



Crop Production

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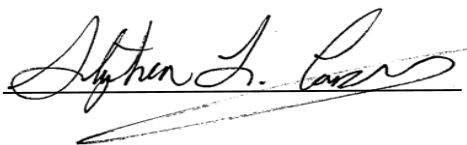
Winter Wheat Production Down 6 Percent from 2017 Orange Production Down Slightly from April Forecast

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.19 billion bushels, down 6 percent from 2017. As of May 1, the United States yield is forecast at 48.1 bushels per acre, down 2.1 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.2 bushels per acre.

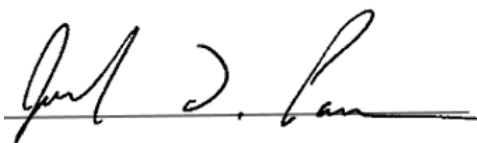
Hard Red Winter production, at 647 million bushels, is down 14 percent from a year ago. Soft Red Winter, at 315 million bushels, is up 8 percent from 2017. White Winter, at 229 million bushels, is up 1 percent from last year. Of the White Winter production, 21.2 million bushels are Hard White and 208 million bushels are Soft White.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2017-2018 season is 3.89 million tons, down slightly from last month and down 23 percent from the 2016-2017 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 45.0 million boxes (2.02 million tons), is down slightly from last month and down 35 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 19.0 million boxes (853,000 tons), down slightly from last month and down 43 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 26.0 million boxes (1.17 million tons), is unchanged from last month but down 27 percent from last season's final utilization.

This report was approved on May 10, 2018.



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Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted May 1, 2018

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2017 (1,000 acres)	2018 (1,000 acres)	2017 (bushels)	2018 (bushels)	2017 (1,000 bushels)	2018 (1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	125	110	52.0	60.0	6,500	6,600
California	155	115	64.0	82.0	9,920	9,430
Colorado	2,020	2,200	43.0	38.0	86,860	83,600
Idaho	670	740	80.0	80.0	53,600	59,200
Illinois	470	510	76.0	73.0	35,720	37,230
Indiana	240	240	74.0	81.0	17,760	19,440
Kansas	6,950	7,300	48.0	37.0	333,600	270,100
Kentucky	310	300	77.0	81.0	23,870	24,300
Maryland	185	205	71.0	73.0	13,135	14,965
Michigan	425	490	79.0	93.0	33,575	45,570
Mississippi	25	35	58.0	62.0	1,450	2,170
Missouri	540	530	68.0	64.0	36,720	33,920
Montana	1,590	1,550	42.0	49.0	66,780	75,950
Nebraska	1,020	990	46.0	43.0	46,920	42,570
North Carolina	375	400	55.0	53.0	20,625	21,200
North Dakota	35	70	37.0	44.0	1,295	3,080
Ohio	435	470	74.0	77.0	32,190	36,190
Oklahoma	2,900	2,000	34.0	26.0	98,600	52,000
Oregon	690	715	63.0	55.0	43,470	39,325
South Dakota	520	730	40.0	56.0	20,800	40,880
Tennessee	275	300	70.0	72.0	19,250	21,600
Texas	2,350	1,600	29.0	27.0	68,150	43,200
Virginia	145	175	66.0	67.0	9,570	11,725
Washington	1,650	1,650	73.0	72.0	120,450	118,800
Wisconsin	170	210	68.0	73.0	11,560	15,330
Other States ¹	1,021	1,134	55.9	55.7	57,067	63,167
United States	25,291	24,769	50.2	48.1	1,269,437	1,191,542

¹ Other States include Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2018 Summary* report.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted May 1, 2018

[Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun. Area harvested for the United States and remaining States will be published in the *Acres* report released June 2018. Yield and production will be published in the *Crop Production* report released July 2018]

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	89	84	101.0	102.0	8,989	8,568
California	27	33	92.0	110.0	2,484	3,630
Montana	785		16.0		12,560	
North Dakota	1,205		24.0		28,920	
Other States ¹	30		65.2		1,956	
United States	2,136		25.7		54,909	

¹ Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2018 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2017 and Forecasted May 1, 2018

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

Crop	2017	2018
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	750,332	647,028
Soft red	292,156	315,194
Hard white	23,726	21,212
Soft white	203,223	208,108
Spring		
Hard red	385,005	
Hard white	8,727	
Soft white	22,504	
Durum	54,909	
Total	1,740,582	

Hay Stocks on Farms – States and United States: December 1 and May 1, 2016-2018

State	December 1		May 1	
	2016 (1,000 tons)	2017 (1,000 tons)	2017 (1,000 tons)	2018 (1,000 tons)
Alabama	1,050	1,550	240	275
Arizona	300	235	30	35
Arkansas	1,950	1,800	600	360
California	1,800	1,800	330	140
Colorado	1,650	1,750	500	700
Connecticut	47	54	9	12
Delaware	25	25	3	4
Florida	550	490	40	65
Georgia	950	1,240	165	200
Idaho	2,600	2,200	510	660
Illinois	1,100	1,100	300	140
Indiana	960	1,300	310	100
Iowa	2,650	2,280	630	360
Kansas	5,300	4,500	1,250	870
Kentucky	3,950	3,850	1,090	670
Louisiana	780	620	200	75
Maine	142	170	22	25
Maryland	360	350	100	70
Massachusetts	55	66	16	18
Michigan	1,320	1,100	375	260
Minnesota	3,200	2,590	860	560
Mississippi	900	970	160	165
Missouri	5,350	5,100	1,500	580
Montana	4,100	3,700	870	500
Nebraska	4,600	4,250	1,300	720
Nevada	600	600	220	120
New Hampshire	31	45	6	6
New Jersey	123	131	26	23
New Mexico	400	400	90	50
New York	1,390	1,500	325	370
North Carolina	1,200	880	260	215
North Dakota	4,700	3,350	1,090	750
Ohio	1,340	1,590	415	280
Oklahoma	5,700	4,800	1,500	720
Oregon	2,300	1,700	270	330
Pennsylvania	2,200	2,400	520	460
Rhode Island	4	5	1	1
South Carolina	380	390	80	115
South Dakota	6,000	5,350	1,850	1,280
Tennessee	3,050	3,000	480	500
Texas	10,000	7,300	3,280	1,220
Utah	1,200	1,150	300	200
Vermont	260	165	40	55
Virginia	2,300	2,100	540	250
Washington	1,500	1,150	330	230
West Virginia	870	950	175	130
Wisconsin	3,200	2,650	820	480
Wyoming	1,400	1,550	360	320
United States	95,837	86,246	24,388	15,669

