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Acreage

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Corn Planted Acreage Up 19 Percent from 2006 Soybean Acreage Down 15 Percent All Wheat Acreage Up 6 Percent All Cotton Acreage Down 28 Percent

Corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 92.9 million acres in 2007, up 19 percent from 2006 and 14 percent higher than 2005. Farmers increased corn plantings 3 percent from their March intentions, resulting in the highest planted area since 1944 when 95.5 million acres were planted for all purposes. Wet conditions during March and April delayed field preparations and planting activities in the Corn Belt and Great Plains. Conditions dried out considerably in the eastern Corn Belt and Ohio Valley during May allowing producers to make good planting progress, but the lack of precipitation reduced topsoil moisture and increased stress on the crop. Meanwhile, excessive rainfall in parts of the western Corn Belt, central and southern Great Plains, and middle Mississippi Valley during much of May continued to hamper fieldwork. Despite the weather related delays, growers made rapid progress and planting was completed ahead of the average pace. Farmers reported that 99 percent of the intended corn acreage had been planted at the time of the survey interview which is slightly above the average for the past 10 years.

The 2007 **soybean** planted area is estimated at 64.1 million acres, down 15 percent from last year's record high. Area for harvest, at 63.3 million acres, is also down 15 percent from 2006. This is the lowest planted and harvested area for soybeans since 1995. With the exception of New York, Pennsylvania, and the Southeast States, planted acreage decreased in all States across the country. Growers in Illinois and Iowa showed the largest decrease in soybean acreage from last year, down 1.75 million acres and 1.35 million acres, respectively. Large declines in soybean area occurred across the Corn Belt and Great Plains, with planted acreage also down more than one million acres from last year in Indiana, Minnesota, and Nebraska. Many farmers across the country shifted to planting more corn this year at the expense of soybeans. However, increases in soybean area occurred across the Southeast, where some farmers shifted from cotton to corn and soybeans. New York and Pennsylvania both set new record high planted areas, at 215,000 and 440,000 acres, respectively. Nationally, farmers reported that 88 percent of the intended soybean acreage had been planted at the time of the survey interview, compared with the average of 81 percent for the past 5 years.

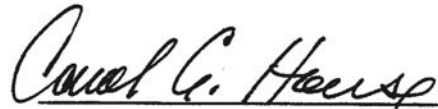
All wheat planted area is estimated at 60.5 million acres, up 6 percent from 2006. The 2007 winter wheat planted area, at 45.1 million acres, is 11 percent above last year and up 1 percent from the previous estimate. Of this total, about 32.4 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 8.80 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.91 million acres are White Winter. Area planted to other spring wheat for 2007 is estimated at 13.1 million acres, down 12 percent from 2006. Of this total, about 12.6 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. The Durum planted area for 2007 is 2.23 million acres, up 19 percent from the previous year.

All Cotton plantings for 2007 are estimated at 11.1 million acres, 28 percent below last year and the lowest since 1989. Upland planted area is estimated at 10.8 million acres, also down 28 percent from 2006. Lower upland planted acres are estimated for nearly all States with the largest decline in Texas, at 1.40 million acres below 2006. Large decreases in acreage also occurred in the Southeast and Delta regions. American-Pima cotton growers planted 298,000 acres, down 9 percent from last year.

This report was approved on June 29, 2007.



Secretary of
Agriculture
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Agricultural Statistics Board
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**Principal Crops: Area Planted by State and United States,
2005-2007 ¹**

State	2005	2006	2007
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	2,037	1,982	2,010
AZ	730	674	703
AR	7,559	7,769	8,031
CA	4,487	4,250	4,335
CO	6,210	5,678	6,095
CT	93	92	79
DE	443	442	443
FL	1,061	998	1,040
GA	3,656	3,652	3,685
HI	24	22	22
ID	4,219	4,288	4,303
IL	23,111	23,232	23,321
IN	12,330	12,345	12,310
IA	24,680	24,485	24,635
KS	22,711	22,506	22,577
KY	5,415	5,526	5,593
LA	3,365	3,185	3,340
ME	290	274	262
MD	1,345	1,429	1,454
MA	113	105	107
MI	6,537	6,519	6,508
MN	19,377	19,682	19,673
MS	4,305	4,327	4,552
MO	13,474	13,855	13,990
MT	9,495	8,559	8,968
NE	18,867	18,689	18,715
NV	479	508	493
NH	72	65	60
NJ	323	314	331
NM	1,138	1,078	1,179
NY	3,088	2,917	2,980
NC	4,635	4,643	4,737
ND	21,317	21,501	21,711
OH	10,103	10,082	10,085
OK	10,150	10,418	10,805
OR	2,169	2,144	2,141
PA	3,753	3,912	3,971
RI	12	10	11
SC	1,583	1,626	1,649
SD	16,998	16,222	16,510
TN	4,590	4,554	4,809
TX	22,265	22,315	22,769
UT	1,013	1,007	1,020
VT	335	335	290
VA	2,732	2,652	2,725
WA	3,615	3,639	3,728
WV	645	660	667
WI	8,197	8,193	8,176
WY	1,589	1,483	1,504
US ²	317,754	315,835	320,052

¹ Crops included in area planted are corn, sorghum, oats, barley, winter wheat, rye, Durum wheat, other spring wheat, rice, soybeans, peanuts, sunflower, cotton, dry edible beans, potatoes, sugarbeets, canola, and proso millet. Harvested acreage is used for all hay, tobacco, and sugarcane in computing total area planted. Includes double cropped acres and unharvested small grains planted as cover crops. Fall potatoes carried forward from the previous year for current year totals.

