# Crop Production

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## Corn Production Up 2 Percent from 2009
## Soybean Production Up 2 Percent from 2009
## Cotton Production Up 52 Percent from 2009
## All Wheat Production Up 2 Percent from July Forecast

**Corn** production is forecast at a record high 13.4 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the previous record set in 2009. Based on conditions as of August 1, yields are expected to average a record high 165.0 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last year's record of 164.7. Forecasted yields are higher than last year across the upper Mississippi Valley and upper Great Lakes region where moderate temperatures and adequate soil moisture provided favorable growing conditions. Expected yields were also higher compared with last year across the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley. Yield prospects are lower in both the Atlantic Coast region and Tennessee Valley due to above normal temperatures and dry conditions.

**Soybean** production is forecast at a record high 3.43 billion bushels, up 2 percent from last year. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 44.0 bushels per acre, unchanged from last year's record high yield. Compared with last year, yields are forecast higher across the northern tier States, with increases of 4 bushels or more in Minnesota, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The largest increase in yield from 2009 is expected in Texas, where the yield is forecast to be up 9 bushels from last year. In addition, increases are expected in the Delta States. With the exceptions of Illinois and South Carolina, yields are forecast down or unchanged across the central part of the soybean growing region, extending from the central Great Plains to the East Coast and down into the Southeast. The Mid-Atlantic States are expecting the largest declines from last year, as Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia are all expecting yields to be down more than 10 bushels from 2009 due to very hot and dry weather this summer. If realized, the forecasted yield in New York will be a record high and the forecasted yield in Arkansas will tie the previous record high. Area for harvest in the United States is forecast at 78.0 million acres, unchanged from June but up 2 percent from 2009.

**All cotton** production is forecast at 18.5 million 480-pound bales, up 52 percent from last year's 12.2 million bales. Yield is expected to average 837 pounds per harvested acre, up 60 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 18.0 million 480-pound bales, 53 percent above 2009. Texas producers are expecting a record high production of 8.80 million 480-pound bales, a 90 percent increase from last year. American Pima production is forecast at 497,800 bales, up 25 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 10.6 million acres of all cotton and 10.4 million acres of upland cotton, both up 41 percent from last year. American Pima harvested area is expected to total 207,000 acres, up 50 percent from 2009.

**All wheat** production, at 2.26 billion bushels, is up 2 percent from the July forecast and up 2 percent from 2009. Based on August 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 46.9 bushels per acre, up 1.0 bushel from last month and 2.5 bushels above last year. If realized, this will be the highest yield on record, 2.0 bushels above 2008.

**Winter wheat** production is forecast at 1.52 billion bushels, up 1 percent from last month and up slightly from 2009. The United States yield is forecast at 47.5 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month and up 3.3 bushels from last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, trailing only 1999. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 32.1 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 7 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 1.03 billion bushels, is up 2 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 260 million bushels, is down 3 percent from the previous forecast. White Winter is up 3 percent from last month and now totals 234 million bushels. Of this total, 18.6 million bushels are Hard White and 215 million bushels are Soft White.

**Durum wheat** production is forecast at 109 million bushels, up 5 percent from July but down slightly from 2009. The United States yield is forecast at 42.0 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels above last month but 2.9 bushels below last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, trailing only last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.59 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 7 percent from last year.

**Other spring wheat** production is forecast at 633 million bushels, up 4 percent last month and 8 percent above last year. If realized, this will be the third largest production on record, trailing only 1992 and 1996. The expected area to be harvested for grain totals 13.6 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 5 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 46.6 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels above last month and 1.5 bushels above 2009. If realized, this will be the highest yield on record, 1.5 bushels above the record set last year. Of the total production, 592 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 5 percent from last month.

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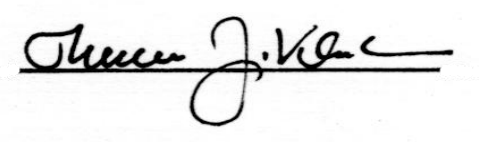
This report was approved on August 12, 2010.



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## Selected Crops Area Planted — States and United States: 2010

| State | Dry edible bean | Sugarbeet |
|---|---|---|
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) |
| Alabama | (NA) | (NA) |
| Arizona | 12.0 | (NA) |
| Arkansas | (NA) | (NA) |
| California | 64.5 | 25.0 |
| Colorado | 65.0 | 29.0 |
| Connecticut | (NA) | (NA) |
| Delaware | (NA) | (NA) |
| Florida | (NA) | (NA) |
| Georgia | (NA) | (NA) |
| Idaho | 130.0 | 173.0 |
| Illinois | (NA) | (NA) |
| Indiana | (NA) | (NA) |
| Iowa | (NA) | (NA) |
| Kansas | 8.0 | (NA) |
| Kentucky | (NA) | (NA) |
| Louisiana | (NA) | (NA) |
| Maine | (NA) | (NA) |
| Maryland | (NA) | (NA) |
| Massachusetts | (NA) | (NA) |
| Michigan | 230.0 | 147.0 |
| Minnesota | 170.0 | 451.0 |
| Mississippi | (NA) | (NA) |
| Missouri | (NA) | (NA) |
| Montana | 17.0 | 42.7 |
| Nebraska | 175.0 | 50.0 |
| Nevada | (NA) | (NA) |
| New Hampshire | (NA) | (NA) |
| New Jersey | (NA) | (NA) |
| New Mexico | 13.5 | (NA) |
| New York | 15.0 | (NA) |
| North Carolina | (NA) | (NA) |
| North Dakota | 700.0 | 228.0 |
| Ohio | (NA) | (NA) |
| Oklahoma | (NA) | (NA) |
| Oregon | 6.8 | 10.3 |
| Pennsylvania | (NA) | (NA) |
| Rhode Island | (NA) | (NA) |
| South Carolina | (NA) | (NA) |
| South Dakota | 12.0 | (NA) |
| Tennessee | (NA) | (NA) |
| Texas | 20.0 | (NA) |
| Utah | (NA) | (NA) |
| Vermont | (NA) | (NA) |
| Virginia | (NA) | (NA) |
| Washington | 85.0 | (NA) |
| West Virginia | (NA) | (NA) |
| Wisconsin | 6.2 | (NA) |
| Wyoming | 48.0 | 30.5 |
| United States | 1,778.0 | 1,186.5 |

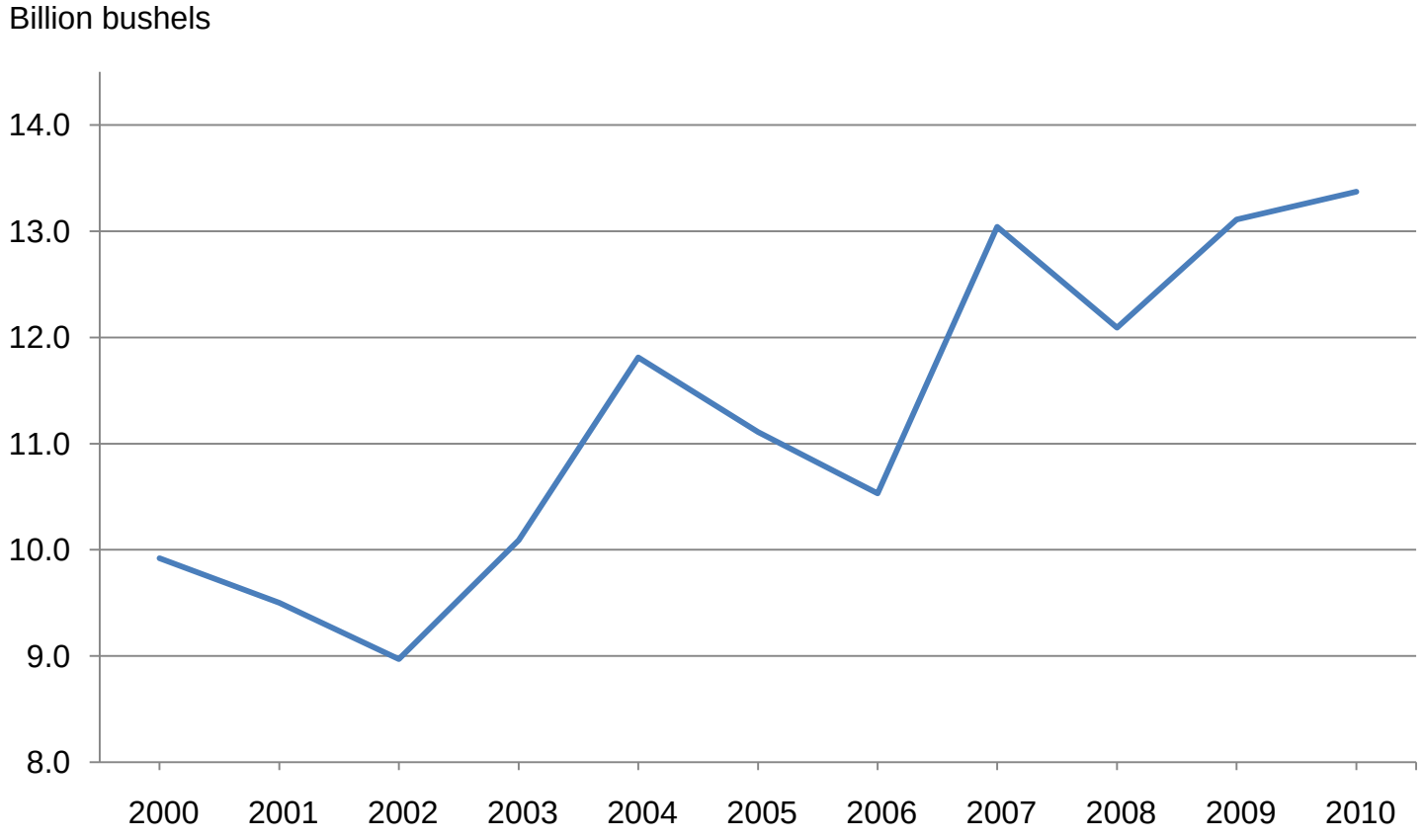
(NA) Not available.

## Corn for Grain Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (bushels) | (bushels) | (1,000 bushels) | (1,000 bushels) | (1,000 bushels) |
| Alabama | 250 | 250 | 108.0 | 115.0 | 24,440 | 27,000 | 28,750 |
| Arkansas | 410 | 410 | 148.0 | 157.0 | 66,650 | 60,680 | 64,370 |
| California | 160 | 140 | 180.0 | 195.0 | 33,150 | 28,800 | 27,300 |
| Colorado | 990 | 1,210 | 153.0 | 140.0 | 138,370 | 151,470 | 169,400 |
| Delaware | 163 | 160 | 145.0 | 115.0 | 19,000 | 23,635 | 18,400 |
| Georgia | 370 | 300 | 140.0 | 138.0 | 43,400 | 51,800 | 41,400 |
| Illinois | 11,800 | 12,400 | 174.0 | 180.0 | 2,130,100 | 2,053,200 | 2,232,000 |
| Indiana | 5,460 | 5,870 | 171.0 | 176.0 | 873,600 | 933,660 | 1,033,120 |
| Iowa | 13,400 | 13,000 | 182.0 | 179.0 | 2,188,800 | 2,438,800 | 2,327,000 |
| Kansas | 3,860 | 4,400 | 155.0 | 143.0 | 486,420 | 598,300 | 629,200 |
| Kentucky | 1,150 | 1,210 | 165.0 | 138.0 | 152,320 | 189,750 | 166,980 |
| Louisiana | 610 | 480 | 132.0 | 150.0 | 73,440 | 80,520 | 72,000 |
| Maryland | 425 | 430 | 145.0 | 100.0 | 48,400 | 61,625 | 43,000 |
| Michigan | 2,090 | 2,200 | 148.0 | 156.0 | 295,320 | 309,320 | 343,200 |
| Minnesota | 7,150 | 7,000 | 174.0 | 178.0 | 1,180,800 | 1,244,100 | 1,246,000 |
| Mississippi | 695 | 730 | 126.0 | 140.0 | 98,000 | 87,570 | 102,200 |
| Missouri | 2,920 | 3,200 | 153.0 | 150.0 | 381,600 | 446,760 | 480,000 |
| Nebraska | 8,850 | 8,550 | 178.0 | 180.0 | 1,393,650 | 1,575,300 | 1,539,000 |
| New Jersey | 70 | 75 | 143.0 | 123.0 | 8,584 | 10,010 | 9,225 |
| New York | 595 | 590 | 134.0 | 142.0 | 92,160 | 79,730 | 83,780 |
| North Carolina | 800 | 850 | 117.0 | 90.0 | 64,740 | 93,600 | 76,500 |
| North Dakota | 1,740 | 1,820 | 115.0 | 140.0 | 285,200 | 200,100 | 254,800 |
| Ohio | 3,140 | 3,380 | 174.0 | 176.0 | 421,200 | 546,360 | 594,880 |
| Oklahoma | 320 | 320 | 105.0 | 135.0 | 36,800 | 33,600 | 43,200 |
| Pennsylvania | 920 | 940 | 143.0 | 132.0 | 117,040 | 131,560 | 124,080 |
| South Carolina | 320 | 330 | 111.0 | 97.0 | 20,475 | 35,520 | 32,010 |
| South Dakota | 4,680 | 4,350 | 151.0 | 148.0 | 585,200 | 706,680 | 643,800 |
| Tennessee | 590 | 600 | 148.0 | 125.0 | 74,340 | 87,320 | 75,000 |
| Texas | 1,960 | 2,050 | 130.0 | 140.0 | 253,750 | 254,800 | 287,000 |
| Virginia | 330 | 320 | 131.0 | 65.0 | 36,720 | 43,230 | 20,800 |
| Washington | 105 | 150 | 215.0 | 220.0 | 18,450 | 22,575 | 33,000 |
| Wisconsin | 2,930 | 2,950 | 153.0 | 159.0 | 394,560 | 448,290 | 469,050 |
| Other States [1] | 337 | 340 | 161.4 | 161.1 | 54,969 | 54,397 | 54,780 |
| United States | 79,590 | 81,005 | 164.7 | 165.0 | 12,091,648 | 13,110,062 | 13,365,225 |

[1] Other States include Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2010 Summary.*

# Corn Production – United States




**Sorghum for Grain Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010**

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (bushels) | (bushels) | (1,000 bushels) | (1,000 bushels) | (1,000 bushels) |
| Arkansas | 37 | 20 | 79.0 | 87.0 | 10,120 | 2,923 | 1,740 |
| Colorado | 150 | 140 | 45.0 | 37.0 | 4,500 | 6,750 | 5,180 |
| Illinois | 36 | 33 | 82.0 | 100.0 | 7,828 | 2,952 | 3,300 |
| Kansas | 2,550 | 2,250 | 88.0 | 82.0 | 214,500 | 224,400 | 184,500 |
| Louisiana | 65 | 85 | 82.0 | 100.0 | 9,570 | 5,330 | 8,500 |
| Mississippi | 11 | 8 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 5,822 | 770 | 560 |
| Missouri | 43 | 45 | 86.0 | 95.0 | 7,760 | 3,698 | 4,275 |
| Nebraska | 140 | 65 | 93.0 | 94.0 | 19,110 | 13,020 | 6,110 |
| New Mexico | 50 | 50 | 46.0 | 47.0 | 3,440 | 2,300 | 2,350 |
| Oklahoma | 220 | 220 | 56.0 | 52.0 | 13,950 | 12,320 | 11,440 |
| South Dakota | 120 | 105 | 61.0 | 60.0 | 7,360 | 7,320 | 6,300 |
| Texas | 2,050 | 2,100 | 48.0 | 70.0 | 158,600 | 98,400 | 147,000 |
| Other States [1] | 48 | 55 | 58.3 | 39.6 | 9,782 | 2,800 | 2,180 |
| United States | 5,520 | 5,176 | 69.4 | 74.1 | 472,342 | 382,983 | 383,435 |

[1] Other States include Arizona and Georgia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2010 Summary*.

## Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | | 2009 | 2010 |
| | | | | July 1 | August 1 | | |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (bushels) | (bushels) | (bushels) | (1,000 bushels) | (1,000 bushels) |
| California | 30 | 25 | 105.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 3,150 | 2,250 |
| Idaho | 25 | 20 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 80.0 | 1,950 | 1,600 |
| Illinois | 25 | 25 | 65.0 | 68.0 | 65.0 | 1,625 | 1,625 |
| Iowa | 95 | 100 | 65.0 | 67.0 | 65.0 | 6,175 | 6,500 |
| Kansas | 35 | 30 | 53.0 | 49.0 | 53.0 | 1,855 | 1,590 |
| Michigan | 55 | 55 | 63.0 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 3,465 | 3,685 |
| Minnesota | 170 | 150 | 71.0 | 69.0 | 71.0 | 12,070 | 10,650 |
| Montana | 32 | 30 | 56.0 | 59.0 | 55.0 | 1,792 | 1,650 |
| Nebraska | 30 | 30 | 69.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 2,070 | 2,100 |
| New York | 60 | 55 | 77.0 | 73.0 | 69.0 | 4,620 | 3,795 |
| North Dakota | 165 | 130 | 68.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 11,220 | 9,100 |
| Ohio | 45 | 50 | 75.0 | 73.0 | 70.0 | 3,375 | 3,500 |
| Oregon | 22 | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 2,200 | 2,040 |
| Pennsylvania | 80 | 85 | 61.0 | 61.0 | 61.0 | 4,880 | 5,185 |
| South Dakota | 90 | 90 | 73.0 | 72.0 | 70.0 | 6,570 | 6,300 |
| Texas | 60 | 80 | 47.0 | 50.0 | 54.0 | 2,820 | 4,320 |
| Wisconsin | 195 | 190 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 66.0 | 13,260 | 12,540 |
| Other States [1] | 165 | 150 | 60.5 | 58.6 | 58.7 | 9,984 | 8,809 |
| United States | 1,379 | 1,315 | 67.5 | 66.7 | 66.3 | 93,081 | 87,239 |

[1] Other States include Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary.*

## Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | | 2009 | 2010 |
| | | | | July 1 | August 1 | | |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (bushels) | (bushels) | (bushels) | (1,000 bushels) | (1,000 bushels) |
| Arizona | 45 | 53 | 115.0 | 125.0 | 125.0 | 5,175 | 6,625 |
| California | 55 | 70 | 54.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 2,970 | 3,500 |
| Colorado | 77 | 67 | 135.0 | 140.0 | 136.0 | 10,395 | 9,112 |
| Idaho | 510 | 480 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 48,450 | 45,600 |
| Maryland | 48 | 35 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 72.0 | 3,360 | 2,520 |
| Minnesota | 80 | 70 | 61.0 | 57.0 | 62.0 | 4,880 | 4,340 |
| Montana | 720 | 550 | 57.0 | 58.0 | 57.0 | 41,040 | 31,350 |
| North Dakota | 1,130 | 790 | 70.0 | 63.0 | 65.0 | 79,100 | 51,350 |
| Oregon | 32 | 40 | 60.0 | 45.0 | 55.0 | 1,920 | 2,200 |
| Pennsylvania | 45 | 50 | 75.0 | 77.0 | 75.0 | 3,375 | 3,750 |
| Utah | 30 | 25 | 85.0 | 87.0 | 90.0 | 2,550 | 2,250 |
| Virginia | 43 | 60 | 74.0 | 75.0 | 71.0 | 3,182 | 4,260 |
| Washington | 97 | 77 | 64.0 | 65.0 | 72.0 | 6,208 | 5,544 |
| Wyoming | 64 | 60 | 105.0 | 90.0 | 86.0 | 6,720 | 5,160 |
| Other States [1] | 137 | 119 | 58.4 | 52.5 | 54.4 | 7,998 | 6,471 |
| United States | 3,113 | 2,546 | 73.0 | 71.6 | 72.3 | 227,323 | 184,032 |