Spring Potato Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted May 1, 2018

State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(cwt)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
California	29.0	26.0	29.0	26.0	435	430	12,615	11,180
Florida	29.0	24.0	28.7	23.6	250	270	7,175	6,372
United States	58.0	50.0	57.7	49.6	343	354	19,790	17,552

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2016-2017 and Forecasted May 1, 2018

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

Crop and State	Utilized production boxes ¹		Utilized production ton equivalent	
	2016-2017 (1,000 boxes)	2017-2018 (1,000 boxes)	2016-2017 (1,000 tons)	2017-2018 (1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all ²	48,300	44,500	1,932	1,780
Early, mid, and Navel ³	39,300	35,000	1,572	1,400
Valencia	9,000	9,500	360	380
Florida, all	68,850	44,950	3,098	2,023
Early, mid, and Navel ³	33,000	18,950	1,485	853
Valencia	35,850	26,000	1,613	1,170
Texas, all ²	1,370	2,110	58	90
Early, mid, and Navel ³	1,090	1,550	46	66
Valencia	280	560	12	24
United States, all	118,520	91,560	5,088	3,893
Early, mid, and Navel ³	73,390	55,500	3,103	2,319
Valencia	45,130	36,060	1,985	1,574
Grapefruit				
California ²	4,400	4,000	176	160
Florida, all	7,760	3,950	330	168
Red	6,280	3,250	267	138
White	1,480	700	63	30
Texas ²	4,800	5,700	192	228
United States	16,960	13,650	698	556
Tangerines and mandarins ⁴				
California ²	23,900	21,000	956	840
Florida	1,620	750	77	36
United States	25,520	21,750	1,033	876
Lemons ²				
Arizona	1,650	1,300	66	52
California	20,500	20,500	820	820
United States	22,150	21,800	886	872

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

² Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.

³ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas.

⁴ Includes tangelos and tangors.

Peach Production by Type – California: 2017 and Forecasted May 1, 2018

Type	Total production	
	2017	2018
	(tons)	(tons)
Freestone	280,000	230,000
Clingstone	300,000	265,000
Total	580,000	495,000

Almonds Utilized Production – California: 2017 and Forecasted May 1, 2018

State	Utilized production (shelled basis)	
	2017	2018
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
California	2,270,000	2,300,000

Cotton Area Planted, Harvested, and Yield by Type – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

Type and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre	
	2016 (1,000 acres)	2017 (1,000 acres)	2016 (1,000 acres)	2017 (1,000 acres)	2016 (pounds)	2017 (pounds)
Upland						
Alabama	345.0	435.0	343.0	430.0	988	902
Arizona	120.0	160.0	118.0	159.0	1,525	1,464
Arkansas	380.0	445.0	375.0	438.0	1,075	1,177
California	63.0	88.0	62.0	87.0	1,897	1,297
Florida	103.0	99.0	102.0	98.0	922	759
Georgia	1,180.0	1,280.0	1,165.0	1,270.0	898	841
Kansas	32.0	93.0	31.0	90.0	1,099	1,051
Louisiana	140.0	220.0	137.0	217.0	939	894
Mississippi	435.0	630.0	430.0	625.0	1,207	1,038
Missouri	280.0	305.0	266.0	297.0	1,021	1,212
New Mexico	47.0	66.0	41.0	46.0	1,030	1,179
North Carolina	280.0	375.0	255.0	367.0	646	969
Oklahoma	305.0	585.0	290.0	555.0	1,021	882
South Carolina	190.0	250.0	183.0	248.0	656	912
Tennessee	255.0	345.0	250.0	340.0	1,104	1,033
Texas	5,650.0	6,900.0	5,200.0	5,500.0	748	809
Virginia	73.0	84.0	72.0	83.0	667	1,110
United States	9,878.0	12,360.0	9,320.0	10,850.0	855	895
American Pima						
Arizona	14.5	15.0	11.0	15.0	851	966
California	155.0	216.0	154.0	215.0	1,565	1,407
New Mexico	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.4	886	863
Texas	17.0	14.0	15.0	13.0	1,056	960
United States	194.5	252.5	187.8	250.4	1,454	1,341
All						
Alabama	345.0	435.0	343.0	430.0	988	902
Arizona	134.5	175.0	129.0	174.0	1,468	1,421
Arkansas	380.0	445.0	375.0	438.0	1,075	1,177
California	218.0	304.0	216.0	302.0	1,660	1,375
Florida	103.0	99.0	102.0	98.0	922	759
Georgia	1,180.0	1,280.0	1,165.0	1,270.0	898	841
Kansas	32.0	93.0	31.0	90.0	1,099	1,051
Louisiana	140.0	220.0	137.0	217.0	939	894
Mississippi	435.0	630.0	430.0	625.0	1,207	1,038
Missouri	280.0	305.0	266.0	297.0	1,021	1,212
New Mexico	55.0	73.5	48.8	53.4	1,007	1,135
North Carolina	280.0	375.0	255.0	367.0	646	969
Oklahoma	305.0	585.0	290.0	555.0	1,021	882
South Carolina	190.0	250.0	183.0	248.0	656	912
Tennessee	255.0	345.0	250.0	340.0	1,104	1,033
Texas	5,667.0	6,914.0	5,215.0	5,513.0	749	809
Virginia	73.0	84.0	72.0	83.0	667	1,110
United States	10,072.5	12,612.5	9,507.8	11,100.4	867	905

Cotton Production and Bales Ginned by Type – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

