55.0	37.0	54.0
MT	83.0	125.0	79.0	120.0
ND	95.0	160.0	92.0	155.0
WA	55.0	70.0	55.0	70.0
US	271.0	410.0	263.0	399.0

Austrian Winter Peas: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2008-2009

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
ID	5.0	8.0	4.0	6.0
MT	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0
OR	2.5	2.5	1.0	0.7
US	17.5	20.5	8.0	9.7

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2008-2009
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	4,234.0	3,627.0	3,767.0	3,142.0
Corn for Grain [2]	85,982.0	87,035.0	78,640.0	80,107.0
Corn for Silage			5,965.0	
Hay, All			60,062.0	60,177.0
Alfalfa			20,980.0	20,982.0
All Other			39,082.0	39,195.0
Oats	3,217.0	3,158.0	1,395.0	1,426.0
Proso Millet	520.0	405.0	460.0	
Rice	2,995.0	3,018.0	2,976.0	3,000.0
Rye	1,260.0	1,257.0	269.0	278.0
Sorghum for Grain [2]	8,284.0	6,960.0	7,271.0	5,968.0
Sorghum for Silage			408.0	
Wheat, All	63,147.0	59,775.0	55,685.0	50,445.0
Winter	46,281.0	43,448.0	39,614.0	34,787.0
Durum	2,731.0	2,555.0	2,584.0	2,453.0
Other Spring	14,135.0	13,772.0	13,487.0	13,205.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,011.0	847.0	989.0	824.0
Cottonseed [3]				
Flaxseed	354.0	353.0	340.0	341.0
Mustard Seed	79.5	53.5	71.5	50.5
Peanuts	1,534.0	1,096.0	1,507.0	1,068.0
Rapeseed	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.8
Safflower	202.0	194.0	195.0	187.0
Soybeans for Beans	75,718.0	77,483.0	74,641.0	76,547.0
Sunflower	2,516.5	2,098.0	2,396.0	1,997.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	9,471.0	9,054.4	7,568.7	
Upland	9,297.0	8,905.0	7,400.0	
Amer-Pima	174.0	149.4	168.7	
Sugarbeets	1,090.8	1,172.9	1,004.6	1,130.9
Sugarcane			868.0	854.0
Tobacco			354.5	343.7
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	17.5	20.5	8.0	9.7
Dry Edible Beans	1,495.0	1,458.6	1,445.2	1,396.8
Dry Edible Peas	882.5	880.7	847.3	840.9
Lentils	271.0	410.0	263.0	399.0
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.3	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.1	
Hops			40.9	40.1
Peppermint Oil			60.0	
Potatoes, All	1,058.8	1,061.5	1,045.7	1,047.6
Winter	11.0	9.0	11.0	9.0
Spring	70.3	75.6	68.8	73.4
Summer	47.0	44.0	44.8	42.5
Fall	930.5	932.9	921.1	922.7
Spearmint Oil			20.4	
Sweet Potatoes	103.2	106.7	97.3	103.3
Taro (HI) [4]			0.4	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2009 crop year.
[2] Area planted for all purposes.
[3] Acreage is not estimated.
[4] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2008-2009
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Units	Yield		Production	
		2008	2009	2008	2009
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	63.6	64.7	239,498	203,329
Corn for Grain	"	153.9		12,101,238	
Corn for Silage	Tons	18.7		111,619	
Hay, All	"	2.43		145,672	
Alfalfa	"	3.32		69,620	
All Other	"	1.95		76,052	
Oats	Bu	63.5	64.0	88,635	91,277
Proso Millet	"	32.3		14,880	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,846		203,733	
Rye	Bu	29.7		7,979	
Sorghum for Grain	"	65.0		472,342	
Sorghum for Silage	Tons	13.8		5,646	
Wheat, All	Bu	44.9	41.9	2,499,524	2,112,342
Winter	"	47.2	43.8	1,867,903	1,524,771
Durum	"	32.8	33.1	84,877	81,217
Other Spring	"	40.5	38.3	546,744	506,354
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lbs	1,461		1,445,064	
Cottonseed [3]	Tons			4,300.3	
Flaxseed	Bu	16.8		5,716	
Mustard Seed	Lbs	577		41,255	
Peanuts	"	3,416		5,147,900	
Rapeseed	"	1,500		300	
Safflower	"	1,592		310,433	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	39.6		2,959,174	
Sunflower	Lbs	1,429		3,422,840	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bales	813		12,815.3	
Upland [2]	"	803		12,384.5	
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,226		430.8	
Sugarbeets	Tons	26.7		26,837	
Sugarcane	"	31.8		27,603	
Tobacco	Lbs	2,258		800,504	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,300		104	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,768		25,558	
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,448		12,270	
Lentils [2]	"	917		2,411	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			580	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lbs	1,160		7,300	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	30,000		1,800	
Hops	"	1,971		80,630.1	
Peppermint Oil	"	92		5,499	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	395		412,742	
Winter	"	230	240	2,530	2,160
Spring	"	293	291	20,132	21,325
Summer	"	306	341	13,694	14,506
Fall	"	409		376,386	
Spearmint Oil	Lbs	118		2,399	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	190		18,443	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lbs			4,300	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2009 crop year.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2008-2009
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,713,460	1,467,810	1,524,470	1,271,540
Corn for Grain [2]	34,796,060	35,222,190	31,824,820	32,418,500
Corn for Silage			2,413,980	
Hay, All [3]			24,306,490	24,353,030
Alfalfa			8,490,400	8,491,210
All Other			15,816,090	15,861,820
Oats	1,301,890	1,278,010	564,540	577,090
Proso Millet	210,440	163,900	186,160	
Rice	1,212,050	1,221,350	1,204,360	1,214,070
Rye	509,910	508,700	108,860	112,500
Sorghum for Grain [2]	3,352,450	2,816,640	2,942,500	2,415,190
Sorghum for Silage			165,110	
Wheat, All [3]	25,554,960	24,190,340	22,535,160	20,414,590
Winter	18,729,460	17,582,970	16,031,390	14,077,950
Durum	1,105,210	1,033,980	1,045,720	992,700
Other Spring	5,720,290	5,573,390	5,458,050	5,343,930
Oilseeds				
Canola	409,140	342,770	400,240	333,460
Cottonseed [4]				
Flaxseed	143,260	142,860	137,590	138,000
Mustard Seed	32,170	21,650	28,940	20,440
Peanuts	620,790	443,540	609,870	432,210
Rapeseed	80	360	80	320
Safflower	81,750	78,510	78,910	75,680
Soybeans for Beans	30,642,320	31,356,600	30,206,470	30,977,810
Sunflower	1,018,400	849,040	969,640	808,170
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	3,832,820	3,664,230	3,062,980	
Upland	3,762,400	3,603,760	2,994,710	
Amer-Pima	70,420	60,460	68,270	
Sugarbeets	441,440	474,660	406,550	457,660
Sugarcane			351,270	345,610
Tobacco			143,460	139,070
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	7,080	8,300	3,240	3,930
Dry Edible Beans	605,010	590,280	584,860	565,270
Dry Edible Peas	357,140	356,410	342,890	340,300
Lentils	109,670	165,920	106,430	161,470
Wrinkled Seed Peas [4]				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,550	
Ginger Root (HI)			20	
Hops			16,550	16,240
Peppermint Oil			24,280	
Potatoes, All [3]	428,490	429,580	423,180	423,950
Winter	4,450	3,640	4,450	3,640
Spring	28,450	30,590	27,840	29,700
Summer	19,020	17,810	18,130	17,200
Fall	376,560	377,540	372,760	373,410
Spearmint Oil			8,260	
Sweet Potatoes	41,760	43,180	39,380	41,800
Taro (HI) [5]			160	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2009 crop year.
[2] Area planted for all purposes.
[3] Total may not add due to rounding.
[4] Acreage is not estimated.
[5] Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2008-2009
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.42	3.48	5,214,450	4,426,970
Corn for Grain	9.66		307,385,600	
Corn for Silage	41.95		101,259,050	
Hay, All [2]	5.44		132,151,420	
Alfalfa	7.44		63,158,200	
All Other	4.36		68,993,210	
Oats	2.28	2.30	1,286,530	1,324,880
Proso Millet	1.81		337,470	
Rice	7.67		9,241,170	
Rye	1.86		202,680	
Sorghum for Grain	4.08		11,998,040	
Sorghum for Silage	31.02		5,121,970	
Wheat, All [2]	3.02	2.82	68,025,900	57,488,530
Winter	3.17	2.95	50,835,990	41,497,470
Durum	2.21	2.23	2,309,970	2,210,360
Other Spring	2.73	2.58	14,879,930	13,780,700
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.64		655,470	
Cottonseed [3]			3,901,170	
Flaxseed	1.06		145,190	
Mustard Seed	0.65		18,710	
Peanuts	3.83		2,335,050	
Rapeseed	1.68		140	
Safflower	1.78		140,810	
Soybeans for Beans	2.67		80,535,520	
Sunflower	1.60		1,552,570	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.91		2,790,200	
Upland	0.90		2,696,410	
Amer-Pima	1.37		93,800	
Sugarbeets	59.88		24,346,120	
Sugarcane	71.29		25,041,020	
Tobacco	2.53		363,100	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.46		4,720	
Dry Edible Beans	1.98		1,159,290	
Dry Edible Peas	1.62		556,560	
Lentils	1.03		109,360	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			26,310	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.30		3,310	
Ginger Root (HI)	33.63		820	
Hops	2.21		36,570	
Peppermint Oil	0.10		2,490	
Potatoes, All [2]	44.24		18,721,660	
Winter	25.78	26.90	114,760	97,980
Spring	32.80	32.56	913,170	967,290
Summer	34.26	38.26	621,150	657,980
Fall	45.80		17,072,580	
Spearmint Oil	0.13		1,090	
Sweet Potatoes	21.25		836,560	
Taro (HI) [3]			1,950	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2009 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Summary: Production, United States, 2007-2009
(Domestic Units) [1]

