

Field Crops

Growing Season Weather Summary

Dr. Jeff Andresen, Michigan State University

The 2005 growing season in Michigan was generally characterized as much warmer than normal, and, depending on location, by precipitation totals ranging from much below normal to near normal. Fortunately, the preceding winter was wetter than normal over most sections, with as much as 200 percent of normal precipitation recorded in some locations between December and mid-March. The wetter than normal trend led to soil profiles at or near field capacity over most of the State by March, which was a critical factor in determining crop yields. Following colder than normal temperatures during much of March, an upper air ridging pattern developed across the upper midwest during the last week of the month and persisted for much of the first half of April. This resulted in a warm and dry pattern which favored spring tillage activities and some early planting. Upper air troughing and below normal temperatures returned by late April, but given drier than normal conditions, planting continued at a rapid pace into early May.

The upper air troughing pattern continued off and on for much of the month of May, resulting in many sunny, cool, and windy days across the State. The cool temperatures delayed germination and early establishment of crops in many areas. Late spring freezes injured some early planted crops statewide May 3 to 6 and in some northern sections of the state on May 15. During the first week of June, a major change in the upper air ridge pattern across North America resulted in an extended period of above normal temperatures and led to rapid crop growth and development.

Rainfall totals across Michigan from April through the end of June ranged from less than 3 inches in some western sections of lower Michigan to more than 7 inches in the east central Lower Peninsula. Normal precipitation for this period is generally on the order of 8 to 8.5 inches. A stationary front lingering across the region along with ample Gulf of Mexico-origin low-level moisture and several upper air disturbances brought what might truly be

termed, 'million dollar rains' in the form of almost daily showers and thunderstorms from July 17 to 22. Two to four inches of rain fell across most of the State, reducing or ending dryness and crop stress just as the corn crop began entering the critical pollination stage. Upper air ridging and drier than normal weather returned by early August and persisted through much of the remainder of the growing season. Following warmer and drier than normal conditions in August and September, the first killing freeze of the fall occurred later than normal in most sections of the state, from October 7 to 10 in the north, and by the last week of October in the south.

Warmer than normal temperatures persisted with only brief interruptions from early June through October. Mean temperatures for these months generally ranged from 2 to 4 degrees F. above normal, leading to rapid crop development and to a relatively early crop maturation. The early maturation and warm, dry September and October led to rapid grain drydown and to significant savings for growers in terms of improved grain quality and reduced drying costs.

For the 5-month May to September period, precipitation totals ranged from much below normal levels in northern sections of the State to near normal levels in a few locations mainly in central sections of the Lower Peninsula. Mean temperatures for the period were above normal over most areas, reflecting abnormal warmth from June through September.

Crop performance under the warmer and drier than normal conditions was strongly impacted by soil type. Given a general lack of precipitation during much of the growing season, crop water needs were supplied at least in part by water stored in the soil profile following the wetter than normal winter. Without the full soil moisture profile at the beginning of the season, it is likely that crop yields would have been much more adversely impacted by the warm, dry conditions.

Field crops: Acres harvested and value of production, 2001-2005

Item	Unit	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Acres harvested	1,000 acres	6,378	6,386	6,418	6,372	6,478
Value of production	1,000 dollars	1,276,403	1,720,760	1,768,563	1,653,098	1,615,878

Grain storage capacity, December 1, 2001-2005

Year	Off farm		On farm capacity
	Facilities	Rated capacity	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Million bushels</i>	<i>Million bushels</i>
2001	245	146	240
2002	235	148	240
2003	220	145	240
2004	215	150	250
2005	215	148	250

Field crops: Record highs and lows

Crop	Unit	Record high		Record low		Year estimates started
		Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	
Barley						
Harvested acres	1,000 acres	303	1932	11	2005	1866
Yield per acre	Bushels	68.0	1985	13.5	1933	
Production	1,000 bu	8,400	1918	517	2005	
Dry Edible beans						
Harvested acres	1,000 acres	690	1930	130	2001	1909
Yield per acre	Pounds	2,100	1999	320	1917	
Production	1,000 cwt	8,585	1963	780	2001	
Corn for grain						
Harvested acres	1,000 acres	2,800	1981	480	1866	1866
Yield per acre	Bushels	143.0	2005	21.5	1917	
Production	1,000 bu	293,180	1982	15,120	1869	
Corn for silage						
Harvested acres	1,000 acres	498	1971	210	2003	1924
Yield per acre	Tons	18.0	2004	4.7	1930	
Production	1,000 tons	5,565	1977	1,542	1930	
Hay, alfalfa						
Harvested acres	1,000 acres	1,444	1950	74	1919	1919
Yield per acre	Tons	4.2	1993	1.1	1934	
Production	1,000 tons	5,040	1985,1986	118	1919	
Hay, all						
Harvested acres	1,000 acres	2,947	1924	780	1866	1866
Yield per acre	Tons	3.8	1993	0.6	1895	
Production	1,000 tons	5,743	1986	1,014	1866	
Oats						
Harvested acres	1,000 acres	1,658	1918	55	2001	1866
Yield per acre	Bushels	70.0	2003	18.5	1921	
Production	1,000 bu	69,388	1946	3,520	2001	
Potatoes						
Harvested acres	1,000 acres	374.0	1895	36.4	1975	1866
Yield per acre	Cwt	330.0	2003	26.0	1887,1916	
Production	1,000 cwt	23,256	1904	3,557	1876	
Soybeans						
Harvested acres	1,000 acres	2,130	2001	1	1930	1924
Yield per acre	Bushels	40.0	1995,1999	8.0	1927	
Production	1,000 bu	78,540	2002	10	1930	
Spearmint						
Harvested acres	1,000 acres	8.7	1954	0.7	1935	1935
Yield per acre	Pounds	50.0	2001,2002	20.0	1965	
Production	1,000 lbs	280	1948	27	1996	
Sugarbeets						
Harvested acres	1,000 acres	190	1999	48	1943,1953	1909
Yield per acre	Tons	21.3	1970,2005	5.5	1916	
Production	1,000 tons	3,534	1999	298	1943	
Wheat, winter						
Harvested acres	1,000 acres	1,515	1953	400	1987	1909
Yield per acre	Bushels	72.0	2000	10.5	1912	
Production	1,000 bu	45,600	1984	7,350	1912	

Barley

Michigan barley growers planted 15,000 acres and harvested 11,000 acres in 2005. Total production was 517,000 bushels, down 16 percent from 2004. The average yield decreased 4 bushels to 47 bushels per acre. Barley planting began in early April. By mid-May,

planting and emergence progressed ahead of the five-year average. In late May, barley was completely emerged. Going into harvest, one-third of the crop was rated good to excellent.

