Crop Production

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Winter Wheat Production Up 2 Percent from June Forecast
Durum Wheat Production Up 107 Percent from 2021
Other Spring Wheat Production Up 52 Percent from 2021
Orange Production Down 2 Percent from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.20 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the June 1 forecast but down 6 percent from 2021. As of July 1, the United States yield is forecast at 48.0 bushels per acre, down 0.2 bushel from last month and down 2.2 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.2 bushels per acre. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.0 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2022, but down 2 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 585 million bushels, is up 1 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 376 million bushels, is up 5 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 240 million bushels, is down 1 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 15.1 million bushels are Hard White and 225 million bushels are Soft White.

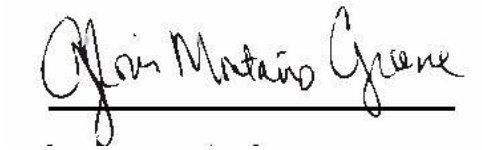
Durum wheat production is forecast at 77.2 million bushels, up 107 percent from 2021. Based on July 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 40.3 bushels per harvested acre, up 16.0 bushels from 2021. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 1.92 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2022, but up 25 percent from 2021.

Other spring wheat production for grain is forecast at 503 million bushels, up 52 percent from last year. Based on July 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 47.0 bushels per harvested acre, up 14.4 bushels from 2021. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 10.7 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2022, but 5 percent above 2021. Of the total production, 457 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 54 percent from 2021.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2021-2022 season is 3.81 million tons, down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down 13 percent from the 2020-2021 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 41.0 million boxes (1.84 million tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 23 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 18.3 million boxes (821,000 tons), up slightly from the previous forecast but down 20 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 22.7 million boxes (1.02 million tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 25 percent from last season's final utilization.

The California all orange forecast is 49.0 million boxes (1.96 million tons), is down 4 percent from previous forecast but unchanged from last season's final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 40.0 million boxes (1.60 million tons), down 7 percent from the previous forecast and down 3 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 9.00 million boxes (360,000 tons), up 8 percent from the previous forecast and up 17 percent from last season's final utilization. The Texas all orange forecast, at 200,000 boxes (8,000 tons), is down 43 percent from the previous forecast and down 81 percent from last season's final utilization.

This report was approved on July 12, 2022.



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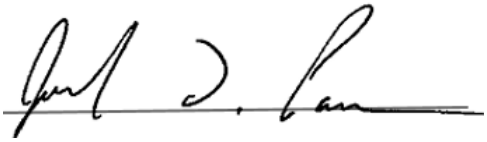

Agricultural Statistics Board
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Contents

Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2021 and Forecasted July 1, 2022

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
California	5	5	65.0	65.0	325	325
Idaho	13	13	72.0	90.0	936	1,170
Illinois	15	10	83.0	82.0	1,245	820
Iowa	52	35	77.0	76.0	4,004	2,660
Kansas	20	21	50.0	45.0	1,000	945
Maine	19	23	78.0	70.0	1,482	1,610
Michigan	20	30	63.0	59.0	1,260	1,770
Minnesota	77	105	57.0	62.0	4,389	6,510
Montana	16	30	35.0	20.0	560	600
Nebraska	26	23	56.0	41.0	1,456	943
New York	29	39	68.0	65.0	1,972	2,535
North Dakota	83	120	48.0	86.0	3,984	10,320
Ohio	20	25	67.0	67.0	1,340	1,675
Oregon	6	6	62.0	75.0	372	450
Pennsylvania	36	48	65.0	56.0	2,340	2,688
South Dakota	56	95	67.0	86.0	3,752	8,170
Texas	35	50	45.0	47.0	1,575	2,350
Wisconsin	61	65	62.0	61.0	3,782	3,965
Other States [1]	61	53	66.6	58.6	4,062	3,107
United States	650	796	61.3	66.1	39,836	52,613

[1] Other States include: Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2022 Summary.*

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2021 and Forecasted July 1, 2022

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	14	16	125.0	126.0	1,750	2,016
California	13	22	63.0	45.0	819	990
Colorado	47	60	111.0	137.0	5,217	8,220
Idaho	490	560	89.0	111.0	43,610	62,160
Minnesota	34	35	55.0	65.0	1,870	2,275
Montana	625	855	38.0	42.0	23,750	35,910
North Dakota	430	565	51.0	73.0	21,930	41,245
Virginia	7	11	75.0	78.0	525	858
Washington	70	75	38.0	78.0	2,660	5,850
Wyoming	70	51	91.0	99.0	6,370	5,049
Other States [1]	148	145	62.0	70.9	9,172	10,279
United States	1,948	2,395	60.4	73.0	117,673	174,852

[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 2022 Summary.*

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2021 and Forecasted July 1, 2022