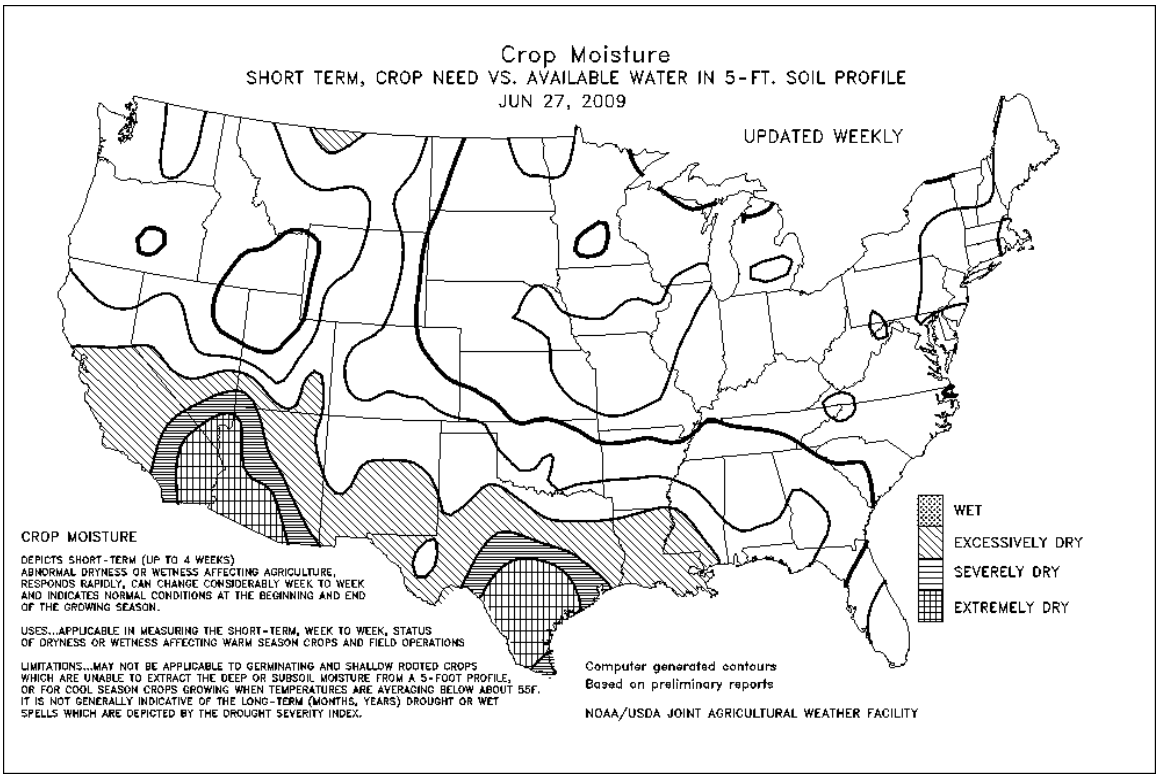
Crop	Units	Production		
		2007	2008	2009
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
Citrus [2]				
Grapefruit	Tons	1,627	1,552	1,293
Lemons	"	798	619	931
Oranges	"	7,625	10,074	9,355
Tangelos (FL)	"	56	68	52
Tangerines and Mandarins	"	361	527	445
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	9,089.4	9,769.3	
Apricots	Tons	88.5	81.6	75.3
Bananas (HI)	Lbs	25,600.0	17,400.0	
Grapes	Tons	7,057.3	7,303.3	
Olives (CA)	"	132.5	66.8	
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	33,400.0	33,500.0	
Peaches	Tons	1,127.2	1,133.3	1,071.0
Pears	"	873.0	870.9	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	83.0	129.0	170.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	12.1	15.5	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA) (shelled)	Lbs	1,390,000	1,630,000	1,350,000
Hazelnuts (OR) (in-shell)	Tons	37.0	32.0	
Pecans (in-shell)	Lbs	387,305	193,890	
Walnuts (CA) (in-shell)	Tons	328.0	436.0	
Maple Syrup	Gals	1,517	1,912	2,327