Type and State	Production in 480-pound net weight bales ¹		Lint seed ratio ²		Bales ginned in 480-pound net weight bales ³	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(1,000 bales)	(1,000 bales)	(ratio)	(ratio)	(bales)	(bales)
Upland						
Alabama	706.0	808.0	(NA)	(NA)	691,600	795,050
Arizona	375.0	485.0	(NA)	(NA)	365,750	471,500
Arkansas	840.0	1,074.0	(NA)	(NA)	873,150	1,148,600
California	245.0	235.0	(NA)	(NA)	258,600	248,650
Florida	196.0	155.0	(NA)	(NA)	150,300	123,050
Georgia	2,180.0	2,225.0	(NA)	(NA)	2,229,750	2,257,900
Kansas	71.0	197.0	(NA)	(NA)	73,200	201,100
Louisiana	268.0	404.0	(NA)	(NA)	270,650	414,650
Mississippi	1,081.0	1,351.0	(NA)	(NA)	1,032,100	1,313,300
Missouri	566.0	750.0	(NA)	(NA)	576,650	696,450
New Mexico	88.0	113.0	(NA)	(NA)	33,900	44,150
North Carolina	343.0	741.0	(NA)	(NA)	367,600	791,700
Oklahoma	617.0	1,020.0	(NA)	(NA)	576,250	943,300
South Carolina	250.0	471.0	(NA)	(NA)	224,250	416,800
Tennessee	575.0	732.0	(NA)	(NA)	579,950	737,750
Texas	8,100.0	9,270.0	(NA)	(NA)	8,174,000	9,385,950
Virginia	100.0	192.0	(NA)	(NA)	94,650	187,850
United States	16,601.0	20,223.0	(NA)	(NA)	16,572,350	20,177,750
American Pima						
Arizona	19.5	30.2	(NA)	(NA)	20,600	30,950
California	502.0	630.0	(NA)	(NA)	500,500	629,200
New Mexico	14.4	13.3	(NA)	(NA)	15,550	14,700
Texas	33.0	26.0	(NA)	(NA)	31,400	24,050
United States	568.9	699.5	(NA)	(NA)	568,050	698,900
All						
Alabama	706.0	808.0	(NA)	(NA)	691,600	795,050
Arizona	394.5	515.2	(NA)	(NA)	386,350	502,450
Arkansas	840.0	1,074.0	0.422	0.423	873,150	1,148,600
California	747.0	865.0	(NA)	(NA)	759,100	877,850
Florida	196.0	155.0	(NA)	(NA)	150,300	123,050
Georgia	2,180.0	2,225.0	0.459	0.455	2,229,750	2,257,900
Kansas	71.0	197.0	(NA)	(NA)	73,200	201,100
Louisiana	268.0	404.0	0.426	0.433	270,650	414,650
Mississippi	1,081.0	1,351.0	0.427	0.429	1,032,100	1,313,300
Missouri	566.0	750.0	(NA)	(NA)	576,650	696,450
New Mexico	102.4	126.3	(NA)	(NA)	49,450	58,850
North Carolina	343.0	741.0	0.453	0.450	367,600	791,700
Oklahoma	617.0	1,020.0	(NA)	(NA)	576,250	943,300
South Carolina	250.0	471.0	(NA)	(NA)	224,250	416,800
Tennessee	575.0	732.0	(NA)	(NA)	579,950	737,750
Texas	8,133.0	9,296.0	0.435	0.439	8,205,400	9,410,000
Virginia	100.0	192.0	(NA)	(NA)	94,650	187,850
United States	17,169.9	20,922.5	(NA)	(NA)	17,140,400	20,876,650

(NA) Not available.

¹ Production ginned and to be ginned.

² Estimates available only for the 6 States shown.

³ Equivalent 480-pound net weight bales ginned, not adjusted for cross-state movement.

Cottonseed Production and Farm Disposition – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Production		Farm disposition				Seed for planting ²	
			Sales to oil mills		Other ¹			
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Alabama	207.0	204.0	44.0	26.0	163.0	178.0	2.5	2.6
Arizona	138.0	171.0	-	-	138.0	171.0	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	275.0	351.0	204.0	238.0	71.0	113.0	3.3	3.0
California	281.0	323.0	58.0	84.0	223.0	239.0	2.1	2.3
Florida	55.0	44.0	48.0	35.0	7.0	9.0	0.4	0.6
Georgia	616.0	638.0	295.0	279.0	321.0	359.0	6.7	7.2
Kansas	23.0	58.0	-	12.0	23.0	46.0	0.3	0.7
Louisiana	86.0	127.0	73.0	108.0	13.0	19.0	1.2	1.1
Mississippi	348.0	432.0	257.0	295.0	91.0	137.0	3.6	3.9
Missouri	198.0	255.0	150.0	179.0	48.0	76.0	1.6	1.9
New Mexico	33.0	40.0	-	-	33.0	40.0	0.4	0.5
North Carolina	99.0	217.0	13.0	7.0	86.0	210.0	2.3	2.8
Oklahoma	192.0	294.0	125.0	190.0	67.0	104.0	2.6	3.7
South Carolina	71.0	134.0	28.0	44.0	43.0	90.0	1.3	1.6
Tennessee	191.0	230.0	169.0	184.0	22.0	46.0	2.0	2.2
Texas	2,528.0	2,852.0	1,457.0	1,378.0	1,071.0	1,474.0	38.7	40.7
Virginia	28.0	52.0	-	-	28.0	52.0	0.5	0.5
United States	5,369.0	6,422.0	2,921.0	3,059.0	2,448.0	3,363.0	70.7	76.6

- Represents zero.

¹ Includes planting seed, feed, exports, inter-farm sales, shrinkage, losses, and other uses.

² Included in "other" farm disposition. Seed for planting is produced in crop year shown, but used in the following year.

Cotton Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted objective yield surveys in six cotton-producing States during 2017. Randomly selected plots in cotton fields were visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey.

Cotton Harvest Loss per Acre – Selected States: 2013-2017

State	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Arkansas	125	176	69	131	80
Georgia	158	184	197	138	127
Louisiana	152	149	83	102	79
Mississippi	128	103	80	100	59
North Carolina	99	109	163	123	65
Texas	68	43	36	53	60
6 State	100	85	74	76	72

Cotton Cumulative Boll Counts – Selected States: 2013-2017

[Includes small bolls (less than one inch in diameter), large unopened bolls (at least one inch in diameter), open bolls, partially opened bolls, and burrs per 40 feet of row. November, December, and Final exclude small bolls]