Barley: Acres, yield, production, and value, 2001-2005

Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Price ¹	Value of production
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2001	15	12	56	672	1.50	1,008
2002	14	13	51	663	1.60	1,061
2003	15	14	56	784	1.70	1,333
2004	14	12	51	612	1.80	1,102
2005	15	11	47	517	1.80	931

¹ Marketing year average.

Corn

There were 2.25 million acres planted to corn in 2005, up 50,000 acres from 2004. Grain corn production was 288.9 million bushels, up 12 percent from 2004; 2.02 million acres were harvested for grain. The record yield of 143 bushels per acre was up 9 bushels from the 2004 crop. Farmers harvested 220,000 acres of corn for silage with an average yield of 17.5 tons per acre.

Planting of corn in Michigan began about April 10, ahead of normal. Dry, warm weather prevailed in April, and planting progress kept about 10 days ahead of average. Planting was virtually complete by the end of May. Despite the early planting, dry and cool weather the first half of May kept emergence progress only at normal. Timely rains the second half of May improved crop emergence. By mid-June, almost all plants were emerged, ahead of average. By the beginning of August, crop growth progress was about two weeks ahead of normal. About 95 percent of the crop had silked by August 1, compared with a 5-year average of 60 percent.

There was very little rainfall in August. This normally would have had a negative influence on potential yields. Since the crop was so far ahead of schedule, however, the weather actually had the positive effect of aiding the field drying. The harvest began in mid-September, two weeks ahead of normal. Nearly 90 percent of the corn had reached maturity by October 1, well ahead of the average 50 percent. By November 1, the harvest of corn for grain in Michigan was three-fourths completed, about two weeks ahead of normal. Combining was virtually complete by mid-November. Yields were excellent except in the western part of the State, where rainfall was short during the critical part of the growing season.

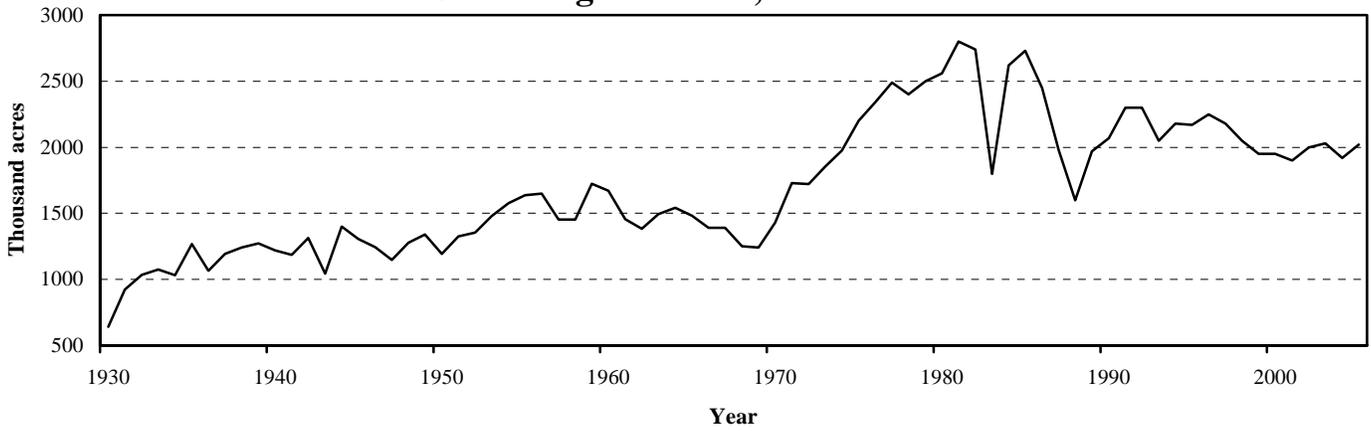
The 2005 corn crop was valued at \$491 million, down 3 percent from 2004. Corn continued to be Michigan's number one crop in value of production. The top three counties in corn production in 2005 were Lenawee, Huron, and Sanilac.

Corn: Acres, yield, production, and value, 2001-2005

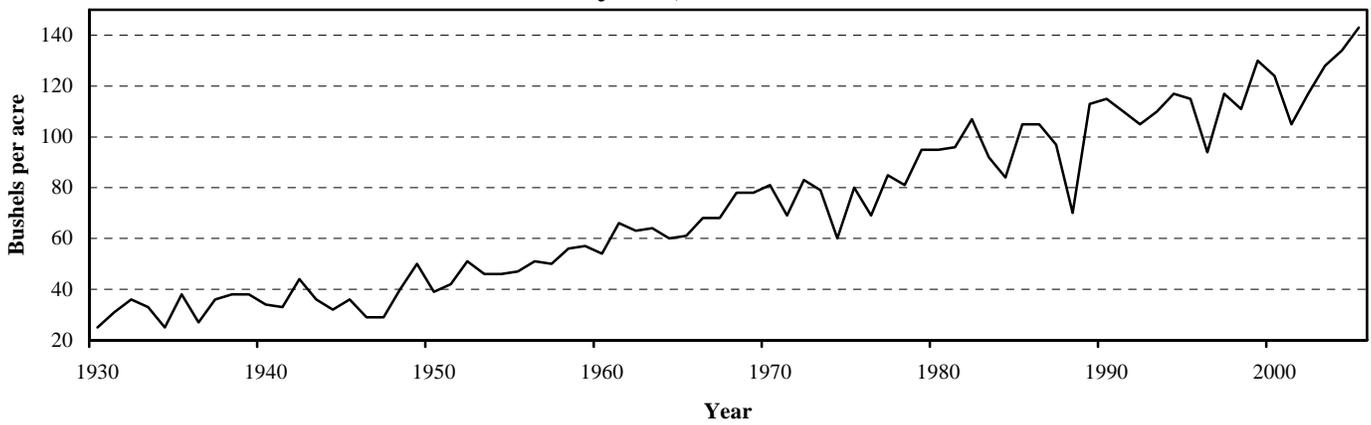
Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Price ¹	Value of production
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
All						
2001	2,200					
2002	2,250					
2003	2,250					
2004	2,200					
2005	2,250					
Grain						
2001		1,900	105	199,500	1.97	393,015
2002		2,000	117	234,000	2.34	547,560
2003		2,030	128	259,840	2.37	615,821
2004		1,920	134	257,280	1.97	506,842
2005		2,020	143	288,860	1.70	491,062
Silage						
2001		280	13.0	3,640		
2002		240	15.0	3,600		
2003		210	16.0	3,360		
2004		265	18.0	4,770		
2005		220	17.5	3,850		

¹ Marketing year average.