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2021	2022	2021	2022		2021	2022
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	145	170	58.0	57.0	58.0	8,410	9,860
California	80	120	82.0	73.0	43.0	6,560	5,160
Colorado	1,880	1,650	37.0	28.0	27.0	69,560	44,550
Idaho	640	720	71.0	94.0	91.0	45,440	65,520
Illinois	610	720	79.0	78.0	79.0	48,190	56,880
Indiana	270	250	85.0	78.0	82.0	22,950	20,500
Kansas	7,000	6,850	52.0	39.0	39.0	364,000	267,150
Kentucky	350	400	87.0	79.0	77.0	30,450	30,800
Maryland	160	175	79.0	78.0	79.0	12,640	13,825
Michigan	560	425	81.0	79.0	79.0	45,360	33,575
Mississippi	70	75	59.0	53.0	53.0	4,130	3,975
Missouri	490	660	65.0	71.0	63.0	31,850	41,580
Montana	1,730	1,900	31.0	33.0	34.0	53,630	64,600
Nebraska	840	860	49.0	41.0	37.0	41,160	31,820
North Carolina	345	395	56.0	65.0	67.0	19,320	26,465
North Dakota	60	90	33.0	47.0	58.0	1,980	5,220
Ohio	515	480	85.0	76.0	76.0	43,775	36,480
Oklahoma	2,950	2,700	39.0	27.0	27.0	115,050	72,900
Oregon	705	715	45.0	62.0	65.0	31,725	46,475
South Dakota	720	760	38.0	47.0	54.0	27,360	41,040
Tennessee	330	365	71.0	73.0	71.0	23,430	25,915
Texas	2,000	1,300	37.0	31.0	27.0	74,000	35,100
Virginia	120	170	67.0	64.0	64.0	8,040	10,880
Washington	1,690	1,790	42.0	73.0	73.0	70,980	130,670
Wisconsin	245	260	75.0	73.0	76.0	18,375	19,760
Other States [1]	959	1,002	61.5	57.6	59.9	59,000	59,991
United States	25,464	25,002	50.2	48.2	48.0	1,277,365	1,200,691

[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 2022 Summary.*

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2021 and Forecasted July 1, 2022

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2021	2022	2021	2022		2021	2022
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	52	89	90.0	103.0	102.0	4,680	9,078
California	20	35	110.0	113.0	112.0	2,200	3,920
Idaho	7	6	77.0	(X)	85.0	539	510
Montana	635	770	16.0	(X)	30.0	10,160	23,100
North Dakota	820	1,015	24.0	(X)	40.0	19,680	40,600
United States	1,534	1,915	24.3	(X)	40.3	37,259	77,208

(X) Not applicable.

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2021 and Forecasted July 1, 2022

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Idaho	485	450	63.0	92.0	30,555	41,400
Minnesota	1,160	1,160	48.0	53.0	55,680	61,480
Montana	2,180	2,650	17.0	28.0	37,060	74,200
North Dakota	5,210	5,250	33.5	51.0	174,535	267,750
South Dakota	590	730	29.0	49.0	17,110	35,770
Washington	540	465	30.0	48.0	16,200	22,320
United States	10,165	10,705	32.6	47.0	331,140	502,920

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2021 and Forecasted July 1, 2022

[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	2021	2022
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	749,489	585,123
Soft red	360,689	375,626
Hard white	20,283	15,108
Soft white	146,904	224,834
Spring		
Hard red	297,366	456,847
Hard white	5,662	7,675
Soft white	28,112	38,398
Durum	37,259	77,208
Total	1,645,764	1,780,819

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2020-2021 and Forecasted July 1, 2022

[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	
	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all	49,000	49,000	1,960	1,960
Early, mid, and Navel [2]	41,300	40,000	1,652	1,600
Valencia	7,700	9,000	308	360
Florida, all	52,950	40,950	2,383	1,843
Early, mid, and Navel [2]	22,700	18,250	1,022	821
Valencia	30,250	22,700	1,361	1,022
Texas, all	1,050	200	45	8
Early, mid, and Navel [2]	1,000	170	43	7
Valencia	50	30	2	1
United States, all	103,000	90,150	4,388	3,811
Early, mid, and Navel [2]	65,000	58,420	2,717	2,428
Valencia	38,000	31,730	1,671	1,383
Grapefruit				
California	4,200	4,000	168	160
Florida	4,100	3,330	174	142
Texas	2,400	1,700	96	68
United States	10,700	9,030	438	370
Tangerines and mandarins [3]				
California	28,800	20,000	1,152	800
Florida	890	750	42	36
United States	29,690	20,750	1,194	836
Lemons				
Arizona	750	1,300	30	52
California	20,100	23,000	804	920
United States	20,850	24,300	834	972

[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] Includes tangelos and tangors.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class and Type – States and United States: 2021 and Forecasted July 1, 2022