State and month	2013 (number)	2014 (number)	2015 (number)	2016 (number)	2017 (number)
Arkansas					
September	1,025	910	763	800	911
October	(NA)	741	769	769	839
November	855	771	856	779	825
December	862	773	856	779	825
Final	862	773	856	779	825
Georgia					
September	481	660	645	562	593
October	(NA)	660	630	668	608
November	663	717	748	719	680
December	669	718	759	725	684
Final	670	719	759	725	684
Louisiana					
September	806	745	676	654	648
October	(NA)	876	776	760	667
November	857	877	794	784	665
December	857	877	793	784	665
Final	857	877	793	784	665
Mississippi					
September	925	843	887	953	904
October	(NA)	808	839	942	810
November	906	861	898	974	804
December	907	861	898	974	797
Final	907	861	898	974	797
North Carolina					
September	532	604	551	558	637
October	(NA)	629	620	599	705
November	636	765	624	660	769
December	668	764	632	660	769
Final	668	764	632	660	769
Texas					
September	547	485	566	467	592
October	(NA)	373	442	474	602
November	517	453	481	528	603
December	526	461	492	547	615
Final	525	482	495	546	614
6-State					
September	580	564	601	532	633
October	(NA)	487	518	554	635
November	608	561	571	604	649
December	614	566	581	618	656
Final	617	587	583	618	656

(NA) Not available.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2017 and 2018

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,481	2,286	1,954	
Corn for grain ¹	90,167	88,026	82,703	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,434	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	53,784	53,726
Alfalfa	(NA)		16,563	
All other	(NA)		37,221	
Oats	2,588	2,716	801	
Proso millet	478		404	
Rice	2,463	2,690	2,374	
Rye	1,961		286	
Sorghum for grain ¹	5,626	5,932	5,045	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		284	
Wheat, all	46,012	47,339	37,586	
Winter	32,696	32,708	25,291	24,769
Durum	2,307	2,004	2,136	
Other spring	11,009	12,627	10,159	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,077.0	2,076.0	2,002.0	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	303	225	272	
Mustard seed	103.0		95.4	
Peanuts	1,870.6	1,536.5	1,775.6	
Rapeseed	10.1		9.7	
Safflower	162.0		143.2	
Soybeans for beans	90,142	88,982	89,522	
Sunflower	1,403.0	1,385.0	1,344.7	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	12,612.5	13,469.0	11,100.4	
Upland	12,360.0	13,207.0	10,850.0	
American Pima	252.5	262.0	250.4	
Sugarbeets	1,131.2	1,112.9	1,114.1	
Sugarcane	(NA)		904.1	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	321.5	309.6
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	26.5	19.0	9.4	
Dry edible beans	2,092.0	2,031.0	2,012.7	
Chickpeas, all	618.8	665.0	599.3	
Large	439.3	479.5	424.5	
Small	179.5	185.5	174.8	
Dry edible peas	1,128.0	908.0	1,050.5	
Lentils	1,104.0	791.0	1,022.0	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		53.3	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		60.4	
Potatoes, all	1,034.3		1,025.5	
Spring	58.0	50.0	57.7	49.6
Summer	68.3		65.5	
Fall	908.0		902.3	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		22.3	
Sweet potatoes	161.6	158.5	159.3	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		0.4	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States:
2017 and 2018 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2017	2018	2017 (1,000)	2018 (1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley bushels	72.6		141,923	
Corn for grain bushels	176.6		14,604,067	
Corn for silage tons	19.9		128,356	
Hay, all tons	2.44		131,455	
Alfalfa tons	3.32		55,068	
All other tons	2.05		76,387	
Oats bushels	61.7		49,391	
Proso millet bushels	36.1		14,567	
Rice ² cwt	7,507		178,228	
Rye bushels	33.9		9,696	
Sorghum for grain bushels	72.1		363,832	
Sorghum for silage tons	13.3		3,772	
Wheat, all bushels	46.3		1,740,582	
Winter bushels	50.2	48.1	1,269,437	1,191,542
Durum bushels	25.7		54,909	
Other spring bushels	41.0		416,236	
Oilseeds				
Canola pounds	1,558		3,118,680	
Cottonseed tons	(X)		6,422.0	
Flaxseed bushels	14.1		3,842	
Mustard seed pounds	632		60,250	
Peanuts pounds	4,074		7,233,600	
Rapeseed pounds	2,139		20,750	
Safflower pounds	1,256		179,896	
Soybeans for beans bushels	49.1		4,391,553	
Sunflower pounds	1,613		2,168,737	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ² bales	905		20,922.5	
Upland ² bales	895		20,223.0	
American Pima ² bales	1,341		699.5	
Sugarbeets tons	31.7		35,325	
Sugarcane tons	36.8		33,238	
Tobacco pounds	2,209		710,161	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas ² cwt	1,330		125	
Dry edible beans ² cwt	1,781		35,845	
Chickpeas, all ² cwt	1,152		6,905	
Large ² cwt	1,165		4,945	
Small ² cwt	1,121		1,960	
Dry edible peas ² cwt	1,350		14,177	
Lentils ² cwt	732		7,482	
Wrinkled seed peas cwt	(NA)		357	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops pounds	1,959		104,366.0	
Maple syrup gallons	(NA)		4,271	
Mushrooms pounds	(NA)		928,605	
Peppermint oil pounds	96		5,778	
Potatoes, all cwt	430		441,307	
Spring cwt	343	354	19,790	17,552
Summer cwt	331		21,679	
Fall cwt	443		399,838	
Spearmint oil pounds	125		2,796	
Sweet potatoes cwt	224		35,646	
Taro (Hawaii) pounds	10,530		3,686	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2017 and 2018