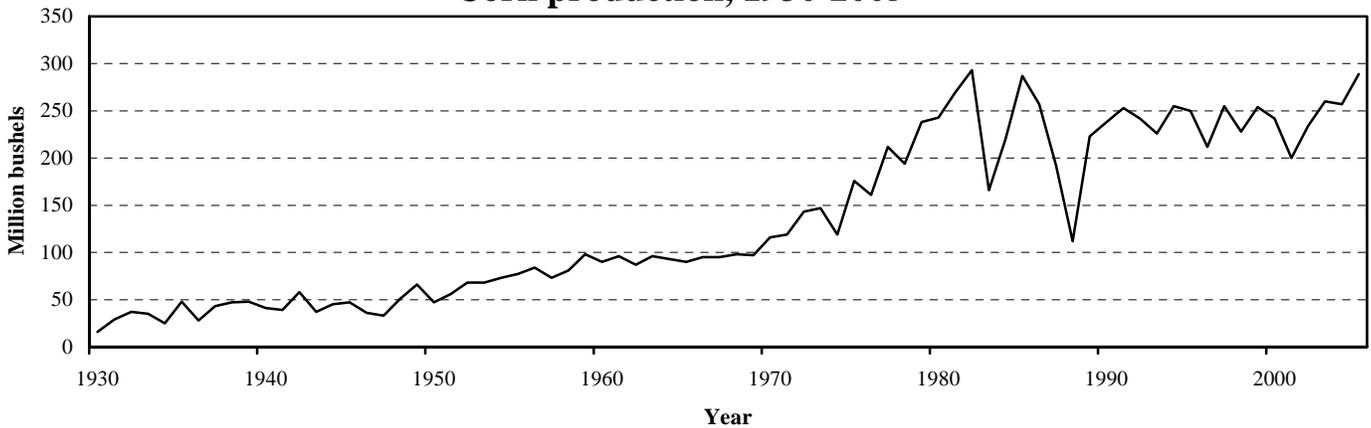
Corn for grain acres, 1930-2005



Corn yield, 1930-2005



Corn production, 1930-2005



Corn for grain: Stocks by quarter, 2001-2005

Crop year	December 1		March 1		June 1		September 1	
	On farm	Off farm						
	<i>1,000 bushels</i>							
2001	120,000	55,700	80,000	46,700	54,000	29,050	16,000	13,600
2002	130,000	59,800	88,000	46,700	40,000	27,600	13,000	9,750
2003	140,000	56,500	77,000	51,300	43,000	34,600	16,000	13,200
2004	140,000	60,600	100,000	48,350	59,000	30,000	23,000	15,900
2005	165,000	71,900	110,000	56,500	65,000	39,700		

Corn: Percentage of acreage planted, 2001-2005

Year	Month and day					
	April		May			June
	20	30	10	20	30	10
2001	0	14	62	81	93	100
2002	0	9	34	54	81	96
2003	0	11	33	48	83	98
2004	8	34	61	68	77	90
2005	17	34	68	87	98	100
5-year-average	4.9	20.6	51.6	67.4	86.5	96.7

Corn: Percentage of acreage silked, 2001-2005

Year	Month and day					
	July			August		
	1	10	20	30	10	20
2001	0	2	22	66	91	100
2002	0	0	8	63	88	98
2003	0	0	3	40	86	98
2004	0	1	27	61	74	86
2005	0	7	47	91	97	100
5-year-average	0.0	2.2	21.3	64.1	87.1	96.5

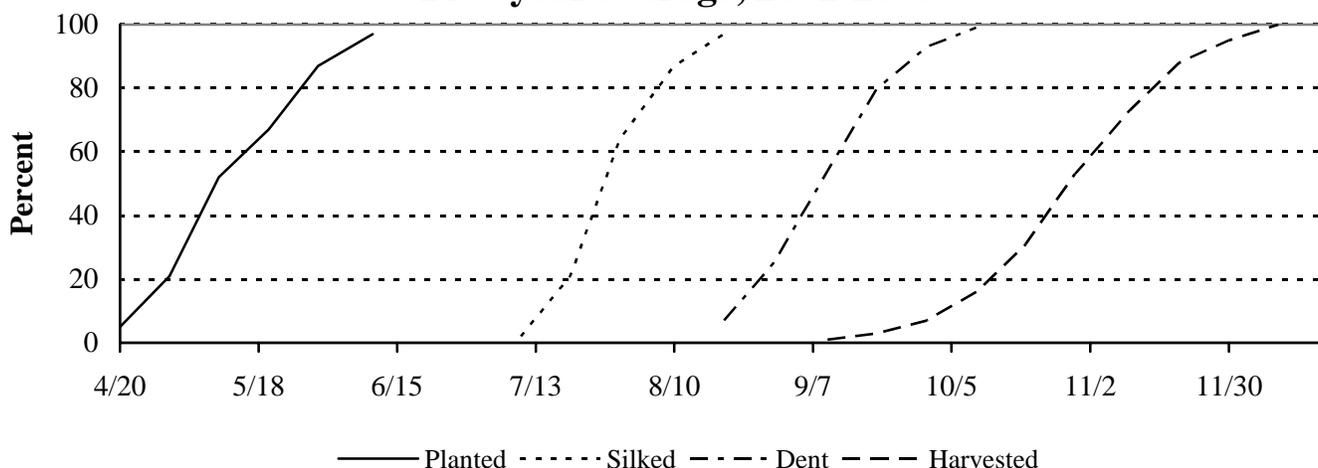
Corn: Percentage of acreage dent stage, 2001-2005

Year	Month and day						
	August			September			October
	10	20	30	10	20	30	10
2001	0	10	25	52	76	93	98
2002	0	2	16	62	96	98	100
2003	0	1	16	40	73	91	99
2004	0	1	11	34	58	82	96
2005	0	20	55	84	97	99	100
5-year-average	0.2	6.9	24.5	54.4	79.8	92.7	98.5

