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Winter Wheat Production Up 4 Percent from June Forecast Durum Wheat Production Down 46 Percent from 2020 Other Spring Wheat Production Down 41 Percent from 2020 Orange Production Up 2 Percent from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.36 billion bushels, up 4 percent from the June 1 forecast and up 16 percent from 2020. As of July 1, the United States yield is forecast at 53.6 bushels per acre, up 0.4 bushel from last month and up 2.7 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.9 bushels per acre. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.4 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2021, but up 11 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 805 million bushels, is up 4 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 362 million bushels, is up 8 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 198 million bushels, is down 2 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 16.4 million bushels are Hard White and 181 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 37.2 million bushels, down 46 percent from 2020. Based on July 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 25.8 bushels per harvested acre, down 15.6 bushels from 2020. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 1.44 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2021, but down 13 percent from 2020.

Other spring wheat production for grain is forecast at 345 million bushels, down 41 percent from last year. Based on July 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 30.7 bushels per harvested acre, down 17.9 bushels from 2020. If realized, this would be the lowest yield since 2002 for the United States. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 11.2 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2021, but 7 percent below 2020. Of the total production, 305 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 42 percent from 2020.

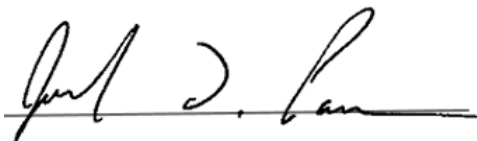
The United States all orange forecast for the 2020-2021 season is 4.60 million tons, up 2 percent the previous forecast but down 12 percent from the 2019-2020 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 52.8 million boxes (2.38 million tons), is up slightly from the previous forecast but down 22 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 22.7 million boxes (1.02 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 23 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 30.1 million boxes (1.35 million tons), is up slightly from the previous forecast but down 20 percent from last season's final utilization.

The California all orange forecast is 54.5 million boxes (2.18 million tons), is up 5 percent from previous forecast and up 1 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 45.0 million boxes (1.80 million tons), is up 7 percent from the previous forecast and up 4 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 9.50 million boxes (380,000 tons), is down 5 percent from the previous forecast and down 12 percent from last season's final utilization. The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.05 million boxes (45,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast and down 22 percent from last season's final utilization.

This report was approved on July 12, 2021.



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Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2020 and Forecasted July 1, 2021

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
California	4	3	75.0	65.0	300	195
Idaho	14	11	102.0	83.0	1,428	913
Illinois	15	30	58.0	75.0	870	2,250
Iowa	73	65	78.0	63.0	5,694	4,095
Kansas	16	23	52.0	59.0	832	1,357
Maine	22	24	63.0	70.0	1,386	1,680
Michigan	30	25	55.0	53.0	1,650	1,325
Minnesota	160	77	66.0	50.0	10,560	3,850
Montana	38	20	45.0	55.0	1,710	1,100
Nebraska	29	21	63.0	60.0	1,827	1,260
New York	32	36	53.0	65.0	1,696	2,340
North Dakota	105	71	78.0	47.0	8,190	3,337
Ohio	15	30	60.0	65.0	900	1,950
Oregon	7	6	100.0	95.0	700	570
Pennsylvania	55	35	50.0	62.0	2,750	2,170
South Dakota	140	80	77.0	53.0	10,780	4,240
Texas	60	37	45.0	46.0	2,700	1,702
Wisconsin	131	60	63.0	56.0	8,253	3,360
Other States ¹	58	68	53.9	53.2	3,129	3,615
United States	1,004	722	65.1	57.2	65,355	41,309

¹ Other States include: Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2021 Summary*.

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2020 and Forecasted July 1, 2021

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	8	14	122.0	120.0	976	1,680
California	31	22	47.0	60.0	1,457	1,320
Colorado	45	45	145.0	123.0	6,525	5,535
Idaho	500	460	110.0	81.0	55,000	37,260
Minnesota	50	36	47.0	60.0	2,350	2,160
Montana	725	685	63.0	39.0	45,675	26,715
North Dakota	460	480	63.0	38.0	28,980	18,240
Virginia	7	9	63.0	83.0	441	747
Washington	71	59	90.0	53.0	6,390	3,127
Wyoming	62	64	96.0	105.0	5,952	6,720
Other States ¹	174	170	66.5	63.4	11,578	10,783
United States	2,133	2,044	77.5	55.9	165,324	114,287

¹ Other States include: Alaska, Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2021 Summary*.

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2020 and Forecasted July 1, 2021