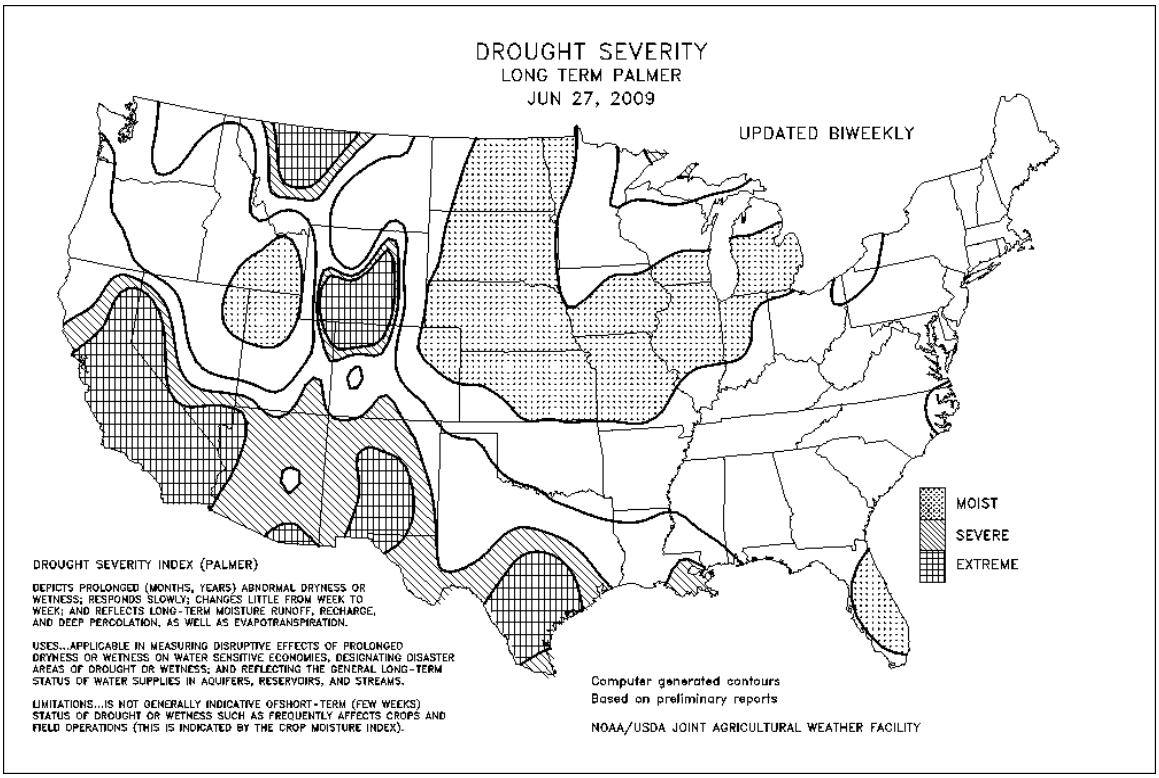
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2009 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2008-09 season.
[2] Production years are 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09.

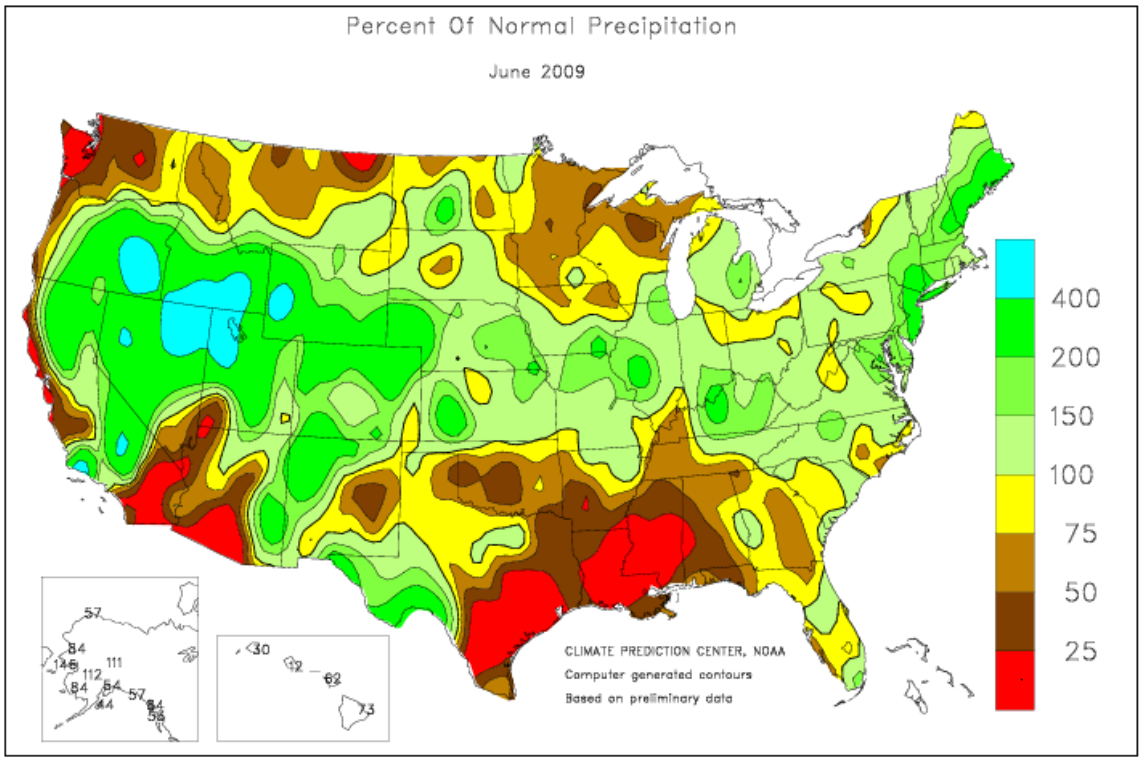
Fruits and Nuts Summary: Production, United States, 2007-2009
(Metric Units) [1]