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

Class, type and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	8,000	8,000	1,800	1,900	14,400	15,200
North Carolina	120,000	124,000	2,100	1,800	252,000	223,200
South Carolina	7,600	6,000	1,800	1,800	13,680	10,800
Virginia	14,500	14,000	2,300	2,100	33,350	29,400
United States	150,100	152,000	2,088	1,833	313,430	278,600
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	8,700	9,900	3,350		29,145	
Tennessee	6,000	6,100	3,100		18,600	
Virginia	170	230	2,100		357	
United States	14,870	16,230	3,235		48,102	
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	35,000	34,000	2,050		71,750	
North Carolina	250	200	1,600		400	
Pennsylvania	2,500	1,400	2,800		7,000	
Tennessee	2,900	3,000	1,500		4,350	
Virginia	360	300	2,100		756	
United States	41,010	38,900	2,055		84,256	
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt						
Pennsylvania	350	200	2,200		770	
United States	350	200	2,200		770	
Total light air-cured (31-32)	41,360	39,100	2,056		85,026	
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	6,100	6,100	2,650		16,165	
Tennessee	4,000	4,400	2,250		9,000	
United States	10,100	10,500	2,492		25,165	
Class 4, Cigar filler						
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf						
Pennsylvania	2,500	3,700	2,500		6,250	
United States	2,500	3,700	2,500		6,250	
All tobacco						
United States	218,930	221,530	2,183		477,973	

Apricots Production – States and United States: 2021 and Forecasted July 1, 2022

State	Total production	
	2021	2022
	(tons)	(tons)
California	38,200	33,000
Washington	3,540	3,200
United States	41,740	36,200

Almond Production – States and United States: 2021 and Forecasted July 1, 2022

State	Total production (shelled basis)	
	2021	2022
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
California	2,915,000	2,600,000
United States	2,915,000	2,600,000

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2021 and 2022

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,660	3,046	1,948	2,395
Corn for grain [1]	93,357	89,921	85,388	81,940
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,481	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	50,736	51,507
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	15,246	15,465
All other	(NA)	(NA)	35,490	36,042
Oats	2,550	2,392	650	796
Proso millet	725	670	662	
Rice	2,532	2,343	2,488	2,308
Rye	2,133	2,170	294	345
Sorghum for grain [1]	7,305	6,305	6,490	5,375
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		331	
Wheat, all	46,703	47,092	37,163	37,622
Winter	33,648	34,006	25,464	25,002
Durum	1,635	1,976	1,534	1,915
Other spring	11,420	11,110	10,165	10,705
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,152.0	1,958.0	2,089.0	1,913.0
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	325	235	268	216
Mustard seed	103.0	123.0	89.3	115.0
Peanuts	1,585.2	1,543.0	1,545.0	1,502.0
Rapeseed	14.3	9.0	12.5	8.2
Safflower	152.0	154.0	135.0	144.5
Soybeans for beans	87,195	88,325	86,332	87,511
Sunflower	1,288.5	1,667.0	1,243.8	1,602.2
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	11,215.5	12,478.0	10,272.3	
Upland	11,089.0	12,322.0	10,148.5	
American Pima	126.5	156.0	123.8	
Sugarbeets	1,160.0	1,178.4	1,107.6	1,146.1
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	935.2	924.3
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	218.9	221.5
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	368.5	349.0	351.0	340.3
Dry edible beans	1,394.0	1,281.0	1,335.6	1,234.3
Dry edible peas	977.0	1,018.0	834.0	969.0
Lentils	708.0	648.0	549.0	606.0
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	60.9	59.9
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		44.0	
Potatoes	943.0	910.0	935.7	902.2
Spearmint oil	(NA)		14.9	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2021 and 2022 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield per acre		Production	
		2021	2022	2021	2022
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	60.4	73.0	117,673	174,852
Corn for grain	bushels	177.0		15,115,170	
Corn for silage	tons	20.1		130,317	
Hay, all	tons	2.37		120,196	
Alfalfa	tons	3.23		49,245	
All other	tons	2.00		70,951	
Oats	bushels	61.3	66.1	39,836	52,613
Proso millet	bushels	23.2		15,376	
Rice [2]	cwt	7,709		191,796	
Rye	bushels	33.4		9,808	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	69.0		447,810	
Sorghum for silage	tons	15.4		5,083	
Wheat, all	bushels	44.3	47.3	1,645,764	1,780,819
Winter	bushels	50.2	48.0	1,277,365	1,200,691
Durum	bushels	24.3	40.3	37,259	77,208
Other spring	bushels	32.6	47.0	331,140	502,920
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,302		2,720,550	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		5,323.0	
Flaxseed	bushels	10.1		2,708	
Mustard seed	pounds	491		43,834	
Peanuts	pounds	4,135		6,389,300	
Rapeseed	pounds	1,809		22,616	
Safflower	pounds	1,001		135,175	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	51.4		4,435,232	
Sunflower	pounds	1,530		1,902,985	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [2]	bales	819		17,523.0	
Upland [2]	bales	813		17,191.0	
American Pima [2]	bales	1,287		332.0	
Sugarbeets	tons	33.2		36,751	
Sugarcane	tons	35.1		32,838	
Tobacco	pounds	2,183		477,973	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Chickpeas [2]	cwt	815		2,861	
Dry edible beans [2]	cwt	1,701		22,721	
Dry edible peas [2]	cwt	1,025		8,549	
Lentils [2]	cwt	606		3,327	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Hops	pounds	1,900		115,630.9	
Maple syrup	gallons	(NA)	(NA)	3,721	5,028
Mushrooms	pounds	(NA)		757,987	
Peppermint oil	pounds	104		4,566	
Potatoes	cwt	438		409,671	
Spearmint oil	pounds	119		1,775	