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2020	2021	2020	2021		2020	2021
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	75	155	55.0	51.0	51.0	4,125	7,905
California	80	60	75.0	77.0	80.0	6,000	4,800
Colorado	1,520	1,850	27.0	39.0	41.0	41,040	75,850
Idaho	660	670	101.0	87.0	85.0	66,660	56,950
Illinois	520	650	68.0	75.0	80.0	35,360	52,000
Indiana	250	300	70.0	76.0	81.0	17,500	24,300
Kansas	6,250	6,900	45.0	52.0	55.0	281,250	379,500
Kentucky	340	370	63.0	77.0	86.0	21,420	31,820
Maryland	150	160	73.0	72.0	75.0	10,950	12,000
Michigan	450	570	75.0	80.0	77.0	33,750	43,890
Mississippi	20	65	48.0	52.0	58.0	960	3,770
Missouri	370	500	62.0	70.0	70.0	22,940	35,000
Montana	1,490	1,700	51.0	51.0	42.0	75,990	71,400
Nebraska	830	840	41.0	51.0	50.0	34,030	42,000
North Carolina	350	360	60.0	52.0	54.0	21,000	19,440
North Dakota	33	55	49.0	42.0	35.0	1,617	1,925
Ohio	490	540	71.0	78.0	82.0	34,790	44,280
Oklahoma	2,600	2,700	40.0	39.0	40.0	104,000	108,000
Oregon	725	695	64.0	50.0	48.0	46,400	33,360
South Dakota	600	680	58.0	55.0	44.0	34,800	29,920
Tennessee	230	320	59.0	69.0	74.0	13,570	23,680
Texas	2,050	2,250	30.0	34.0	37.0	61,500	83,250
Virginia	130	125	60.0	60.0	63.0	7,800	7,875
Washington	1,750	1,690	76.0	57.0	55.0	133,000	92,950
Wisconsin	125	240	69.0	71.0	71.0	8,625	17,040
Other States ¹	936	998	55.5	59.6	61.4	51,945	61,300
United States	23,024	25,443	50.9	53.2	53.6	1,171,022	1,364,205

¹ Other States include Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2021 Summary*.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2020 and Forecasted July 1, 2021

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2020	2021	2020	2021		2020	2021
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	43	49	99.0	102.0	95.0	4,257	4,655
California	20	20	87.0	92.0	100.0	1,740	2,000
Idaho	9	5	89.0	(NA)	89.0	801	445
Montana	685	645	39.0	(NA)	22.0	26,715	14,190
North Dakota	905	725	39.0	(NA)	22.0	35,295	15,950
United States	1,662	1,444	41.4	(NA)	25.8	68,808	37,240

(NA) Not available.

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2020 and Forecasted July 1, 2021

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Idaho	495	495	91.0	71.0	45,045	35,145
Minnesota	1,360	1,180	53.0	40.0	72,080	47,200
Montana	3,280	2,550	38.0	25.0	124,640	63,750
North Dakota	5,630	5,750	49.0	28.0	275,870	161,000
South Dakota	760	700	47.0	25.0	35,720	17,500
Washington	535	540	61.0	37.0	32,635	19,980
United States	12,060	11,215	48.6	30.7	585,990	344,575

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2020 and Forecasted July 1, 2021

[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	2020		2021	
	(1,000 bushels)		(1,000 bushels)	
Winter				
Hard red		658,640		804,600
Soft red		266,235		362,017
Hard white		12,179		16,386
Soft white		233,968		181,202
Spring				
Hard red		530,152		305,395
Hard white		10,687		8,283
Soft white		45,151		30,897
Durum		68,808		37,240
Total		1,825,820		1,746,020

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2019-2020 and Forecasted July 1, 2021

[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	
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2019-2020	2020-2021
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all	54,100	54,500	2,164	2,180
Early, mid, and Navel ²	43,300	45,000	1,732	1,800
Valencia	10,800	9,500	432	380
Florida, all	67,400	52,800	3,033	2,377
Early, mid, and Navel ²	29,650	22,700	1,334	1,022
Valencia	37,750	30,100	1,699	1,355
Texas, all	1,340	1,050	57	45
Early, mid, and Navel ²	1,150	1,000	49	43
Valencia	190	50	8	2
United States, all	122,840	108,350	5,254	4,602
Early, mid, and Navel ²	74,100	68,700	3,115	2,865
Valencia	48,740	39,650	2,139	1,737
Grapefruit				
California	4,700	4,400	188	176
Florida, all	4,850	4,100	207	174
Red ³	4,060	(NA)	173	(NA)
White ³	790	(NA)	34	(NA)
Texas	4,400	2,400	176	96
United States	13,950	10,900	571	446
Tangerines and mandarins ⁴				
California	22,400	24,000	896	960
Florida	1,020	890	48	42
United States	23,420	24,890	944	1,002
Lemons				
Arizona	1,800	1,500	72	60
California	25,300	21,500	1,012	860
United States	27,100	23,000	1,084	920

(NA) Not available.

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

³ Estimates discontinued in 2020-2021.

⁴ Includes tangelos and tangors.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class and Type – States and United States: 2020 and Forecasted July 1, 2021

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

Class, type and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	7,900	8,500	2,440	2,100	19,276	17,850
North Carolina	102,000	120,000	1,800	1,900	183,600	228,000
South Carolina	6,000	9,000	1,400	1,900	8,400	17,100
Virginia	12,000	14,000	2,200	2,000	26,400	28,000
United States	127,900	151,500	1,858	1,920	237,676	290,950
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	8,300	9,100	2,500		20,750	
Tennessee	5,800	6,600	2,850		16,530	
Virginia	250	250	1,900		475	
United States	14,350	15,950	2,631		37,755	
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	37,000	37,000	1,950		72,150	
North Carolina	310	290	1,700		527	
Pennsylvania	2,800	2,800	2,500		7,000	
Tennessee	2,800	3,000	1,550		4,340	
Virginia	400	360	1,700		680	
United States	43,310	43,450	1,956		84,697	
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt						
Pennsylvania	400	400	2,300		920	
United States	400	400	2,300		920	
Total light air-cured (31-32)	43,710	43,850	1,959		85,617	
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	6,100	6,700	2,350		14,335	
Tennessee	3,700	4,300	2,300		8,510	
United States	9,800	11,000	2,331		22,845	
Class 4, Cigar filler						
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf						
Pennsylvania	2,300	2,300	2,400		5,520	
United States	2,300	2,300	2,400		5,520	
All tobacco						
United States	198,060	224,600	1,966		389,413	