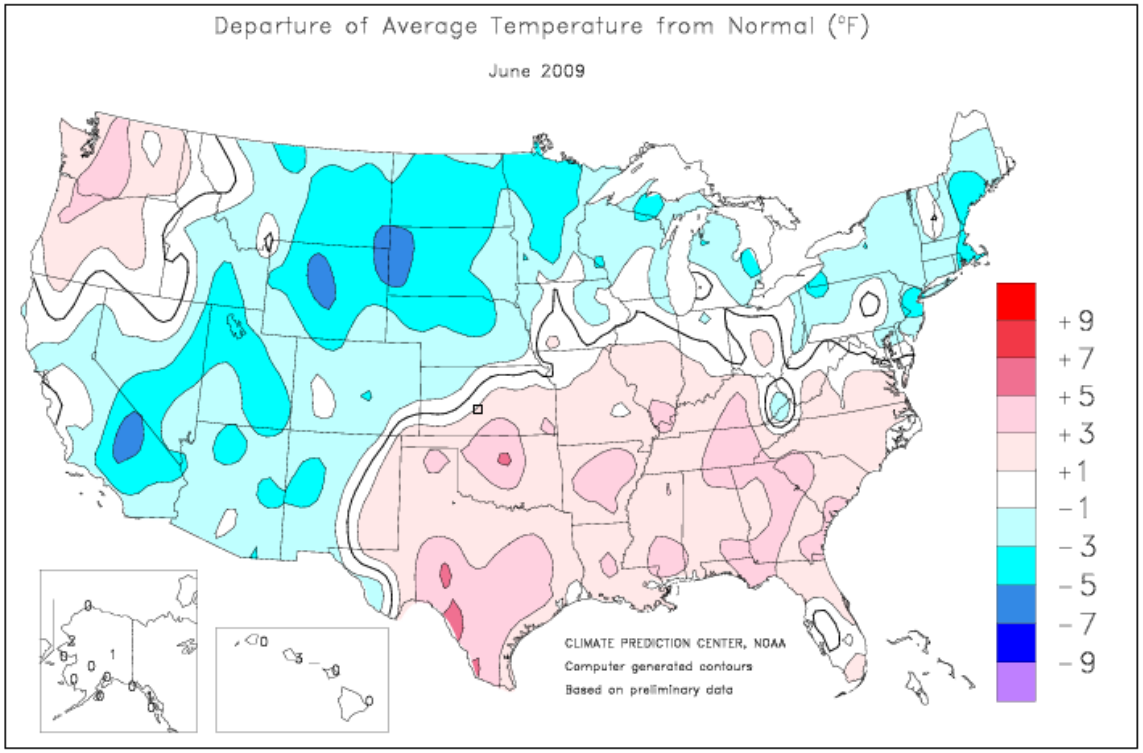
Crop	Production		
	2007	2008	2009
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Citrus [2]			
Grapefruit	1,475,990	1,407,950	1,172,990
Lemons	723,930	561,550	844,590
Oranges	6,917,280	9,138,980	8,486,710
Tangelos (FL)	50,800	61,690	47,170
Tangerines and Mandarins	327,490	478,090	403,700
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,122,880	4,431,280	
Apricots	80,250	74,040	68,270
Bananas (HI)	11,610	7,890	
Grapes	6,402,230	6,625,410	
Olives (CA)	120,200	60,600	
Papayas (HI)	15,150	15,200	
Peaches	1,022,530	1,028,120	971,630
Pears	791,930	790,020	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	75,300	117,030	154,220
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	10,980	14,060	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA) (shelled)	630,490	739,360	612,350
Hazelnuts (OR) (in-shell)	33,570	29,030	
Pecans (in-shell)	175,680	87,950	
Walnuts (CA) (in-shell)	297,560	395,530	
Maple Syrup	7,580	9,560	11,630

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2009 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2008-09 season.
[2] Production years are 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09.


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUN 27, 2009
UPDATED WEEKLY
WET
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
EXTREMELY DRY
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 5-FOOT 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.
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY


DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
JUN 27, 2009
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MOIST
SEVERE
EXTREME
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 (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
June 2009
400
200
150
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
June 2009
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

June Weather Summary

Favorable warmth built into the heart of the Midwest, allowing summer crops in the central and eastern Corn Belt to start recovering from late planting and slow early-season growth. In addition, abundant showers dampened much of the Midwest, minimizing soil compaction in the wake of excessive spring wetness. In contrast, a small area of the upper Midwest, including southern Minnesota, experienced unfavorably dry conditions.

Meanwhile, a strong ridge of high pressure settled across the South, increasing stress on pastures and summer crops due to extreme heat and negligible rainfall. Conditions were most severe in the western and central Gulf Coast States, where late-month temperatures above 100 degrees Fahrenheit and intensifying drought severely stressed reproductive summer crops such as corn, cotton, rice, and soybeans. Florida's peninsula managed to avoid the regional drying trend, while frequent and locally excessive showers drenched the northern half of the Atlantic coastal plain.

Farther west, hot weather on the southern Plains contrasted with cool conditions on the northern Plains. Monthly temperatures ranged from as many as 5 degrees Fahrenheit above normal on the southeastern Plains to more than 5 degrees Fahrenheit below normal at some locations on the northern Plains. Significant rain fell on the central Plains, near the boundary between hot and cool air, while generally near- to below-normal rainfall was observed on the northern and southern Plains. One exception was west Texas, where locally severe thunderstorms accompanied abundant rainfall.

Elsewhere, unusually heavy precipitation fell across much of the Intermountain West and the Four Corners region, while warm, dry weather prevailed from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies. A parade of storms was responsible for the Intermountain West's frequent rainfall, while earlier-than-normal monsoon showers contributed to the Southwestern wetness. In the Northwest, however, there was a gradual increase in stress on winter wheat and spring-sown small grains.

June Agricultural Summary

The month of June brought above average temperatures to the Pacific Northwest and to much of the country stretching from Texas up to the Corn Belt and eastward to the coast. Conversely, areas in the Southwest, Rocky Mountains, and northern Great Plains experienced temperatures as many as 6 degrees below normal. Rainfall was above average across much of the western half of the country, with locations in the Great Basin and central Southwest receiving total accumulations 400 percent above normal. Abundant soil moisture in the Rocky Mountain States left small grain crops in mostly good to excellent condition. The Delta and most of south and eastern Texas received less than 1 inch of rainfall during the month, depleting already low soil moisture levels and worsening crop conditions.

As June began, producers had nearly finished planting their intended corn acreage for the 2009 crop season, on par with the pace in 2008, but 2 points behind the 5-year average. By mid-month, emergence reached 95 percent, but lagged normal by 3 percentage points. Despite cooler than normal temperatures, significant crop development was on-going in North Dakota following a slow start to the planting season. In the Corn Belt, growth was behind, with the average height of the crop in Iowa shorter than normal on June 21. By month's end, 4 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 1 point behind last year and 4 points behind the average. Overall, the condition of the corn crop improved slightly during the month, with 72 percent rated in good to excellent condition on June 28.

Nearly three-quarters of this year's sorghum crop was planted on June 7, ahead of last year and the normal pace, with the most progress evident in the Delta States of Louisiana and Arkansas. The planting pace remained at or ahead of normal throughout the month in the two largest sorghum-producing States of Kansas and Texas. By June 21, twenty percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, slightly behind last year and the 5-year average. As the month ended, at least half of the crop in Louisiana and Texas had developed heads. Fifty-two percent of this year's crop was rated in good to excellent condition on June 28, a 3 percent improvement from the previous year.