(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: 2021 and 2022

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,076,480	1,232,690	788,340	969,230
Corn for grain [1]	37,780,640	36,390,130	34,555,670	33,160,300
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,622,800	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	20,532,350	20,844,370
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	6,169,900	6,258,530
All other	(NA)	(NA)	14,362,450	14,585,840
Oats	1,031,960	968,020	263,050	322,130
Proso millet	293,400	271,140	267,900	
Rice	1,024,680	948,190	1,006,870	934,020
Rye	863,200	878,180	118,980	139,620
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,956,260	2,551,570	2,626,440	2,175,210
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		133,950	
Wheat, all [2]	18,900,240	19,057,660	15,039,490	15,225,250
Winter	13,617,010	13,761,890	10,305,030	10,118,060
Durum	661,670	799,670	620,790	774,980
Other spring	4,621,560	4,496,110	4,113,670	4,332,210
Oilseeds				
Canola	870,890	792,380	845,400	774,170
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	131,520	95,100	108,460	87,410
Mustard seed	41,680	49,780	36,140	46,540
Peanuts	641,510	624,440	625,250	607,840
Rapeseed	5,790	3,640	5,060	3,320
Safflower	61,510	62,320	54,630	58,480
Soybeans for beans	35,286,940	35,744,240	34,937,700	35,414,830
Sunflower	521,440	674,620	503,350	648,390
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,538,800	5,049,720	4,157,100	
Upland	4,487,610	4,986,590	4,107,000	
American Pima	51,190	63,130	50,100	
Sugarbeets	469,440	476,890	448,230	463,820
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	378,470	374,050
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	88,600	89,650
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	149,130	141,240	142,050	137,720
Dry edible beans	564,140	518,410	540,500	499,510
Dry edible peas	395,380	411,970	337,510	392,140
Lentils	286,520	262,240	222,170	245,240
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	24,630	24,240
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		17,810	
Potatoes	381,620	368,270	378,670	365,110
Spearmint oil	(NA)		6,030	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2021 and 2022 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.25	3.93	2,562,030	3,806,950
Corn for grain	11.11		383,943,000	
Corn for silage	45.07		118,221,590	
Hay, all [2]	5.31		109,039,980	
Alfalfa	7.24		44,674,310	
All other	4.48		64,365,660	
Oats	2.20	2.37	578,220	763,680
Proso millet	1.30		348,720	
Rice	8.64		8,699,720	
Rye	2.09		249,130	
Sorghum for grain	4.33		11,374,900	
Sorghum for silage	34.42		4,611,220	
Wheat, all [2]	2.98	3.18	44,790,360	48,465,950
Winter	3.37	3.23	34,764,180	32,677,450
Durum	1.63	2.71	1,014,020	2,101,260
Other spring	2.19	3.16	9,012,150	13,687,240
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.46		1,234,020	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,828,940	
Flaxseed	0.63		68,790	
Mustard seed	0.55		19,880	
Peanuts	4.64		2,898,140	
Rapeseed	2.03		10,260	
Safflower	1.12		61,310	
Soybeans for beans	3.45		120,707,230	
Sunflower	1.71		863,180	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.92		3,815,180	
Upland	0.91		3,742,900	
American Pima	1.44		72,280	
Sugarbeets	74.38		33,339,950	
Sugarcane	78.71		29,790,130	
Tobacco	2.45		216,800	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	0.91		129,770	
Dry edible beans	1.91		1,030,610	
Dry edible peas	1.15		387,780	
Lentils	0.68		150,910	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.13		52,450	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	18,610	25,140
Mushrooms	(NA)		343,820	
Peppermint oil	0.12		2,070	
Potatoes	49.07		18,582,370	
Spearmint oil	0.13		810	

(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: 2021 and 2022

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2021-2022 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Production	
		2021	2022
Citrus [1]			
Grapefruit	1,000 tons	438	370
Lemons	1,000 tons	834	972
Oranges	1,000 tons	4,388	3,811
Tangerines and mandarins	1,000 tons	1,194	836
Noncitrus			
Apples, commercial	million pounds	9,848.5	
Apricots	tons	41,740	36,200
Avocados	tons	150,740	
Blueberries, Cultivated	1,000 pounds	669,100	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	1,000 pounds	105,000	
Cherries, Sweet	tons	378,300	275,000
Cherries, Tart	million pounds	172.1	229.2
Coffee (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds	28,440	
Cranberries	barrel	7,074,000	
Dates	tons	59,450	
Grapes	tons	6,050,000	
Kiwifruit (California)	tons	40,100	
Nectarines (California)	tons	116,500	
Olives (California)	tons	101,000	
Papayas (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds	13,400	
Peaches	tons	688,770	
Pears	tons	701,500	
Plums (California)	tons	83,500	
Prunes (California)	tons	222,000	
Raspberries	1,000 pounds	178,900	
Strawberries	1,000 cwt	26,700.0	
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,000 pounds	2,915,000	2,600,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	tons	77,500	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds	51,000	
Pecans, in-shell	1,000 pounds	255,300	
Pistachios (California)	1,000 pounds	1,155,000	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	tons	725,000	