[1] Other States include Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary.*

## Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | | 2009 | 2010 |
| | | | | July 1 | August 1 | | |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (bushels) | (bushels) | (bushels) | (1,000 bushels) | (1,000 bushels) |
| Arkansas | 390 | 170 | 44.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 17,160 | 8,840 |
| California | 315 | 350 | 80.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 25,200 | 26,250 |
| Colorado | 2,450 | 2,300 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 45.0 | 98,000 | 103,500 |
| Georgia | 250 | 145 | 42.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 10,500 | 5,800 |
| Idaho | 700 | 740 | 81.0 | 87.0 | 89.0 | 56,700 | 65,860 |
| Illinois | 820 | 325 | 56.0 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 45,920 | 17,550 |
| Indiana | 450 | 280 | 67.0 | 65.0 | 60.0 | 30,150 | 16,800 |
| Kansas | 8,800 | 8,200 | 42.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 369,600 | 369,000 |
| Kentucky | 390 | 270 | 57.0 | 63.0 | 63.0 | 22,230 | 17,010 |
| Maryland | 195 | 155 | 60.0 | 64.0 | 60.0 | 11,700 | 9,300 |
| Michigan | 560 | 490 | 69.0 | 74.0 | 71.0 | 38,640 | 34,790 |
| Mississippi | 165 | 105 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 8,250 | 5,250 |
| Missouri | 730 | 310 | 47.0 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 34,310 | 13,640 |
| Montana | 2,420 | 2,050 | 37.0 | 43.0 | 45.0 | 89,540 | 92,250 |
| Nebraska | 1,600 | 1,520 | 48.0 | 46.0 | 45.0 | 76,800 | 68,400 |
| New York | 105 | 95 | 65.0 | 64.0 | 67.0 | 6,825 | 6,365 |
| North Carolina | 600 | 400 | 49.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 29,400 | 14,800 |
| North Dakota | 545 | 320 | 48.0 | 54.0 | 56.0 | 26,160 | 17,920 |
| Ohio | 980 | 760 | 72.0 | 66.0 | 61.0 | 70,560 | 46,360 |
| Oklahoma | 3,500 | 3,900 | 22.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 77,000 | 128,700 |
| Oregon | 750 | 835 | 56.0 | 63.0 | 67.0 | 42,000 | 55,945 |
| Pennsylvania | 175 | 155 | 56.0 | 61.0 | 61.0 | 9,800 | 9,455 |
| South Carolina | 150 | 130 | 47.0 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 7,050 | 4,940 |
| South Dakota | 1,530 | 1,180 | 42.0 | 50.0 | 52.0 | 64,260 | 61,360 |
| Tennessee | 340 | 190 | 51.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 17,340 | 9,880 |
| Texas | 2,450 | 3,550 | 25.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 61,250 | 124,250 |
| Virginia | 210 | 180 | 58.0 | 54.0 | 51.0 | 12,180 | 9,180 |
| Washington | 1,640 | 1,720 | 59.0 | 65.0 | 67.0 | 96,760 | 115,240 |
| Wisconsin | 315 | 240 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 21,420 | 16,320 |
| Other States [1] | 960 | 1,020 | 47.9 | 47.4 | 47.0 | 46,013 | 47,947 |
| United States | 34,485 | 32,085 | 44.2 | 46.9 | 47.5 | 1,522,718 | 1,522,902 |

[1] Other States include Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary.*

## Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | | 2009 | 2010 |
| | | | | July 1 | August 1 | | |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (bushels) | (bushels) | (bushels) | (1,000 bushels) | (1,000 bushels) |
| Arizona | 124 | 84 | 100.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 12,400 | 9,240 |
| California | 170 | 100 | 100.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 17,000 | 11,000 |
| Montana | 535 | 625 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 16,585 | 20,000 |
| North Dakota | 1,570 | 1,750 | 39.0 | 35.0 | 38.0 | 61,230 | 66,500 |
| Other States [1] | 29 | 29 | 63.0 | 69.8 | 70.4 | 1,827 | 2,041 |
| United States | 2,428 | 2,588 | 44.9 | 40.0 | 42.0 | 109,042 | 108,781 |

[1] Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary.*

## Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | | 2009 | 2010 |
| | | | | July 1 | August 1 | | |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (bushels) | (bushels) | (bushels) | (1,000 bushels) | (1,000 bushels) |
| Idaho | 530 | 540 | 77.0 | 80.0 | 82.0 | 40,810 | 44,280 |
| Minnesota | 1,550 | 1,650 | 53.0 | 57.0 | 55.0 | 82,150 | 90,750 |
| Montana | 2,350 | 2,750 | 30.0 | 31.0 | 35.0 | 70,500 | 96,250 |
| North Dakota | 6,300 | 6,550 | 46.0 | 43.0 | 46.0 | 289,800 | 301,300 |
| Oregon | 127 | 130 | 54.0 | 55.0 | 57.0 | 6,858 | 7,410 |
| South Dakota | 1,470 | 1,370 | 44.0 | 45.0 | 43.0 | 64,680 | 58,910 |
| Washington | 585 | 555 | 45.0 | 56.0 | 56.0 | 26,325 | 31,080 |
| Other States [1] | 43 | 45 | 76.5 | 60.6 | 72.6 | 3,288 | 3,265 |
| United States | 12,955 | 13,590 | 45.1 | 44.6 | 46.6 | 584,411 | 633,245 |

[1] For 2009, Other States include Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary.*

## Wheat Production by Class — United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

[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 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (1,000 bushels) | (1,000 bushels) | (1,000 bushels) |
| **Winter** | | | |
| Hard red | 1,034,694 | 919,015 | 1,029,288 |
| Soft red | 613,578 | 403,563 | 260,013 |
| Hard white | 22,702 | 18,128 | 18,624 |
| Soft white | 196,360 | 182,012 | 214,977 |
| **Spring** | | | |
| Hard red | 512,138 | 547,933 | 592,611 |
| Hard white | 6,340 | 7,865 | 8,334 |
| Soft white | 29,525 | 28,613 | 32,300 |
| Durum | 83,827 | 109,042 | 108,781 |
| **Total** | 2,499,164 | 2,216,171 | 2,264,928 |

## Winter Wheat Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during 2010. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey. The final number of heads is determined when the plots are harvested.

### Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot — Selected States: 2006-2010

| State | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (number) | (number) | (number) | (number) | (number) |
| **Colorado** | | | | | |
| July | 34.6 | 41.3 | 37.8 | 44.0 | 47.3 |
| August | 34.5 | 41.5 | 38.8 | 44.1 | 48.6 |
| Final | 34.5 | 41.5 | 38.8 | 43.9 | |
| **Illinois** | | | | | |
| July | 62.4 | 52.3 | 63.9 | 58.1 | 44.5 |
| August | 62.5 | 52.3 | 63.2 | 58.4 | 44.5 |
| Final | 62.5 | 52.3 | 63.2 | 58.4 | |
| **Kansas** | | | | | |
| July | 39.9 | 43.5 | 44.7 | 45.5 | 44.6 |
| August | 39.9 | 43.6 | 44.7 | 45.5 | 44.6 |
| Final | 39.9 | 43.6 | 44.7 | 45.5 | |
| **Missouri** | | | | | |
| July | 48.2 | 53.1 | 61.5 | 49.7 | 39.8 |
| August | 48.2 | 53.1 | 53.2 | 49.7 | 39.2 |
| Final | 48.2 | 53.1 | 53.2 | 49.7 | |
| **Montana** | | | | | |
| July | 42.1 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 37.1 | 44.7 |
| August | 42.9 | 38.1 | 39.4 | 35.8 | 44.7 |
| Final | 42.9 | 38.1 | 39.4 | 36.0 | |
| **Nebraska** | | | | | |
| July | 50.8 | 49.5 | 44.9 | 51.5 | 47.1 |
| August | 51.2 | 49.2 | 47.6 | 50.8 | 48.1 |
| Final | 51.2 | 49.2 | 47.6 | 50.8 | |
| **Ohio** | | | | | |
| July | 53.5 | 52.4 | 58.4 | 57.8 | 62.1 |
| August | 53.7 | 52.4 | 61.0 | 58.2 | 62.1 |
| Final | 53.7 | 52.4 | 61.0 | 58.2 | |
| **Oklahoma** | | | | | |
| July | 31.7 | 42.8 | 41.8 | 38.7 | 36.5 |
| August | 31.7 | 42.8 | 41.8 | 38.7 | 36.5 |
| Final | 31.7 | 42.8 | 41.8 | 38.7 | |
| **Texas** | | | | | |
| July | 29.1 | 38.5 | 30.6 | 35.2 | 35.9 |
| August | 29.1 | 38.5 | 31.0 | 35.2 | 35.9 |
| Final | 29.1 | 38.5 | 31.5 | 35.1 | |
| **Washington** | | | | | |
| July | 38.5 | 38.9 | 38.4 | 36.0 | 40.2 |
| August | 37.9 | 38.1 | 36.6 | 35.6 | 39.2 |
| Final | 37.9 | 38.1 | 36.6 | 35.4 | |

[1] Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary.*

## Rice Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | Production [1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (pounds) | (pounds) | (1,000 cwt) | (1,000 cwt) | (1,000 cwt) |
| Arkansas | 1,470 | 1,675 | 6,800 | 6,930 | 92,938 | 99,924 | 116,078 |
| California | 556 | 552 | 8,600 | 8,100 | 43,030 | 47,804 | 44,712 |
| Louisiana | 464 | 555 | 6,300 | 6,400 | 27,037 | 29,217 | 35,520 |
| Mississippi | 243 | 298 | 6,700 | 7,000 | 15,687 | 16,281 | 20,860 |
| Missouri | 200 | 215 | 6,710 | 7,000 | 13,173 | 13,423 | 15,050 |
| Texas | 170 | 198 | 7,770 | 6,900 | 11,868 | 13,201 | 13,662 |
| United States | 3,103 | 3,493 | 7,085 | 7,039 | 203,733 | 219,850 | 245,882 |

[1] Includes sweet rice production.

## Rice Production by Class — United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| Year | Long grain | Medium grain | Short grain [1] | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1,000 cwt) | (1,000 cwt) | (1,000 cwt) | (1,000 cwt) |
| 2008 | 153,257 | 47,166 | 3,310 | 203,733 |
| 2009 | 152,725 | 63,291 | 3,834 | 219,850 |
| 2010 [2] | 187,242 | 54,647 | 3,993 | 245,882 |

[1] Sweet rice production included with short grain.
[2] The 2010 rice production by class forecasts are based on class harvested acreage estimates and the 5-year average class yield compared to the all rice yield.

## Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (tons) | (tons) | (1,000 tons) | (1,000 tons) | (1,000 tons) |
| Arizona | 280 | 300 | 8.50 | 8.60 | 2,236 | 2,380 | 2,580 |
| California | 980 | 930 | 7.10 | 7.10 | 7,210 | 6,958 | 6,603 |
| Colorado | 850 | 840 | 3.90 | 3.50 | 2,706 | 3,315 | 2,940 |
| Idaho | 1,140 | 1,140 | 4.20 | 4.10 | 4,972 | 4,788 | 4,674 |
| Illinois | 340 | 330 | 3.90 | 4.00 | 1,365 | 1,326 | 1,320 |
| Indiana | 300 | 300 | 3.60 | 4.20 | 1,200 | 1,080 | 1,260 |
| Iowa | 920 | 900 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 4,370 | 3,312 | 3,240 |
| Kansas | 850 | 800 | 4.30 | 4.30 | 2,870 | 3,655 | 3,440 |
| Kentucky | 220 | 200 | 3.50 | 3.60 | 600 | 770 | 720 |
| Michigan | 700 | 700 | 2.80 | 3.00 | 2,233 | 1,960 | 2,100 |
| Minnesota | 1,300 | 1,200 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4,185 | 3,900 | 4,200 |
| Missouri | 280 | 250 | 3.00 | 3.20 | 1,120 | 840 | 800 |
| Montana | 1,700 | 1,800 | 2.10 | 2.20 | 3,040 | 3,570 | 3,960 |
| Nebraska | 950 | 920 | 3.80 | 4.10 | 3,832 | 3,610 | 3,772 |
| Nevada | 280 | 280 | 4.70 | 4.70 | 1,296 | 1,316 | 1,316 |
| New Mexico | 240 | 220 | 5.10 | 5.20 | 1,300 | 1,224 | 1,144 |
| New York | 350 | 380 | 2.30 | 2.80 | 945 | 805 | 1,064 |
| North Dakota | 1,780 | 1,600 | 1.85 | 2.30 | 2,324 | 3,293 | 3,680 |
| Ohio | 380 | 360 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 1,218 | 1,292 | 1,224 |
| Oklahoma | 320 | 320 | 2.90 | 3.30 | 1,116 | 928 | 1,056 |
| Oregon | 400 | 410 | 4.50 | 4.00 | 1,680 | 1,800 | 1,640 |
| Pennsylvania | 500 | 450 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 1,650 | 1,450 | 1,305 |
| South Dakota | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2.30 | 2.60 | 5,520 | 5,750 | 6,500 |
| Texas | 120 | 140 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 611 | 600 | 658 |
| Utah | 530 | 540 | 4.20 | 4.30 | 2,310 | 2,226 | 2,322 |
| Virginia | 90 | 90 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 270 | 270 | 225 |
| Washington | 490 | 430 | 4.90 | 4.80 | 1,804 | 2,401 | 2,064 |
| Wisconsin | 1,550 | 1,550 | 2.50 | 2.90 | 4,050 | 3,875 | 4,495 |
| Wyoming | 690 | 670 | 2.50 | 2.40 | 1,537 | 1,725 | 1,608 |
| Other States [1] | 197 | 182 | 3.10 | 2.99 | 610 | 611 | 545 |
| United States | 21,227 | 20,732 | 3.35 | 3.49 | 70,180 | 71,030 | 72,455 |

[1] Other States include Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2010 Summary.*

## All Other Hay Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (tons) | (tons) | (1,000 tons) | (1,000 tons) | (1,000 tons) |
| Alabama | 800 | 800 | 2.40 | 2.30 | 1,980 | 1,920 | 1,840 |
| Arkansas | 1,400 | 1,440 | 2.20 | 2.00 | 3,058 | 3,080 | 2,880 |
| California | 540 | 560 | 3.10 | 3.80 | 2,204 | 1,674 | 2,128 |
| Colorado | 750 | 780 | 1.95 | 1.80 | 1,275 | 1,463 | 1,404 |
| Georgia | 700 | 700 | 2.30 | 2.70 | 1,584 | 1,610 | 1,890 |
| Idaho | 370 | 320 | 2.00 | 2.10 | 616 | 740 | 672 |
| Illinois | 270 | 280 | 2.50 | 2.30 | 513 | 675 | 644 |
| Indiana | 320 | 370 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 667 | 640 | 740 |
| Iowa | 300 | 300 | 2.30 | 2.40 | 960 | 690 | 720 |
| Kansas | 1,700 | 1,600 | 2.10 | 1.80 | 3,895 | 3,570 | 2,880 |
| Kentucky | 2,300 | 2,200 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 4,560 | 5,520 | 4,840 |
| Louisiana | 380 | 410 | 2.80 | 3.20 | 1,075 | 1,064 | 1,312 |
| Michigan | 290 | 300 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 400 | 522 | 570 |
| Minnesota | 750 | 800 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 1,080 | 1,350 | 1,520 |
| Mississippi | 700 | 700 | 2.80 | 2.60 | 1,944 | 1,960 | 1,820 |
| Missouri | 3,600 | 3,700 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 7,700 | 7,200 | 7,030 |
| Montana | 800 | 900 | 1.50 | 1.80 | 1,040 | 1,200 | 1,620 |
| Nebraska | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2,400 | 2,625 | 2,625 |
| New York | 1,010 | 900 | 1.65 | 1.80 | 1,746 | 1,667 | 1,620 |
| North Carolina | 840 | 840 | 2.30 | 2.00 | 1,600 | 1,932 | 1,680 |
| North Dakota | 1,180 | 1,100 | 1.65 | 1.70 | 1,794 | 1,947 | 1,870 |
| Ohio | 660 | 670 | 2.40 | 2.30 | 1,584 | 1,584 | 1,541 |
| Oklahoma | 2,900 | 2,700 | 1.50 | 1.80 | 4,420 | 4,350 | 4,860 |
| Oregon | 630 | 630 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 1,271 | 1,449 | 1,449 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,050 | 1,100 | 2.10 | 2.00 | 2,160 | 2,205 | 2,200 |
| South Dakota | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 2,320 | 2,080 | 2,040 |
| Tennessee | 1,900 | 1,900 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 3,885 | 4,180 | 4,180 |
| Texas | 4,500 | 4,800 | 1.70 | 2.60 | 8,600 | 7,650 | 12,480 |
| Virginia | 1,090 | 1,200 | 2.20 | 1.80 | 2,478 | 2,398 | 2,160 |
| Washington | 320 | 420 | 2.80 | 3.00 | 810 | 896 | 1,260 |
| West Virginia | 600 | 600 | 1.80 | 1.60 | 1,044 | 1,080 | 960 |
| Wisconsin | 370 | 450 | 1.50 | 1.90 | 760 | 555 | 855 |
| Wyoming | 580 | 560 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 700 | 812 | 784 |
| Other States [1] | 1,878 | 1,944 | 2.20 | 2.25 | 3,967 | 4,124 | 4,365 |
| United States | 38,528 | 38,924 | 1.98 | 2.09 | 76,090 | 76,412 | 81,439 |

[1] Other States include Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Vermont. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2010 Summary.*