Apricots Production – States and United States: 2020 and Forecasted July 1, 2021

State	Total production	
	2020	2021
	(tons)	(tons)
California	31,200	50,000
Washington	2,200	5,500
United States	33,400	55,500

Almond Production – States and United States: 2020 and Forecasted July 1, 2021

State	Total production (shelled basis)	
	2020	2021
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
California	3,115,000	2,800,000
United States	3,115,000	2,800,000

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2020 and 2021

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2021 crop year.
Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,621	2,603	2,133	2,044
Corn for grain ¹	90,819	92,692	82,467	84,495
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,719	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	52,238	51,537
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	16,230	16,123
All other	(NA)	(NA)	36,008	35,414
Oats	2,984	2,352	1,004	722
Proso millet	609	600	484	
Rice	3,036	2,661	2,987	2,616
Rye	1,955	2,125	330	364
Sorghum for grain ¹	5,880	6,490	5,095	5,785
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		239	
Wheat, all	44,349	46,743	36,746	38,102
Winter	30,415	33,683	23,024	25,443
Durum	1,684	1,480	1,662	1,444
Other spring	12,250	11,580	12,060	11,215
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,825.0	2,003.0	1,789.0	1,956.0
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	305	390	296	366
Mustard seed	97.0	88.0	91.4	84.0
Peanuts	1,664.2	1,632.5	1,615.8	1,596.5
Rapeseed	11.2	15.5	10.1	14.5
Safflower	136.0	135.0	126.7	127.5
Soybeans for beans	83,084	87,555	82,318	86,720
Sunflower	1,718.7	1,376.0	1,665.7	1,312.0
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	12,092.0	11,719.0	8,274.5	
Upland	11,890.0	11,577.0	8,080.5	
American Pima	202.0	142.0	194.0	
Sugarbeets	1,162.2	1,162.8	1,142.3	1,133.7
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	947.6	948.0
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	198.1	224.6
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	269.8	341.0	262.9	334.6
Dry edible beans	1,740.0	1,507.0	1,676.5	1,441.0
Dry edible peas	999.0	935.0	973.0	887.0
Lentils	528.0	585.0	514.0	546.0
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	58.6	60.7
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		50.1	
Potatoes	921.0	943.0	914.1	935.2
Spearmint oil	(NA)		17.7	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States:
2020 and 2021 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2021 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2020	2021	2020 (1,000)	2021 (1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley bushels	77.5	55.9	165,324	114,287
Corn for grain bushels	172.0		14,182,479	
Corn for silage tons	20.5		137,729	
Hay, all tons	2.43		126,812	
Alfalfa tons	3.27		53,067	
All other tons	2.05		73,745	
Oats bushels	65.1	57.2	65,355	41,309
Proso millet bushels	19.0		9,210	
Rice ² cwt	7,619		227,583	
Rye bushels	34.9		11,532	
Sorghum for grain bushels	73.2		372,960	
Sorghum for silage tons	13.1		3,125	
Wheat, all bushels	49.7	45.8	1,825,820	1,746,020
Winter bushels	50.9	53.6	1,171,022	1,364,205
Durum bushels	41.4	25.8	68,808	37,240
Other spring bushels	48.6	30.7	585,990	344,575
Oilseeds				
Canola pounds	1,931		3,454,950	
Cottonseed tons	(X)		4,509.0	
Flaxseed bushels	19.3		5,706	
Mustard seed pounds	895		81,770	
Peanuts pounds	3,796		6,133,900	
Rapeseed pounds	1,971		19,910	
Safflower pounds	1,167		147,800	
Soybeans for beans bushels	50.2		4,135,477	
Sunflower pounds	1,790		2,982,410	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ² bales	847		14,607.5	
Upland ² bales	835		14,061.0	
American Pima ² bales	1,352		546.5	
Sugarbeets tons	29.4		33,618	
Sugarcane tons	38.1		36,100	
Tobacco pounds	1,966		389,413	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas ² cwt	1,625		4,273	
Dry edible beans ² cwt	1,966		32,963	
Dry edible peas ² cwt	2,234		21,733	
Lentils ² cwt	1,442		7,411	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops pounds	1,770		103,810.3	
Maple syrup gallons	(NA)	(NA)	4,111	3,424
Mushrooms pounds	(NA)		816,367	
Peppermint oil pounds	99		4,984	
Potatoes cwt	453		414,248	
Spearmint oil pounds	121		2,134	