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,004,040	925,120	790,760	
Corn for grain ¹	36,489,680	35,623,240	33,469,080	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,603,780	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	21,765,850	21,742,370
Alfalfa	(NA)		6,702,880	
All other	(NA)		15,062,970	
Oats	1,047,340	1,099,140	324,160	
Proso millet	193,440		163,490	
Rice	996,750	1,088,620	960,730	
Rye	793,600		115,740	
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,276,790	2,400,620	2,041,660	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		114,930	
Wheat, all ²	18,620,600	19,157,620	15,210,680	10,023,770
Winter	13,231,740	13,236,600	10,235,010	
Durum	933,620	811,000	864,420	
Other spring	4,455,230	5,110,020	4,111,250	
Oilseeds				
Canola	840,540	840,140	810,190	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	122,620	91,060	110,080	
Mustard seed	41,680		38,610	
Peanuts	757,010	621,810	718,570	
Rapeseed	4,090		3,930	
Safflower	65,560		57,950	
Soybeans for beans	36,479,570	36,010,130	36,228,660	
Sunflower	567,780	560,500	544,190	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	5,104,150	5,450,770	4,492,220	
Upland	5,001,970	5,344,740	4,390,890	
American Pima	102,180	106,030	101,330	
Sugarbeets	457,790	450,380	450,870	
Sugarcane	(NA)		365,880	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	130,100	125,280
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	10,720	7,690	3,800	
Dry edible beans	846,610	821,930	814,520	
Chickpeas ²	250,420	269,120	242,530	
Large	177,780	194,050	171,790	
Small	72,640	75,070	70,740	
Dry edible peas	456,490	367,460	425,130	
Lentils	446,780	320,110	413,590	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		21,560	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		24,440	
Potatoes, all ²	418,570		415,010	
Spring	23,470	20,230	23,350	20,070
Summer	27,640		26,510	
Fall	367,460		365,150	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		9,020	
Sweet potatoes	65,400	64,140	64,470	
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		140	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2017 and 2018 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.91		3,090,010	
Corn for grain	11.08		370,960,390	
Corn for silage	44.72		116,442,600	
Hay, all ²	5.48		119,253,970	
Alfalfa	7.45		49,956,850	
All other	4.60		69,297,120	
Oats	2.21		716,910	
Proso millet	2.02		330,370	
Rice	8.41		8,084,290	
Rye	2.13		246,290	
Sorghum for grain	4.53		9,241,760	
Sorghum for silage	29.77		3,421,900	
Wheat, all ²	3.11		47,370,880	
Winter	3.38	3.24	34,548,410	32,428,460
Durum	1.73		1,494,380	
Other spring	2.76		11,328,090	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.75		1,414,610	
Cottonseed	(X)		5,825,940	
Flaxseed	0.89		97,590	
Mustard seed	0.71		27,330	
Peanuts	4.57		3,281,110	
Rapeseed	2.40		9,410	
Safflower	1.41		81,600	
Soybeans for beans	3.30		119,518,490	
Sunflower	1.81		983,720	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	1.01		4,555,340	
Upland	1.00		4,403,040	
American Pima	1.50		152,300	
Sugarbeets	71.08		32,046,300	
Sugarcane	82.41		30,153,010	
Tobacco	2.48		322,120	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.49		5,670	
Dry edible beans	2.00		1,625,900	
Chickpeas, all ²	1.29		313,210	
Large	1.31		224,300	
Small	1.26		88,900	
Dry edible peas	1.51		643,060	
Lentils	0.82		339,380	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		16,190	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.20		47,340	
Maple syrup	(NA)		21,360	
Mushrooms	(NA)		421,210	
Peppermint oil	0.11		2,620	
Potatoes, all ²	48.23		20,017,350	
Spring	38.44	39.66	897,660	796,150
Summer	37.10		983,340	
Fall	49.67		18,136,350	
Spearmint oil	0.14		1,270	
Sweet potatoes	25.08		1,616,880	
Taro (Hawaii)	11.80		1,670	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Total may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2017 and 2018

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2017-2018 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2017	2018
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit 1,000 tons	698	556
Lemons 1,000 tons	886	872
Oranges 1,000 tons	5,088	3,893
Tangerines and mandarins 1,000 tons	1,033	876
Noncitrus		
Apples million pounds	10,444.0	
Apricots tons	55,500	
Avocados tons		
Bananas (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds		
Blackberries (Oregon) 1,000 pounds		
Blueberries, Cultivated 1,000 pounds		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine) 1,000 pounds		
Boysenberries (Oregon) 1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet tons	432,760	
Cherries, Tart million pounds	238.2	
Coffee (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	24,966	
Cranberries barrel	9,050,000	
Dates tons		
Figs (California) tons		
Grapes tons	7,505,300	
Kiwifruit (California) tons		
Nectarines tons		
Olives (California) tons		
Papayas (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds		
Peaches tons	735,200	
Pears tons	707,000	
Plums (California) tons		
Prunes (California) tons	105,000	
Raspberries, all 1,000 pounds		
Strawberries 1,000 cwt	31,992	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) 1,000 pounds	2,270,000	2,300,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) tons	36,000	
Macadamias (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell 1,000 pounds	277,400	
Pistachios (California) 1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California) tons	650,000	

¹ Production years are 2016-2017 and 2017-2018.

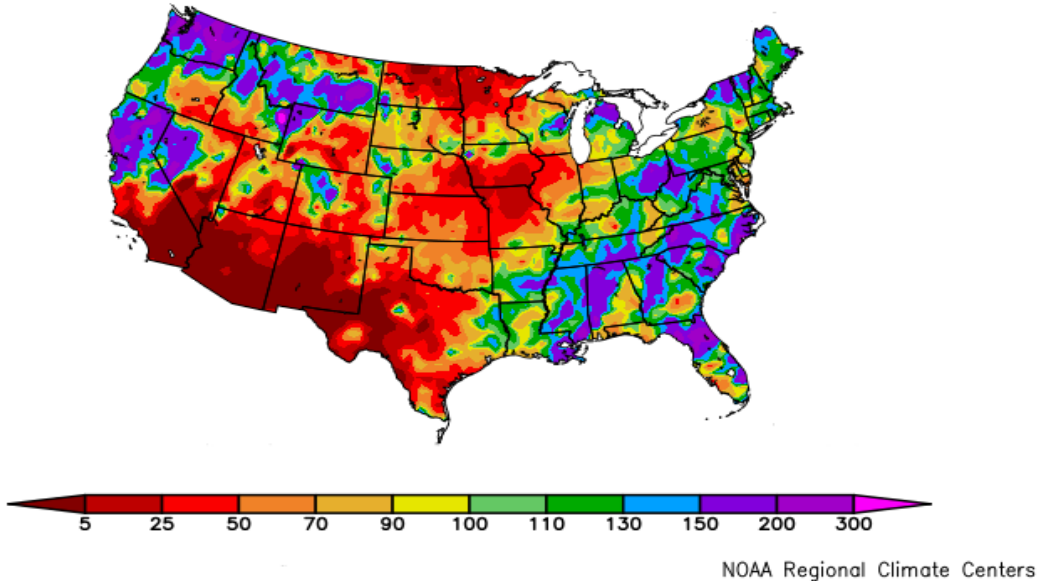
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2017 and 2018

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2017-2018 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