Emergence in the 2009 oat crop reached 96 percent complete by June 7, slightly behind last year's and the average pace. One-third of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, with development complete in Texas, the largest oat-producing State. Above average mid-month temperatures aided crop development in Iowa and Ohio. However, heading had yet to begin and was over 2 weeks behind normal in North Dakota on June 28. As the month ended, drier weather in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin allowed for rapid crop development. Oat conditions improved during the month, with 60 percent rated in good to excellent condition on June 28.

Barley seeding was nearly complete, with 96 percent of the Nation's crop sown on June 7; however, progress lagged the previous year and normal in the northern Great Plains and Upper Mississippi Valley. Crop emergence was 79 percent complete, but significantly behind last year's and the normal pace. By June 21, emergence was complete in all States except Montana and North Dakota where seeding delays earlier in the season held progress behind normal throughout the spring. By month's end, heading was evident in 12 percent of crop, 25 points behind the average pace, with the biggest lags seen in Minnesota and North Dakota. Barley conditions improved considerably during the month, with 82 percent of the crop rated in good to excellent condition on June 28.

On June 7, eighty-four percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage. With favorable growing conditions from June 1 to June 7 in Oregon and Michigan, the percent of winter wheat headed increased by more than 30 points in each State. Harvest was underway in several States, with overall progress behind last year and the 5-year average. By June 21, heading was complete or nearly complete in all States except Idaho, Montana, and South Dakota. Warm temperatures and sunny skies afforded producers in Oklahoma time to harvest 41 percent of their acreage from June 15-21. By June 28, harvest neared the halfway point, with 45 percent of the crop rated in good to excellent condition.

As June began, spring wheat producers had sown 96 percent of their acreage, 4 points behind last year and the 5-year average, with seeding complete in Idaho, South Dakota, and Washington. Emergence had occurred in 84 percent of spring wheat fields, compared with 97 percent in 2008 and for the average. Similar to barley, seeding delays in Montana and North Dakota held progress behind normal. On June 28, heading was evident in 15 percent of this year's crop, significantly behind the previous year and average. In Washington, record high temperatures and abnormally dry weather caused a significant decline in the crop's condition from May. On June 28, seventy-six percent of the Nation's crop was rated in good to excellent condition, a 2 percent improvement from a year ago.

Ninety-seven percent of the 2009 rice crop was sown by June 7, slightly behind last year and the normal pace. By mid-month, emergence neared completion in all States except California. On June 28, heading had begun in Louisiana and Texas, and was behind normal in California, Mississippi, and Missouri. Overall, crop conditions remained steady throughout the month, with 55 percent rated in good to excellent condition on June 28.

Soybean producers had planted 78 percent of their acreage by June 7, slightly ahead of the previous year's pace, but 9 points behind the average. Producers in Illinois and North Dakota used improved field conditions to plant 25 percent or more of their acreage from June 1-7. Mid-month, producers were actively planting in Arkansas and Kentucky, but progress remained over a week behind normal. Following several weeks of intense planting, emergence reached 72 percent complete by June 14. Blooming began toward the end of the month, with the most crop development evident in the Delta. The condition of this year's crop improved slightly during the month, with 68 percent rated in good to excellent condition on June 28.

As June began, peanut producers remained busy planting this year's crop, with overall progress 10 points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Drier weather in the Southeast allowed for a significant amount of planting mid-month. By June 21, ninety-seven percent of the 2009 crop was in the ground, and pegging had begun in 6 percent of the Nation's crop. Above average temperatures hampered pollination in Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State. On June 28, 17 percent of the crop had reached the pegging stage, with 62 percent rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 49 percent a year ago.

Sunflower producers had planted 55 percent of their intended acreage by June 7, compared with 61 percent a year ago and 63 percent for the 5-year average. Growers in North Dakota were actively planting as drier weather prevailed. By mid-month, three-quarters of the crop was in the ground, slightly ahead of the pace a year ago. On June 28, the planting pace was ahead of normal in all States except Kansas, where progress remained 10 points behind.

By June 7, cotton producers across the country had planted 89 percent of their crop, slightly behind last year's and the average pace. Warm, sunny conditions in Oklahoma afforded producers slightly more than5 days suitable for fieldwork to plant 30 percent of their acreage from June 1-7. By mid-month, planting was nearing completion, and 10 percent of the crop had developed squares, although progress was behind normal in all States except Louisiana and North Carolina. On June 21, boll set had begun in 5 percent of the crop, but was limited to Alabama, Arizona, California, Georgia, and Texas. On June 28, squaring had advanced to 32 percent complete, 11 points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Above average temperatures helped jumpstart boll set in the Delta, where progress was behind normal. Crop conditions declined slightly throughout the month, with 42 percent of this year's cotton crop rated in good to excellent condition on June 28.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 91.3 million bushels, 3 percent above last year's record low 88.6 million bushels. If realized, this will be the third lowest production on record. Based on conditions as of July 1, the yield is forecast at 64.0 bushels per acre, up 0.5 bushel from 2008. Growers expect to harvest 1.43 million acres for grain or seed, up 2 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the second smallest harvested area on record.

The oat crop has developed at a near-normal pace in most States this year. As of June 28, sixty-eight percent of oat acreage was headed, 7 points ahead of last year's pace but 6 points behind the 5-year average. With the exception of North Dakota, the percent of the crop headed was within 5 points of normal in all of the 9 major oat-producing States. As of June 28, none of the oat crop in North Dakota had started to head, compared with the normal progress for that date of 32 percent, as cool weather this spring delayed planting and crop development. Sixty percent of the oat crop in the 9 major producing States was rated as good to excellent, compared with 65 percent last year.

Compared with 2008, the largest yield increase is expected in California, up 25 bushels from last year. Increases of 6 bushels per acre are forecast in Idaho, Iowa, and Wisconsin. If realized, the yield forecast in California will be a record high, and the yield forecast in Wisconsin will tie the previous record high set in 2000.

Barley: Production for 2009 is forecast at 203 million bushels, down 15 percent from 2008. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 64.7 bushels per acre, up 1.1 bushels from a year ago. Area harvested for grain or seed, at 3.14 million acres, is down 17 percent from 2008. Record setting yields are expected in Arizona, Utah, and Wyoming, while a record tying yield is expected in Idaho.

Persistent wet weather hindered spring seeding in the Pacific Northwest and northern Great Plains and led to delays in crop development throughout the growing season. By June 28, heading of the Nation's crop was 25 percentage points behind the 5-year average pace, with the biggest lags evident in Minnesota and North Dakota, where heading had not yet begun and was 37 points behind the 5-year average. On June 28, eighty-two percent of this year's crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 71 percent a year ago.