Corn: Percentage of acreage harvested for grain, 2001-2005

Year	Month and day									
	September			October			November			December
	10	20	30	10	20	30	10	20	30	10
2001	0	3	7	14	27	41	62	87	94	100
2002	0	3	8	20	34	63	89	94	97	100
2003	0	0	3	7	19	37	54	78	91	100
2004	0	0	3	13	25	49	68	82	93	100
2005	2	7	14	28	48	75	91	96	99	100
5-year-average	0.5	2.7	7.2	16.3	30.7	52.9	72.9	87.6	95.2	100.0

Corn progress Five-year average, 2001-2005



Dry Edible Beans

The pace of dry bean planting was slower than normal with many farmers replanting due to heavy rains in early June. The main growing area received timely rains throughout most of the growing season. Seventy percent of the crop was rated good to excellent, 24 percent was rated fair, and only 6 percent poor, at the end of September. Harvest began the last week of August for the early planted fields. By mid-September, some later planted fields were sprayed to kill the plants because the bean pods had turned brown, but the vegetative part of the plant was still green. Ninety-five

percent of the crop had been harvested by October 9, about 18 percentage points ahead of normal.

Michigan's 2005 total dry bean production was 3.9 million hundredweight (cwt), which represented 14 percent of U.S. production. Michigan ranked second in dry bean production for 2005. The number one dry bean producer in the nation was North Dakota with 8.7 million cwt, up 82 percent from last year.

Dry edible beans: Acres, yield, production, and value, 2001-2005

Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Price ¹	Value of production
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 cwt</i>	<i>Dol/cwt</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2001	215	130	600	780	24.60	19,188
2002	270	265	1,850	4,903	15.30	75,016
2003	170	165	1,500	2,475	19.30	47,768
2004	190	185	1,700	3,145	22.50	70,763
2005	235	230	1,700	3,910	19.20	75,072

¹ Marketing year average.

Dry edible beans: Acres, yield, and production, by class, 2001-2005

Class and Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 cwt</i>
Black				
2001	63,000	52,000	640	335
2002	110,000	108,000	1,880	2,030
2003	45,000	43,000	1,580	680
2004	74,000	73,000	1,770	1,290
2005	65,000	64,000	1,770	1,130
Cranberry				
2001	26,000	12,000	580	70
2002	20,000	19,000	1,530	290
2003	12,000	12,000	1,180	142
2004	9,500	9,000	1,440	130
2005	10,500	9,500	1,470	140
Great Northern				
2001	8,000	3,500	570	20
2002	3,000	3,000	2,000	60
2003	8,000	8,000	1,680	134
2004	1,000	1,000	1,600	16
2005	2,000	1,800	1,660	30
Navy				
2001	65,000	30,000	570	170
2002	85,000	84,000	1,930	1,620
2003	40,000	38,000	1,560	592
2004	55,000	54,000	1,800	970
2005	75,500	74,500	1,760	1,310
Pinto				
2001	7,000	4,500	510	23
2002	9,500	9,500	1,930	183
2003	11,000	10,500	1,430	150
2004	7,000	6,500	1,710	111
2005	18,000	17,500	1,600	280
Red kidney, dark				
2001	9,000	7,000	430	30
2002	8,500	8,000	1,630	130
2003	9,000	9,000	1,330	120
2004	7,000	6,500	1,230	80
2005	8,000	7,700	1,430	110
Red kidney, light				
2001	18,000	11,000	770	85
2002	15,000	14,500	1,790	260
2003	16,000	15,500	1,540	239
2004	15,000	14,500	1,460	212
2005	17,000	16,800	1,430	240
Small, red				
2001	12,000	6,500	420	27
2002	11,000	11,000	1,890	208
2003	19,000	19,000	1,470	280
2004	15,500	15,000	1,740	261
2005	31,000	30,500	1,770	540
Other				
2001	7,000	3,500	570	20
2002	8,000	8,000	1,530	122
2003	10,000	10,000	1,380	138
2004	6,000	5,500	1,360	75
2005	8,000	7,700	1,690	130

Hay and Haylage

Michigan hay production was estimated at 3.29 million tons, up from 3.27 in 2004. Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures accounted for 85 percent of all dry hay produced. All hay harvested acres were estimated at 1.15 million, up from 1.10 million in 2004. The average all hay yield was 2.86 tons per acre, down 4 percent from last year. Alfalfa stands wintered well, but growth slowed in May due to cool conditions. First cuttings started in early June, but dry conditions

slowed regrowth. Rain in August advanced growth and helped newly seeded fields. Fourth cuttings were completed by November. Alfalfa accounted for 900,000 acres of the total harvested with a yield of 3.1 tons per acre. Other hay accounted for 250,000 acres with a yield of 2.0 tons per acre. Value of the hay crop was \$290.4 million, down 5 percent from 2004.

Hay, haylage, and greenchop: Acres, yield, production, and value, 2001-2005

Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Price ¹	Value of production
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
All dry hay						
2001		1,150	3.14	3,610	70.50	253,510
2002		1,100	3.23	3,551	84.50	297,801
2003		1,050	2.97	3,120	93.00	295,240
2004		1,100	2.97	3,270	94.50	304,525
2005		1,150	2.86	3,290	88.50	290,430
Alfalfa hay						
2001		900	3.40	3,060	73.50	224,910
2002		870	3.50	3,045	86.50	263,393
2003		850	3.20	2,720	97.00	263,840
2004		850	3.20	2,720	97.50	265,200
2005		900	3.10	2,790	92.00	256,680
Alfalfa seedings						
2001	100					
2002	125					
2003	130					
2004	135					
2005	135					
Other hay						
2001		250	2.20	550	52.00	28,600
2002		230	2.20	506	68.00	34,408
2003		200	2.00	400	78.50	31,400
2004		250	2.20	550	71.50	39,325
2005		250	2.00	500	67.50	33,750
All haylage and greenchop						
2001		340	5.82	1,980		
2002		280	6.05	1,694		
2003		270	5.50	1,486		
2004		335	6.03	2,020		
2005		320	6.50	2,080		
Alfalfa haylage and greenchop						
2001		320	6.00	1,920		
2002		260	6.20	1,612		
2003		250	5.60	1,400		
2004		310	6.20	1,922		
2005		300	6.70	2,010		

¹ Marketing year average.