(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: 2020 and 2021

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2021 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,060,690	1,053,410	863,200	827,190
Corn for grain ¹	36,753,540	37,511,530	33,373,570	34,194,280
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,719,110	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	21,140,200	20,856,510
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	6,568,120	6,524,820
All other	(NA)	(NA)	14,572,080	14,331,690
Oats	1,207,590	951,830	406,310	292,190
Proso millet	246,460	242,810	195,870	
Rice	1,228,640	1,076,880	1,208,810	1,058,670
Rye	791,170	859,970	133,550	147,310
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,379,580	2,626,440	2,061,900	2,341,130
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		96,720	
Wheat, all ²	17,947,600	18,916,420	14,870,740	15,419,500
Winter	12,308,650	13,631,170	9,317,580	10,296,530
Durum	681,500	598,940	672,590	584,370
Other spring	4,957,450	4,686,310	4,880,560	4,538,600
Oilseeds				
Canola	738,560	810,590	723,990	791,570
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	123,430	157,830	119,790	148,120
Mustard seed	39,250	35,610	36,990	33,990
Peanuts	673,490	660,660	653,900	646,090
Rapeseed	4,530	6,270	4,090	5,870
Safflower	55,040	54,630	51,270	51,600
Soybeans for beans	33,623,260	35,432,630	33,313,270	35,094,720
Sunflower	695,540	556,850	674,090	530,950
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	4,893,510	4,742,560	3,348,610	
Upland	4,811,760	4,685,100	3,270,100	
American Pima	81,750	57,470	78,510	
Sugarbeets	470,330	470,570	462,280	458,800
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	383,480	383,650
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	80,150	90,890
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	109,190	138,000	106,390	135,410
Dry edible beans	704,160	609,870	678,460	583,160
Dry edible peas	404,290	378,390	393,760	358,960
Lentils	213,680	236,740	208,010	220,960
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	23,730	24,580
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		20,270	
Potatoes	372,720	381,620	369,930	378,470
Spearmint oil	(NA)		7,160	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States:
2020 and 2021 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2021 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	4.17	3.01	3,599,510	2,488,310
Corn for grain	10.79		360,251,560	
Corn for silage	45.95		124,945,650	
Hay, all ²	5.44		115,041,910	
Alfalfa	7.33		48,141,570	
All other	4.59		66,900,340	
Oats	2.33	2.05	948,630	599,600
Proso millet	1.07		208,880	
Rice	8.54		10,322,990	
Rye	2.19		292,930	
Sorghum for grain	4.59		9,473,620	
Sorghum for silage	29.31		2,834,950	
Wheat, all ²	3.34	3.08	49,690,680	47,518,880
Winter	3.42	3.61	31,870,000	37,127,580
Durum	2.78	1.73	1,872,650	1,013,510
Other spring	3.27	2.07	15,948,030	9,377,790
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.16		1,567,140	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,090,500	
Flaxseed	1.21		144,940	
Mustard seed	1.00		37,090	
Peanuts	4.25		2,782,290	
Rapeseed	2.21		9,030	
Safflower	1.31		67,040	
Soybeans for beans	3.38		112,549,240	
Sunflower	2.01		1,352,800	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	0.95		3,180,410	
Upland	0.94		3,061,420	
American Pima	1.52		118,990	
Sugarbeets	65.97		30,497,740	
Sugarcane	85.40		32,749,370	
Tobacco	2.20		176,630	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	1.82		193,820	
Dry edible beans	2.20		1,495,180	
Dry edible peas	2.50		985,790	
Lentils	1.62		336,160	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	1.98		47,090	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	20,560	17,120
Mushrooms	(NA)		370,300	
Peppermint oil	0.11		2,260	
Potatoes	50.79		18,789,970	
Spearmint oil	0.14		970	

(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: 2020 and 2021

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2021 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2020-2021 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2020	2021
Citrus¹		
Grapefruit 1,000 tons	571	446
Lemons 1,000 tons	1,084	920
Oranges 1,000 tons	5,254	4,602
Tangerines and mandarins 1,000 tons	944	1,002
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial million pounds	10,253.0	
Apricots tons	33,400	55,500
Avocados tons	206,610	
Blueberries, Cultivated 1,000 pounds	648,200	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine) 1,000 pounds	47,400	
Cherries, Sweet tons	325,100	369,000
Cherries, Tart million pounds	139.5	142.0
Coffee (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	23,870	
Cranberries barrel	7,830,000	
Dates tons	62,600	
Grapes tons	5,940,000	
Kiwifruit (California) tons	40,000	
Nectarines (California) tons	122,500	
Olives (California) tons	67,700	
Papayas (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	8,280	
Peaches tons	617,760	
Pears tons	672,000	
Plums (California) tons	105,000	
Prunes (California) tons	165,880	
Raspberries 1,000 pounds	222,000	
Strawberries 1,000 cwt	23,280.0	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) 1,000 pounds	3,115,000	2,800,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) tons	63,000	
Macadamias (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	39,500	
Pecans, in-shell 1,000 pounds	305,360	
Pistachios (California) 1,000 pounds	1,045,000	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) tons	785,000	

¹ Production years are 2019-2020 and 2020-2021.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2020 and 2021

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2021 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2020-2021 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2020 (metric tons)	2021 (metric tons)
Citrus¹		
Grapefruit	518,000	404,600
Lemons	983,390	834,610
Oranges	4,766,350	4,174,860
Tangerines and mandarins	856,380	909,000
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	4,650,680	
Apricots	30,300	50,350
Avocados	187,430	
Blueberries, Cultivated	294,020	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	21,500	
Cherries, Sweet	294,930	334,750
Cherries, Tart	63,280	64,410
Coffee (Hawaii)	10,830	
Cranberries	355,160	
Dates	56,790	
Grapes	5,388,680	
Kiwifruit (California)	36,290	
Nectarines (California)	111,130	
Olives (California)	61,420	
Papayas (Hawaii)	3,760	
Peaches	560,420	
Pears	609,630	
Plums (California)	95,250	
Prunes (California)	150,480	
Raspberries	100,700	
Strawberries	1,055,960	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,412,940	1,270,060
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	57,150	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	17,920	
Pecans, in-shell	138,510	
Pistachios (California)	474,000	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	712,140	

¹ Production years are 2019-2020 and 2020-2021.