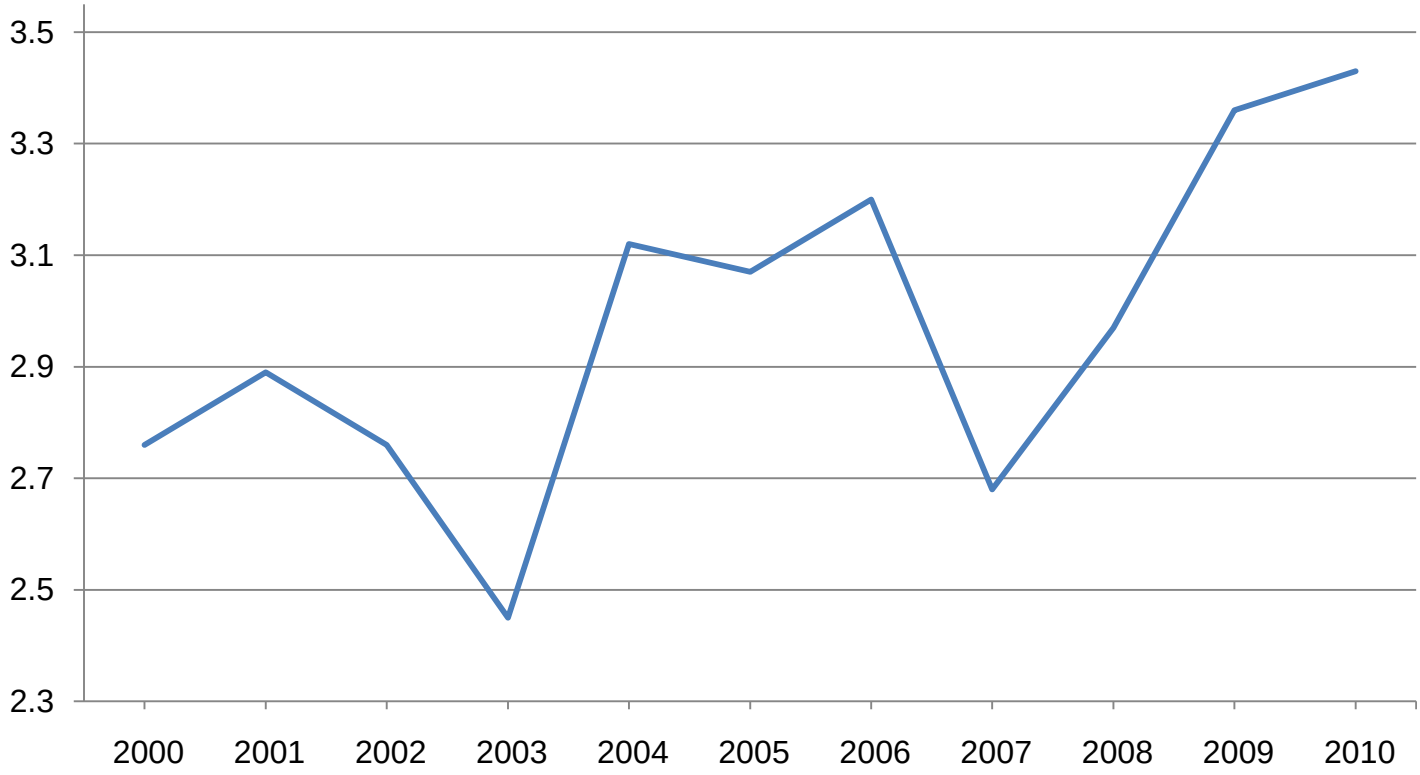
## Soybeans for Beans Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (bushels) | (bushels) | (1,000 bushels) | (1,000 bushels) | (1,000 bushels) |
| Alabama | 430 | 360 | 40.0 | 34.0 | 12,250 | 17,200 | 12,240 |
| Arkansas | 3,270 | 3,090 | 37.5 | 39.0 | 123,500 | 122,625 | 120,510 |
| Delaware | 183 | 188 | 42.0 | 31.0 | 5,308 | 7,686 | 5,828 |
| Georgia | 440 | 330 | 36.0 | 34.0 | 12,865 | 15,840 | 11,220 |
| Illinois | 9,350 | 9,250 | 46.0 | 49.0 | 428,640 | 430,100 | 453,250 |
| Indiana | 5,440 | 5,290 | 49.0 | 49.0 | 244,350 | 266,560 | 259,210 |
| Iowa | 9,530 | 10,150 | 51.0 | 51.0 | 449,655 | 486,030 | 517,650 |
| Kansas | 3,650 | 4,050 | 44.0 | 38.0 | 120,250 | 160,600 | 153,900 |
| Kentucky | 1,420 | 1,380 | 48.0 | 39.0 | 47,610 | 68,160 | 53,820 |
| Louisiana | 940 | 1,000 | 39.0 | 40.0 | 31,350 | 36,660 | 40,000 |
| Maryland | 475 | 490 | 42.0 | 30.0 | 14,550 | 19,950 | 14,700 |
| Michigan | 1,990 | 2,090 | 40.0 | 43.0 | 69,930 | 79,600 | 89,870 |
| Minnesota | 7,120 | 7,410 | 40.0 | 44.0 | 264,860 | 284,800 | 326,040 |
| Mississippi | 2,030 | 2,200 | 38.0 | 39.0 | 78,400 | 77,140 | 85,800 |
| Missouri | 5,300 | 5,450 | 43.5 | 42.0 | 191,140 | 230,550 | 228,900 |
| Nebraska | 4,760 | 5,350 | 54.5 | 53.0 | 225,990 | 259,420 | 283,550 |
| New Jersey | 87 | 88 | 42.0 | 34.0 | 2,700 | 3,654 | 2,992 |
| New York | 254 | 282 | 43.0 | 47.0 | 10,396 | 10,922 | 13,254 |
| North Carolina | 1,750 | 1,520 | 34.0 | 30.0 | 55,110 | 59,500 | 45,600 |
| North Dakota | 3,870 | 3,760 | 30.0 | 35.0 | 105,280 | 116,100 | 131,600 |
| Ohio | 4,530 | 4,680 | 49.0 | 46.0 | 161,280 | 221,970 | 215,280 |
| Oklahoma | 390 | 440 | 31.0 | 30.0 | 9,000 | 12,090 | 13,200 |
| Pennsylvania | 445 | 465 | 46.0 | 43.0 | 17,200 | 20,470 | 19,995 |
| South Carolina | 565 | 495 | 24.5 | 26.5 | 16,960 | 13,843 | 13,118 |
| South Dakota | 4,190 | 4,300 | 42.0 | 40.0 | 138,040 | 175,980 | 172,000 |
| Tennessee | 1,530 | 1,410 | 45.0 | 39.0 | 49,640 | 68,850 | 54,990 |
| Texas | 190 | 180 | 25.0 | 34.0 | 5,023 | 4,750 | 6,120 |
| Virginia | 570 | 580 | 37.0 | 24.0 | 18,240 | 21,090 | 13,920 |
| Wisconsin | 1,620 | 1,660 | 40.0 | 44.0 | 55,650 | 64,800 | 73,040 |
| Other States [1] | 53 | 48 | 39.1 | 36.9 | 1,840 | 2,071 | 1,773 |
| United States | 76,372 | 77,986 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 2,967,007 | 3,359,011 | 3,433,370 |

[1] Other States include Florida and West Virginia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2010 Summary*.

# Soybean Production – United States

Billion bushels




**Peanut Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010**

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (pounds) | (pounds) | (1,000 pounds) | (1,000 pounds) | (1,000 pounds) |
| Alabama | 152 | 183 | 3,100 | 3,000 | 675,500 | 471,200 | 549,000 |
| Florida | 105 | 120 | 3,200 | 2,900 | 448,000 | 336,000 | 348,000 |
| Georgia | 505 | 555 | 3,530 | 3,300 | 2,329,000 | 1,782,650 | 1,831,500 |
| Mississippi | 18 | 24 | 3,000 | 3,200 | 81,900 | 54,000 | 76,800 |
| New Mexico | 7 | 7 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 25,600 | 21,700 | 22,400 |
| North Carolina | 66 | 94 | 3,700 | 3,000 | 358,900 | 244,200 | 282,000 |
| Oklahoma | 13 | 15 | 3,300 | 3,500 | 63,000 | 42,900 | 52,500 |
| South Carolina | 48 | 66 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 265,200 | 148,800 | 211,200 |
| Texas | 155 | 180 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 834,900 | 542,500 | 630,000 |
| Virginia | 12 | 17 | 3,700 | 2,200 | 80,400 | 44,400 | 37,400 |
| United States | 1,081 | 1,261 | 3,412 | 3,204 | 5,162,400 | 3,688,350 | 4,040,800 |

## Cotton Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| Type and State | Area harvested | | Yield | | Production [1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (pounds) | (pounds) | (1,000 bales) [2] | (1,000 bales) [2] | (1,000 bales) [2] |
| **Upland** | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 248.0 | 365.0 | 668 | 677 | 469.0 | 345.0 | 515.0 |
| Arizona | 144.0 | 183.0 | 1,477 | 1,469 | 405.0 | 443.0 | 560.0 |
| Arkansas | 500.0 | 520.0 | 818 | 1,062 | 1,296.0 | 852.0 | 1,150.0 |
| California | 70.0 | 124.0 | 1,646 | 1,490 | 367.0 | 240.0 | 385.0 |
| Florida | 78.0 | 87.0 | 723 | 800 | 124.0 | 117.5 | 145.0 |
| Georgia | 990.0 | 1,240.0 | 902 | 852 | 1,600.0 | 1,860.0 | 2,200.0 |
| Kansas | 34.0 | 36.0 | 748 | 693 | 34.0 | 53.0 | 52.0 |
| Louisiana | 225.0 | 225.0 | 745 | 832 | 281.0 | 349.0 | 390.0 |
| Mississippi | 290.0 | 410.0 | 687 | 937 | 683.0 | 415.0 | 800.0 |
| Missouri | 260.0 | 298.0 | 927 | 983 | 698.0 | 502.0 | 610.0 |
| New Mexico | 29.5 | 32.0 | 1,172 | 1,125 | 71.0 | 72.0 | 75.0 |
| North Carolina | 370.0 | 565.0 | 990 | 756 | 755.0 | 763.0 | 890.0 |
| Oklahoma | 195.0 | 200.0 | 785 | 816 | 262.0 | 319.0 | 340.0 |
| South Carolina | 114.0 | 174.0 | 872 | 800 | 246.0 | 207.0 | 290.0 |
| Tennessee | 280.0 | 395.0 | 843 | 887 | 530.0 | 492.0 | 730.0 |
| Texas | 3,500.0 | 5,500.0 | 634 | 768 | 4,450.0 | 4,620.0 | 8,800.0 |
| Virginia | 63.0 | 70.0 | 1,052 | 713 | 113.5 | 138.1 | 104.0 |
| United States | 7,390.5 | 10,424.0 | 766 | 831 | 12,384.5 | 11,787.6 | 18,036.0 |
| **American Pima** | | | | | | | |
| Arizona | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1,170 | 960 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 5.0 |
| California | 116.0 | 184.0 | 1,494 | 1,174 | 403.0 | 361.0 | 450.0 |
| New Mexico | 2.8 | 3.0 | 686 | 928 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.8 |
| Texas | 17.8 | 17.5 | 836 | 1,015 | 24.0 | 31.0 | 37.0 |
| United States | 138.2 | 207.0 | 1,389 | 1,154 | 430.8 | 399.9 | 497.8 |
| **All cotton** | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 248.0 | 365.0 | 668 | 677 | 469.0 | 345.0 | 515.0 |
| Arizona | 145.6 | 185.5 | 1,473 | 1,462 | 405.8 | 446.9 | 565.0 |
| Arkansas | 500.0 | 520.0 | 818 | 1,062 | 1,296.0 | 852.0 | 1,150.0 |
| California | 186.0 | 308.0 | 1,551 | 1,301 | 770.0 | 601.0 | 835.0 |
| Florida | 78.0 | 87.0 | 723 | 800 | 124.0 | 117.5 | 145.0 |
| Georgia | 990.0 | 1,240.0 | 902 | 852 | 1,600.0 | 1,860.0 | 2,200.0 |
| Kansas | 34.0 | 36.0 | 748 | 693 | 34.0 | 53.0 | 52.0 |
| Louisiana | 225.0 | 225.0 | 745 | 832 | 281.0 | 349.0 | 390.0 |
| Mississippi | 290.0 | 410.0 | 687 | 937 | 683.0 | 415.0 | 800.0 |
| Missouri | 260.0 | 298.0 | 927 | 983 | 698.0 | 502.0 | 610.0 |
| New Mexico | 32.3 | 35.0 | 1,129 | 1,108 | 74.0 | 76.0 | 80.8 |
| North Carolina | 370.0 | 565.0 | 990 | 756 | 755.0 | 763.0 | 890.0 |
| Oklahoma | 195.0 | 200.0 | 785 | 816 | 262.0 | 319.0 | 340.0 |
| South Carolina | 114.0 | 174.0 | 872 | 800 | 246.0 | 207.0 | 290.0 |
| Tennessee | 280.0 | 395.0 | 843 | 887 | 530.0 | 492.0 | 730.0 |
| Texas | 3,517.8 | 5,517.5 | 635 | 769 | 4,474.0 | 4,651.0 | 8,837.0 |
| Virginia | 63.0 | 70.0 | 1,052 | 713 | 113.5 | 138.1 | 104.0 |
| United States | 7,528.7 | 10,631.0 | 777 | 837 | 12,815.3 | 12,187.5 | 18,533.8 |

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] 480-lb net weight bales.

## Cottonseed Production — United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 [1] |
| | (1,000 tons) | (1,000 tons) | (1,000 tons) |
| United States | 4,300.3 | 4,148.8 | 6,269.0 |

[1] Based on a 3-year average lint-seed ratio.

## Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Area planted | | | Area harvested | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) |
| Arizona [1] | (NA) | 15.5 | 12.0 | (NA) | 15.2 | 12.0 |
| California | 52.0 | 68.5 | 64.5 | 51.9 | 68.0 | 63.5 |
| Colorado | 48.0 | 57.0 | 65.0 | 44.0 | 53.0 | 61.0 |
| Idaho | 80.0 | 100.0 | 130.0 | 79.0 | 99.0 | 129.0 |
| Kansas | 6.0 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 7.5 |
| Michigan | 200.0 | 200.0 | 230.0 | 195.0 | 195.0 | 220.0 |
| Minnesota | 150.0 | 150.0 | 170.0 | 145.0 | 140.0 | 160.0 |
| Montana | 11.2 | 11.9 | 17.0 | 9.8 | 11.5 | 16.5 |
| Nebraska | 135.0 | 130.0 | 175.0 | 126.0 | 115.0 | 165.0 |
| New Mexico | 9.3 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 9.3 | 12.4 | 13.5 |
| New York | 17.0 | 16.0 | 15.0 | 16.8 | 15.6 | 14.5 |
| North Dakota | 660.0 | 610.0 | 700.0 | 640.0 | 580.0 | 670.0 |
| Oregon | 4.8 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 6.7 |
| South Dakota | 8.5 | 10.3 | 12.0 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 11.4 |
| Texas | 24.0 | 37.0 | 20.0 | 21.8 | 33.7 | 19.0 |
| Utah [2] | 1.2 | (NA) | (NA) | 1.2 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Washington | 50.0 | 60.0 | 85.0 | 50.0 | 60.0 | 85.0 |
| Wisconsin | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Wyoming | 31.5 | 37.5 | 48.0 | 30.5 | 34.0 | 47.0 |
| United States | 1,495.0 | 1,537.5 | 1,778.0 | 1,445.2 | 1,463.0 | 1,707.8 |

| | Yield per acre [3] | | | Production [3] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (pounds) | (pounds) | (pounds) | (1,000 cwt) | (1,000 cwt) | (1,000 cwt) |
| Arizona [1] | (NA) | 2,120 | 1,900 | (NA) | 322 | 228 |
| California | 1,850 | 2,220 | 2,250 | 960 | 1,508 | 1,429 |
| Colorado | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,900 | 660 | 848 | 1,159 |
| Idaho | 1,850 | 2,000 | 1,950 | 1,462 | 1,980 | 2,516 |
| Kansas | 2,100 | 2,800 | 2,300 | 116 | 224 | 173 |
| Michigan | 1,850 | 1,800 | 1,750 | 3,607 | 3,510 | 3,850 |
| Minnesota | 1,950 | 1,800 | 1,900 | 2,828 | 2,520 | 3,040 |
| Montana | 1,950 | 2,100 | 2,030 | 191 | 242 | 335 |
| Nebraska | 2,290 | 2,140 | 2,200 | 2,885 | 2,461 | 3,630 |
| New Mexico | 2,300 | 2,220 | 2,300 | 214 | 275 | 311 |
| New York | 1,930 | 1,240 | 1,800 | 324 | 193 | 261 |
| North Dakota | 1,570 | 1,470 | 1,570 | 10,048 | 8,526 | 10,519 |
| Oregon | 2,000 | 2,330 | 2,400 | 94 | 147 | 161 |
| South Dakota | 1,840 | 2,340 | 1,600 | 153 | 232 | 182 |
| Texas | 1,300 | 1,260 | 1,600 | 283 | 425 | 304 |
| Utah [2] | 580 | (NA) | (NA) | 7 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Washington | 1,770 | 1,900 | 1,700 | 885 | 1,140 | 1,445 |
| Wisconsin | 2,130 | 1,980 | 1,980 | 136 | 127 | 123 |
| Wyoming | 2,310 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 705 | 680 | 1,034 |
| United States | 1,768 | 1,733 | 1,798 | 25,558 | 25,360 | 30,700 |

(NA) Not available.
[1] Estimates began in 2009.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2009.
[3] Clean basis.