Winter Wheat: Production is forecast at 1.52 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the June 1 forecast but down 18 percent from 2008. Based on July 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 43.8 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last month and 3.4 bushels below last year. Expected grain area totals 34.8 million acres, down 12 percent from last year but unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2009. Harvest in the 18 major producing States was 40 percent complete by June 28. This was 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average.

Harvest progress was behind normal in all Hard Red Winter States except Oklahoma. Hot temperatures during the third week of June in Kansas allowed harvest to increase to 47 percent complete, compared with only 5 percent the previous week. Thunderstorms in Colorado have delayed harvest. Crop development in Nebraska was running about one week behind normal. Crop development in Montana was ahead of last year but still behind the 5-year average.

Yield forecasts are lower than the previous month in most States in the Soft Red Winter growing area. As of June 28, harvest progress in Illinois was 46 percent complete, 21 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Yield forecasts in the Pacific Northwest are unchanged in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Wheat in Oregon was staring to turn color. In Washington, the crop advanced to near normal development due to warmer weather the last two weeks of June.

Durum Wheat: Production is forecast at 81.2 million bushels, down 4 percent from 2008. The U.S. yield is forecast at 33.1 bushels per acre, 0.3 bushel above last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 2.45 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2009 but down 5 percent from last year.

In North Dakota, Durum wheat seeding was delayed by snow and did not finish until early June. Crop development in Montana and North Dakota are both behind last year and the 5-year average. Yield prospects are up in North Dakota but unchanged in Montana.

Other Spring Wheat: Production is forecast at 506 million bushels, 7 percent below 2008. The U.S. yield is forecast at 38.3 bushels per acre, up 2.2 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 13.2 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2009 but down 2 percent from last year.

In the 6 major producing States, 15 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage as of June 28. This was 11 percentage points behind last year and 25 points behind the 5-year average. The largest delays are in Minnesota and North Dakota, trailing the 5-year average by 30 percent and 35 percent, respectively. Yield prospects are down from the previous year in the Dakotas and Minnesota but unchanged in Montana. In the Pacific Northwest, yields are above last year in all States.

Lentils: Planted area of lentils is estimated at 410,000 acres, 51 percent above 2008. If realized, this will be the largest planted acreage since the 429,000 planted acres reported in 2006. Harvested area is estimated at 399,000 acres, up 52 percent from last year.

North Dakota's planted area is estimated at 160,000 acres, up 68 percent from 2008. Planting was essentially completed by the end of May, two weeks behind last year, due to saturated fields and cold soil temperatures. Soil moisture supplies in northwest North Dakota were rated mostly adequate in late-April and May, then mostly short to adequate in June.

Montana growers planted 125,000 acres this year, 51 percent above last year, while producers in Washington and Idaho reported planted acreage increases from a year ago of 27 percent and 45 percent, respectively.

Dry Edible Peas: Planted area of dry edible peas is estimated at 880,700 acres, virtually unchanged from last year. Area for harvest, at 840,900 acres, is 1 percent below a year ago.

Area planted in North Dakota, at 510,000 acres, is down 2 percent from 2008. Planting was essentially complete by the end of May, about two weeks behind last year. By late-June, the crop was rated in mostly good condition.

Montana dry edible pea growers planted 240,000 acres, down 2 percent from a year ago. Warm temperatures and limited precipitation this spring reduced topsoil moisture supplies, but the crop has been rated mainly in good condition. Washington and Idaho growers reported planted acreage increases of 13 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Austrian Winter Peas: Planted area of Austrian winter peas is estimated at 20,500 acres, up 17 percent from a year ago. Area harvested is forecast at 9,700 acres, up 21 percent from a year ago.

Montana growers planted 10,000 acres, the same as last year. Warm spring temperatures and limited precipitation left topsoil and subsoil moisture supplies mainly in the short to very short range. Austrian winter pea planted acreage in Idaho, at 8,000 acres, is up 3,000 acres from last season, while Oregon, at 2,500 acres, remains the same as a year ago. Oregon producers have reported good growing conditions so far this season.

Tobacco: U.S. all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 467 million pounds, down 6 percent from the 2008 crop. Area harvested, at 214,500 acres, is 4 percent below last year. Yield per acre for flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 2,178 pounds, down 61 pounds from a year ago. Forecasted yields for flue-cured tobacco in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia decreased from last year while the average yield is expected to increase in South Carolina.

In North Carolina, the leading flue-cured tobacco State, production is forecast at 365 million pounds, down 5 percent from the 2008 crop. North Carolina accounts for 78 percent of the total U.S. flue-cured tobacco production. Area harvested, at 166,000 acres, is 3 percent below last year. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,200 pounds, down 50 pounds from 2008. As of June 28, the crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition.

Flue-cured tobacco production in South Carolina is forecast at 39.8 million pounds, down less than 1 percent from a year ago. Area harvested, at 18,500 acres, is 3 percent below 2008. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,150 pounds, up 50 pounds from last year. Growers reported that harvest has already begun, ahead of last year and the 5-year average. The majority of the crop was rated in fair to good condition as of June 28.

In Virginia, flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 38.4 million pounds, down 6 percent from the 2008 crop. Area harvested, at 16,000 acres, is 6 percent below a year ago. Yield per acre is forecast at 2,400 pounds, 10 pounds below last year. Producers rated the majority of the crop in good condition as of June 28.

Flue-cured tobacco production in Georgia is forecast at 23.8 million pounds, down 29 percent from a year ago. Area harvested, at 14,000 acres, is 13 percent below 2008. Yield per acre is forecast at 1,700 pounds, 400 pounds below last year. If realized, this will be the lowest production since 1932 and the lowest yield since 1973. There have been

reports of Black Shank and Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus as well as water damage to tobacco plants in low areas.

All Potatoes: Potato growers across the United States planted an estimated 1.06 million acres of potatoes in all four seasons of the 2009 crop year, up slightly from the previous year. Area for harvest, forecasted at 1.05 million acres, is also up slightly from 2008.

Fall Potatoes: Area planted to fall potatoes in 2009 is estimated at 932,900 acres, up slightly from the 2008 crop year. Harvested area is forecast at 922,700 acres, also up slightly from 2008.

Idaho growers increased planted area 5 percent from last year but these are the lowest acres planted since 1986. As of July 5, crop conditions were rated 95 percent good to excellent. Washington producers planted 6 percent fewer acres than a year ago. Cool, wet conditions delayed planting throughout the State. Significant planting did not begin until early-April but high temperatures late in the month enabled progress to advance quickly. By late-May, virtually the entire crop was in the ground.

Oregon growers increased planted area 2 percent from last year. The crop got off to a good start without any widespread delays to planting. In Colorado, planted area dropped 2 percent from the previous year as growers continued to voluntarily limit acreage for water conservation and supply management. Planting finished slightly ahead of schedule and the crop was rated in mostly good condition.