[1] Production years are 2020-2021 and 2021-2022.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2021 and 2022

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2021-2022 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2021	2022
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	397,350	335,660
Lemons	756,590	881,780
Oranges	3,980,730	3,457,280
Tangerines and mandarins	1,083,180	758,410
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	4,467,200	
Apricots	37,870	32,840
Avocados	136,750	
Blueberries, Cultivated	303,500	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	47,630	
Cherries, Sweet	343,190	249,480
Cherries, Tart	78,060	103,960
Coffee (Hawaii)	12,900	
Cranberries	320,870	
Dates	53,930	
Grapes	5,488,470	
Kiwifruit (California)	36,380	
Nectarines (California)	105,690	
Olives (California)	91,630	
Papayas (Hawaii)	6,080	
Peaches	624,840	
Pears	636,390	
Plums (California)	75,750	
Prunes (California)	201,400	
Raspberries	81,150	
Strawberries	1,211,090	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,322,220	1,179,340
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	70,310	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	23,130	
Pecans, in-shell	115,800	
Pistachios (California)	523,900	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	657,710	

[1] Production years are 2020-2021 and 2021-2022.

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2022. 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: 2018-2022

Year	June	July	August
	Mature [1]	Mature [1]	Mature [1]
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2018	18	69	93
2019	8	50	89
2020	14	64	92
2021	7	64	97
2022	14	64	

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

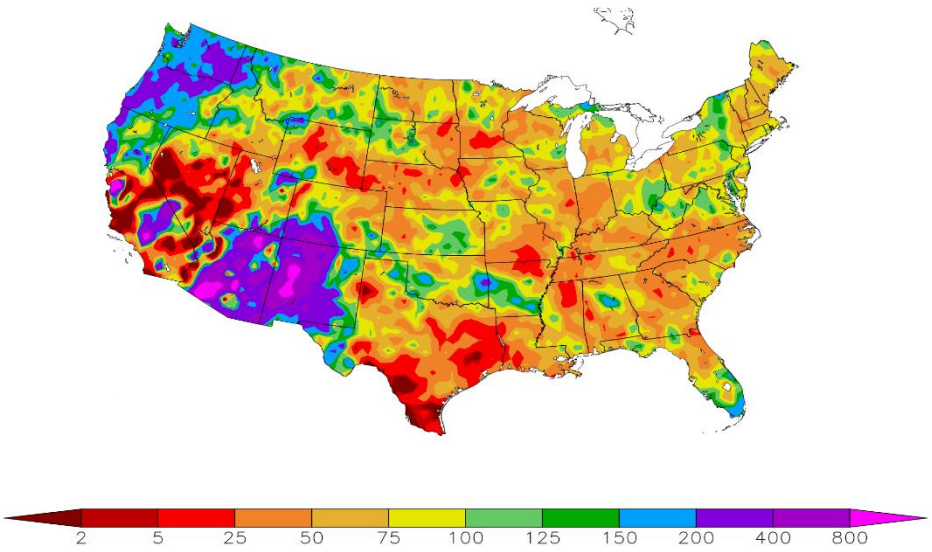
Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2018-2022

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

State	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 [1]
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	40.6	49.3	43.0	49.9	40.8
August	41.0	50.8	42.7	46.8	
Final	41.0	50.8	42.7	46.8	
Illinois					
July	60.9	48.1	52.5	63.3	63.1
August	60.9	49.2	52.4	63.4	
Final	60.9	49.2	52.4	63.4	
Kansas					
July	37.3	46.9	45.3	51.4	40.7
August	37.3	47.2	45.4	51.4	
Final	37.3	47.2	45.4	51.4	
Missouri					
July	53.7	56.4	52.5	55.4	55.5
August	53.7	56.4	52.5	55.4	
Final	53.7	56.4	52.5	55.4	
Montana					
July	44.1	45.2	37.4	40.2	36.0
August	44.8	43.5	38.8	38.9	
Final	44.7	43.1	38.6	38.9	
Nebraska					
July	50.5	53.1	45.8	47.7	45.1
August	50.4	53.7	45.7	47.0	
Final	50.4	53.7	45.7	47.0	
Ohio					
July	70.3	52.0	64.1	66.7	55.1
August	70.3	53.0	63.9	66.5	
Final	70.3	53.0	63.9	66.5	
Oklahoma					
July	32.9	38.1	38.2	38.2	35.2
August	32.4	38.1	38.3	38.2	
Final	32.4	38.1	38.3	38.2	
Texas					
July	30.9	34.3	32.7	32.1	29.0
August	30.9	34.3	32.7	31.3	
Final	31.1	34.5	32.7	31.3	
Washington					
July	41.8	34.2	37.7	33.3	40.3
August	42.3	34.3	38.3	33.4	
Final	42.3	34.6	38.2	33.4	
10 State					
July	40.1	44.0	42.1	45.5	40.6
August	40.1	44.1	42.3	45.0	
Final	40.2	44.2	42.3	45.0	