## Dry Edible Bean Area Planted by Commercial Class — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| Class and State | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) |
| **Large lima** | | |
| California | 14.3 | 17.6 |
| **Baby lima** | | |
| California | 14.6 | 12.4 |
| **Navy** | | |
| Idaho | 3.6 | 5.3 |
| Michigan | 52.0 | 68.0 |
| Minnesota | 48.6 | 61.0 |
| Nebraska | ([1]) | 1.3 |
| North Dakota | 86.0 | 109.0 |
| South Dakota | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Washington | ([1]) | 1.4 |
| Wyoming | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| United States | 194.9 | 250.3 |
| **Great northern** | | |
| Idaho | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Nebraska | 41.0 | 68.5 |
| North Dakota | 8.0 | 7.7 |
| Washington | ([1]) | 0.4 |
| Wyoming | 0.8 | 2.0 |
| United States | 53.9 | 82.3 |
| **Small white** | | |
| Idaho | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Oregon | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Washington | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| United States | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| **Pinto** | | |
| Arizona | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| California | ([1]) | 0.4 |
| Colorado | 43.0 | 54.0 |
| Idaho | 33.6 | 38.0 |
| Kansas | 7.9 | 7.6 |
| Michigan | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Minnesota | 19.0 | 22.8 |
| Montana | 9.6 | 11.0 |
| Nebraska | 68.5 | 85.0 |
| New Mexico | 12.5 | 13.5 |
| North Dakota | 439.0 | 472.0 |
| Oregon | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| South Dakota | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| Washington | 12.1 | 13.5 |
| Wyoming | 31.6 | 42.0 |
| United States | 690.3 | 774.8 |

| Class and State | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) |
| **Light red kidney** | | |
| California | 2.4 | 1.0 |
| Colorado | 9.0 | 5.0 |
| Idaho | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Michigan | 9.1 | 8.4 |
| Minnesota | 14.0 | 15.7 |
| Nebraska | 13.0 | 12.0 |
| New York | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Oregon | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Washington | ([1]) | 0.5 |
| United States | 56.3 | 50.2 |
| **Dark red kidney** | | |
| California | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Idaho | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Michigan | 2.0 | 2.9 |
| Minnesota | 36.0 | 32.2 |
| New York | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| North Dakota | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Oregon | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Washington | ([1]) | 1.3 |
| Wisconsin [2] | 6.4 | 5.1 |
| United States | 50.5 | 47.9 |
| **Pink** | | |
| Idaho | 6.9 | 9.9 |
| Minnesota | 6.5 | 5.1 |
| North Dakota | 11.0 | 11.3 |
| Oregon | ([1]) | 0.5 |
| Washington | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| United States | 27.6 | 30.9 |
| **Small red** | | |
| Idaho | 7.2 | 8.9 |
| Michigan | 21.1 | 9.1 |
| Minnesota | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| North Dakota | 2.5 | 1.4 |
| Washington | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| United States | 35.1 | 22.7 |
| **Cranberry** | | |
| California | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Idaho | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Michigan | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| Oregon | ([1]) | 0.3 |
| United States | 5.5 | 5.0 |

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

## Dry Edible Bean Area Planted by Commercial Class — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010 (continued)

| Class and State | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) |
| **Black** | | |
| California | ([1]) | 0.6 |
| Idaho | 3.1 | 5.2 |
| Michigan | 102.0 | 126.0 |
| Minnesota | 20.8 | 28.1 |
| Nebraska | 4.0 | 6.2 |
| New York | 7.7 | 6.7 |
| North Dakota | 46.0 | 86.0 |
| Oregon | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Washington | 2.6 | 4.2 |
| United States | 187.4 | 264.2 |
| **Blackeye** | | |
| Arizona | 2.6 | 1.5 |
| California | 12.4 | 13.3 |
| Texas | 33.3 | 18.0 |
| United States | 48.3 | 32.8 |
| **Small chickpeas (Garbanzo, smaller than 20/64 inches)** | | |
| Idaho | 10.5 | 15.5 |
| Montana | 1.9 | 3.0 |
| North Dakota | 9.0 | 2.8 |
| South Dakota | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| Washington | ([1]) | 3.2 |
| United States | 22.5 | 24.6 |
| **Large chickpeas (Garbanzo, larger than 20/64 inches)** | | |
| California | 14.4 | 11.7 |
| Idaho | 22.0 | 36.0 |
| Montana | 0.4 | 3.0 |
| North Dakota | 4.2 | 7.7 |
| Oregon | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| South Dakota | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| Washington | 31.1 | 51.0 |
| United States | 73.5 | 113.8 |
| **All chickpeas (Garbanzo)** | | |
| California | 14.4 | 11.7 |
| Idaho | 32.5 | 51.5 |
| Montana | 2.3 | 6.0 |
| North Dakota | 13.2 | 10.5 |
| Oregon | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| South Dakota | 2.1 | 4.0 |
| Washington | 31.1 | 54.2 |
| United States | 96.0 | 138.4 |
| **Other** | | |
| Arizona | 6.6 | 4.0 |
| California | 9.0 | 6.2 |
| Colorado | 5.0 | 6.0 |
| Idaho | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| Kansas | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Michigan | 5.9 | 8.1 |
| Minnesota | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Nebraska | 3.5 | 2.0 |
| New York | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| North Dakota | 2.8 | 0.7 |
| Oregon | 1.7 | 0.9 |
| South Dakota | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| Texas | 3.7 | 2.0 |
| Washington | 6.8 | 2.0 |
| Wisconsin | - | 1.1 |
| Wyoming | 4.0 | 3.1 |
| United States | 59.7 | 45.8 |
| **All dry edible beans** | | |
| United States | 1,537.5 | 1,778.0 |

- Represents zero.
[1] Data are included in the "Other" class to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[2] Includes some light red Kidney to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

## Sugarbeet Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

[Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except California]

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (tons) | (tons) | (1,000 tons) | (1,000 tons) | (1,000 tons) |
| California [1] | 25.3 | 25.0 | 35.0 | 40.0 | 1,052 | 886 | 1,000 |
| Colorado | 35.0 | 27.8 | 27.5 | 28.0 | 758 | 963 | 778 |
| Idaho | 163.0 | 170.0 | 34.3 | 31.5 | 3,619 | 5,591 | 5,355 |
| Michigan | 136.0 | 147.0 | 24.4 | 29.0 | 3,903 | 3,318 | 4,263 |
| Minnesota | 449.0 | 426.0 | 23.7 | 27.0 | 9,855 | 10,641 | 11,502 |
| Montana | 33.6 | 42.6 | 29.8 | 29.7 | 823 | 1,001 | 1,265 |
| Nebraska | 52.6 | 48.0 | 24.6 | 23.5 | 843 | 1,294 | 1,128 |
| North Dakota | 218.0 | 219.0 | 22.0 | 27.0 | 5,102 | 4,796 | 5,913 |
| Oregon | 10.5 | 10.3 | 37.6 | 34.7 | 195 | 395 | 357 |
| Washington [2] | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 67 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Wyoming | 25.6 | 30.3 | 26.5 | 28.5 | 664 | 678 | 864 |
| United States | 1,148.6 | 1,146.0 | 25.7 | 28.3 | 26,881 | 29,563 | 32,425 |

(NA) Not available.

[1] In California, relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central California and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern California.

[2] Estimates discontinued in 2009.

## Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| | Area harvested | | Yield [1] | | Production [1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (tons) | (tons) | (1,000 tons) | (1,000 tons) | (1,000 tons) |
| Florida | 387.0 | 401.0 | 36.0 | 35.7 | 13,255 | 13,939 | 14,316 |
| Hawaii | 22.2 | 17.2 | 62.3 | 72.2 | 1,494 | 1,382 | 1,242 |
| Louisiana | 425.0 | 415.0 | 32.2 | 31.0 | 11,462 | 13,685 | 12,865 |
| Texas | 39.7 | 50.0 | 35.9 | 37.7 | 1,392 | 1,426 | 1,885 |
| United States | 873.9 | 883.2 | 34.8 | 34.3 | 27,603 | 30,432 | 30,308 |

[1] Net tons.

## Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (acres) | (acres) | (pounds) | (pounds) | (1,000 pounds) | (1,000 pounds) | (1,000 pounds) |
| Connecticut | 1,900 | 2,650 | 1,277 | 1,551 | 3,516 | 2,426 | 4,110 |
| Georgia | 14,000 | 11,000 | 2,000 | 2,250 | 33,600 | 28,000 | 24,750 |
| Kentucky | 88,700 | 78,300 | 2,333 | 2,290 | 205,850 | 206,900 | 179,320 |
| Massachusetts | 390 | 870 | 1,500 | 1,572 | 968 | 585 | 1,368 |
| Missouri [1] | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 3,360 | (NA) | (NA) |
| North Carolina | 177,400 | 166,500 | 2,389 | 2,192 | 390,360 | 423,856 | 365,050 |
| Ohio | 3,400 | 2,900 | 2,000 | 2,050 | 6,970 | 6,800 | 5,945 |
| Pennsylvania | 8,200 | 8,500 | 2,276 | 2,426 | 17,630 | 18,660 | 20,620 |
| South Carolina | 18,500 | 17,000 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 39,900 | 38,850 | 35,700 |
| Tennessee | 21,600 | 22,300 | 2,313 | 2,180 | 52,380 | 49,960 | 48,610 |
| Virginia | 20,150 | 17,400 | 2,309 | 2,188 | 45,970 | 46,530 | 38,070 |
| United States | 354,240 | 327,420 | 2,322 | 2,210 | 800,504 | 822,567 | 723,543 |

(NA) Not available.

[1] Estimates discontinued in 2009.

## Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class and Type — States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| Class, type, and State | Area harvested | | Yield | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (acres) | (acres) | (pounds) | (pounds) | (1,000 pounds) | (1,000 pounds) |
| **Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)** | | | | | | |
| Georgia | 14,000 | 11,000 | 2,000 | 2,250 | 28,000 | 24,750 |
| North Carolina | 174,000 | 164,000 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 417,600 | 360,800 |
| South Carolina | 18,500 | 17,000 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 38,850 | 35,700 |
| Virginia | 17,500 | 15,000 | 2,340 | 2,200 | 40,950 | 33,000 |
| United States | 224,000 | 207,000 | 2,346 | 2,194 | 525,400 | 454,250 |
| **Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)** | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 9,100 | 8,500 | 3,500 | 3,400 | 31,850 | 28,900 |
| Tennessee | 6,400 | 6,200 | 3,100 | 2,800 | 19,840 | 17,360 |
| Virginia | 650 | 700 | 2,000 | 1,900 | 1,300 | 1,330 |
| United States | 16,150 | 15,400 | 3,281 | 3,090 | 52,990 | 47,590 |
| **Class 3A, Light air-cured** | | | | | | |
| Type 31, Burley | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 75,000 | 65,000 | 2,150 | 2,100 | 161,250 | 136,500 |
| North Carolina | 3,400 | 2,500 | 1,840 | 1,700 | 6,256 | 4,250 |
| Ohio | 3,400 | 2,900 | 2,000 | 2,050 | 6,800 | 5,945 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,100 | 4,200 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 9,430 | 10,080 |
| Tennessee | 14,000 | 15,000 | 1,920 | 1,900 | 26,880 | 28,500 |
| Virginia | 2,000 | 1,700 | 2,140 | 2,200 | 4,280 | 3,740 |
| United States | 101,900 | 91,300 | 2,109 | 2,070 | 214,896 | 189,015 |
| Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 2,100 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,500 | 4,830 | 5,500 |
| **Total light air-cured (31-32)** | 104,000 | 93,500 | 2,113 | 2,080 | 219,726 | 194,515 |
| **Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)** | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 4,600 | 4,800 | 3,000 | 2,900 | 13,800 | 13,920 |
| Tennessee | 1,200 | 1,100 | 2,700 | 2,500 | 3,240 | 2,750 |
| United States | 5,800 | 5,900 | 2,938 | 2,825 | 17,040 | 16,670 |
| **Class 4, Cigar filler** | | | | | | |
| Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,200 | 2,400 | 4,400 | 5,040 |
| **Class 5, Cigar binder** | | | | | | |
| Type 51 Connecticut Valley Broadleaf | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 1,100 | 2,000 | 1,260 | 1,600 | 1,386 | 3,200 |
| Massachusetts | 300 | 750 | 1,620 | 1,600 | 486 | 1,200 |
| United States | 1,400 | 2,750 | 1,337 | 1,600 | 1,872 | 4,400 |
| **Class 6, Cigar wrapper** | | | | | | |
| Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 800 | 650 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 1,040 | 910 |
| Massachusetts | 90 | 120 | 1,100 | 1,400 | 99 | 168 |
| United States | 890 | 770 | 1,280 | 1,400 | 1,139 | 1,078 |
| **Total cigar types (41-61)** | | | | | | |
| United States | 4,290 | 5,620 | 1,728 | 1,872 | 7,411 | 10,518 |
| **All Tobacco** | | | | | | |
| United States | 354,240 | 327,420 | 2,322 | 2,210 | 822,567 | 723,543 |

## Peach Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Total production | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (tons) | (tons) | (tons) |
| Alabama [1] | 7,000 | 4,500 | 7,000 |
| Arkansas [1] | 4,400 | 1,500 | 4,500 |
| California [1] | 859,000 | 819,000 | 775,000 |
| Clingstone [1] | 426,000 | 469,000 | 420,000 |
| Freestone [1] | 433,000 | 350,000 | 355,000 |
| Colorado [1] | 14,000 | 13,000 | 14,000 |
| Connecticut [1] | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,200 |
| Georgia [1] | 28,000 | 32,000 | 40,000 |
| Idaho [1] | 8,000 | 9,200 | 8,000 |
| Illinois [1] | 8,730 | 8,210 | 9,600 |
| Kentucky [2] | 1,700 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Louisiana [2] | 450 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Maryland [1] | 3,480 | 3,800 | 3,890 |
| Massachusetts [1] | 1,650 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| Michigan | 14,000 | 17,200 | 13,700 |
| Missouri [1] | 6,100 | 4,800 | 6,500 |
| New Jersey | 34,000 | 35,000 | 36,000 |
| New York [1] | 5,500 | 6,500 | 6,200 |
| North Carolina [1] | 5,600 | 4,200 | 6,600 |
| Ohio [1] | 6,600 | 2,560 | 5,500 |
| Oklahoma [2] | 1,000 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Oregon [2] | 1,600 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Pennsylvania | 21,200 | 27,900 | 21,700 |
| South Carolina | 60,000 | 75,000 | 120,000 |
| Tennessee [2] | 1,600 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Texas [1] | 7,900 | 4,900 | 13,000 |
| Utah [1] | 5,000 | 5,800 | 4,000 |
| Virginia [1] | 5,200 | 5,800 | 6,500 |
| Washington | 16,800 | 14,500 | 16,000 |
| West Virginia [1] | 5,600 | 5,300 | 5,300 |
| United States | 1,135,310 | 1,103,770 | 1,125,990 |

(NA) Not available.
[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2009.

## Commercial Apple Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Total production [1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (million pounds) | (million pounds) | (million pounds) |
| Arizona | 18.0 | 5.5 | 15.0 |
| California | 360.0 | 265.0 | 310.0 |
| Colorado | 18.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 |
| Connecticut | 19.5 | 19.5 | 17.0 |
| Georgia [2] | 12.0 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Idaho | 85.0 | 45.0 | 70.0 |
| Illinois | 46.2 | 46.0 | 50.0 |
| Indiana | 23.0 | 30.0 | 25.0 |
| Iowa | 4.7 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| Kentucky [2] | 7.7 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Maine | 38.5 | 34.0 | 28.0 |
| Maryland | 41.5 | 46.5 | 40.0 |
| Massachusetts | 41.0 | 43.5 | 35.5 |
| Michigan | 590.0 | 1,150.0 | 610.0 |
| Minnesota | 27.1 | 23.2 | 18.0 |
| Missouri | 30.2 | 18.5 | 32.0 |
| New Hampshire | 36.5 | 30.0 | 24.5 |
| New Jersey | 43.0 | 43.0 | 44.0 |
| New York | 1,270.0 | 1,380.0 | 1,200.0 |
| North Carolina | 165.0 | 120.0 | 144.0 |
| Ohio | 104.0 | 115.5 | 110.0 |
| Oregon | 119.0 | 130.0 | 130.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 440.0 | 510.0 | 488.0 |
| Rhode Island | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| South Carolina [2] | 7.0 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Tennessee | 10.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 |
| Utah | 12.0 | 18.0 | 10.0 |
| Vermont | 44.0 | 40.0 | 33.0 |
| Virginia | 226.0 | 245.0 | 244.0 |
| Washington | 5,650.0 | 5,400.0 | 5,650.0 |
| West Virginia | 85.0 | 82.0 | 81.8 |
| Wisconsin | 57.0 | 43.5 | 34.9 |
| United States | 9,633.3 | 9,914.9 | 9,476.1 |

(NA) Not available.
[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2009.

## Prune and Plum Production — States and 4-State Total: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Total production | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (tons) | (tons) | (tons) |
| Idaho | 2,200 | 2,000 | 2,400 |
| Michigan | 2,300 | 2,900 | 1,800 |
| Oregon | 7,500 | 9,400 | 5,000 |
| Washington | 3,500 | 4,300 | 4,200 |
| 4-State total | 15,500 | 18,600 | 13,400 |

## Pear Production by Crop — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

| Crop and State | Total production | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (tons) | (tons) | (tons) |
| **Bartlett** | | | |
| California | 195,000 | 200,000 | 185,000 |
| Oregon | 56,300 | 66,000 | 55,000 |
| Washington | 166,000 | 186,000 | 170,000 |
| United States | 417,300 | 452,000 | 410,000 |
| **Other** | | | |
| California | 48,000 | 55,000 | 53,000 |
| Oregon | 175,000 | 163,000 | 145,000 |
| Washington | 211,000 | 266,000 | 235,000 |
| United States | 434,000 | 484,000 | 433,000 |
| **All pears** | | | |
| California | 243,000 | 255,000 | 238,000 |
| Colorado [1] | 1,900 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Connecticut [1] | 800 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Michigan [2] | 2,850 | 4,200 | |
| New York | 10,300 | 11,200 | 9,000 |
| Oregon | 231,300 | 229,000 | 200,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,400 | 5,820 | 2,800 |
| Utah [1] | 300 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Washington | 377,000 | 452,000 | 405,000 |
| United States | 869,850 | 957,220 | 854,800 |

(NA) Not available.
[1] Estimates discontinued in 2009
[2] The first production estimate will be published in the *Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts* released January 2011.

## Coffee Production — Hawaii and Puerto Rico: 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010

| State | Production [1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007-2008 | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | (1,000 pounds) | (1,000 pounds) |
| Hawaii | 7,500 | 8,700 | 8,700 |
| Puerto Rico | 17,500 | 13,300 | 9,500 |

[1] Parchment basis.

## Grape Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Total production | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (tons) | (tons) | (tons) |
| Arizona [1] | 800 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Arkansas | 1,700 | 1,900 | 2,300 |
| California | | | |
| All Types | 6,548,000 | 6,544,000 | 6,350,000 |
| Wine | 3,055,000 | 3,743,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Table [2] | 973,000 | 874,000 | 900,000 |
| Raisin [2] | 2,520,000 | 1,927,000 | 1,950,000 |
| Georgia | 3,500 | 4,500 | 4,600 |
| Michigan | 73,700 | 96,500 | 45,000 |
| Missouri | 5,200 | 4,400 | 5,000 |
| New York | 172,000 | 133,000 | 170,000 |
| North Carolina | 5,600 | 4,800 | 5,400 |
| Ohio | 5,660 | 5,740 | 3,800 |
| Oregon | 34,700 | 40,200 | 40,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 107,200 | 64,000 | 80,000 |
| Texas | 4,200 | 6,200 | 8,900 |
| Virginia | 7,000 | 8,600 | 8,400 |
| Washington | | | |
| All Types | 350,000 | 381,000 | 370,000 |
| Wine | 145,000 | 156,000 | 160,000 |
| Juice | 205,000 | 225,000 | 210,000 |
| United States | 7,319,260 | 7,294,840 | 7,093,400 |

(NA) Not available.
[1] Estimates discontinued in 2009.
[2] Fresh basis.

## Hop Area Harvested, Yield, and Production — States and United States: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| State | Area harvested | | Yield | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (acres) | (acres) | (pounds) | (pounds) | (1,000 pounds) | (1,000 pounds) | (1,000 pounds) |
| Idaho | 4,030 | 2,344 | 1,943 | 2,120 | 7,239.8 | 7,829.1 | 4,969.3 |
| Oregon | 6,108 | 4,792 | 1,948 | 1,690 | 9,997.6 | 11,896.7 | 8,098.5 |
| Washington | 29,588 | 24,115 | 2,533 | 2,200 | 63,392.7 | 74,952.1 | 53,053.0 |
| United States | 39,726 | 31,251 | 2,383 | 2,116 | 80,630.1 | 94,677.9 | 66,120.8 |

## Olive Production by Variety — California: 2008, 2009, and Forecasted August 1, 2010

| Variety | Total production | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (tons) | (tons) | (tons) |
| Manzanillo | 54,000 | 26,400 | 91,000 |
| Sevillano | 9,500 | 6,500 | 23,000 |
| All other [1] | 3,300 | 13,400 | 26,000 |
| Total | 66,800 | 46,300 | 140,000 |

[1] Includes production for varieties that were or will be used for canned, oil, and other specialty products.