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2021. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat for grain fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in these tables are based on counts from this survey.

Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2017-2021

Year	June	July	August
	Mature ¹	Mature ¹	Mature ¹
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2017	28	69	93
2018	18	69	93
2019	8	50	89
2020	14	64	92
2021	7	64	

¹ Includes winter wheat in the hard dough stage or beyond and are considered mature or almost mature.

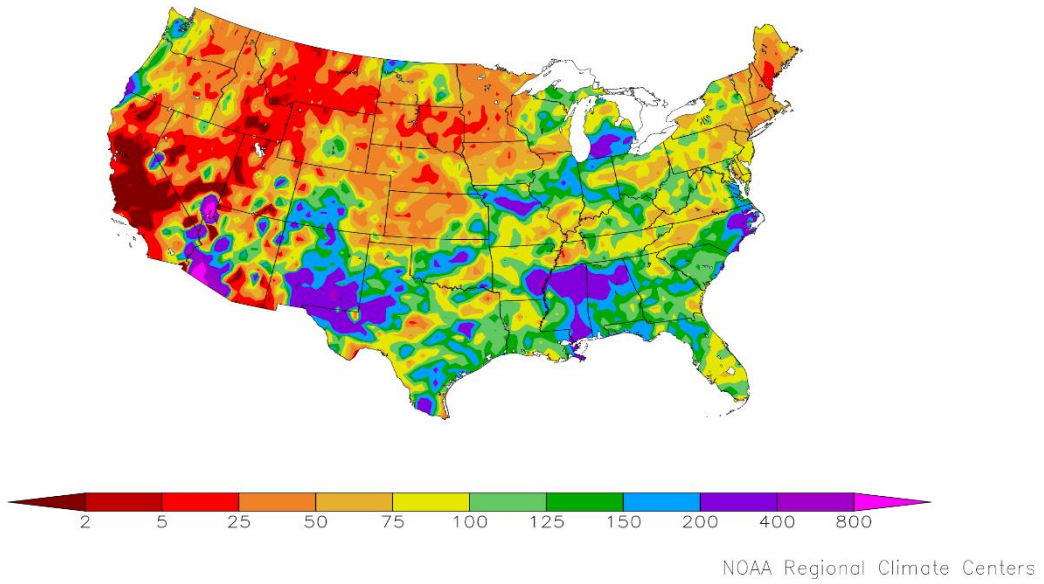
Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2017-2021

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

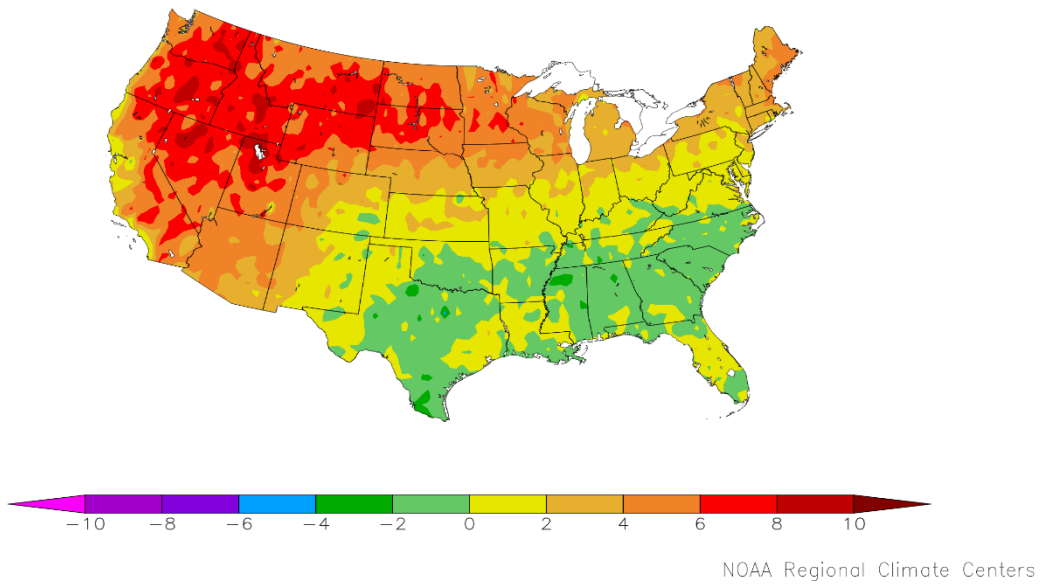
State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	43.4	40.6	49.3	43.0	49.9
August	43.2	41.0	50.8	42.7	
Final	43.2	41.0	50.8	42.7	
Illinois					
July	56.4	60.9	48.1	52.5	63.3
August	56.4	60.9	49.2	52.4	
Final	56.4	60.9	49.2	52.4	
Kansas					
July	44.3	37.3	46.9	45.3	51.4
August	44.6	37.3	47.2	45.4	
Final	44.6	37.3	47.2	45.4	
Missouri					
July	53.9	53.7	56.4	52.5	55.4
August	53.9	53.7	56.4	52.5	
Final	53.9	53.7	56.4	52.5	
Montana					
July	44.4	44.1	45.2	37.4	40.2
August	46.2	44.8	43.5	38.8	
Final	46.2	44.7	43.1	38.6	
Nebraska					
July	52.5	50.5	53.1	45.8	47.7
August	53.3	50.4	53.7	45.7	
Final	53.3	50.4	53.7	45.7	
Ohio					
July	58.2	70.3	52.0	64.1	66.7
August	58.2	70.3	53.0	63.9	
Final	58.2	70.3	53.0	63.9	
Oklahoma					
July	35.7	32.9	38.1	38.2	38.2
August	35.7	32.4	38.1	38.3	
Final	35.7	32.4	38.1	38.3	
Texas					
July	26.6	30.9	34.3	32.7	32.1
August	26.8	30.9	34.3	32.7	
Final	26.8	31.1	34.5	32.7	
Washington					
July	34.3	41.8	34.2	37.7	33.3
August	35.8	42.3	34.3	38.3	
Final	35.7	42.3	34.6	38.2	
10 State					
July	41.2	40.1	44.0	42.1	45.5
August	41.7	40.1	44.1	42.3	
Final	41.7	40.2	44.2	42.3	