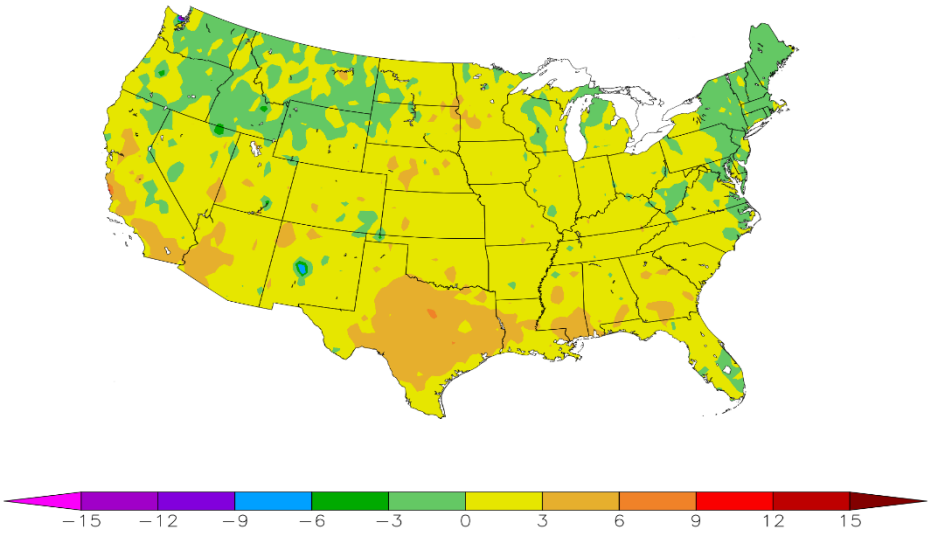
[1] Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2022 Summary.*

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2022 – 6/30/2022



NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2022 – 6/30/2022



NOAA Regional Climate Centers

June Weather Summary

An early-onset Southwestern monsoon circulation delivered substantial mid- to late-June rainfall in Arizona and New Mexico, aiding wildfire containment efforts and providing limited drought relief. As a result, New Mexico's two largest wildfires in modern history—the Calf Canyon/Hermits Peak and Black Fires—were effectively halted after burning approximately 342,000 and 325,000 acres of vegetation, respectively. However, negligible rain fell in central and southern California and the Great Basin, leaving those areas with mounting impacts from a 3-year drought.

Farther north, relatively cool, showery weather continued through June in the Northwest, further improving prospects for rangeland and pastures, winter grains, and spring-sown crops in the wake of last year's punishing drought. However, in Yellowstone National Park and neighboring areas, melting snow and a mid-June deluge resulted in extensive damage and record flooding, extending along the Yellowstone River as far east as Billings, Montana.

Meanwhile on the Plains, June rainfall arrived mostly too late to benefit drought-damaged winter wheat, although many summer crops were able to take advantage of variable soil moisture improvements. Still, periods of extreme heat—especially across the central and southern Plains—partially offset the benefits of a wetter regime. In addition, conditions in Texas were so dry when the month began that only isolated areas experienced meaningful drought relief. By July 3, Texas led the Nation with topsoil moisture rated 94 percent very short to short.

During June, hotter- and drier-than-normal weather dominated the South, resulting in diminishing soil moisture reserves and significant stress on pastures and summer crops. By July 3, topsoil moisture was rated at least 40 percent very short to short in each Southeastern State except Florida, led by Kentucky (84 percent). An extended Southern heat wave was particularly detrimental to reproductive summer crops, including corn.

The Midwest also experienced a net drying trend during June, although conditions were less severe—with shorter hot spells and more widespread showers—than those observed in the South. Still, Midwestern statewide topsoil rated very short to short on July 3 exceeded 50 percent in five Midwestern States: Indiana (72 percent), Ohio (66 percent), Michigan (64 percent), Nebraska (60 percent), and Missouri (51 percent). By month's end, most Midwestern corn and soybeans had not yet entered the reproductive stage of development.

On June 14, national drought coverage reached a year-to-date minimum of 44.5 percent, according to the *Drought Monitor*, down from an early-March peak of 61.1 percent. The last time coverage had been below 45 percent was more than a year ago, on June 1, 2021. During the second half of June, however, coverage increased anew (to 49.4 percent by July 5), as rapidly developing drought materialized across portions of the mid-South, Midwest, and Atlantic Coast States.

Warmer-than-normal June weather dominated the Nation's mid-section, including the central and southern Plains and the western and southern Corn Belt. June heat also covered much of the Nation's southern tier, from southern California to the southern Atlantic Coast. Some of the hottest weather, relative to normal, affected Texas, where monthly temperatures locally averaged more than 5°F above normal. In contrast, near- or slightly below-normal temperatures prevailed in several areas, including the upper Great Lakes region, the Northeast, and from the Pacific Northwest to the northern High Plains.

June Agricultural Summary

June was warmer than average for most of the Nation. Much of Texas and parts of California, the Plains, Southeast, and Southwest recorded temperatures 3°F or more above normal for the month. In contrast, moderately cooler than normal temperatures were felt in much of the Northeast, Pacific Northwest, and Northern Rockies. Parts of southern Florida, the Great Lakes, and Mid-Atlantic also experienced moderately cooler than normal temperatures. While most of the Southwest remained drier than normal for the month of June, parts of the Appalachian Mountains, Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, Mississippi Valley, Pacific Northwest, Plains, Northern Rockies, and Southeast received at least twice the normal amount of precipitation.