## Crop Area Planted and Harvested — United States: 2009 and 2010 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

| Crop | Area planted | | Area harvested | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) | (1,000 acres) |
| **Grains and hay** | | | | |
| Barley | 3,567.0 | 2,972.0 | 3,113.0 | 2,546.0 |
| Corn for grain [1] | 86,482.0 | 87,872.0 | 79,590.0 | 81,005.0 |
| Corn for silage | (NA) | | 5,605.0 | |
| Hay, all | (NA) | (NA) | 59,755.0 | 59,656.0 |
| Alfalfa | (NA) | (NA) | 21,227.0 | 20,732.0 |
| All other | (NA) | (NA) | 38,528.0 | 38,924.0 |
| Oats | 3,404.0 | 3,176.0 | 1,379.0 | 1,315.0 |
| Proso millet | 350.0 | 385.0 | 293.0 | |
| Rice | 3,135.0 | 3,512.0 | 3,103.0 | 3,493.0 |
| Rye | 1,241.0 | 1,186.0 | 252.0 | 250.0 |
| Sorghum for grain [1] | 6,633.0 | 6,000.0 | 5,520.0 | 5,176.0 |
| Sorghum for silage | (NA) | | 254.0 | |
| Wheat, all | 59,133.0 | 54,305.0 | 49,868.0 | 48,263.0 |
| Winter | 43,311.0 | 37,723.0 | 34,485.0 | 32,085.0 |
| Durum | 2,554.0 | 2,675.0 | 2,428.0 | 2,588.0 |
| Other spring | 13,268.0 | 13,907.0 | 12,955.0 | 13,590.0 |
| **Oilseeds** | | | | |
| Canola | 827.0 | 1,523.7 | 814.0 | 1,491.7 |
| Cottonseed | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) |
| Flaxseed | 317.0 | 410.0 | 314.0 | 405.0 |
| Mustard seed | 51.5 | 52.0 | 49.8 | 49.1 |
| Peanuts | 1,116.0 | 1,290.0 | 1,081.0 | 1,261.0 |
| Rapeseed | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| Safflower | 175.0 | 183.5 | 165.5 | 175.0 |
| Soybeans for beans | 77,451.0 | 78,868.0 | 76,372.0 | 77,986.0 |
| Sunflower | 2,030.0 | 2,093.0 | 1,953.5 | 2,011.3 |
| **Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops** | | | | |
| Cotton, all | 9,149.5 | 10,909.0 | 7,528.7 | 10,631.0 |
| Upland | 9,008.1 | 10,700.0 | 7,390.5 | 10,424.0 |
| American Pima | 141.4 | 209.0 | 138.2 | 207.0 |
| Sugarbeets | 1,185.8 | 1,186.5 | 1,148.6 | 1,146.0 |
| Sugarcane | (NA) | (NA) | 873.9 | 883.2 |
| Tobacco | (NA) | (NA) | 354.2 | 327.4 |
| **Dry beans, peas, and lentils** | | | | |
| Austrian winter peas | 20.5 | 31.5 | 13.7 | 22.2 |
| Dry edible beans | 1,537.5 | 1,778.0 | 1,463.0 | 1,707.8 |
| Dry edible peas | 863.3 | 869.0 | 837.9 | 842.9 |
| Lentils | 415.0 | 655.0 | 407.0 | 639.0 |
| Wrinkled seed peas | (NA) | | (NA) | |
| **Potatoes and miscellaneous** | | | | |
| Coffee (Hawaii) | (NA) | | 6.3 | |
| Hops | (NA) | (NA) | 39.7 | 31.3 |
| Peppermint oil | (NA) | | 69.8 | |
| Potatoes, all | 1,069.5 | 1,027.6 | 1,044.7 | 1,010.4 |
| Winter | 9.0 | (NA) | 8.7 | (NA) |
| Spring | 79.2 | 91.9 | 73.7 | 89.6 |
| Summer | 44.2 | 39.6 | 42.7 | 38.5 |
| Fall | 937.1 | 896.1 | 919.6 | 882.3 |
| Spearmint oil | (NA) | | 20.5 | |
| Sweet potatoes | 109.9 | 113.8 | 96.9 | 110.2 |
| Taro (Hawaii) [2] | (NA) | | 0.4 | |

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres.

## Crop Yield and Production — United States: 2009 and 2010 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

| Crop | | Yield | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | | | | (1,000) | (1,000) |
| **Grains and hay** | | | | | |
| Barley | bushels | 73.0 | 72.3 | 227,323 | 184,032 |
| Corn for grain | bushels | 164.7 | 165.0 | 13,110,062 | 13,365,225 |
| Corn for silage | tons | 19.3 | | 108,209 | |
| Hay, all | tons | 2.47 | 2.58 | 147,442 | 153,894 |
| Alfalfa | tons | 3.35 | 3.49 | 71,030 | 72,455 |
| All other | tons | 1.98 | 2.09 | 76,412 | 81,439 |
| Oats | bushels | 67.5 | 66.3 | 93,081 | 87,239 |
| Proso millet | bushels | 33.7 | | 9,865 | |
| Rice [1] | cwt | 7,085 | 7,039 | 219,850 | 245,882 |
| Rye | bushels | 27.8 | | 6,993 | |
| Sorghum for grain | bushels | 69.4 | 74.1 | 382,983 | 383,435 |
| Sorghum for silage | tons | 14.5 | | 3,680 | |
| Wheat, all | bushels | 44.4 | 46.9 | 2,216,171 | 2,264,928 |
| Winter | bushels | 44.2 | 47.5 | 1,522,718 | 1,522,902 |
| Durum | bushels | 44.9 | 42.0 | 109,042 | 108,781 |
| Other spring | bushels | 45.1 | 46.6 | 584,411 | 633,245 |
| **Oilseeds** | | | | | |
| Canola | pounds | 1,811 | | 1,474,130 | |
| Cottonseed | tons | (X) | (X) | 4,148.8 | 6,269.0 |
| Flaxseed | bushels | 23.6 | | 7,423 | |
| Mustard seed | pounds | 991 | | 49,364 | |
| Peanuts | pounds | 3,412 | 3,204 | 3,688,350 | 4,040,800 |
| Rapeseed | pounds | 1,700 | | 1,530 | |
| Safflower | pounds | 1,462 | | 241,970 | |
| Soybeans for beans | bushels | 44.0 | 44.0 | 3,359,011 | 3,433,370 |
| Sunflower | pounds | 1,554 | | 3,036,460 | |
| **Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops** | | | | | |
| Cotton, all [1] | bales | 777 | 837 | 12,187.5 | 18,533.8 |
| Upland [1] | bales | 766 | 831 | 11,787.6 | 18,036.0 |
| American Pima [1] | bales | 1,389 | 1,154 | 399.9 | 497.8 |
| Sugarbeets | tons | 25.7 | 28.3 | 29,563 | 32,425 |
| Sugarcane | tons | 34.8 | 34.3 | 30,432 | 30,308 |
| Tobacco | pounds | 2,322 | 2,210 | 822,567 | 723,543 |
| **Dry beans, peas, and lentils** | | | | | |
| Austrian winter peas [1] | cwt | 1,328 | | 182 | |
| Dry edible beans [1] | cwt | 1,733 | 1,798 | 25,360 | 30,700 |
| Dry edible peas [1] | cwt | 2,045 | | 17,137 | |
| Lentils [1] | cwt | 1,440 | | 5,859 | |
| Wrinkled seed peas | cwt | (NA) | | 874 | |
| **Potatoes and miscellaneous** | | | | | |
| Coffee (Hawaii) | pounds | 1,380 | | 8,700 | |
| Hops | pounds | 2,383 | 2,116 | 94,677.9 | 66,120.8 |
| Peppermint oil | pounds | 91 | | 6,379 | |
| Potatoes, all | cwt | 413 | | 431,478 | |
| Winter | cwt | 245 | (NA) | 2,132 | (NA) |
| Spring | cwt | 289 | 291 | 21,321 | 26,060 |
| Summer | cwt | 340 | 339 | 14,522 | 13,061 |
| Fall | cwt | 428 | | 393,503 | |
| Spearmint oil | pounds | 132 | | 2,698 | |
| Sweet potatoes | cwt | 201 | | 19,469 | |
| Taro (Hawaii) | pounds | (NA) | | 4,000 | |

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Yield in pounds.

## Crop Area Planted and Harvested — United States: 2009 and 2010 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

| Crop | Area planted | | Area harvested | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (hectares) | (hectares) | (hectares) | (hectares) |
| **Grains and hay** | | | | |
| Barley | 1,443,530 | 1,202,740 | 1,259,800 | 1,030,340 |
| Corn for grain [1] | 34,998,400 | 35,560,920 | 32,209,280 | 32,781,910 |
| Corn for silage | (NA) | | 2,268,290 | |
| Hay, all [2] | (NA) | (NA) | 24,182,250 | 24,142,190 |
| Alfalfa | (NA) | (NA) | 8,590,350 | 8,390,030 |
| All other | (NA) | (NA) | 15,591,900 | 15,752,150 |
| Oats | 1,377,560 | 1,285,300 | 558,070 | 532,170 |
| Proso millet | 141,640 | 155,810 | 118,570 | |
| Rice | 1,268,700 | 1,421,270 | 1,255,750 | 1,413,580 |
| Rye | 502,220 | 479,960 | 101,980 | 101,170 |
| Sorghum for grain [1] | 2,684,310 | 2,428,140 | 2,233,890 | 2,094,680 |
| Sorghum for silage | (NA) | | 102,790 | |
| Wheat, all [2] | 23,930,530 | 21,976,690 | 20,181,080 | 19,531,550 |
| Winter | 17,527,530 | 15,266,120 | 13,955,730 | 12,984,480 |
| Durum | 1,033,580 | 1,082,550 | 982,590 | 1,047,340 |
| Other spring | 5,369,430 | 5,628,020 | 5,242,760 | 5,499,740 |
| **Oilseeds** | | | | |
| Canola | 334,680 | 616,630 | 329,420 | 603,680 |
| Cottonseed | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) |
| Flaxseed | 128,290 | 165,920 | 127,070 | 163,900 |
| Mustard seed | 20,840 | 21,040 | 20,150 | 19,870 |
| Peanuts | 451,630 | 522,050 | 437,470 | 510,310 |
| Rapeseed | 400 | 690 | 360 | 650 |
| Safflower | 70,820 | 74,260 | 66,980 | 70,820 |
| Soybeans for beans | 31,343,650 | 31,917,090 | 30,906,980 | 31,560,150 |
| Sunflower | 821,520 | 847,020 | 790,560 | 813,950 |
| **Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops** | | | | |
| Cotton, all [2] | 3,702,710 | 4,414,760 | 3,046,790 | 4,302,260 |
| Upland | 3,645,490 | 4,330,180 | 2,990,860 | 4,218,490 |
| American Pima | 57,220 | 84,580 | 55,930 | 83,770 |
| Sugarbeets | 479,880 | 480,160 | 464,830 | 463,770 |
| Sugarcane | (NA) | (NA) | 353,660 | 357,420 |
| Tobacco | (NA) | (NA) | 143,360 | 132,500 |
| **Dry beans, peas, and lentils** | | | | |
| Austrian winter peas | 8,300 | 12,750 | 5,540 | 8,980 |
| Dry edible beans | 622,210 | 719,540 | 592,060 | 691,130 |
| Dry edible peas | 349,370 | 351,680 | 339,090 | 341,110 |
| Lentils | 167,950 | 265,070 | 164,710 | 258,600 |
| Wrinkled seed peas | (NA) | | (NA) | |
| **Potatoes and miscellaneous** | | | | |
| Coffee (Hawaii) | (NA) | | 2,550 | |
| Hops | (NA) | (NA) | 16,080 | 12,650 |
| Peppermint oil | (NA) | | 28,250 | |
| Potatoes, all [2] | 432,820 | 415,860 | 422,780 | 408,900 |
| Winter | 3,640 | (NA) | 3,520 | (NA) |
| Spring | 32,050 | 37,190 | 29,830 | 36,260 |
| Summer | 17,890 | 16,030 | 17,280 | 15,580 |
| Fall | 379,230 | 362,640 | 372,150 | 357,060 |
| Spearmint oil | (NA) | | 8,300 | |
| Sweet potatoes | 44,480 | 46,050 | 39,210 | 44,600 |
| Taro (Hawaii) [3] | (NA) | | 180 | |

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Total may not add due to rounding.
[3] Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

## Crop Yield and Production — United States: 2009 and 2010 (Metric Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

| Crop | Yield | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (metric tons) | (metric tons) | (metric tons) | (metric tons) |
| **Grains and hay** | | | | |
| Barley | 3.93 | 3.89 | 4,949,370 | 4,006,820 |
| Corn for grain | 10.34 | 10.36 | 333,010,910 | 339,492,350 |
| Corn for silage | 43.28 | | 98,165,550 | |
| Hay, all [1] | 5.53 | 5.78 | 133,757,130 | 139,610,290 |
| Alfalfa | 7.50 | 7.83 | 64,437,330 | 65,730,070 |
| All other | 4.45 | 4.69 | 69,319,800 | 73,880,220 |
| Oats | 2.42 | 2.38 | 1,351,070 | 1,266,270 |
| Proso millet | 1.89 | | 223,730 | |
| Rice | 7.94 | 7.89 | 9,972,230 | 11,153,020 |
| Rye | 1.74 | | 177,630 | |
| Sorghum for grain | 4.35 | 4.65 | 9,728,220 | 9,739,700 |
| Sorghum for silage | 32.48 | | 3,338,440 | |
| Wheat, all [1] | 2.99 | 3.16 | 60,314,290 | 61,641,240 |
| Winter | 2.97 | 3.19 | 41,441,590 | 41,446,600 |
| Durum | 3.02 | 2.83 | 2,967,640 | 2,960,530 |
| Other spring | 3.03 | 3.13 | 15,905,060 | 17,234,100 |
| **Oilseeds** | | | | |
| Canola | 2.03 | | 668,650 | |
| Cottonseed | (X) | (X) | 3,763,730 | 5,687,140 |
| Flaxseed | 1.48 | | 188,550 | |
| Mustard seed | 1.11 | | 22,390 | |
| Peanuts | 3.82 | 3.59 | 1,673,010 | 1,832,880 |
| Rapeseed | 1.91 | | 690 | |
| Safflower | 1.64 | | 109,760 | |
| Soybeans for beans | 2.96 | 2.96 | 91,417,300 | 93,441,020 |
| Sunflower | 1.74 | | 1,377,320 | |
| **Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops** | | | | |
| Cotton, all [1] | 0.87 | 0.94 | 2,653,520 | 4,035,260 |
| Upland | 0.86 | 0.93 | 2,566,450 | 3,926,880 |
| American Pima | 1.56 | 1.29 | 87,070 | 108,380 |
| Sugarbeets | 57.70 | 63.43 | 26,819,100 | 29,415,470 |
| Sugarcane | 78.06 | 76.93 | 27,607,450 | 27,494,960 |
| Tobacco | 2.60 | 2.48 | 373,110 | 328,190 |
| **Dry beans, peas, and lentils** | | | | |
| Austrian winter peas | 1.49 | | 8,260 | |
| Dry edible beans | 1.94 | 2.01 | 1,150,310 | 1,392,530 |
| Dry edible peas | 2.29 | | 777,320 | |
| Lentils | 1.61 | | 265,760 | |
| Wrinkled seed peas | (NA) | | 39,640 | |
| **Potatoes and miscellaneous** | | | | |
| Coffee (Hawaii) | 1.55 | | 3,950 | |
| Hops | 2.67 | 2.37 | 42,950 | 29,990 |
| Peppermint oil | 0.10 | | 2,890 | |
| Potatoes, all [1] | 46.29 | | 19,571,510 | |
| Winter | 27.47 | (NA) | 96,710 | (NA) |
| Spring | 32.43 | 32.60 | 967,100 | 1,182,060 |
| Summer | 38.12 | 38.02 | 658,710 | 592,440 |
| Fall | 47.96 | | 17,849,000 | |
| Spearmint oil | 0.15 | | 1,220 | |
| Sweet potatoes | 22.52 | | 883,100 | |
| Taro (Hawaii) | (NA) | | 1,810 | |

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Production may not add due to rounding.

## Fruits and Nuts Production — United States: 2008-2010 (Domestic Units)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2009-2010 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

| Crop | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (1,000) | (1,000) | (1,000) |
| **Citrus** [1] | | | |
| Grapefruit ..... tons | 1,548.0 | 1,304.0 | 1,224.0 |
| Lemons ..... tons | 619.0 | 912.0 | 855.0 |
| Oranges ..... tons | 10,076.0 | 9,128.0 | 8,257.0 |
| Tangelos (Florida) ..... tons | 68.0 | 52.0 | 41.0 |
| Tangerines and mandarins ..... tons | 527.0 | 443.0 | 602.0 |
| **Noncitrus** | | | |
| Apples ..... 1,000 pounds | 9,633.3 | 9,914.9 | 9,476.1 |
| Apricots ..... tons | 81.6 | 68.7 | 67.3 |
| Bananas (Hawaii) ..... pounds | 17,400.0 | 18,500.0 | |
| Grapes ..... tons | 7,319.3 | 7,294.8 | 7,093.4 |
| Olives (California) ..... tons | 66.8 | 46.3 | 140.0 |
| Papayas (Hawaii) ..... pounds | 33,500.0 | 31,500.0 | |
| Peaches ..... tons | 1,135.3 | 1,103.8 | 1,126.0 |
| Pears ..... tons | 869.9 | 957.2 | 854.8 |
| Prunes, dried (California) ..... tons | 129.0 | 166.0 | 150.0 |
| Prunes and plums (excludes California) ..... tons | 15.5 | 18.6 | 13.4 |
| **Nuts and miscellaneous** | | | |
| Almonds, shelled (California) ..... pounds | 1,630,000.0 | 1,410,000.0 | 1,650,000.0 |
| Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) ..... tons | 32.0 | 47.0 | |
| Pecans, in-shell ..... pounds | 194,080.0 | 291,830.0 | |
| Walnuts, in-shell (California) ..... tons | 436.0 | 437.0 | |
| Maple syrup ..... gallons | 1,912.0 | 2,404.0 | 1,955.0 |

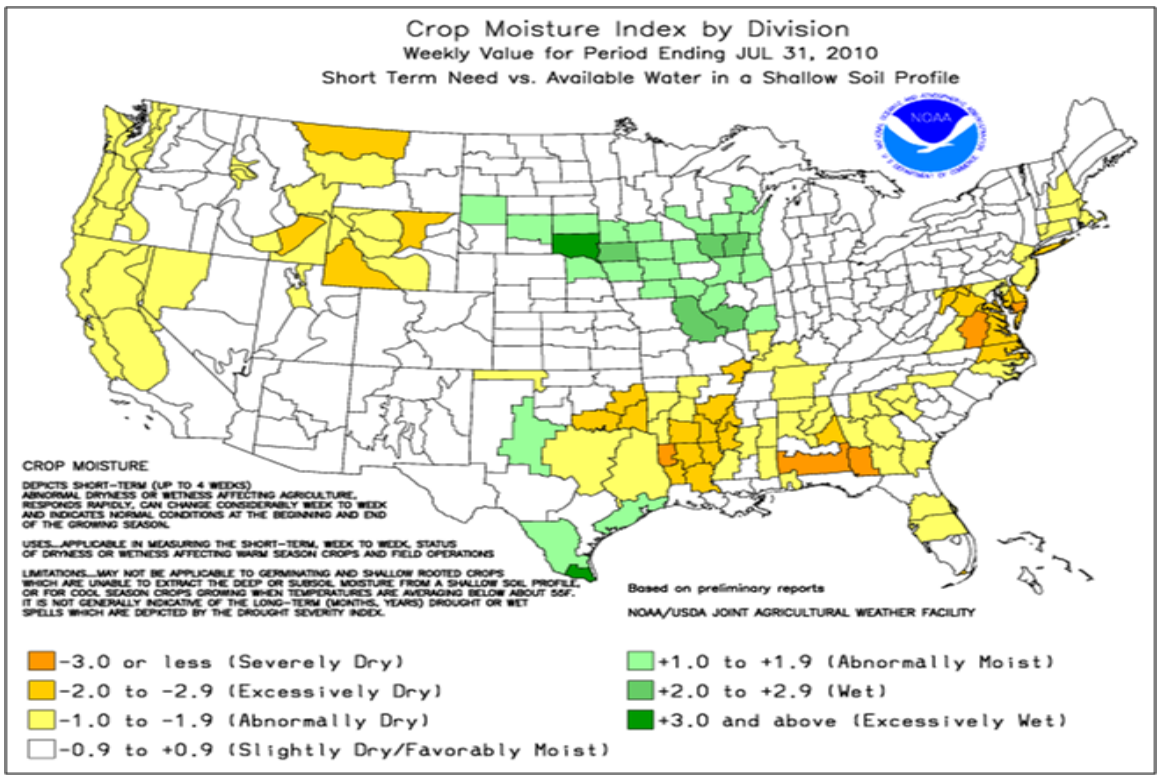
[1] Production years are 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010.