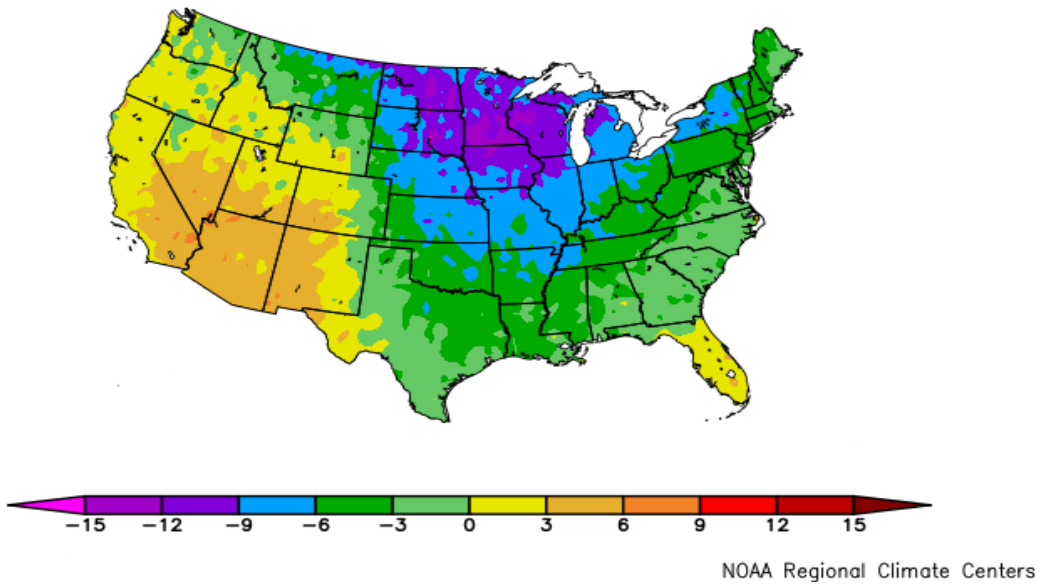
Crop	Production	
	2017 (metric tons)	2018 (metric tons)
Citrus¹		
Grapefruit	633,210	504,390
Lemons	803,770	791,070
Oranges	4,615,760	3,531,670
Tangerines and mandarins	937,120	794,690
Noncitrus		
Apples	4,737,320	
Apricots	50,350	
Avocados		
Bananas (Hawaii)		
Blackberries (Oregon)		
Blueberries, Cultivated		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)		
Boysenberries (Oregon)		
Cherries, Sweet	392,590	
Cherries, Tart	108,050	
Coffee (Hawaii)	11,320	
Cranberries	410,500	
Dates		
Figs (California)		
Grapes	6,808,690	
Kiwifruit (California)		
Nectarines		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	666,960	
Pears	641,380	
Plums (California)		
Prunes (California)	95,250	
Raspberries, all		
Strawberries	1,451,100	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,029,650	1,043,260
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	32,660	
Macadamias (Hawaii)		
Pecans, in-shell	125,830	
Pistachios (California)		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	589,670	

¹ Production years are 2016-2017 and 2017-2018.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
4/1/2018 - 4/30/2018



Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
4/1/2018 - 4/30/2018



April Weather Summary

Cold weather slowed spring fieldwork east of the Rockies, particularly across the Northern Plains and upper Midwest. Despite a late-month surge in planting progress, only 17 percent of the intended United States' corn acreage had been planted by April 29, compared with the 5-year average of 27 percent. Corn planting had not yet begun by April 29 in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Monthly temperatures averaged more than 10°F below normal in portions of the upper Midwest, and were at least 5°F below normal across large sections of the Plains and Corn Belt. Periods of snow accompanied the cold conditions, contributing to varying degrees of livestock stress.

Meanwhile, warm, mostly dry weather in the Southwest led to further drought intensification. Unfavorable dryness extended as far east as parts of Texas, although late-month rain provided some limited drought relief in western Oklahoma and portions of neighboring States. However, the Southern Plains' rain arrived in the wake of a significant wildfire outbreak, which began on April 12 and also included blowing dust. By April 29, more than one-third (37 percent) of the United States' winter wheat crop was rated in very poor to poor condition, primarily due to drought in Oklahoma (66 percent very poor to poor), Texas (61 percent), and Kansas (50 percent).

In contrast, wet April weather affected large sections of the East and Northwest. In the latter region, occasional precipitation reached as far south as northern California and the northern Great Basin. Northwestern water-supply forecasts remained favorable, starkly in contrast with abysmal Southwestern summer runoff prospects.

Elsewhere, Eastern rainfall generally benefited pastures and spring-sown crops but caused occasional fieldwork delays. In Ohio, only 1 percent of the intended corn and soybean acreage had been planted by April 29. By month's end, Eastern drought was largely limited to scattered locations in the southern Atlantic States.

April Agricultural Summary

April was cooler than average for much of the Nation east of the Rockies. In the upper Midwest, average temperatures were 9°F or more below normal in many areas, leading to delays in plantings. However, from the Rockies westward, average temperatures were slightly warmer. Most of the lower Rockies were 3°F or more above normal. Scattered showers were recorded in drought-stricken Northern Texas and Oklahoma during the month, but were not enough to offset the worsening dryness. In Alabama and Mississippi, 7 or more inches of rain fell during the month. Similarly wet conditions were recorded along the northern Pacific Coast. Early in the month, snow fell across parts of the northern Great Plains and Midwest, which caused additional delays to fieldwork.

By April 8, producers had planted 2 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 1 percentage point behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Two weeks later, on April 22, producers had planted 5 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 10 percentage points behind the previous year and 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. All States were behind their 5-year average pace, except Texas, which had 65 percent planted, 6 percentage points ahead of the State's 5-year average. Planting speed picked up during the week ending April 29, when producers had planted 17 percent of the Nation's corn crop, but was still 15 percentage points behind the previous year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of Iowa's intended corn acreage was planted by April 29, eight percentage points behind the previous year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Three percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by April 29, five percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

By April 22, two percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted, 3 percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Five percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted by April 29, four percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. The only states with more than 10 percent of the intended acreage planted were Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi with 26 percent, 40 percent, and 35 percent planted, respectively.

By April 15, nine percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 9 percentage points behind the previous year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. On April 15, thirty-one percent of the 2018 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 23 percentage points below the same time last year. In Kansas, the

largest winter wheat-producing State, 12 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition. By April 29, nineteen percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 22 percentage points behind the previous year and 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On April 29, thirty-three percent of the 2018 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 21 percentage points below the previous year.

On April 1, seven percent of the Nation's cotton crop had been planted, 4 percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. By April 29, twelve percent of the cotton crop had been planted, 2 percentage points behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. In Texas, 15 percent of the 2018 cotton crop was planted by April 29, two percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average.