¹ Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2021 Summary*.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2021 – 6/30/2021



Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2021 – 6/30/2021



June Weather Summary

Heat gripped the Northern Plains and Upper Midwest during the first half of June, followed by a late-month cooling trend. However, the westward-shifting heat core resulted in the worst-ever Northwestern heat wave, which climaxed from June 26-29 with widespread temperatures above 110°F—even in normally temperate near-coastal locations. The remainder of the western United States also experienced a hot month, with pre-monsoon temperatures in the Southwest and Intermountain West peaking in mid-June. Late-month, monsoon-related showers were mostly limited to a few Southwestern locations.

The Western heat, which boosted monthly temperatures as much as 5 to 10°F above normal, contributed to soil moisture depletion and maintained severe stress on rangeland, pastures, immature winter wheat, and many spring-sown crops. By July 4, at least two-thirds of the rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition in Washington (84 percent), Arizona (83 percent), Montana (77 percent), North Dakota (77 percent), South Dakota (74 percent), Oregon (71 percent), Utah (69 percent), and New Mexico (67 percent). On the same date, topsoil moisture was rated more than three-quarters very short to short in six of those states (Washington, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, and Utah), along with Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

On July 4, one-quarter to one-half of the spring wheat (50 percent), rangeland and pastures (42 percent), barley (39 percent), oats (30 percent) were rated in very poor to poor condition. In contrast, good to excellent crop ratings were observed on the same date for more than two-thirds of predominantly Southern crops such as rice (73 percent), sorghum (72 percent), and peanuts (69 percent). Meanwhile, drier June weather favored winter wheat maturation and harvesting on the central Plains, although some rain-related harvest delays persisted across the southern Plains. The majority of Midwestern crops—64 percent of the corn and 59 percent of the soybeans—were rated in good to excellent condition by early July, though some drought-related crop stress was noted in the northwestern Corn Belt.

Farther east, pockets of excessive wetness plagued parts of the South and lower Midwest, disrupting fieldwork and resulting in some lowland flooding. June rainfall totaled 10 inches or more in scattered locations from northern Missouri to southern Michigan. Similar rainfall amounts occurred in parts of the eastern Gulf Coast region, including Florida, as well as the coastal Carolinas and portions of Alabama, Mississippi, and southeastern Arkansas. Near-normal temperatures, extending from the southern Plains to the middle and southern Atlantic States, accompanied the Southern wetness.

With the mix of wetness and dryness, national drought coverage increased slightly from 44 to 47 percent during the 4-week period ending June 29, according to the *United States Drought Monitor*. During the same 4 weeks, drought coverage in the 11-state Western region increased from 84 to 88 percent, while coverage of extreme to exceptional drought (D3 to D4) leaped from 47 to 53 percent. Western wildfire and water-supply concerns continued to mount, fueled by depleted soil moisture, prematurely melted mountain snow, low reservoir levels, and ample cured vegetation. In Arizona, the Telegraph Fire—east of Phoenix—started on June 4 and soon became the sixth-largest wildfire in modern state history, charring more than 180,000 acres.

June Agricultural Summary

June was warmer than average for most of the Nation. Large parts of California, Nevada, the Pacific Northwest, Northern Plains, and Northern Rockies recorded temperatures 6°F or more above normal for the month. In contrast, moderately cooler than normal temperatures were felt in much of the Lower Mississippi Valley, Southeast, and Southern Plains. Most of California, Nevada, New England, the Pacific Northwest, Central and Northern Plains, and Northern Rockies were drier than normal for the month of June. In contrast, parts of the Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, Southern Plains, Southeast, and Southwest received twice the normal amount of precipitation.

By May 30, producers had planted 95 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-one percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 30, five percentage points ahead of the previous year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 13, two percentage points ahead of the previous year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 4, ten percent of the Nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage,

1 percentage point ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 4, sixty-four percent of the Nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points below the same time last year.

Eighty-four percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 30, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 17 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty-two percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by May 30, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-four percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 13, two percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-six percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 13, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 27, two percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 4, twenty-nine percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, equal to last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 4, three percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had begun setting pods, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 4, fifty-nine percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points below the same time last year.

By May 30, seventy-nine percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 3 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 13, ninety-two percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Four percent of the 2021 winter wheat acreage was harvested by June 13, ten percentage points behind last year and 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Forty-five percent of the 2021 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 4, nine percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 4, forty-seven percent of the 2021 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationwide, 64 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 30, equal to the previous year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Six percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by May 30, two percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 90 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 13, three percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 13, three percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Forty-two percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by July 4, three percentage points behind last year and four percentage points behind the 5-year average. By July 4, eleven percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 1 percentage point behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 4, fifty-two percent of the 2021 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points above the same time last year.