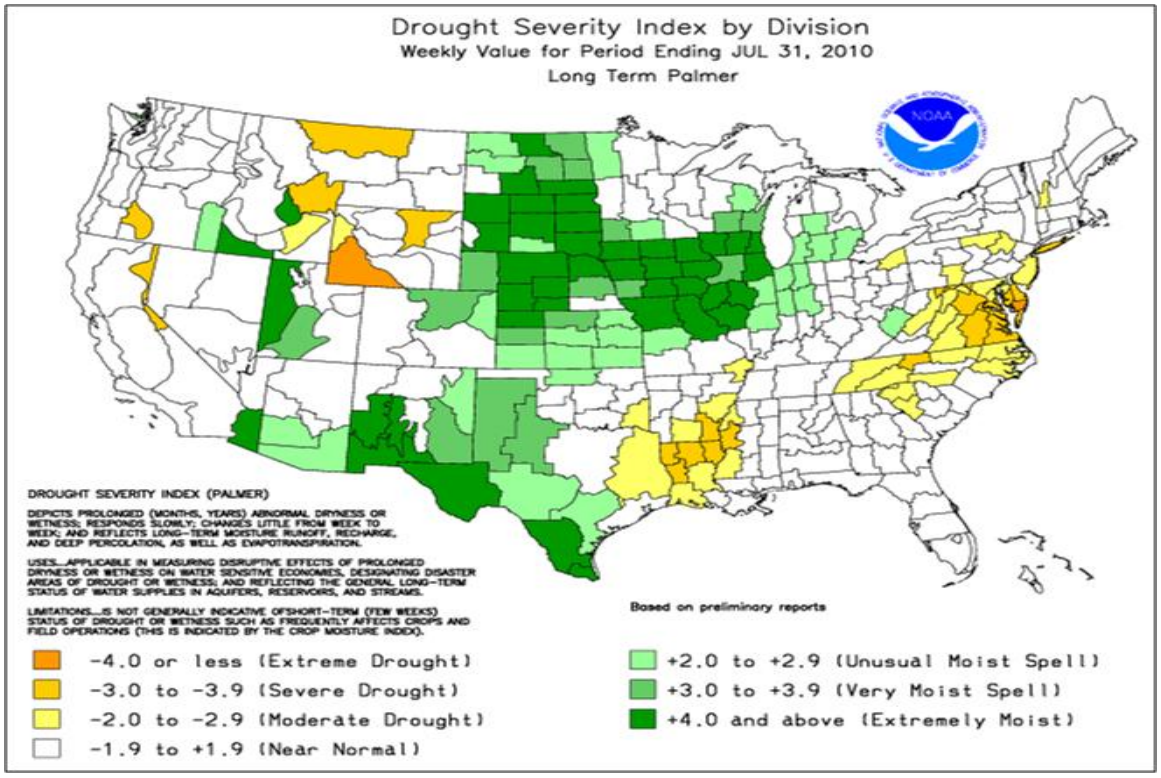
## Fruits and Nuts Production — United States: 2008-2010 (Metric Units)

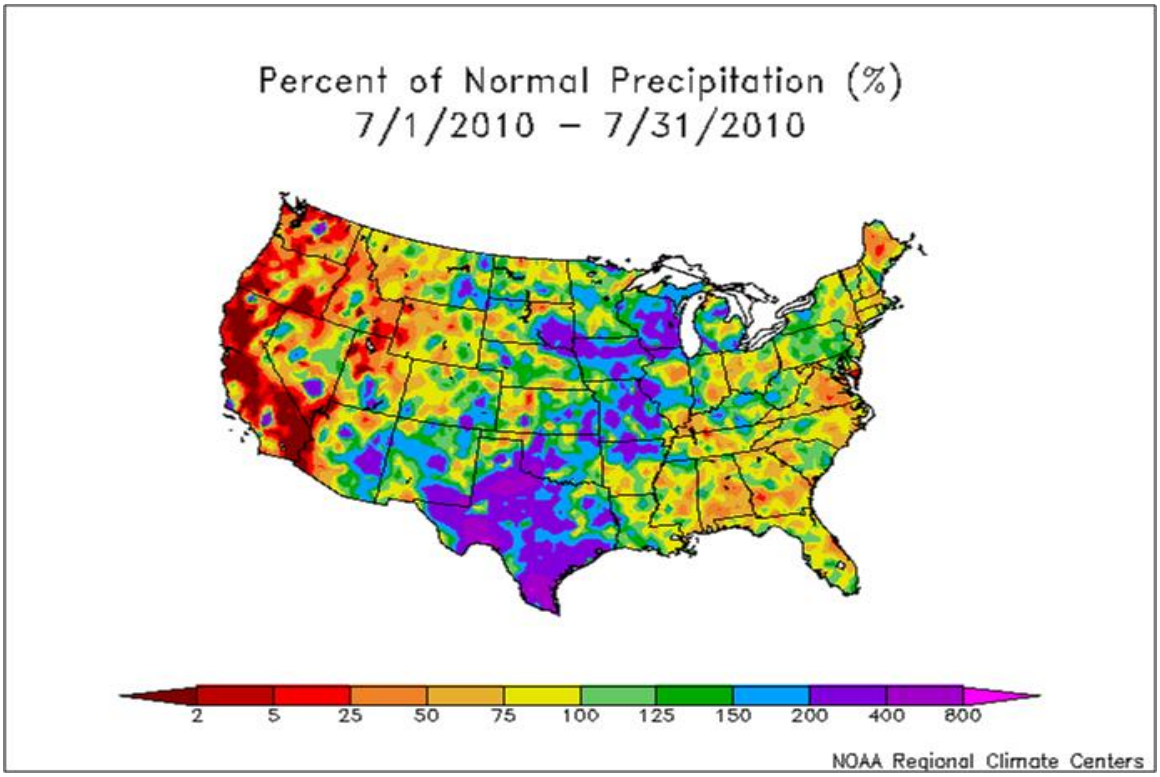
[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2010 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2009-2010 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

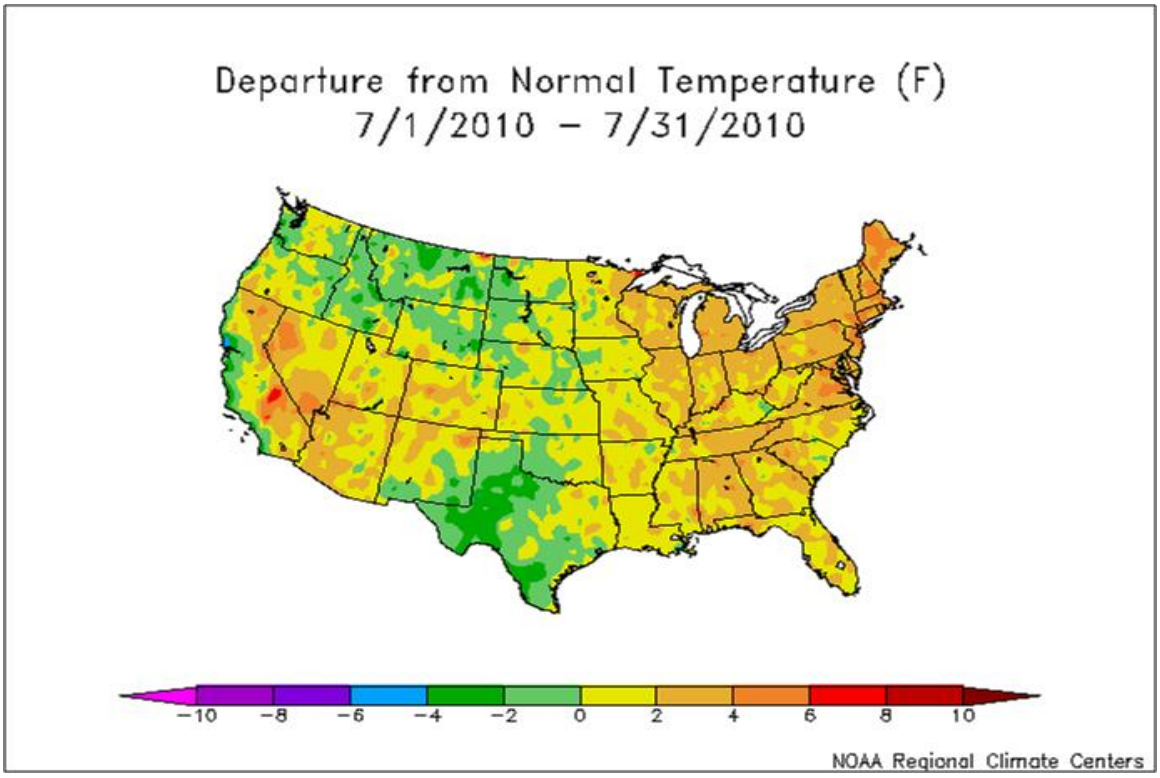
| Crop | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | (metric tons) | (metric tons) | (metric tons) |
| **Citrus** [1] | | | |
| Grapefruit | 1,404,320 | 1,182,970 | 1,110,390 |
| Lemons | 561,550 | 827,350 | 775,640 |
| Oranges | 9,140,790 | 8,280,780 | 7,490,620 |
| Tangelos (Florida) | 61,690 | 47,170 | 37,190 |
| Tangerines and mandarins | 478,090 | 401,880 | 546,130 |
| **Noncitrus** | | | |
| Apples | 4,369,590 | 4,497,320 | 4,298,290 |
| Apricots | 74,040 | 62,340 | 61,050 |
| Bananas (Hawaii) | 7,890 | 8,390 | |
| Grapes | 6,639,920 | 6,617,770 | 6,435,020 |
| Olives (California) | 60,600 | 42,000 | 127,010 |
| Papayas (Hawaii) | 15,200 | 14,290 | |
| Peaches | 1,029,940 | 1,001,320 | 1,021,480 |
| Pears | 789,110 | 868,380 | 775,460 |
| Prunes, dried (California) | 117,030 | 150,590 | 136,080 |
| Prunes and plums (excludes California) | 14,060 | 16,870 | 12,160 |
| **Nuts and miscellaneous** | | | |
| Almonds, shelled (California) | 739,360 | 639,570 | 748,430 |
| Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) | 29,030 | 42,640 | |
| Pecans, in-shell | 88,030 | 132,370 | |
| Walnuts, in-shell (California) | 395,530 | 396,440 | |
| Maple syrup | 9,560 | 12,020 | 9,770 |

[1] Production years are 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010.


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUL 31, 2010
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUL 31, 2010
Long Term Palmer
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (TEN WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)


Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
7/1/2010 – 7/31/2010
2
5
25
50
75
100
125
150
200
400
800
NOAA Regional Climate Centers


Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
7/1/2010 – 7/31/2010
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0
2
4
6
8
10
NOAA Regional Climate Centers

## July Weather Summary

Warm weather and abundant to locally excessive rainfall continued through July across the western and central Corn Belt, maintaining generally favorable growing conditions for summer crops. By month's end, however, heat crept into the southern Corn Belt, hastening corn maturation and increasing stress on soybeans.

Much more serious crop stress affected parts of the South and East. For example, some pastures and rain-fed summer crops from the Mid-South into the southern Mid-Atlantic region were adversely affected by extreme heat and intensifying drought.

Farther west, mild, showery weather prevailed for much of the month across the Nation's midsection, although periodic heat stressed livestock and summer crops on the central and southern Plains. However, heat largely bypassed key crop production areas on the southern High Plains. In the lower Rio Grande Valley, significant flooding occurred in the wake of Hurricane Alex, which made landfall in northeastern Mexico on June 30, and Tropical Depression Two, which arrived in Deep South Texas on July 8. As the month progressed, harvest of the developmentally delayed winter wheat crop advanced across the northern and central Plains.

Except for a surge of monsoon activity into the Southwest and chilly conditions along the immediate Pacific Coast, mild, dry weather covered most areas west of the Rockies. Fieldwork activities included Northwestern small grain harvesting.

## July Agricultural Summary

July delivered above average rainfall to much of the Great Plains and Midwest, helping to improve dry soil conditions in some areas while adding to already soggy fields in others. Most notably, much of the Corn Belt and Texas received 150 percent or more of their normal precipitation. In contrast, many areas east of the Mississippi River and west of the Rocky Mountains were abnormally dry, leading to a decline in some crop condition ratings. With the exception of Arizona, California, and Nevada where temperatures were above average, most of the country west of the Mississippi River experienced near to below average temperatures during the month. Conversely, hot temperatures lingered month-long east of the Mississippi River, hampering the phenological development of summer row crops in some Southeastern States.

Following a rapid planting pace during the spring and nearly ideal growing conditions across much of the major corn-producing areas in May and June, the Nation's crop continued to develop at a faster than normal pace throughout July. By July 4, silking was reported in 19 percent of the crop, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Most notably, above average temperatures had pushed silking in Illinois and Indiana to over one week ahead of normal. Doughing was evident in 8 percent of this year's crop by July 18, four percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Near to above average late-month temperatures continued to promote rapid phenological development of the corn crop despite abundant to locally excessive soil moisture levels in many areas of the major growing region. By August 1, ninety-three percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Silking progress throughout the Corn Belt was complete or nearly complete, ahead of both last year and normal. Nationally, 31 percent of the crop was at or beyond the dough stage, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average, while denting was evident in 7 percent of the crop, also ahead of both last year and the average. Overall, 71 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, unchanged from ratings on July 4 but 3 percentage points better than the same time last year.

As the month began, sorghum producers were busy planting the last of their acreage for the 2010 crop season. Nationally, 25 percent of this year's crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 4, slightly ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. In Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing State, warm temperatures helped to jumpstart heading progress ahead of both last year and normal, and the earliest start of heading since 2006. Weather conditions in areas of Texas slowed both heading and coloring progress and limited both stages of crop development to 1 percent during the week ending July 18. Conversely, continued warm temperatures and adequate soil moisture levels provided ideal growing conditions in Kansas toward month's end allowing for double-digit heading progress during the week ending July 25. Nationwide, heading had advanced to 55 percent complete by August 1, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average,

while coloring was evident in 28 percent of sorghum fields, slightly behind both last year and the average. Overall, 69 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, down slightly from ratings on July 4 but 19 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By July 11, heading of this year's oat crop had advanced to 95 percent complete, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Heading was complete or nearly complete in all estimating States except North Dakota, where head development typically lags progress in other States and was on par with normal. Harvest was underway in some States as the month began, with Nationwide progress reaching 9 percent complete by July 11, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Warm, mostly sunny days provided ample opportunity for producers to harvest their crop mid-month. Harvest neared the halfway mark toward month's end, with progress ahead of the normal pace in all estimating States except Minnesota and the Dakotas. Nationally, 47 percent of the oat crop was harvested by August 1, twenty-one percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 76 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, compared with 81 percent on July 4 and 56 percent from the same time last year.

As the month began, mostly warm temperatures promoted rapid head development across much of the major barley-producing areas. Nearly 40 percent of the crop began heading during the 14 days stretching between July 4 and July 18; however, overall progress in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota, the three largest barley-producing States, remained 5 percentage points or more behind normal following slow crop development earlier in the growing season. Nearly ideal growing conditions remained throughout the second half of July. By August 1, heading of this year's crop was 97 percent complete, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average, with harvest underway in most States. On August 1, eighty-six percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, a slight improvement from ratings on July 4 and 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Winter wheat producers had harvested 54 percent of the Nation's crop by Independence Day, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. As July progressed, the harvest pace slowed as lingering early-month showers and mild, damp conditions hampered fieldwork in Kansas and Nebraska, while in Washington and Montana, cooler than normal temperatures throughout much of the growing season delayed the start of harvest until the week ending July 18 and August 1, respectively. By August 1, harvest was complete on 83 percent of the 2010 winter wheat acreage, on par with last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition as harvest surpassed the halfway mark during the week ending July 4, compared with 47 percent from the same time last year.

Nationally, spring wheat at or beyond the heading stage had advanced to 52 percent complete by July 4, nearly one week ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Although nearly ideal growing conditions during the first half of the month promoted rapid head development throughout much of the major spring wheat-producing areas, progress in Idaho and Montana remained one week or more behind normal as of July 18. While heading was complete or nearly complete in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Washington, warm temperatures allowed for double-digit head development in Idaho and Montana during the week ending July 25. By August 1, ninety-eight percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, with harvest complete on 5 percent of this year's acreage. The harvest pace was behind normal in all six major estimating States and had yet to begin in Montana. Overall, 82 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, down slightly from ratings on July 4 but 11 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Heading of this year's rice crop gained momentum as the month progressed, beginning with 13 percent complete on July 4 and advancing to 65 percent complete by August 1, twenty-six percentage points ahead of last year and 18 percentage points ahead of normal. In the Delta, heading remained well ahead of normal throughout the month. Most notably, progress in Arkansas, the largest rice-producing State, was over three weeks ahead of last year by August 1. In contrast, the start of head development in California, the second largest rice-producing State, was delayed until the week ending August 1, leaving progress 13 days behind last year. Overall, 72 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, unchanged from ratings on July 4 but 10 percentage points better than the same time last year.