By April 1, nine percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was planted, four percentage points behind the previous year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Only Louisiana and Texas had started planting sorghum at that time. Twenty percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was planted by April 15, one percentage point behind the previous year, but equal to the 5-year average. By April 29, twenty-six percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was planted, one percentage point behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Texas had planted 81 percent of the State's intended sorghum acreage by April 29, ten percentage points ahead of the previous year and 18 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

By April 1, producers had seeded 17 percent of the 2018 rice crop, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. At that time, 6 percent of the Nation's rice crop had emerged, equal to the previous year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By the end of the month, on April 29, producers had seeded 55 percent of the rice crop, 17 percentage points behind the previous year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Louisiana was the most advanced State, with 93 percent of the State's intended acreage seeded by April 29, 1 percentage point ahead of the previous year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 29, twenty-nine percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged, 27 percentage points behind the previous year and 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 26 percent of this year's crop by April 1, two percentage points ahead of the previous year, but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Oats planting progress was at or behind the 5-year average in all estimating States, except Texas, which had already completed seeding by the beginning of April. Twenty-five percent of the Nation's oat crop was emerged by April 1, four percentage points ahead of the previous year, but equal to the 5-year average. Producers had seeded 39 percent of this year's crop by April 29, twenty-seven percentage points behind the previous year and 25 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Oat planting progress was behind the 5-year average in all estimating States, except Texas. Twenty-nine percent of the Nation's oat crop had emerged by April 29, seventeen percentage points behind the previous year and 15 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Four percent of the Nation's barley crop was planted by April 8, four percentage points behind the previous year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Only Idaho and Washington reported plantings during the week ending April 8, with 14 percent and 6 percent planted, respectively. By April 29, twenty-six percent of the Nation's barley crop was planted, 5 percentage points behind the previous year and 18 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was behind the historical pace in all estimating States. Twenty percent of Montana's intended acreage was planted by April 29, fifteen percentage points behind the previous year and 27 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By April 29, seven percent of the Nation's barley crop had emerged, 6 percentage points behind the previous year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

By April 8, two percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 2 percentage points behind the previous year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By April 29, ten percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 20 percentage points behind the previous year and 26 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Spring wheat planting progress was behind the 5-year average pace in all estimating States, except Washington, which had planted 78 percent of the intended acreage by April 29, thirty-one percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average.

By April 22, peanut producers had planted 3 percent of this year's peanut crop, equal to both the previous year and the 5-year average. By April 29, peanut producers had planted 9 percent of this year's peanut crop, 2 percentage points behind

the previous year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was most advanced in Florida, at 21 percent complete, 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

By April 8, one percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 3 percentage points behind the previous year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By April 29, twenty-four percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 22 percentage points behind the previous year and 25 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.19 billion bushels, down 6 percent from 2017. As of May 1, the United States yield is forecast at 48.1 bushels per acre, down 2.1 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.2 bushels per acre. Expected grain area is forecast at 24.8 million acres, down 2 percent from last year. If realized, this will represent a record low harvested acreage for the United States. Hard Red Winter (HRW) harvested acreage is down 5 percent from the previous year. Soft Red Winter (SRW) harvested acreage is expected to be up 4 percent from last year. As of April 29, thirty-three percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 21 percentage points lower than at the same time last year. Conversely, 37 percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in very poor to poor condition, 24 percentage points higher than at the same time last year. Nationally, 19 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by April 29, eleven percentage points behind the 5-year average pace. If realized, a record low harvested acreage is expected in California. Record high yields are expected in Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, and Montana.

As of April 29, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas winter wheat was rated 50 percent, 66 percent, and 61 percent, in very poor to poor condition, compared with 13 percent, 9 percent, and 16 percent, in good to excellent condition, respectively. Drought conditions were prevalent across most of Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

As of April 29, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington winter wheat was rated 68 percent, 80 percent, and 76 percent, in good to excellent condition, respectively.

Durum wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 12.2 million bushels, up 6 percent from 2017. In Arizona, the crop was 90 percent headed by April 29, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year.

Hay stocks on farms: All hay stored on United States farms May 1, 2018 totaled 15.7 million tons, down 36 percent from a year ago. Disappearance from December 1, 2017 - May 1, 2018 totaled 70.6 million tons, compared with 71.4 million tons for the same period a year earlier.

Lower production in 2017, coupled with a higher cattle inventory as of January 1, 2018, has reduced the available hay stocks on May 1, 2018 compared to the same time last year. April snow in the Northern Plains, and dry pasture conditions stretching from the Southwest to the Southern Plains, have extended supplemental feeding, further reducing available hay stocks.

May 1 hay stocks levels were record-lows in California, Illinois, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

Spring potatoes: Production for 2018 is forecast at 17.6 million cwt, down 11 percent from 2017. Planted area is estimated at 50,000 acres, a 14 percent decrease from the previous year. Area for harvest is forecast at 49,600 acres, down 14 percent from the previous year. The yield forecast, at 354 cwt per acre, is up 11 cwt from 2017.

Florida potato harvest started in Southern Florida in February, while the Hastings area began harvesting near the end of April. Although there was some early concern regarding blight and other disease, growers reported the crop has fared well this year. Weather conditions ranged from abnormally dry to moderate drought throughout much of the State. Growers in the southern part of the State were able to avoid any major frost damage, with many pleased with quality and volume. Yields were reported as average to above average. California growers reported later plantings due to rain but water allocations remained a concern.

Grapefruit: The United States 2017-2018 grapefruit crop is forecast at 556,000 tons, down slightly from last month and 20 percent below last season's final utilization. In Florida, expected production, at 3.95 million boxes (168,000 tons), is down 1 percent from last month and down 49 percent from last year. California and Texas grapefruit production forecasts were carried forward from the previous month.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 876,000 tons, down slightly from last month and down 15 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida tangerine and mandarin forecast, at 750,000 boxes (36,000 tons) is down 3 percent from last month and down 54 percent from the previous year. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast was carried forward from the previous month.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, daily high temperatures ranged from average to above average all month, reaching the lower to upper 80s on most days. Nighttime lows were in the 50s and 60s. Rainfall was above average in about two-thirds of the citrus growing region. Most rain stations that had less precipitation were in the southern half of the citrus growing region. Several stations in the Northern area measured between three and five inches of rainfall. According to the April 26, 2018 U.S. Drought Monitor, all citrus producing counties south of Lake Okeechobee were being affected by moderate to severe drought. In the Northern, Central, and Indian River District citrus areas, moderate drought conditions continued in Orange, Osceola, Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, and Martin Counties. Several of the remaining citrus producing counties were abnormally dry.