Forty-one percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by May 30, seven percentage points behind the previous year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 13, five percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 13, thirteen percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 27, equal to both the previous year and the 5-year average. By July 4, twenty-two percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By July 4, with progress limited to Texas, coloring advanced to 14 percent, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on July 4, 24 percentage points above the same time last year.

By May 30, eighty-six percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 13, ninety-six percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By June 13, one percent of the Nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points behind the previous year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By July 4, fourteen percent of the Nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 4, seventy-three percent of the Nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the same time last year.

Ninety-one percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by May 30, six percentage points ahead of last year and five percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-one percent of the Nation's oat acreage had headed by May 30, four percentage points ahead of last year and three percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty percent of the Nation's oat acreage had headed by June 13, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-eight percent of the Nation's oat acreage had headed by July 4, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On July 4, thirty-four percent of the Nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 28 percentage points below the same time last year.

Ninety-five percent of the Nation's barley crop was planted by May 30, three percentage points ahead of last year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-nine percent of the Nation's barley crop had emerged by May 30, seven percentage points ahead of the previous year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the Nation's barley crop had emerged by June 13, three percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Six percent of the Nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by June 13, four percentage points behind last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-nine percent of the Nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by July 4, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 4, twenty-two percent of the Nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 51 percentage points below the same time last year.

By May 30, ninety-seven percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had been seeded, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 30, eighty percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 15 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 13, ninety-six percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 3 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 13, eight percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 4, sixty-nine percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 10 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 4, sixteen percent of the Nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 54 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationally, producers had planted 77 percent of the 2021 peanut acreage by May 30, one percentage point ahead of the previous year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, producers had planted 92 percent of the 2021 peanut acreage by June 13, two percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 13, seven percent of the Nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, three percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 4, forty-eight percent of the Nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 1 percentage point behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 4, sixty-nine percent of the Nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the same time last year.

Forty-two percent of the Nation's intended 2021 sunflower acreage was planted by May 30, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-nine percent of the Nation's intended 2021 sunflower acreage was planted by June 13, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the Nation's intended 2021 sunflower acreage was planted by June 27, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 41.3 million bushels, down 37 percent from 2020. If realized, this would be the lowest production on record. Growers expect to harvest 722,000 acres for grain, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2021, but down 28 percent from 2020. Based on conditions as of July 1, the United States yield is forecast at 57.2 bushels per acre, 7.9 bushels below the 2020 average yield. Record low production is expected in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

As of July 4, eighty-eight percent of the Nation's oat acreage was headed, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As of July 4, thirty-four percent of the Nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 62 percent at the same time last year.

Barley: Production is forecast at 114 million bushels, down 31 percent from 2020. If realized, this would be the lowest production since 1900. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 55.9 bushels per acre, down 21.6 bushels from last year. Barley producers are expecting the lowest yield since 2002. Area harvested for grain or seed, at 2.04 million acres is unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2021, but down 4 percent from 2020. Record low production is expected in California.

Ninety-five percent of the Nation's barley acreage was planted by May 30, three percentage points ahead of last year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 6, eighty-seven percent of the Nation's barley acreage had emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-three percent of the Nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by June 27, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 27, thirty-one percent of the Nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 75 percent at the same time last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.36 billion bushels, up 4 percent from the previous forecast and up 16 percent from 2020. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 53.6 bushels per acre, up 0.4 bushel from last month and up 2.7 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.9 bushels per acre. If realized, this will be the second highest United States yield on record. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.4 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2021, but up 11 percent from last year. Record high yields are forecast in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas for 2021.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the six Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are above last year's levels in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, and Nebraska, but below last year's levels in Oklahoma and Texas. As of July 4, harvest progress was behind normal in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. Harvest had not yet begun in Montana as of July 4, 2021.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the three Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are all above last year's levels. As of July 4, harvest progress was 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace in Illinois but behind the 5-year pace in Missouri and Ohio.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are below last year. Twenty percent of the Washington acreage was rated in good to excellent condition as of July 4.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 37.2 million bushels, down 46 percent from 2020. The United States yield is forecast at 25.8 bushels per acre, down 15.6 bushels from last year. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 1.44 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2021, but down 13 percent from 2020.

Montana and North Dakota are the two largest Durum-producing States. As of July 4, forty percent of the acreage in Montana and 47 percent of the acreage in North Dakota were rated in good to excellent condition. As of July 4, Montana Durum wheat progress was 28 percent headed, three percentage points behind average. In North Dakota, Durum wheat headed progress was rated at 47 percent as of July 4, three percentage points behind average.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 345 million bushels, down 41 percent from 2020. The United States yield is forecast at 30.7 bushels per acre, down 17.9 bushels from a year ago. If realized, this will be the lowest United States yield since 2002. Of the total production, 305 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 42 percent from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 11.2 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2021, but 7 percent below 2020.

Spring wheat planting and development started out ahead the 5-year average pace and has remained ahead the 5-year average pace to date. In the six major producing States, sixty-nine percent of the acreage was headed as of July 4, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead the 5-year average. As of July 4, sixteen percent of the other spring wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition compared to 70 percent in 2020.