By June 5, producers had planted 94 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 4 percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-eight percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 5, eleven percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 19, four percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 3, seven percent of the Nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 3, sixty-four percent of the Nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to the same time last year.

Seventy-eight percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 5, eleven percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Fifty-six percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 5, eighteen percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-four percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 19, three percentage points behind last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-three percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 19, seven percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by July 3, two percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 3, sixteen percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 11 percentage points behind last year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 3 percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had begun setting pods, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. On July 3, sixty-three percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 5, seventy-nine percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 5 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Five percent of the 2022 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 5, three percentage points ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By June 19, ninety-one percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 4 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Twenty-five percent of the 2022 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 19, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-four percent of the 2022 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 3, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 3, thirty-one percent of the 2022 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 16 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationwide, 84 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 5, fourteen percentage points ahead of the previous year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eleven percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 5, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 96 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 19, one percentage point ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Twenty-two percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 19, two percentage points ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By June 19, six percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Forty-four percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by July 3, three percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 3, thirteen percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On July 3, thirty-six percent of the 2022 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 16 percentage points below the same time last year.

Fifty-six percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 5, six percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 19, six percentage points behind the previous year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 19, fifteen percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-seven percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by July 3, equal to the previous year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By July 3, twenty-one percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. With progress limited to Texas, coloring advanced to 14 percent by July 3, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Forty-two percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on July 3, thirty percentage points below the same time last year.

By June 12, ninety-five percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 19, five percent of the Nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 3, fifteen percent of the Nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 3, seventy-six percent of the Nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 94 percent of this year's acreage by June 5, five percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Eighty percent of the Nation's oat acreage was emerged by June 5, fourteen percentage points behind the previous year and 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-six percent of the Nation's oat acreage had headed by June 5, ten percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the Nation's oat acreage was emerged by June 19, five percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Forty-two percent of the Nation's oat acreage had headed by June 19, nineteen percentage points behind last year and 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Sixty-seven percent of the Nation's oat acreage had headed by July 3, nineteen percentage points behind last year and 14 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 3, sixty-one percent of the Nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 27 percentage points above the same time last year.

Ninety-one percent of the Nation's barley crop was planted by June 5, seven percentage points behind last year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-three percent of the Nation's barley crop had emerged by June 5, thirteen percentage points behind the previous year and 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the Nation's barley crop had emerged by June 19, two percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Eight percent of the Nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by June 19, nine percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Forty-three percent of the Nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by July 3, fourteen percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 3, fifty-nine percent of the Nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 37 percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 5, eighty-two percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 17 percentage points behind last year and 15 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 5, fifty-five percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 34 percentage points behind the previous year and 28 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 19, ninety-eight percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. By June 19, eighty-nine percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 9 percentage points behind the previous year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By July 3, twenty percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 46 percentage points behind the previous year and 37 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 3, sixty-six percent of the Nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 50 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationally, peanut producers had planted 88 percent of the 2022 peanut acreage by June 5, two percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, peanut producers had planted 97 percent of the 2022 peanut acreage by June 19, two percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. By June 19, eighteen percent of the Nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, two percentage points behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. By July 3, forty-nine percent of the Nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 3 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On July 3, fifty-seven percent of the Nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points below the same time last year.

By June 5, ninety-four percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 6 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average.

Thirty-three percent of the Nation's intended 2022 sunflower acreage was planted by June 5, twenty-four percentage points behind last year and 17 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-one percent of the Nation's intended 2022 sunflower acreage was planted by June 19, nine percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind

the 5-year average. Ninety-seven percent of the Nation's intended 2022 sunflower acreage was planted by July 3, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 52.6 million bushels, up 32 percent from 2021. Growers expect to harvest 796,000 acres for grain, unchanged from the previous forecast and up 22 percent from 2021. Based on conditions as of July 1, the United States yield is forecast at 66.1 bushels per acre, 4.8 bushels above the 2021 average yield. A record high yield is expected in North Dakota.

As of July 3, sixty-seven percent of the Nation's oat acreage was headed, 19 percentage points behind last year and 14 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As of July 3, sixty-one percent of the Nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 34 percent at the same time last year.

Barley: Production is forecast at 175 million bushels, up 49 percent from 2021. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 73.0 bushels per acre, up 12.6 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain or seed, at 2.40 million acres is unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2022, but up 23 percent from 2021. A record high yield is expected in Idaho.