Fall potato planted area remained unchanged from last year in California, Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. Potato growing areas in Maine received frequent and intense rain events during June after a cool, dry planting season. Northern areas of Aroostook County did not receive as much rain as southern locations and excellent crop conditions were reported. Further south, conditions ranged from fair to good, depending on moisture levels.

Michigan's planted area increased 5 percent from 2008. Plants were in good to excellent condition, benefitting from above normal rainfall this season. Planted area also increased in Nebraska, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, and New Mexico.

Growers in North Dakota planted 2 percent fewer acres than last year. Planting began later than normal and remained behind average throughout the planting season. As of June 28, crop condition was rated 63 percent good to excellent. Planted area also decreased from last year in New York and Minnesota.

Summer Potatoes: Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 14.5 million cwt, up 6 percent from 2008. Harvested area is estimated at 42,500 acres, 5 percent below last year. Average yield is forecast at 341 cwt per acre, up 11 percent from 2008.

Production is expected to be up in California, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia. The largest increase was noted in Missouri, where yields were expected to return to normal levels after last year's rainy weather which negatively impacted the crop. In Virginia, timely spring rains and hot temperatures during June allowed for good growth. Crop condition was rated as good to excellent.

States forecasting a decrease in production are Colorado, Illinois, New Jersey, and Texas. Texas growers expected the largest decrease in summer potato production, due to the large decline in harvested area. Fewer acres were planted in 2009 due to drought conditions. In Colorado, the crop was progressing slightly behind schedule. Moderate temperatures and frequent afternoon thunderstorms have delayed crop development.

Peaches: The U.S. peach production forecast is 1.07 million tons, down 5 percent from both the 2008 and 2007 crop. Eleven of the 23 Freestone peach estimating States expect increases in production from last year, while nine States decreased their production from the previous season, and three States showed no change. Freestone production, at 631,040 tons, is down 11 percent from last season.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 440,000 tons, unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 3 percent above the 2008 crop. This season's bloom was reported as good to very good in all growing areas. Freezing temperatures in early March resulted in slight frost damage in some areas. However, early March rainstorms gave way to good weather for pruning, spraying, and tree planting. By the end of April, the fruit was starting to differentiate in size. Harvest began on June 18, which was the same starting date as last year.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 350,000 tons, down 5 percent from the June 1 forecast and 19 percent below the 2008 crop. Freezing temperatures in early March, along with decreased bearing acres, has resulted in a lower production forecast. Harvest continued during June with Brittney Lane, Crimson Lady, Spring Flame, Earlirich, Sierra Snow, and Ivory Princess being the major varieties.

The South Carolina peach crop is forecast at 60,000 tons, down 8 percent from the June 1 forecast but unchanged from 2008. Peach harvest is running slightly ahead of the five year average with the crop reported as mainly in good condition.

Georgia's peach crop is forecast at 35,000 tons, up 9 percent from the June 1 forecast and 25 percent above 2008. The crop has been rated mostly good this season, with some frost and disease damage reported.

In New Jersey, growing conditions were generally favorable with warm days reported in May and adequate to surplus rainfall in June. Fruit setting and sizing were excellent across the State. Production is forecasted at last year's level of 34,000 tons.

Pennsylvania peach growers anticipate harvesting 25,300 tons this season, a 19 percent increase from a year ago. Conditions have been reported as good and harvest is scheduled to begin by mid-month.

Michigan's fresh and processing peach crop, forecasted at 20,000 tons, is up 43 percent from a year ago. Fruit set was excellent and many growers expect a full crop.

In Washington, production is forecast at 20,000 tons, up 19 percent from last season. Growers reported overall favorable weather conditions and good crop development. Some scattered frost damage was reported in north central Washington. Harvest is expected to be up to a week later than normal.

California Grapes: California's all grape production is forecast at 6.25 million tons, down 4 percent from a year ago. Wine type grapes account for 53 percent of California's total production, raisin type grapes account for 34 percent, while the remaining 13 percent are table type grapes. Growers are expecting an average crop this year and the cooler than normal weather has been excellent for berry development. Mildew problems have been reported primarily in the San Joaquin Valley.

Wine type grape production is forecast at 3.30 million tons, up 8 percent from the 2008 crop. In general, bunch counts in the San Joaquin Valley are up from 2008. The most significant increases were seen in the red varieties of Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Rubired, Ruby Cabernet, and Syrah.

Raisin type grape production is forecast at 2.10 million tons, down 16 percent from last year. Bunch counts of Thompson Seedless grapes in the Central and South San Joaquin Valley are down 25 percent from last year. Raisin type grapes were being harvested in the Coachella Valley.

Table type grape production is expected to be 850,000 tons, down 13 percent from last year. Harvest of table type grapes was underway in the Coachella Valley. Although production is forecasted to be down from last year, the quality in this region is expected to be high due to good growing conditions.

Apricots: The final forecast for the 2009 apricot crop is 75,250 tons, down 8 percent from the 2008 crop. California's 2009 apricot production is projected to be 66,000 tons, representing 88 percent of the total U.S. crop. This estimate is unchanged from the June forecast but down 14 percent from 2008. Cooler temperatures have allowed for a uniform harvest. Producers are reporting good yields, limited pest problems and mostly favorable weather after frost early in the year. Producers were also able to secure water for post-harvest irrigation. Washington's 2009 apricot production is forecast at 9,000 tons, considerably above last year's production, which was negatively impacted by a devastating frost and poor pollination during the bloom. The 2009 production for Utah is 250 tons, down 39 percent from 2008. Frost damage was reported in southern Utah, significantly affecting this year's production.

Almonds: The 2009 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 1.35 billion pounds, down 17 percent from the 2008 crop. Bearing acreage, at 710,000, increased 4 percent from the 2008 crop acreage. The average yield is forecast at 1,900 pounds per acre, down 500 pounds from last year's yield. Growers reported the 2009 almond crop is in mostly good condition after weather events negatively impacted crop progress during spring. Bloom progressed slowly after wet weather hampered pollination. Cool temperatures extended almond bloom in parts of the Sacramento Valley. Freezing temperatures in March caused minimal damage to some orchards. Mites were present on almonds

across California; however, control measures combined with spring rain resulted in minor damage. Irrigation water availability remained a concern but has had minimal impact thus far on the 2009 crop.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 2.62 million pounds for May 2009, up 4 percent from April but 6 percent lower than May 2008. Total crop area for May is estimated at 2,270 acres, down slightly from April but 12 percent above May 2008. Harvested area totaled 1,410 acres, down 1 percent from the previous month but 7 percent higher than last year. Weather during May was warm and sunny, which was favorable for fruit development and ripening. Due to the lack of rain during the month, many growers increased irrigation to compensate for the lower soil moisture. Orchard conditions were mostly fair to good.