Grapefruit: The United States 2020-2021 grapefruit crop is forecast at 446,000 tons, up 2 percent from the previous

forecast but down 22 percent from last season's final utilization. In California, expected production, at 4.40 million boxes (176,000 tons), is up 5 percent from the previous forecast but down 6 percent from last year.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 1.00 million tons, up 4 percent from the previous forecast and up 6 percent from last season's final utilization. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast, at 24.0 million boxes (960,000 tons), is up 4 percent from the previous forecast and up 7 percent from last season.

Lemons: The 2020-2021 United States lemon crop is forecast at 920,000 tons, down 3 percent from previous forecast and down 15 percent from last season's final utilization. The California forecast, at 21.5 million boxes (860,000 tons), is down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down 15 percent from the 2019-2020 season total.

Tobacco: The 2021 United States all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 291 million pounds, up 22 percent from 2020. Area harvested, at 151,500 acres, is unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2021, but up 18 percent from last year. Yield for the 2021 crop year is forecast at 1,920 pounds per acre, 62 pounds above last year.

Apricots: The 2021 apricot crop is forecast at 55,500 tons, up 66 percent from last year. In California, growers reported optimism of a great production year. In Washington, some growers reported freeze damage during the winter and many orchards have shown signs of heat stress recently.

Almonds: The 2021 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 2.80 billion pounds, down 13 percent from the previous forecast and down 10 percent from the previous year. If realized, this will be the second highest total production on a shelled basis on record.

The 2021 almond crop experienced a mostly dry winter and mild temperatures provided ideal conditions during the almond bloom. Growing conditions in April and May were also excellent for the developing crop, but there were days of record high temperatures in June that lowered expectations. The greatest concern for growers is the lack of water in areas without access to wells. Without enough irrigation, yields have been reduced and some growers have stripped nuts before harvest to save their trees for next year.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 23 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 70 percent of the 2020 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 and internet. Approximately 6,000 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: In Florida, during August and September, 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 combined with the previous components are used 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 July 1 forecasts.

Orange estimating procedures: State level objective measurement estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. Reports from growers in California and Texas were also used for setting estimates. These three 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 the *Citrus Fruits Summary* released in September. The orange production estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including information from marketing orders, shipments, and processor records. Allowances are made for recorded local utilization and home use.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the 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 2.5 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 2.5 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 4.3 percent.

Also shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the July 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using winter wheat as an example, changes between the July 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 27 million bushels, ranging from less than 1 million to 81 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of July 1 Crop Production Forecasts

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Production			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
	(percent)	(percent)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(number)	(number)
Barley bushels	7.6	13.1	13	(Z)	38	8	12
Oranges ¹ tons	1.5	2.6	93	9	251	11	9
Oats bushels	12.6	21.8	9	(Z)	32	2	18
Wheat							
Winter wheat bushels	2.5	4.3	27	(Z)	81	8	12
Durum wheat bushels	13.2	22.9	8	(Z)	24	9	11
Other spring bushels	10.1	17.5	37	2	98	10	10

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.

¹ Quantity is in thousands of units.

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@usda.gov

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Joshua Bates – Oats, Soybeans	(202) 690-3234
David Colwell – Current Agricultural Industrial Reports	(202) 720-8800
Michelle Harder – Barley, County Estimates, Hay	(202) 690-8533
James Johanson – Rye, Wheat	(202) 720-8068
Greg Lemmons – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet	(202) 720-9526
Becky Sommer – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum	(202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds	(202) 720-7369
Lihan Wei – Peanuts, Rice	(202) 720-7688
Fleming Gibson, Head, Fruits, Vegetables and Special Crops Section.....	(202) 720-2127
Heidi Lanouette – Apples, Blueberries, Cranberries, Cucumbers, Pistachios, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Raspberries, Squash, Strawberries, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes	(202) 720-4285
Robert Little – Apricots, Dry Beans, Lettuce, Macadamia, Maple Syrup, Nectarines, Pears, Snap Beans, Spinach, Tomatoes	(202) 720-3250
Fleming Gibson – Almonds, Asparagus, Carrots, Coffee, Onions, Plums, Prunes, Sweet Corn.....	(202) 720-2127
Krishna Rizal – Artichokes, Cauliflower, Celery, Grapefruit, Garlic, Hazelnuts, Kiwifruit, Lemons, Mandarins and tangerines, Mint, Mushrooms, Olives, Oranges, Tobacco.....	(202) 720-5412
Antonio Torres – Cantaloupes, Dry Edible Peas, Green Peas, Honeydews, Lentils, Papayas, Peaches, Sweet Cherries, Tart Cherries, Walnuts, Watermelons.....	(202) 720-2157
Chris Wallace – Avocados, Bell Peppers, Broccoli, Cabbage, Chickpeas, Chile Peppers, Dates, Floriculture, Grapes, Hops, Pecans	(202) 720-4215

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- Cornell’s Mann Library has launched a new website housing NASS’s and other agency’s archived reports. The new website, <https://usda.library.cornell.edu>. All email subscriptions containing reports will be sent from the new website, <https://usda.library.cornell.edu>. To continue receiving the reports via e-mail, you will have to go to the new website, create a new account and re-subscribe to the reports. If you need instructions to set up an account or subscribe, they are located at: <https://usda.library.cornell.edu/help>. You should whitelist notifications@usda-esmis.library.cornell.edu in your email client to avoid the emails going into spam/junk folders.

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

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