Nationwide, 97 percent of the barley acreage was sown by June 12, three percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the barley acreage had emerged by June 19, two percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Heading of the Nation's barley acreage advanced to 19 percent complete by June 26, twenty-one percentage points behind the previous year and 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 53 percent of the barley acreage was reported in good to excellent condition on June 26, compared to 31 percent at the same time last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.20 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 6 percent from 2021. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 48.0 bushels per acre, down 0.2 bushel from last month and down 2.2 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.2 bushels per acre. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.0 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2022, but down 2 percent from last year. Record high yields are forecast in Illinois, Maryland and North Dakota for 2022.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the six Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are below last year's levels in all six States. As of July 3, harvest progress was behind normal in Colorado. Harvest had not yet begun in Montana as of July 3, 2022.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the three Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are above last year's levels in Missouri, but below last year's levels in Illinois and Ohio. As of July 3, harvest progress was eight, eleven, and fifteen percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace in Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio, respectively.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are above last year. Seventy percent of the Washington acreage was rated in good to excellent condition as of July 3, 2022, compared to 20 percent on July 4, 2021.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 77.2 million bushels, up 107 percent from 2021. The United States yield is forecast at 40.3 bushels per acre, up 16.0 bushels from last year. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 1.92 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2022, but up 25 percent from 2021. A record high yield is forecast in California.

Montana and North Dakota are the two largest Durum-producing States. As of July 3, sixty-six percent of the acreage in Montana and 88 percent of the acreage in North Dakota were rated in good to excellent condition. As of July 3, Montana Durum wheat progress was 22 percent headed, five percentage points behind average. In North Dakota, Durum wheat headed progress was rated at 10 percent as of July 3, thirty-three percentage points behind average.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 503 million bushels, up 52 percent from 2021. The United States yield is forecast at 47.0 bushels per acre, up 14.4 bushels from a year ago. Of the total production, 457 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 54 percent from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 10.7 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2022, but 5 percent above 2021. A record high yield is forecast in North Dakota.

Spring wheat planting and development started out behind the 5-year average pace and has remained behind the 5-year average pace to date. In the six major producing States, twenty percent of the acreage was headed as of July 3, thirty-seven percentage points behind the 5-year average. As of July 3, sixty-six percent of the other spring wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition compared to 16 percent in 2021.

Grapefruit: The United States 2021-2022 grapefruit crop is forecast at 370,000 tons, down 4 percent from the previous forecast and down 16 percent from last season's final utilization. The California forecast, at 4.00 million boxes (160,000 tons), is down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down 5 percent from last season.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 836,000 tons, down 5 percent from the previous forecast and down 30 percent from the last season's final utilization. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast, at 20.0 million boxes (800,000 tons), is down 5 percent from the previous forecast and down 31 percent from last season.

Lemons: The 2021-2022 United States lemon crop is forecast at 972,000 tons, down 1 percent from the previous forecast but up 17 percent last season's final utilization. The California forecast, at 23.0 million boxes (920,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but up 14 percent from the 2020-2021 season.

Tobacco: The 2022 United States all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 279 million pounds, down 11 percent from 2021. Area harvested, at 152,000 acres, is unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2022, but up 1 percent from last year. Yield for the 2022 crop year is forecast at 1,833 pounds per acre, 255 pounds below last year.

Apricots: The 2022 apricot crop is forecast at 36,200 tons, down 13 percent from last year. In California, growers in some areas reported yield reduction due to frost damage and dry conditions. In Washington, there were wide-spread reports of freeze damage caused by an artic jet stream that lasted for about two weeks in the spring of the year.

Almonds: The 2022 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 2.60 billion pounds, down 7 percent from the previous forecast and down 11 from the previous year.

The 2022 almond crop was off to a great start with excellent weather conditions in early February. However, growers reported unexpected cold weather and early morning freezing temperatures in Northern California, and almond bloom progression slowed down. The unseasonably warm weather and well above normal temperatures during the latter part of March and April were beneficial for the post-bloom period and development of the crop. In June, extreme events including drought, high temperatures, and water restrictions, resulting in reduced yields.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 24 and July 7 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for about 71 percent of the 2021 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 5,100 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 2.9 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 2.9 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 5.0 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 30 million bushels, ranging from less than 1 million to 87 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	7.5	12.9	12	(Z)	38	10	10
Oranges [1] ..... tons	1.8	3.2	99	9	251	11	9
Oats ..... bushels	12.3	21.3	8	(Z)	32	2	18
Wheat							
Winter wheat ..... bushels	2.9	5.0	30	(Z)	87	8	12
Durum wheat ..... bushels	12.9	22.4	7	(Z)	24	10	10
Other spring ..... bushels	10.2	17.6	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 – Hemp, 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
- Deonne Holiday – Almonds, Asparagus, Carrots, Coffee, Cranberries, Onions, Plums, Prunes, Sweet Corn, Tobacco ..... (202) 720-4288
- Robert Little – Apricots, Dry Beans, Lettuce, Macadamia, Maple Syrup, Nectarines, Pears, Snap Beans, Spinach, Tomatoes ..... (202) 720-3250
- Krishna Rizal – Artichokes, Cauliflower, Celery, Garlic, Grapefruit, Kiwifruit, Lemons, Mandarins and tangerines, Mint, Mushrooms, Olives, Oranges, Pistachios ..... (202) 720-5412
- Chris Singh – Apples, Blueberries, Cucumbers, Hazelnuts, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Raspberries, Squash, Strawberries, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes ..... (202) 720-4285
- 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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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.