As the month began, soybean emergence was complete or nearly complete throughout much of the major producing areas. By July 4, ninety-seven percent of the Nation's soybean crop had emerged, on par with the 5-year average pace. Mostly

warm temperatures and adequate soil moisture levels across much of the major producing areas provided ideal growing conditions and promoted rapid crop development throughout the month. By July 18, blooms were evident on 60 percent of this year's acreage, 4 percentage points ahead of the average, while pod setting was underway in all 18 major estimating States. Blooming and pod setting remained active during the latter half of the month. By August 1, soybean acreage at or beyond the blooming stage had advanced to 86 percent complete and pods were setting on 53 percent of the crop, 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, unchanged from ratings on July 4 but down slightly from the same time last year.

By July 4, peg development was evident in 39 percent of this year's peanut crop, 11 percentage points, or 5 days ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, timely early-month rainfall in the major growing areas boosted soil moisture levels which led to improved growing conditions and allowed for peg development of 30 percent between July 4 and July 18. Elsewhere, persistent hot, dry weather in Virginia hindered crop maturity and had slowed pegging to 26 percentage points, or 11 days behind normal by July 25. Eighty-six percent of the Nation's peanut crop was at or beyond the pegging stage by August 1, with progress in five of the six largest producing States ahead of the 5-year average pace. Overall, 57 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, compared with 72 percent on July 4 and 69 percent from the same time last year. Lingering summer heat coupled with limited rainfall across much of the Southeast led to a rapid decline in crop condition ratings during the latter half of the month.

Near-normal temperatures during early July promoted rapid development of the 2010 cotton crop. In Texas, an increased number of available heat units boosted crop growth throughout the Southern Low Plains, Blacklands, and much of the southern part of the State early in the month, and by July 11, squaring in the State had advanced to 75 percent complete, 17 percentage points, or 10 days ahead of the 5-year average. Mostly sunny skies and favorably warm weather led to increased boll setting throughout much of the major cotton-producing areas of the country during the latter half of the month. Nationally, 96 percent of the crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by August 1, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average, while bolls were setting on 69 percent of this year's acreage, also ahead of last year and the average. Toward month's end, some producers in the Coastal Bend area of Texas were busy applying defoliant to their fields with expectations of harvesting during the first week of August. Overall, 66 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, a slight improvement from ratings on July 4 and 16 percentage points better than the same time last year.

## Crop Comments

**Corn:** Planted area for all purposes, at 87.9 million acres, is unchanged from the June estimate but up 2 percent from 2009. Growers expect to harvest 81.0 million acres for grain, also unchanged from June.

As of August 1, seventy-one percent of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition in the 18 major producing States, up 3 percentage points from a year ago. Regionally, conditions were better than last year in the central and southern Great Plains, upper Great Lakes, and upper Mississippi Valley. Moderate temperatures and adequate soil moisture provided favorable growing conditions in these areas. Crop conditions were also improved in both Illinois and North Dakota compared with the previous year. Crop conditions were worse than a year ago in the Corn Belt States of Iowa and South Dakota mainly due to excessive soil moisture. Conditions were also worse in the Tennessee Valley and Mid-Atlantic regions due to above normal temperatures and dry conditions.

The August 1 corn objective yield data indicate the second highest number of ears per acre on record for the combined 10 objective yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin), only behind the record year of 2009. Record high ear counts are forecast in Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin.

Planting got off to a rapid start in 2010 due to favorable conditions across much of the major corn-producing region during the middle of April. By April 25, half of the Nation's corn acreage had been planted, the earliest date on record that planting had progressed to the midpoint. At 50 percent complete, planting progress was 30 percentage points ahead of the 2009 pace and 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace. Planting progress was over 40 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average at this point in time in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota, four of the five largest

corn-producing States. The end of April brought widespread frost to parts of the Midwest, but damage was minimal due to the fact that only a small amount of the crop had emerged.

Favorable planting conditions carried over into the first part of May, with 81 percent of the intended corn acreage planted as of May 9. This represented the third quickest planting pace on record, behind only 2004 and 2000, respectively. However, below average temperatures and wet weather dominated much of the Midwest and portions of the Plains during the middle part of May, hampering the planting of the remaining acreage and threatening emerged plants. Planting progress was limited to 5 percentage points or less in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota during the week ending May 16. Producers continued to battle wet field conditions during the latter part of May but were able to plant an additional 10 percent during the final two weeks of the month bringing the overall total to 97 percent, slightly ahead of the 5-year average pace.

Early spring planting coupled with above normal temperatures contributed to rapid phenological development in many parts of the country. On August 1, ninety-three percent of the acreage had reached the silking stage or beyond, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-one percent of the acreage was at or beyond the dough stage by August 1, eighteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seven percent of the acreage was at or beyond the dented stage at this time, slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

**Sorghum:** Production is forecast at 383 million bushels, up slightly from last year. Expected area for harvest as grain is forecast at 5.18 million acres, down 6 percent from 2009. Based on August 1 conditions, yield is forecast at 74.1 bushels per acre, up 4.7 bushels from last year. In Kansas, the top producing State, yields are expected to decrease by 6.0 bushels from last year, while in Texas, the second leading State in sorghum production, record yields are expected at 70.0 bushels per acre.

Sorghum developed normally throughout the growing season in many States and was 55 percent headed and 28 percent coloring as of August 1, on par with the 5-year average. However, by month's end, heading in Nebraska and Oklahoma was 10 points and 29 points ahead of normal, respectively while coloring was over 15 points ahead of the 5-year average in Arkansas and Louisiana. As of August 1, over 71 percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was rated good to excellent, significantly higher than this time last year.

**Oats:** Production is forecast at 87.2 million bushels, 1 percent below the July 1 forecast and down 6 percent from 2009. If realized, this will be the lowest production on record. Based on conditions as of August 1, the yield is forecast at 66.3 bushels per acre, down 0.4 bushel from last month's forecast and down 1.2 bushels from 2009's record high yield. Growers expect to harvest 1.32 million acres for grain or seed, unchanged from last month but down 5 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the smallest harvested area on record.

Compared with July 1, yield decreases are expected in much of the Corn Belt and the Upper and Middle Missouri Valley. The largest yield decrease is expected in Montana and New York, both down 4 bushels per acre. An increase of 4 bushels per acre is forecast in Texas where a record high yield of 54 bushels is expected. Idaho and North Dakota are also expecting record high yields of 80 and 70 bushels per acre, respectively.

Overall, the oat crop has developed at a near normal pace in most States this year. As of August 1, forty-seven percent of the oat acreage was harvested, 21 points ahead of last year's pace and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress in Ohio and Pennsylvania was running considerably ahead of the 5-year average. On August 1, seventy-six percent of the oat crop in the nine major producing States was rated as good to excellent, compared with 56 percent last year.

**Barley:** Production for 2010 is forecast at 184 million bushels, up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 19 percent from 2009. Based on conditions as of August 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 72.3 bushels per acre, up 0.7 bushel from the July 1 forecast but down 0.7 bushel from a year ago. While the forecasted yield per acre is down 1 percent from a year ago, the expected decline in production is more a reflection of the lowest planted acreage on record and the lowest expected harvested acreage since 1883. Area harvested for grain or seed, at

2.55 million acres, is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 18 percent from 2009. Record high yields are expected in Arizona, Colorado, and Utah, while a record tying yield is forecast for Idaho.

As July began, a return of nearly ideal growing conditions promoted a rapid heading pace across much of the major barley-producing areas, with nearly 40 percent of the United States crop developing heads in the 14 days stretching between July 4 and July 18. Heading had advanced to 97 percent complete by August 1, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. As the month ended, harvest was underway in most States. On August 1, eighty-six percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 85 percent on July 4 and 78 percent for the same time last year.

**Winter wheat:** Production is forecast at 1.52 billion bushels, up 1 percent from the July 1 forecast and up slightly from 2009. Based on August 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 47.5 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month and 3.3 bushels above last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, trailing only 1999. Expected grain area totals 32.1 million acres, down 7 percent from last year but unchanged from last month. Harvest in the 18 major producing States was 83 percent complete by August 1, equal to last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average.

Harvest was virtually complete by the beginning of August in all major Hard Red Winter States except Montana, where harvest was 42 points behind normal. Yield forecasts were up from last month in Colorado, Montana, and Washington; down in Nebraska; and unchanged in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. If realized, yields in Colorado and Montana will be record highs. State yields in Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas all rank in the top five on record.

As of August 1, harvest was virtually complete in all major Soft Red Winter States. Yield forecasts are unchanged from last month in Illinois and Missouri, but down in Ohio.

As of August 1, harvest in the Pacific Northwest States was behind the 5-year average. Yield forecasts increased from last month in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. State yields in all three States rank in the top five on record.

**Durum wheat:** Production is forecast at 109 million bushels, up 5 percent from last month but down slightly from 2009. The United States yield is forecast at 42.0 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels above last month but 2.9 bushels below last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, trailing only last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 2.59 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 7 percent from last year.

Yield forecasts are unchanged from last month in all States except North Dakota. North Dakota's yield of 38.0 bushels per acre is up 3.0 bushels from last month, but down 1.0 bushel from last year's record yield. Record yields are expected in Arizona and California. As of August 1, crop condition in Montana and North Dakota, the two largest producing States, was rated 78 and 89 percent good to excellent, respectively. Condition ratings in both States were higher than the same time a year ago.

**Other spring wheat:** Production is forecast at 633 million bushels, up 4 percent from July and up 8 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the third largest production on record, trailing only 1992 and 1996. The United States yield is forecast at 46.6 bushels per acre, up 2.0 bushels from last month and 1.5 bushels above last year. If realized, this will be the highest yield on record, 1.5 bushels above the record set last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 13.6 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 5 percent from last year.

Harvest in the six major producing States was 5 percent complete by August 1. This was 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 points behind the 5-year average. Ideal growing conditions have occurred across most of the major producing States. Forecasted yields are up from last month in Idaho, Oregon, Montana, and North Dakota; unchanged in Washington; and down in Minnesota and South Dakota. If realized, North Dakota's yield of 46.0 bushels per acre will tie last year's record yield. Minnesota's yield of 55.0 bushels per acre, if realized, will be tied for the third highest on record, while Montana's forecasted yield of 35.0 bushels per acre will tie for the second highest on record.

**Peanuts:** Production is forecast at 4.04 billion pounds, up 10 percent from last year. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.26 million acres, unchanged from June but up 17 percent from 2009. Yields are expected to average 3,204 pounds per acre, down 208 pounds from last year. Planted area, at 1.29 million acres, is unchanged from the June estimate.

Production in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina) is expected to total 3.02 billion pounds, up 8 percent from last year's production. Yields in the region are expected to average 3,182 pounds per acre, 191 pounds below last year's average yield. All States in the region are expecting an increase in production from last year. Yields, on the other hand, are expected to decrease in all States except Mississippi and South Carolina due to above normal temperatures and lack of rainfall. By August 1, peanuts pegging was ahead of the 5-year average in all States in the region except Florida, where pegging, at 80 percent, was 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Virginia-North Carolina production is forecast at 319 million pounds, up 11 percent from 2009. The average yield is forecast at 2,877 pounds per acre, down 823 pounds from the previous year. North Carolina's forecasted yield of 3,000 pounds per acre is down 700 pounds from 2009 and the Virginia forecast of 2,200 pounds per acre is down 1,500 pounds from last year. Hot, dry weather conditions this summer have resulted in lower yields in the region. As of August 1, thirty-two percent of the crop in North Carolina and Virginia was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 70 and 89 percent, respectively, at the same time last year.

Southwest peanut production (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 705 million pounds, up 16 percent from last year. Yields in the region are expected to average 3,490 pounds per acre, up 21 pounds from the previous year. Expected yields are up from last year in New Mexico and Oklahoma and are unchanged in Texas. Peanuts pegging in New Mexico and Oklahoma, at 60 percent and 89 percent, respectively, lagged behind the 5-year average, whereas in Texas, pegging exceeded the 5-year average by one percentage point.

**Rice:** Production is forecast at 246 million cwt, up 12 percent from last year. Area for harvest is expected to total 3.49 million acres, unchanged from the June Acreage report but up 13 percent from 2009. Planted area, at 3.51 million acres, is also unchanged from the June estimate. The average United States yield is forecast at 7,039 pounds per acre, down 46 pounds from last year. Expected yields are up from last year in all States except California and Texas. If realized, new record-high yields will be achieved in Louisiana and Missouri.

As of August 1, sixty-five percent of the United States acreage was headed, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the United States acreage was rated in good to excellent condition as of August 1, compared with 62 percent rated in these two categories a year earlier. Crop development was well ahead of normal in all States except California and Texas. In California, wet field conditions and spring rainstorms delayed planting, and in Texas, high winds and little rain made it difficult to get a good stand.

**Soybeans:** Area for harvest is forecast at 78.0 million acres, unchanged from June but up 2 percent from 2009. Harvested area, if realized, will be the largest on record.

Soybean planting got off to a good start this season as conditions were much improved compared with last year. The month of May began with planting in all States at or ahead of last year's pace and, with the exception of Louisiana, at or ahead of their 5-year average. During mid-May, several soybean-growing areas received cool, wet weather, but significant progress was made in many areas during the last week of May. As of May 30, planting progress had reached 74 percent complete, only one point behind normal, but 11 percentage points ahead of last year. During June, there were several heavy storms that moved through soybean-growing areas, slowing planting progress. Rainfall was particularly heavy at times in parts of the Central and Southern Great Plains, and the western Corn Belt. By June 27, ninety-seven percent of the soybean crop was planted, 2 points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average.

Emergence of the soybean crop began ahead of both normal and last year's pace, and remained very close to normal and a few points ahead of last year's pace throughout May and June. Soybeans reached 97 percent emerged by July 4, equal to the 5-year average but 2 points ahead of last year. Blooming progress for soybeans followed a very similar pattern to emergence progress, remaining several points ahead of last year but in line with the normal pace. As of August 1, eighty-six percent of the Nation's crop was blooming, 3 points ahead of normal and 12 points ahead of last year.

Fifty-three percent of the acreage was setting pods by August 1, five points ahead of normal and 20 points ahead of last year.

As of August 1, sixty-six percent of the United States soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point less than the same week in 2009. Good to excellent ratings increased across most of the Corn Belt during July, while decreases in condition ratings of 7 points or more occurred in Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee due to hot, dry weather. Yields are forecast above 2009 levels across the northern tier States, with increases of 4 bushels or more in Minnesota, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The largest increase in yield from 2009 is expected in Texas, where the yield is forecast to be up 9 bushels from last year. Meanwhile, the Mid-Atlantic States are expecting the largest declines from last year, as Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia are all expecting yields to be down more than 10 bushels from 2009 due to very hot and dry weather this summer. If realized, the forecasted yield in New York will be a record high and the forecasted yield in Arkansas will tie the previous record high.

**Cotton:** Upland cotton growers planted 10.7 million acres, unchanged from the June estimate but up 19 percent from a year ago. Growers expect to harvest 10.4 million acres, up 41 percent from last year. American Pima cotton producers planted 209,000 acres, up 48 percent from last year. Expected harvested area, at 207,000 acres, is up 50 percent from last year.

Producers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) finished planting in the middle of June. Crop development was ahead of normal throughout the region, except in Virginia and Alabama where development was slightly behind normal. Most of the region was in need of rain to relieve heat and drought stress on the fast developing crop. At month's end, the crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition except in Virginia where the crop was rated in mostly poor to fair condition.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) finished planting by the first of June. The crop has developed slightly ahead of normal throughout the region due to the hot, dry conditions. By late July, the region received much needed precipitation along with warmer temperatures allowing for rapid accumulation of heat units. On August 1, the crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition.

Planting was complete in Texas by mid-June. In South and East Texas, producers received much needed rainfall from Hurricane Alex. By late July, the area received several days of temperatures over 90 degrees and the crop developed rapidly with harvest underway by the end of the month. In the Panhandle, continual heat coupled with timely rains allowed the crop to develop well ahead of normal. By month's end, the crop was rated in mostly good to excellent condition. In Oklahoma and Kansas, the crop developed ahead of normal due to receiving beneficial heat units from the continual hot, dry weather. In Oklahoma, the crop was reported in mostly good to excellent condition, while in Kansas the crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition on August 1.

Upland cotton planting in California and Arizona was complete by mid-June and has developed normally. The upland crop in California was rated in mostly fair to good condition, while in Arizona the crop was rated in mostly good to excellent condition.

American Pima production is forecast at 497,800 bales, up 25 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 1,154 pounds per harvested acre, down 235 pounds from last year. California growers expect to harvest 450,000 bales, up 25 percent from last year. The crop is progressing normally throughout Arizona and California and is reported in mostly fair to good condition.

Cotton ginning was just getting underway in South Texas with a limited amount ginned by August 1. In 2008 and 2009, the running bales ginned, as of August 1, were 13,050 and 5,150, respectively.

**Dry beans:** United States dry edible bean production is forecast at 30.7 million cwt for 2010, up 21 percent from last year. Planted area is forecast at 1.78 million acres, up 2 percent from the June *Acreage* report and 16 percent above the previous year. Harvested area is forecast at 1.71 million acres, up 2 percent from the June *Acreage* report and 17 percent above the previous year's harvested acreage. The average United States yield is forecast at 1,798 pounds per acre, an increase of 65 pounds from 2009.

Production is forecast to be higher than 2009 in 12 of the 18 producing States, with the five largest producing States, North Dakota, Michigan, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Idaho, forecasting higher production than a year ago. Planted acreage for Navy beans increased by 28 percent from a year ago, while Pinto bean planted area increased 12 percent. Great Northern variety plantings increased 53 percent from 2009 and Black bean planted area increased 41 percent.

In North Dakota, warm, dry weather throughout most of July aided crop development. Throughout June and July, the dry edible bean condition was rated on average 74 percent good to excellent. Michigan dry bean planting started the week of May 24, a week behind last year, and was completed by the first week of July. Planting slowed in early-June due to excessive rains with some replanting reported in July. As of August 1, Minnesota dry bean conditions were rated 89 percent good to excellent. Topsoil moisture was 80 percent adequate and 17 percent surplus.

**Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures:** Production is forecast at 72.5 million tons, up 2 percent from last year. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 3.49 tons per acre, up 0.14 ton from last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record, trailing only the 3.51 tons per acre in 1999. Harvested area is forecast at 20.7 million acres, unchanged from June but down 2 percent from the previous year's acreage.

Weather conditions have been mostly favorable in many of the alfalfa hay growing regions. Heavier than normal precipitation levels this year have led to greater yield expectations in most States. The largest yield increase is forecast in Indiana where a record high yield of 4.20 tons is expected. Arizona and Nebraska are also forecasting record alfalfa hay yields. Other States with notable yield increases include Minnesota, New York, and North Dakota. States that forecast lower yields than 2009 include Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

**Other hay:** Production is forecast at 81.4 million tons, up 7 percent from last year, and if realized will be the second highest production level on record. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 2.09 tons per acre, up 0.11 ton from last year. If realized, this will be a record high yield, surpassing the 2.06 tons per acre in 2004. Harvested area is forecast at 38.9 million acres, unchanged from June but up 1 percent from 2009.