Grapefruit: The forecast of the 2008-09 U.S. grapefruit crop is 1.29 million tons, down 3 percent from the June forecast and 17 percent lower than the 2007-08 final utilization of 1.55 million tons. All four estimating States showed a decrease from the previous forecast.

Florida's grapefruit production is forecast at 21.7 million boxes (923,000 tons), slightly lower than the June forecast and 18 percent below last season. The Florida all white grapefruit forecast is 6.60 million boxes (281,000 tons), down 1 percent from June and down 27 percent from the 2007-08 final utilization. The colored grapefruit forecast, at 15.1 million boxes (642,000 tons), is unchanged from the June forecast but 14 percent lower than last season. Grapefruit harvest in Florida was virtually complete with 99 percent of the rows harvested.

In Texas, grapefruit production is forecast at 5.60 million boxes (224,000 tons), 10 percent lower than the previous forecast and down 8 percent from last season. Grapefruit harvest was complete in Texas. The California grapefruit forecast is 4.30 million boxes (144,000 tons), down 2 percent from the previous forecast and 17 percent lower than last season. At the end of June, harvest transitioned from the Star Ruby variety to the Marsh Ruby variety in the coastal region. Grapefruit production in Arizona is forecast at 70,000 boxes, down 53 percent from the previous forecast and 30 percent less than last season. Many grapefruit were left unharvested in Arizona due to low demand.

Tangerines and Mandarins: The U.S. tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 445,000 tons, unchanged from the June forecast but 16 percent lower than the 2007-08 season. Production forecasts were unchanged from last month in all of the estimating States.

The California tangerine and mandarin forecast is 6.70 million boxes, unchanged from last season's final utilization. Harvest was complete, and despite challenges with heat and drought during the growing season, it turned out to be a good year for California tangerines and mandarins. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 3.90 million boxes (185,000 tons), down 29 percent from the previous season and the lowest production since the 1994-95 season. Harvest was complete in Florida. Production in Arizona is forecast at 250,000 boxes (9,000 tons), down 38 percent from last season.

Lemons: The forecast for the 2008-09 U.S. lemon crop is 931,000 tons, up 14 percent from the April forecast and 50 percent higher than the 2007-08 final utilization. The California forecast, at 22.0 million boxes (836,000 tons), is up 16 percent from the previous forecast and 49 percent higher than last season. Lemon harvest in southern coastal areas continued. Fruit size and quality were reported as good but demand was lower than anticipated. In Arizona, production is forecast at 2.50 million boxes (95,000 tons), up 67 percent from the previous crop year but unchanged from the April forecast. Fruit size and quality were reported as excellent.

Tangelos: Florida's tangelo forecast is 1.15 million boxes (52,000 tons), unchanged from the June forecast but 23 percent lower than last season's final production. Tangelo harvest was complete for the season and it was the smallest crop since the 2003-04 season.

Florida Citrus: During June, typical Florida summer weather patterns brought thunderstorms and scattered showers to the entire citrus producing region. Weekly rainfall totals in most areas ranged from one to three inches. Longer days of sunshine and adequate rainfall were beneficial for fruit growth and tree foliage. Next season's citrus crop was in good condition in well cared for groves.

Valencia harvesting decreased significantly by mid-month, as processing plants and packing houses began closing for the season. Harvest utilization totals for the final week of June dropped below one million boxes and harvest of all other varieties of Florida citrus was relatively complete at the beginning of the month. Production practices were

limited in June by periods of heavy rain but included applying herbicides, mowing, hedging and topping, and removing brush. Growers also began focusing on psyllid control using both aerial and ground spraying.

Arizona Citrus: Grapefruit and Valencia orange crops continued to be harvested during June, while lemon, tangerine and mandarin, and navel orange harvests were complete for the season. A significant amount of the grapefruit crop was left unharvested due to lack of a market. Fruit size and quality were reported as excellent for this season's lemon crop.

Texas Citrus: Harvesting of oranges and grapefruit was virtually complete by the end of May. Of this season's harvested fruit, quality and size were very good. Many citrus groves suffered more damage than originally anticipated from Hurricane Dolly, which made landfall in southern Texas in July 2008.

California Citrus: Citrus groves were irrigated in the San Joaquin Valley in order to reduce crop stress and increase fruit set. Groves were also thinned and fertilized. Valencia oranges and late varieties of navel oranges continued to be picked but some larger sized fruit was excessively dry due to over-maturity. Some Valencia lots showed signs of re-greening so gassing was necessary to enhance color. Star Ruby grapefruit and lemons were also harvested.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: A series of thunderstorms in early-June moved across the State producing heavy rain, hail, and frequent lightning strikes. Hail damage was reported in several prune orchards in the San Joaquin Valley and the rain caused some loss of fruit to splitting in cherry orchards. The scattered storms and cool temperatures also interrupted field work in some locations. As conditions allowed, treatments for aphids and peach twig borer were applied to dried plum and peach orchards. Some thinning of peaches was observed, as well as applications of sulfur and fungicides. Grapevines across the State were fertilized, irrigated, and treated with fungicides. Vineyards were sprayed with sulfur to control mildew in the San Joaquin Valley, and along the north coast vines were thinned to optimize airflow. Herbicides and insecticides were applied to walnuts and pistachios and preparations began for hull split spraying. Cooler temperatures in the San Joaquin Valley slowed pest development in almond orchards but mites and leaf scab remained a concern for many growers. Codling moth treatments continued in walnut orchards and trapping for walnut husk fly began in the Sacramento Valley.

Plum, fig, peach, and nectarine harvests continued during June and the commercial cherry harvest was nearly complete. Most prune orchards had a moderate-to-heavy set. Fruit in pear and apple orchards continued to develop. Grapevines were reported in full bloom in Lake County. Development of grapevines along the Central Coast was delayed due to cool temperatures, while vineyards along the north coast were developing normally. Strawberry harvest ended in the San Joaquin Valley and blueberry, blackberry, and boysenberry harvests continued. Almond, pistachio, and walnut nutlets continued to harden throughout most of the State.

Reliability of July 1 Crop Production Forecasts

Wheat Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 24 and July 6 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 61 percent of the 2008 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 would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet, and personal interviewers. Approximately 9,500 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 July 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which accounts for nearly 75 percent of the U.S. 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 combined with the previous components, are used to develop the current forecast of production. Arizona, 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 July 1 forecasts.

Orange Estimating Procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. Reports from growers and packers in Arizona, California, and Texas were also used for setting estimates. These four States submit their analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published July 1 forecast.

Revision Policy: The July 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 September's *Citrus Fruits Summary*. 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 July 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the July 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 July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 2.0 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 2.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.4 percent. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have

averaged 24 million bushels, ranging from 1 million to 65 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 orange production forecast is 1.4 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.4 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.3 percent. Differences between the July 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 114,000 tons, ranging from 18,000 tons to 370,000 tons. The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. The difference does not imply that the July 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

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