Hay: Stocks on farms, 2002-2006

Year	May 1	December 1
	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>
2002	773	2,024
2003	462	1,872
2004	250	1,893
2005	500	1,852
2006	395	

Maple Syrup

Michigan maple syrup production was estimated at 78,000 gallons for the 2006 season, 20,000 gallons above the 2005 output. This was a late season for Michigan maple syrup producers. Once started, the season was good. Producers reported the syrup was high quality, with high sugar content of the sap early in the season. The length of the season was 21 days, compared to 16 days in 2005 and 26 days in 2004. About 59 percent of the syrup produced was medium in color.

Michigan ranked fifth in maple syrup production in 2006, up from sixth last year and produced 5 percent of the total U.S. production. Total taps were 375,000 and the syrup yield was 0.208 gallons per tap. In 2005, Michigan producers sold 48 percent of their syrup retail, 28 percent wholesale, and 24 percent bulk. The average price per gallon for 2005 was \$36.00 compared with \$38.00 in 2004. The value of production for 2005 was \$2.088 million, down from \$3.040 million in 2004.

Maple syrup: Taps, yield, production, price, and value, 2002-2006

Year	Taps	Yield per tap	Production	Price per gallon	Value of production
	<i>1,000</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2002	365	0.205	75	32.50	2,438
2003	360	0.164	59	31.20	1,841
2004	370	0.216	80	38.00	3,040
2005	390	0.149	58	36.00	2,088
2006	375	0.208	78	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Published in June 2007.

Mint

Mint: Acres, yield, production, and value, 2001-2005

Year	Harvested	Yield	Production	Price per pound ¹	Value of production
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 Pounds</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Peppermint					
2001	1.0	50	50	9.90	495
2002	0.8	50	40	10.00	400
2003	1.1	40	44	11.00	484
2004	1.0	45	45	10.90	491
2005	1.0	35	35	12.00	420
Spearmint					
2001	1.7	50	85	9.80	833
2002	1.6	50	80	9.00	720
2003	1.6	40	64	9.50	608
2004	1.6	45	72	9.30	670
2005	1.6	35	56	9.50	532

¹ Marketing year average.

Oats

Oat acreage increased in Michigan during 2005. Growers planted 90,000 acres of oats in 2005, compared with 80,000 the year before. Harvested acres, at 75,000, were up 10,000 from last year. The 2005 oat production was 4.58 million bushels, up 4 percent from the previous year. Yield, at 61 bushels per acre, was down 7 bushels from last year. Oat planting was completed early in May and progressed faster than the five-year average. At the beginning of May, 89 percent of the crop was planted, as compared with 63 percent on average. Emergence was slightly ahead of average. As of

June 26, oats were 76 percent headed, well ahead of normal. Warm temperatures during June increased crop growth. Harvest began in the middle of July and was completed by the middle of August, ahead of normal. Growers reported temperatures were above average for most of the State, and fields appeared to be very dry. For 2005, Sanilac county again ranked first in oat production, while Montcalm, Isabella, Shiawassee and Huron rounded out the top five counties.

Oats: Acres, yield, production, and value, 2001-2005

Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Price ¹	Value of production
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2001	70	55	64	3,520	1.80	6,336
2002	80	65	64	4,160	1.80	7,488
2003	90	75	70	5,250	1.65	8,663
2004	80	65	68	4,420	1.72	7,602
2005	90	75	61	4,575	1.90	8,693

¹ Marketing year average.

Potatoes

Michigan's 2005 potato production was 13.92 million hundredweight (cwt) up slightly from 13.65 million in 2004. Planted acres were 44,000 and harvested acres were 43,500. The State's average yield was 320 cwt per acre, down from the 2004 yield of 325 cwt. Potato planting began in the middle of April. Growers faced varying levels of disease and insect pressure throughout the summer, while dry weather late in the growing season limited yields on non-irrigated land. Potato harvest began in late July and

progressed about on par with normal. Digging was wrapped up by the end of October.

For 2005, Michigan again ranked tenth among States for potato production. Most Michigan potatoes are whites, which comprised approximately 83 percent of planted acreage, followed by russets and reds at 15 and 2 percent of planted acreage, respectively. Whites are processed for potato chips or sold for table use, while russets are used for french fries and other frozen products.

Fall potatoes: Acres, yield, production, and value, 2001-2005

Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Price ¹	Value of production
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Cwt</i>	<i>1,000 cwt</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2001	46.0	45.0	310	13,950	7.65	106,718
2002	46.5	45.5	305	13,878	7.80	108,248
2003	46.0	45.5	330	15,015	7.05	105,856
2004	43.0	42.0	325	13,650	6.95	94,868
2005	44.0	43.5	320	13,920	7.65	106,488

¹ Marketing year average.

Fall potatoes: Stocks by type as percent of total stocks, December 1, 2001-2005

Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
White	90	88	86	89	87
Russet	9	11	13	10	12
Red	1	1	1	1	1

Fall potatoes: Production and disposition, 2001-2005

Crop year	Production	Total used for seed	Farm Disposition		Sold
			Seed, feed, and home use	Shrinkage and loss	
	<i>1,000 cwt</i>	<i>1,000 cwt</i>	<i>1,000 cwt</i>	<i>1,000 cwt</i>	<i>1,000 cwt</i>
2001	13,950	1,181	245	945	12,760
2002	13,878	1,099	205	1,400	12,273
2003	15,015	1,060	265	1,680	13,070
2004	13,650	860	194	1,656	11,800
2005	13,920	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Published in September 2006

Fall potatoes: Stocks, 2001-2005

Crop year	December 1	January 1	February 1	March 1	April 1	May 1
	<i>1,000 cwt</i>					
2001	8,200	6,200	4,800	3,200	1,500	400
2002	7,900	6,500	5,600	4,500	2,900	1,000
2003	9,200	7,700	6,200	5,100	3,200	1,500
2004	8,000	6,300	4,800	3,600	2,200	900
2005	7,900	6,400	5,100	3,600	2,200	900

Soybeans

Michigan soybean production totaled 77.6 million bushels, up 3 percent from 2004. The yield was 39 bushels per acre in 2005. Planted acres remained unchanged from 2004. Harvested acres increased slightly from 1.98 million to 1.99. Soybean planting began early in mid-April but slowed due to low soil temperatures. A cool May slowed emergence with some frost damage. Growth varied by region into July. The southeast fields had bloomed, and the central regions were flowering, while growth was behind in the southwest. Growth lagged in drier areas and aphid problems were

reported in August. Molds, downy mildew, brown spot, spider mites, cyst nematode damage and aphids continued to be problems through September, though plants were reported by some to be taller than in previous seasons. In September dry conditions advanced growth rapidly and harvesting began in the early planted fields. Harvesting finished up in late October. Sanilac, Lenawee, Gratiot, Monroe, and Saginaw were the top five counties in soybean production.