Valencia harvest hit the peak of its season. During April, harvesting amounts were between 2.4 million and 2.9 million boxes per week. Packinghouses continued to pack fresh Valencia oranges as quality fruit became available. Next season's fruit was progressing well. Oranges, on average, were marble size on most trees, some slightly larger. Field work picked up with caretakers pushing old trees and putting them in burn piles. Irrigation was being run regularly. Grove caretakers were also speed spraying, fertilizing, and conducting general grove maintenance.

California citrus: Citrus growers reported that harvest of late variety Navel oranges continued with some grading issues. New fruit was being sprayed to prevent thrips damage. Seedless tangerine groves remained netted for the bloom. Valencia oranges were harvested. Grapefruit harvest continued through April and was wrapping up during the first part of May. Lemons continued to be harvested. Some citrus trees were being planted.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Grape growers reported vineyards were leafing-out with some in the early stages of flowering. Some leaf removal was being conducted. Stone fruit completed its bloom period. Immature fruit on early varieties was being thinned. Cherries were sizing and some were starting to show color. Pomegranates, persimmons, and kiwis were blooming. Strawberry plants were progressing well, with bloom and mature fruit being picked. Olive trees were blooming. Walnut and pistachio blooms were ongoing. Almonds were developing well with a good set reported for many orchards in the San Joaquin Valley. Irrigation began in some locations. Irrigation system repair and maintenance continued. Pesticides and fungicides were applied to some almond groves. Weed control was underway.

Peaches: The California 2018 peach crop is forecast at 495,000 tons, down 15 percent from 2017. The California Freestone crop is forecast at 230,000 tons, down 18 percent from last season. Some producers reported frost and hail damage. The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 265,000 tons, down 12 percent from 2017. Full bloom occurred during the middle of March, a few days later than last year. While bloom was considered to be good, colder than normal temperatures this spring negatively impacted fruit set. Only moderate thinning is expected to be necessary due to the lighter set. Crop development appears to be about a week behind last year. Some hail damage was reported in the Modesto area during the middle of April.

Almonds: The 2018 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 2.30 billion pounds, up 1 percent from the 2017 production of 2.27 billion pounds. The almond bloom began earlier than normal and was extended due to cold temperatures. Nuts were reportedly sizing well.

2017 Cotton Final: All cotton production was estimated at 20.9 million 480-pound bales, up 22 percent from the 2016 crop. The United States yield for all cotton was estimated at a record high 905 pounds per acre, up 38 pounds from the previous year. Record high yields were estimated in Arkansas, Missouri, and New Mexico.

Upland cotton production is estimated at 20.2 million 480-pound bales, up 22 percent from the 2016 crop. The United States yield for upland cotton was estimated at a record high 895 pounds per acre, up 40 pounds from 2016. Record high upland production was estimated in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Record high upland yields were estimated in Arkansas, Missouri, and New Mexico.

America Pima production was estimated at 699,500 bales (480-pounds), up 23 percent from 2016. The United States yield was estimated at 1,341 per acre, down 113 pounds from the previous season.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 2017 totaled 6.42 million tons, up 20 percent from the previous year. Sales to oil mills accounted for 48 percent of the disposition. The remaining 52 percent will be used for seed, feed, exports, and various other uses.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between April 24 and May 7 to gather information on expected yield as of May 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in three States (Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas) where wheat is normally mature enough to make meaningful counts. 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 included a sample of approximately 11,600 producers representing all major production areas. The survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet and personal interviewers. These producers were selected from an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable winter wheat acres for harvest and 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 May 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 61 percent of the United States production last season. In August and September of last year, the number of bearing trees and the number of fruit per tree is determined. In August and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which are combined with the previous components to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower 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 Regional 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 May 1 forecasts.

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

Revision Policy: The May 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season wheat estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the wheat marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data warrant changes. End-of-season orange estimates will be published in the *Citrus Fruits Summary* released in August. 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 May 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the May 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 May 1 winter wheat production forecast is 6.7 percent. This means that chances are two out of three that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 6.7 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 11.6 percent. Differences between the May 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 84 million bushels, ranging from 6 million to 245 million bushels. The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the May 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The “Root Mean Square Error” for the May 1 orange production forecast is 2.4 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze season and two hurricane seasons), the “Root Mean Square Error” is 2.6 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 2.4 percent, or 2.6 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 4.1 percent, or 4.4 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the May 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 148,000 tons (165,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 19,000 tons to 441,000 tons (36,000 tons to 441,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons). The May 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times (below 8 times and above 9 times, excluding abnormal seasons). This does not imply that the May 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

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

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Jeff Lemmons – Oats, Soybeans	(202) 690-3234
Sammy Neal – Peanuts, Rice	(202) 720-7688
Joshua O’Rear – Crop Weather, Barley	(202) 720-7621
Jean Porter – Rye, Wheat	(202) 720-8068
Bianca Pruneda – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum.....	(202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds	(202) 720-7369
Jorge Garcia-Pratts, Head, Fruits, Vegetables and Special Crops Section.....	(202) 720-2127
Vincent Davis – Apricots, Bananas, Cherries, Garlic, Lettuce, Mint, Papaya, Pears, Strawberries, Tomatoes.....	(202) 720-2157
Fleming Gibson – Avocados, Cauliflower, Celery, Citrus, Coffee, Dates, Figs, Kiwifruit, Nectarines, Olives, Green Peas, Taro, Watermelons	(202) 720-5412
Greg Lemmons – Blackberries, Blueberries, Boysenberries, Cranberries, Cucumbers, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Raspberries, Squash, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes	(202) 720-4285
Dan Norris – Artichokes, Austrian Winter Peas, Cantaloupes, Dry Beans, Dry Edible Peas, Honeydews, Lentils, Mushrooms, Peaches, Snap Beans	(202) 720-3250
Daphne Schaubert – Bell Peppers, Broccoli, Cabbage, Chile Peppers, Floriculture, Grapes, Hops, Maple Syrup, Tree Nuts, Spinach	(202) 720-4215
Chris Singh – Apples, Asparagus, Carrots, Lima Beans, Onions, Plums, Prunes, Sweet Corn, Tobacco	(202) 720-4288

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