Abundant moisture has led to increased yields compared with last year in the northern and southern Great Plains, the upper Great Lakes States, and most of the Pacific Coast States. Producers in California, Nebraska, Louisiana, Montana North Dakota, and South Dakota are expecting record high yields. The largest expected yield increase occurred in Texas, up 0.90 ton, where producers are trying to replenish their hay stocks after low production levels the last two years. Other hay yields are forecast to be lower primarily in the Ohio Valley, the Southeast, and along the Atlantic Coast. The largest yield reduction from last year occurred in Virginia, down 0.40 ton as hot and dry weather has reduced hay growth.

**Tobacco:** United States all tobacco production for 2010 is forecast at 724 million pounds, down 12 percent from 2009. Area harvested is forecast at 327,000 acres, 8 percent below last year. Yields for 2010 are expected to average 2,210 pounds per acre, 112 pounds below 2009.

Flue-cured tobacco production is expected to total 454 million pounds, slightly above the previous forecast but down 14 percent from 2009. Growers plan to harvest 207,000 acres in 2010, down 8 percent from last year but unchanged from the previous forecast. Yields are expected to average 2,194 pounds per acre, up 10 pounds from the July 1 forecast but 152 pounds below last year. Hot weather and lack of rain were having a negative impact on yields on most flue-cured tobacco producing States. Growers in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured tobacco State, expect production to total 361 million pounds, down 14 percent from 2009. In North Carolina, yield is forecast at 2,200 pounds per acre, a decrease of 200 pounds from 2009 due to adverse hot weather conditions.

Burley production is expected to total 189 million pounds, 12 percent below last year. Burley growers plan to harvest 91,300 acres, down 10 percent from 2009. If realized, this will be the lowest burley tobacco acreage on record. Yields are expected to average 2,070 pounds per acre, down 39 pounds from last year. Growers in Kentucky, the leading burley tobacco State, expect production to total 137 million pounds, down 15 percent from 2009.

Fire-cured tobacco production is expected to total 47.6 million pounds, down 10 percent from the 2009 crop. Growers plan to harvest 15,400 acres, down 5 percent from a year ago. The expected average yield is 3,090 pounds per acre, down

191 pounds from the previous year. Tennessee growers report dry weather is limiting their irrigation resources and affecting the crop. Some producers are prematurely cutting to avoid further deterioration.

Southern Maryland Belt Tobacco production in Pennsylvania is expected to total 5.50 million pounds, up 14 percent from 2009. A total of 2,200 acres is expected to be harvested, up 5 percent from a year ago. Average yields, at 2,500 pounds per acre, are up 200 pounds from last year.

Dark air-cured tobacco is expected to total 16.7 million pounds, down 2 percent from 2009. Growers plan to harvest 5,900 acres, up 2 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 2,825 pounds per acre, down 113 pounds from a year ago. Kentucky reported contract acreage remains at low levels following last year's major reduction.

All Cigar type production is expected to total 10.5 million pounds, up 42 percent from last year. Growers of cigar type tobacco plan to harvest 5,620 acres, 31 percent above a year ago. Overall, yield is expected to average 1,872 pounds per acre, up 144 pounds from 2009. New England growers are reporting a better cigar tobacco crop this year, when compared with the two previous seasons.

**Sugarbeets:** Production of sugarbeets for the 2010 crop year is forecast at 32.4 million tons, up 10 percent from last year and 21 percent above 2008. Planted area is estimated at 1.19 million acres, up fractionally from both the June *Acreage* report and last year. Producers expect to harvest 1.15 million acres, down 400 acres from the June forecast and down 2,600 acres from 2009. Expected yield is forecast at 28.3 tons per acre, an increase of 2.6 tons from last year. If realized, this will be a record high yield for the United States. Record high yields are also expected in Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

**Sugarcane:** Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 30.3 million tons, down fractionally from 2009. Production increases are expected in Florida and Texas, while decreases are expected in Hawaii and Louisiana. Producers intend to harvest 883,200 acres for sugar and seed in 2010, up 19,300 acres from the *Acreage* report and up 9,300 acres from last year. Expected yield is forecast at 34.3 tons per acre, down 0.5 ton from 2009.

Timely rainfall coupled with minimal insect or disease infestation in Florida and Louisiana has provided excellent growing conditions throughout the spring and summer months. In Texas, harvested acreage for sugar and seed is expected to total 50,000 acres. If realized, this will be a record high for the State. Conversely, producers in Hawaii are expected to harvest 17,200 acres for sugar and seed. If realized, this will be a record low for the State.

**Prunes and plums:** Production in Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 13,400 tons, down 28 percent from last year. Oregon's forecast, at 5,000 tons, is 47 percent below last year. Growers reported that that the cool, wet spring weather was detrimental to their crop. Others reported windy and generally poor conditions during bloom and hail damage, which led to lower yields and a potentially poor quality crop. Washington's production is forecast at 4,200 tons, down 2 percent from 2009. Washington experienced a cold, late spring this year, with some producers reporting frost damage and pollination problems. Idaho production is forecast at 2,400 tons, up 20 percent from last year. Favorable weather conditions were beneficial for this season's excellent prune and plum crop. Michigan production is forecast at 1,800 tons, down 38 percent from a year ago. The plum crop potential was reduced by a spring frost that came after many fruit buds had sprouted.

**Hops:** Hop production in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 66.1 million pounds for 2010, down 30 percent from last year's 94.7 million pounds. Area strung for harvest, at 31,251 acres, is down 21 percent from 2009. Yield is estimated at 2,116 pounds per acre for the Pacific Northwest, 267 pounds less than 2009.

Washington's yield is forecast at 2,200 pounds per acre for the 2010 crop, 333 pounds less than last year. Oregon's yield is forecast at 1,690 pounds per acre, down 258 pounds from 2009. In Idaho, yields are expected to average 2,120 pounds per acre, 177 pounds higher than a year ago, due to excellent conditions this summer.

For Washington and Oregon, weather conditions this spring were cold and wet. Progress is two weeks behind normal with reported yields ranging from average to below average for some varieties. Water supplies are reported as mostly adequate. Disease pressure has been high for mildews, but minimal for mites.

**Olives:** California olive production is forecast at 140,000 tons. If realized, the crop will be three times as large as the 2009 crop and twice as large as the 2008 crop, however 2008 and 2009 were both poor crop years for California olives. The Manzanillo and Sevillano varieties are expected to account for approximately 65 percent and 16 percent of total production, respectively. All other varieties account for the remainder. Crop development has lagged one to two weeks behind normal due to cool weather during the growing season. Conditions during the critical blooming period were generally good.

**Peaches:** The August 2010 forecast of United States peach production is 1.13 million tons, down less than 1 percent from the July 1 forecast but 2 percent above 2009.

South Carolina's forecast, at 120,000 tons, is unchanged from the July 1 forecast but 60 percent above last season's crop. July showers helped later varieties size and minimal hail damage was reported thus far this summer. Quality remained high throughout the season. Harvest is 75 percent complete, 7 percent above the 5-year average. New Jersey's production increased 3 percent from both the July 1 forecast and last season's estimate. Producers began peach harvest earlier than normal. High temperatures accelerated peach maturity with fruit quality and size rated good to excellent.

In Washington, forecasted production, at 16,000 tons, decreased 6 percent from July 1 but is up 10 percent from a year ago. Growers in central Washington experienced a cold spring this year. Yakima had its second-wettest May in more than 100 years. Reports of frost damage were common and some winter damage to trees has also been reported. There were also some problems with mildew and peach curl. June and July brought warmer, drier conditions.

Michigan's forecasted production declined 6 percent from a month ago and 20 percent from last season. Early frosts and bacterial diseases prevented the crop from reaching its full production potential across the State. Overall, the quality of the crop was good. Peach harvest began in mid-July and was 23 percent complete by August 1.

The United States Freestone crop, as of August 1, is forecast at 705,990 tons, down less than 1 percent from last month but 11 percent above last year. The California Freestone forecast, which is carried forward from July 1, at 355,000 tons, is up 1 percent from 2009. California's Clingstone forecast, also carried forward from July 1, is 420,000 tons, down 10 percent from last season.

**Apples:** The United States apple forecast for the 2010 crop year is 9.48 billion pounds, down 4 percent from last year. Poor weather conditions for apple production were reported by growers in the apple estimating States.

Production in the Western States (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington) is forecast at 6.20 billion pounds, up 6 percent from last year. Washington production, which makes up 60 percent of the United States total, is forecast at 5.65 billion pounds, up 5 percent from last year. Washington experienced a cold, late spring this year. California apple production is forecast at 310 million pounds, 17 percent above last year. California growers reported low pest and disease pressure, and very good quality. Oregon's production is forecast at 130 million pounds, unchanged from 2009. Apples in Oregon typically exhibit an alternate bearing pattern and this year was expected to be up. However, due to unfavorable spring weather that has adversely affected crop production, this pattern did not occur this year.

Production in the Eastern States (Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia) is forecast at 2.38 billion pounds, down 8 percent from last year. The apple crop in New York is forecast at 1.20 billion pounds, down 13 percent from 2009. Across New York, the crop is about two weeks ahead of average. However, a late May frost reduced the size of the crop. Pennsylvania's forecast, at 488 million pounds, is 4 percent lower than last year. Numerous producers reported frost damage, while others were affected by hail. Virginia's production is forecast at 244 million pounds, slightly below last year. Spring conditions were ideal; however, hot and dry weather conditions in the summer affected crop development. North Carolina's crop is forecast at 144 million pounds, up 20 percent from last year's small crop.

Production in the Central States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin) is forecast at 893 million pounds, a decrease of 38 percent from 2009. Michigan's production forecast is 610 million pounds, down 47 percent from the previous year. The Michigan apple crop was greatly reduced by continual

spring frosts. The crop has been variable this year, making thinning decisions difficult. Some apple orchards were abandoned this year. Ohio's forecast is 110 million pounds, down 5 percent from 2009. Below average temperatures were predominant at the beginning of the year, and some trees were damaged by frost. However, conditions improved later on with plenty of rain. Production in Wisconsin is forecast at 34.9 million pounds, down 20 percent from 2009. Many growers reported too much moisture, causing fungus and other diseases in orchards. There were also a few reports of hail damage to the crop.

**Pears:** United States pear production for 2010 is forecast at 854,800 tons, down 11 percent from last year. Bartlett pear production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 410,000 tons, 2 percent below the June forecast and 9 percent less than a year ago. Other pear production in the Pacific Coast States is expected to total 433,000 tons, 11 percent below last year.

Bartlett production for California is forecast at 185,000 tons, down 5 percent from the June 1 forecast and 8 percent below 2009. Bartlett's began blooming in March with some areas reporting minor problems due to rain. The cooler than average growing season resulted in slightly delayed fruit development and postponed the start of harvest by one to two weeks. The delay in development did not have a negative impact on fruit quality. Harvest was ongoing in the Sacramento Valley, while Lake and Mendocino counties were close to the start of harvest.

In Washington, Bartlett production is forecast at 170,000 tons, up 3 percent from the June 1 forecast but 9 percent below the previous season. Spring conditions in eastern Washington were cooler and wetter than normal. Bartlett growers report pollination problems due to cold, windy weather and frost. Irrigation water has been adequate this year. Oregon's Bartlett crop, at 55,000 tons, is down 8 percent from June 1 and 17 percent below 2009.

Other pear production in Washington is forecast at 235,000 tons, 12 percent below a year ago. In Oregon, other pear production is forecast at 145,000 tons, down 11 percent from last year. Many growers indicated the cool, wet spring negatively impacted fruit size and quantity of the crop.

The pear crop in New York is forecast at 9,000 tons, down 20 percent from last year. Growers experienced an early start to the growing season, with warm temperatures in March and April, but a May freeze limited production. Dry weather has also negatively impacted the crop.

Most Pennsylvania producers reported pollination problems and a late spring freeze. At 2,800 tons, Pennsylvania's production forecast is down 52 percent from a season ago.

**Coffee:** Hawaii coffee production is estimated at 8.70 million pounds (parchment basis) for the 2009-2010 season, unchanged from the previous year. Puerto Rico coffee production for the 2009-2010 season is estimated at 9.50 million pounds (parchment basis), down 29 percent from the previous season. Heavy rain during the flowering stage, insect damage, and a labor shortage negatively impacted coffee production.

**Grapes:** United States grape production is forecast at 7.09 million tons, down 3 percent from last year. California leads the United States in grape production with 90 percent of the total. Washington and New York are the next largest producing States, with 5 percent and 2 percent, respectively. California's all grape forecast, at 6.35 million tons, is down 3 percent from last year. The Washington all grape forecast of 370,000 tons is also down 3 percent from the previous year, while New York growers expect to harvest 170,000 tons, 28 percent more than last year.

California's wine type grape production is expected to total 3.50 million tons, 55 percent of California's total grape crop. The production forecast for wine type varieties is down 6 percent from the 2009 crop. California's raisin type grape production is forecast at 1.95 million tons, 31 percent of California's total grape crop. The raisin type grape forecast is up 1 percent from last year. Weather has been mostly favorable for crop development, although cool, wet weather in the spring and early summer resulted in some mildew problems. California's table type grape production is forecast at 900,000 tons, up 3 percent from the previous year.

Washington's wine grape production is forecast at 160,000 tons, up 3 percent from the 2009 crop. If realized, this will be Washington's largest wine grape crop on record, surpassing last year's record high crop. The juice type grape forecast, at 210,000 tons, is down 7 percent from last year.

New York's grape production forecast, at 170,000 tons, is 28 percent higher than last year's production level. Warm weather in March and April led to an early bloom and the crop is currently about two weeks ahead of schedule. As of August 1, the crop condition was rated 93 percent good to excellent.

**Florida citrus:** Seasonally hot and humid weather conditions prevailed in most citrus growing areas during the month of July. High temperatures were mainly in the mid to upper 90s, while low temperatures ranged generally from the upper 60s to lower 70s. Weekly rainfall totals in most areas varied from one to five inches. In late July, mild drought conditions were reported in Indian River and Brevard counties. However, the majority of the upcoming season's citrus crop is responding well to an abundance of sunshine and precipitation. Grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, and tangelos are all showing good growth. Caretakers are removing unproductive trees, mowing, and applying herbicides and fertilizer. Growers are using both aerial and ground spraying for psyllid control.

**California citrus:** The navel orange harvest was completed during the first half of July while the Valencia orange harvest continued in the Central Valley and along the southern coast. Lemons were picked along the coastal region.

**California noncitrus fruits and nuts:** The blueberry, blackberry, and strawberry harvests neared completion in the San Joaquin Valley. The plum, peach, nectarine, and fig harvests were ongoing. Pruning started in cherry orchards. As the grape harvest began in the San Joaquin Valley, leaves and bunches were thinned in vineyards to increase light exposure for color and maturity. In the San Joaquin Valley, good sugar levels were reported for raisin grapes. During the first part of July, wine grapes continued to develop in Napa County, while sulfur applications were ongoing. However, later in the month, cool temperatures slowed their development. Maintenance of orchards, groves, and vineyards continued with pruning, pesticide applications, and fertilizer applications as necessary. Irrigation frequency increased as the temperatures began to rise across the State.

Almond orchards continued to be irrigated and were sprayed to control navel orange worm. In the San Joaquin Valley, almond orchards exhibited widespread hull split by the second half of July. Almond growers focused sprays on the control of peach twig borers. Mite levels increased slightly in orchards, causing some growers to plan additional miticide sprays. Herbicide applications along with codling moth sprays were made in walnut orchards. Weed control was ongoing in nut orchards in the Central Valley. Walnuts, pistachios, and pecans showed good size development.

## Statistical Methodology

**Survey procedures:** Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between July 25 and August 6 to gather information on expected yields as of August 1. The objective yield surveys for corn, cotton, soybeans, and wheat were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for about 75 percent of the United States production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected fields for the objective yield survey. The counts made within each sample plot depend on the crop and the maturity of that crop. In all cases, the number of plants is recorded along with other measurements that provide information to forecast the number of ears, bolls, pods, or heads and their weight. 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 fruit are harvested and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet, and personal interviews. Approximately 27,000 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about probable yield. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

**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 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 August 1 forecasts.

**Revision policy:** The August 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the 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. Estimates of planted acres for spring planted crops are subject to revision in the August *Crop Production* report if conditions altered the planting intentions since the mid-year survey. Planted acres may also be revised for cotton, peanuts, and rice in the September *Crop Production* report each year; spring wheat, Durum wheat, barley, and oats only in the *Small Grains Annual* report at the end of September; and all other spring planted crops in the October *Crop Production* report. Revisions to planted acres will only be made when either special survey data, administrative data, such as Farm Service Agency program “sign up” data, or remote sensing data are available. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last forecast.

**Reliability:** To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the August 1 production forecast, the “Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the August 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. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the August 1 corn for grain production forecast is 6.0 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 6.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.3 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using corn again as an example, changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 392 million bushels, ranging from 16 million bushels to 1.09 billion bushels. The August 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 12 times and above 8 times. This does not imply that the August 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

## Reliability of August 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 | 7.7 | 13.3 | 20 | 3 | 69 | 7 | 13 |
| Corn for grain ..... bushels | 6.0 | 10.3 | 392 | 16 | 1,085 | 12 | 8 |
| Dry edible beans ..... cwt | 8.2 | 14.2 | 2 | (Z) | 4 | 13 | 7 |
| Oats ..... bushels | 11.1 | 19.2 | 14 | 1 | 43 | 2 | 18 |
| Rice ..... cwt | 4.3 | 7.5 | 7 | 1 | 17 | 12 | 8 |
| Sorghum for grain ..... bushels | 9.4 | 16.2 | 35 | 2 | 108 | 10 | 10 |
| Soybeans for beans ..... bushels | 6.6 | 11.5 | 145 | 6 | 408 | 12 | 8 |
| Upland cotton [1] ..... bales | 9.2 | 15.9 | 1,310 | 8 | 3,921 | 10 | 10 |
| Wheat | | | | | | | |
| Durum wheat ..... bushels | 9.3 | 16.2 | 8 | (Z) | 19 | 9 | 11 |
| Other spring ..... bushels | 8.8 | 15.2 | 40 | 3 | 121 | 10 | 10 |
| Winter wheat ..... bushels | 1.4 | 2.3 | 17 | 1 | 38 | 6 | 14 |

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Quantity is in thousands of units.

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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@nass.usda.gov.

# USDA Data Users' Meeting

**Monday October 25, 2010**

**Crowne Plaza Chicago-Metro**
**Chicago, Illinois 60661**
**312-829-5000**

The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service will be organizing an open forum for data users. The purpose will be to provide updates on pending changes in the various statistical and information programs and seek comments and input from data users. Other USDA agencies to be represented will include the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Economic Research Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and the World Agricultural Outlook Board. The Foreign Trade Division from the Census Bureau will also be included in the meeting.

For registration details or additional information for the Data Users' Meeting, see the NASS homepage at http://www.nass.usda.gov/meeting/ or contact Marie Jordan (NASS) at 202-690-8141 or at marie_jordan@nass.usda.gov.

This Data Users' Meeting precedes an Industry Outlook Meeting that will be held at the same location on Tuesday October 26, 2010. The Outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss the outlook situation. For registration details or additional information for the Industry Outlook Meeting, see the Livestock and Marketing Information Center (LMIC) homepage at http://www.lcmic.info/ or contact Erica Rosa 303-236-0461 at rosa@lmic.info or Laura Lahr 303-236-0464 at lahr@lmic.info.