Soybeans: Acres, yield, production, and value, 2001-2005

Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Price ¹	Value of production
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2001	2,150	2,130	30.0	63,900	4.47	285,633
2002	2,050	2,040	38.5	78,540	5.62	441,395
2003	2,000	1,990	27.5	54,725	7.30	399,493
2004	2,000	1,980	38.0	75,240	5.72	430,373
2005	2,000	1,990	39.0	77,610	5.55	430,736

¹ Marketing year average.

Soybeans: Stocks by quarter, 2001-2005

Crop year	December 1		March 1		June 1		September 1	
	On farm	Off farm						
	<i>1,000 bushels</i>							
2001	30,000	20,800	18,000	11,750	7,700	5,450	1,200	1,700
2002	26,000	21,000	16,000	13,450	9,100	5,680	2,800	1,300
2003	18,000	16,900	7,300	8,200	3,200	2,200	900	685
2004	35,000	21,960	22,000	10,890	7,600	6,530	2,500	2,460
2005	33,000	22,600	22,000	14,600	11,500	6,900		

Soybeans: Percentage of acreage planted, 2001-2005

Year	Month and day							
	May			June			July	
	10	20	30	10	20	30	10	
2001		31	58	75	80	91	96	100
2002		16	26	59	88	97	100	100
2003		7	18	55	83	97	100	100
2004		24	35	45	72	87	97	100
2005		34	69	90	98	100	100	100
5-year-average		23.0	41.0	65.0	84.0	94.0	99.0	100.0

Soybeans: Percentage of acreage setting pods, 2001-2005

Year	Month and day						
	July			August			
	10	20	30	10	20	30	
2001	0	15	46	70	84	94	
2002	0	4	29	62	95	100	
2003	0	2	16	50	82	97	
2004	0	7	23	49	76	88	
2005	3	22	55	83	97	100	
5-year-average	1.5	10.1	33.7	62.7	86.6	95.6	

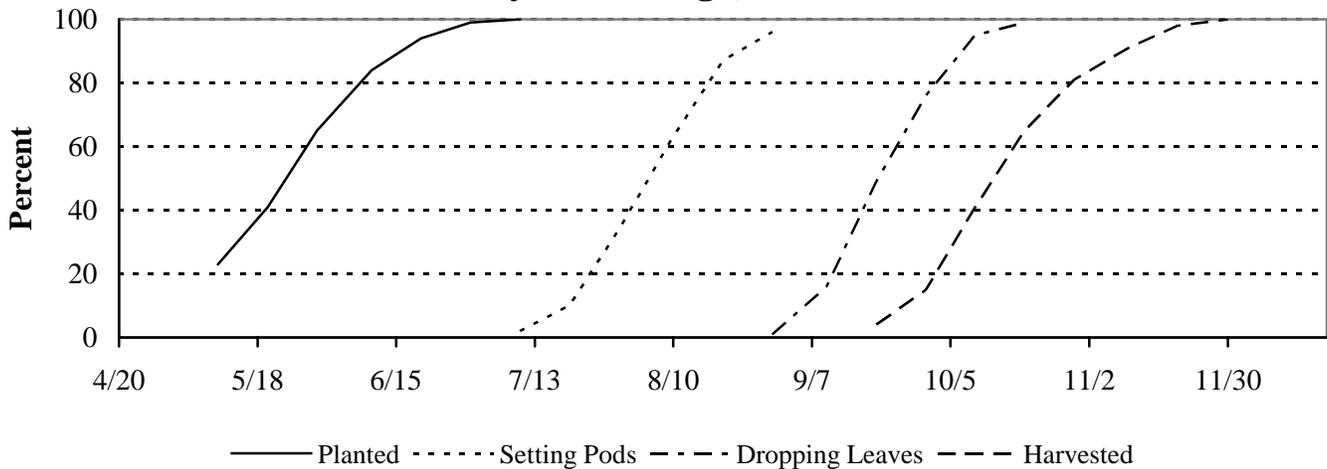
Soybeans: Percentage of acreage shedding leaves, 2001-2005

Year	Month and day							
	August		September			October		
	20	30	10	20	30	10	20	
2001	0	4	18	47	64	87	99	
2002	0	0	17	52	89	99	100	
2003	0	0	5	44	80	97	100	
2004	0	0	4	18	52	91	96	
2005	0	3	37	82	95	100	100	
5-year-average	0.0	1.4	16.2	49.0	75.9	94.8	99.0	

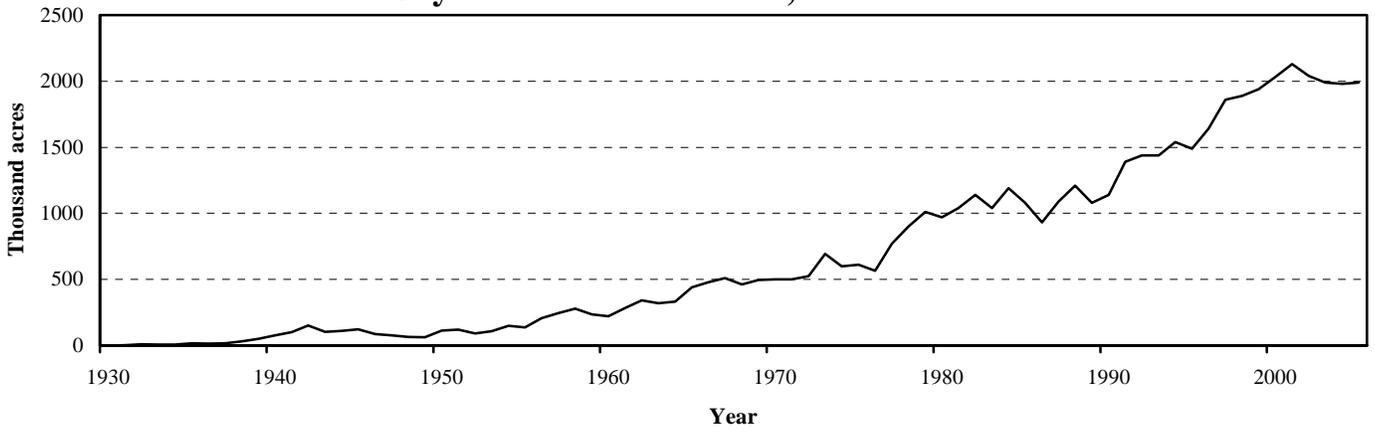
Soybeans: Percentage of acreage harvested, 2001-2005

Year	Month and day								
	September			October			November		
	10	20	30	10	20	30	10	20	30
2001	0	1	6	18	36	57	79	96	100
2002	0	4	20	45	73	93	100	100	100
2003	0	1	7	35	72	91	97	100	100
2004	0	1	11	40	58	69	81	96	100
2005	0	11	33	69	87	93	99	100	100
5-year-average	0.0	3.7	15.3	41.4	65.1	80.8	91.1	98.3	100.0

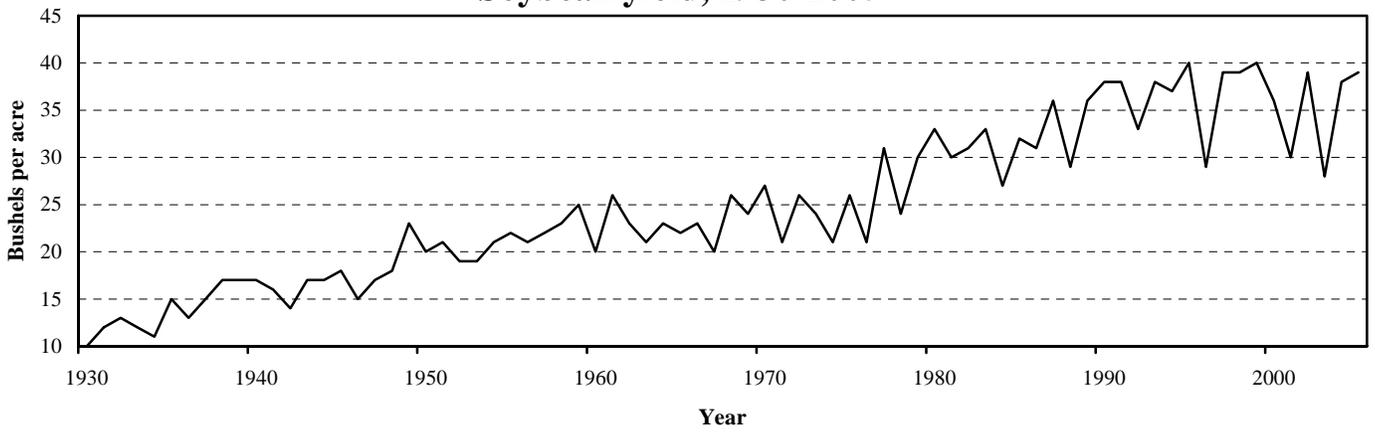
**Soybean progress
Five-year average, 2001-2005**



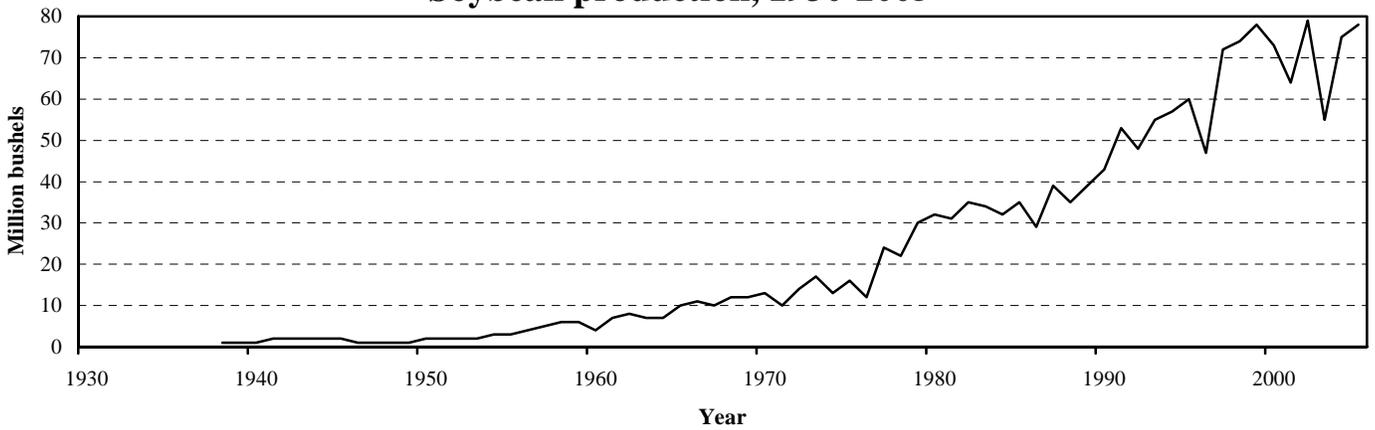
Soybean harvested acres, 1930-2005



Soybean yield, 1930-2005



Soybean production, 1930-2005



Sugarbeets

Acres planted to sugarbeets were estimated at 154,000 in 2005, down 11,000 acres from the previous year. Harvested acreage was estimated at 152,000, down from 163,000 in 2004. The yield of 21.3 tons per acre tied the record high, originally set in 1970. Production was down slightly, due to the decreased acreage. Planting was finished by early May. Damage was reported due to frost in May;

warm weather in June accelerated growth. Throughout the season, there were reports of Cercospora leaf spot. Warm weather conditions in early October prevented stockpiling. Once underway, harvest progressed at a near normal pace and finished by early November.

Sugarbeets: Acres, yield, production, and value, 2001-2005

Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Price ¹	Value of production
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2001	180	166	19.4	3,220	34.80	112,056
2002	179	177	18.1	3,204	38.20	122,393
2003	179	178	19.1	3,400	36.70	124,780
2004	165	163	21.1	3,439	26.40	90,790
2005	154	152	21.3	3,238	(²)	(²)

¹ Marketing year average.

² Published in February 2007.

Wheat

Michigan's 2005 winter wheat crop totaled 38.94 million bushels, down 2.0 million bushels from 2004. Planted acres were down from 660,000 acres the previous year to 600,000. Harvested acreage was at 590,000 acres. The average yield was 66 bushels per acre. The value of the crop declined 1 percent to \$123 million. Huron, Sanilac, Tuscola, Lenawee, and Saginaw were the top five counties in wheat production.

Winter wheat emerged from dormancy in predominantly good condition. About average winter kill was reported, even though there was some concern early in the season due to ice and ponding on fields. Spring fertilizer applications were completed on par with normal. As of May 1, almost two-thirds of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition. The Michigan wheat crop continued to

progress nicely. Precipitation during much of May led to an increase in powdery mildew.

By July, winter wheat was turning yellow at a pace nearly 20 percent ahead of normal. There was evidence of head scab in some fields. Nearly 60 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition. Fields harvested had a low incidence of disease across the State. Poor yields due to dry conditions in the northern region impacted the overall yield for the State. Harvest began the second week in July and was completed by the third week in August. At the beginning of August, 94 percent of the crop was harvested. Fields harvested had a low incidence of disease across the State. Hot and dry weather caused the plants to be shorter than previous years, but farmers reported that grain quality was good.

Wheat: Acres, yield, production, and value, 2001-2005

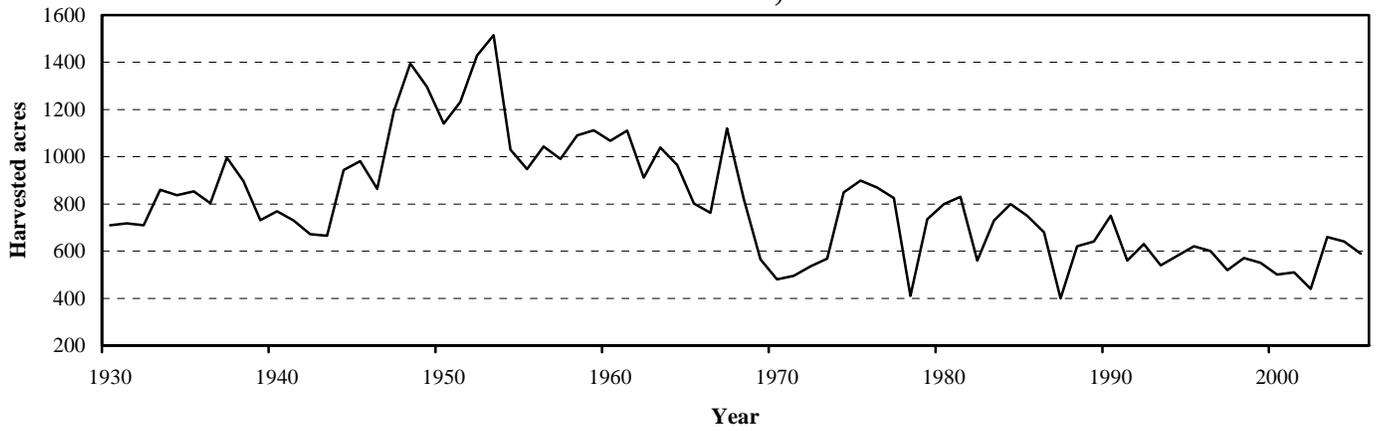
Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Price ¹	Value of production
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2001	520	510	64	32,640	2.43	79,315
2002	450	440	67	29,480	3.28	96,694
2003	680	660	68	44,880	3.25	145,860
2004	660	640	64	40,960	3.01	123,290
2005	600	590	66	38,940	3.15	122,661

¹ Marketing year average.

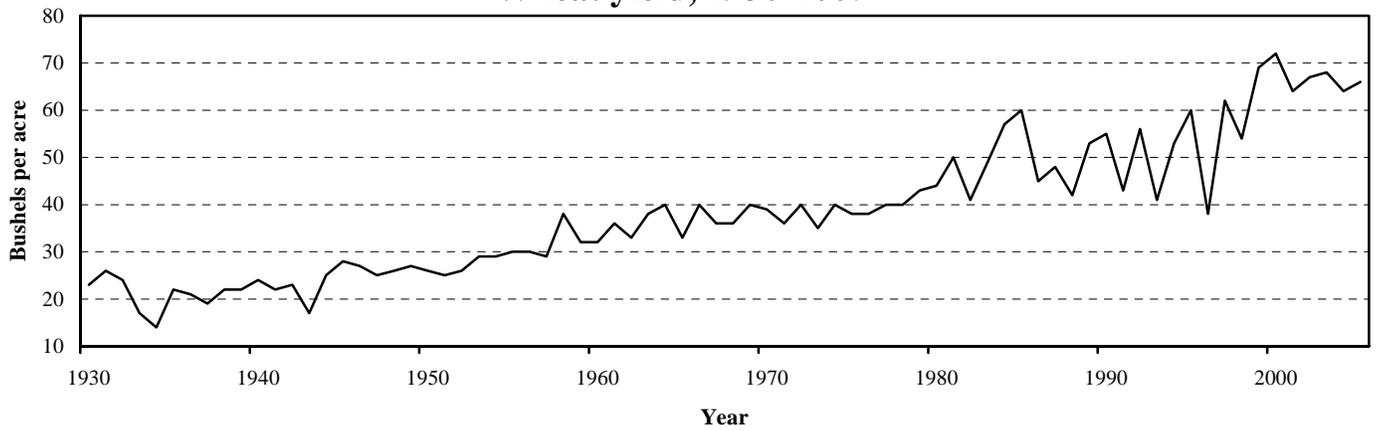
Wheat: Stocks by quarter, 2001-2005

Crop year	September 1		December 1		March 1		June 1	
	On farm	Off farm						
	<i>1,000 bushels</i>							
2001	4,500	25,900	3,300	19,700	1,200	16,050	600	11,330
2002	2,800	23,700	1,200	15,700	400	12,450	300	6,275
2003	5,000	28,430	2,800	23,050	600	15,190	300	7,310
2004	7,800	28,430	3,500	24,350	2,900	19,160	800	14,770
2005	6,900	28,450	3,600	23,700	1,300	17,800	600	11,100

Wheat harvested acres, 1930-2005



Wheat yield, 1930-2005



Wheat production, 1930-2005