² States do not add to U.S. due to sunflower, canola, and rye acreage not allocated to States.

**Corn: Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain
by State and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted for All Purposes		Area Harvested for Grain	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	200	300	165	240
AZ	50	55	18	19
AR	190	560	180	530
CA	520	670	110	190
CO	1,000	1,200	860	1,050
CT ²	27	28		
DE	170	185	161	175
FL	60	75	30	40
GA	280	530	225	480
ID	270	260	65	80
IL	11,300	13,200	11,150	13,000
IN	5,500	6,600	5,380	6,450
IA	12,600	14,300	12,350	13,950
KS	3,350	3,700	3,000	3,400
KY	1,120	1,420	1,040	1,340
LA	300	750	290	730
ME ²	26	29		
MD	490	540	425	470
MA ²	18	19		
MI	2,200	2,500	1,960	2,230
MN	7,300	8,200	6,850	7,650
MS	340	980	325	950
MO	2,700	3,500	2,630	3,380
MT	65	70	18	22
NE	8,100	9,100	7,750	8,700
NV ²	4	5		
NH ²	14	14		
NJ	80	100	64	84
NM	130	130	45	45
NY	950	1,060	480	540
NC	790	1,100	740	1,030
ND	1,690	2,500	1,400	2,200
OH	3,150	4,000	2,960	3,780
OK	270	300	220	250
OR	51	60	29	35
PA	1,350	1,450	960	1,000
RI ²	2	2		
SC	310	390	290	370
SD	4,500	5,000	3,220	4,450
TN	550	840	500	780
TX	1,760	2,100	1,450	1,850
UT	65	70	17	22
VT ²	85	85		
VA	480	530	345	400
WA	140	200	75	130
WV	45	46	26	31
WI	3,650	4,050	2,800	3,300
WY	85	85	45	45
US	78,327	92,888	70,648	85,418

¹ Forecasted.

² Area harvested for grain not estimated.

**Sorghum: Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain
by State and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted for All Purposes		Area Harvested for Grain	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	10	8	5	4
AZ	24	45	7	18
AR	63	220	60	210
CA	32	32	10	8
CO	280	210	130	160
GA	40	55	26	30
IL	75	80	72	78
KS	2,750	2,800	2,500	2,600
KY	18	13	16	11
LA	90	210	87	205
MS	15	140	13	130
MO	100	100	95	95
NE	370	260	240	150
NM	110	125	60	70
NC	17	17	13	12
OK	270	240	200	210
PA	13	11	5	4
SC	11	9	7	6
SD	220	270	80	180
TN	14	20	11	17
TX	2,000	2,900	1,300	2,500
US	6,522	7,765	4,937	6,698

¹ Forecasted.

**Oats: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted ¹		Area Harvested	
	2006 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2007 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2007 ² <i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	50	50	10	20
CA	270	200	20	25
CO	85	85	10	10
GA	70	60	30	30
ID	90	80	20	20
IL	60	35	40	20
IN	25	20	14	9
IA	210	130	110	75
KS	100	90	40	40
ME	31	32	30	30
MI	80	80	65	70
MN	290	270	200	190
MO	40	25	28	15
MT	70	80	24	20
NE	160	125	55	30
NY	85	100	67	78
NC	60	50	26	25
ND	420	500	120	220
OH	70	75	55	60
OK	35	90	8	25
OR	50	60	20	12
PA	135	120	110	90
SC	33	33	18	13
SD	380	400	95	190
TX	760	690	100	100
UT	45	40	7	7
VA	16	15	4	4
WA	30	30	8	12
WI	370	250	230	160
WY	48	45	12	12
US	4,168	3,860	1,576	1,612

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

**Barley: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted ¹		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AZ	25	35	22	33
CA	90	110	65	60
CO	47	60	42	58
DE	27	23	24	20
ID	530	580	510	560
KS	24	20	18	16
KY	15	12	14	6
ME	18	15	17	14
MD	50	45	32	34
MI	15	14	14	13
MN	105	130	90	120
MT	770	900	620	730
NV	4	3	2	1
NJ	3	3	2	2
NY	17	16	12	12
NC	24	22	17	16
ND	1,100	1,450	995	1,350
OH	5	3	4	2
OR	55	65	42	55
PA	55	60	46	45
SD	55	50	14	30
UT	40	40	30	30
VA	58	53	42	35
WA	200	230	190	225
WI	50	45	30	30
WY	70	60	57	45
US	3,452	4,044	2,951	3,542

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

**All Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted ¹		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	100	120	45	80
AZ	79	85	76	83
AR	365	800	305	670
CA	520	640	315	355
CO	2,170	2,470	1,919	2,269
DE	48	57	45	55
FL	8	13	5	10
GA	230	400	120	250
ID	1,255	1,305	1,195	1,245
IL	930	970	910	810
IN	470	450	460	400
IA	25	35	18	25
KS	9,800	10,300	9,100	9,400
KY	430	440	320	240
LA	115	220	105	210
MD	210	225	125	175
MI	660	660	650	630
MN	1,750	1,810	1,695	1,755
MS	85	350	73	330
MO	1,000	1,050	910	850
MT	5,300	5,280	5,215	5,175
NE	1,800	2,100	1,700	2,000
NV	23	23	10	13
NJ	25	31	22	26
NM	440	490	120	280
NY	105	100	95	90
NC	560	630	420	500
ND	8,800	8,170	8,290	7,895
OH	990	870	960	780
OK	5,700	6,100	3,400	4,300
OR	880	900	845	875
PA	160	170	150	155
SC	130	160	123	135
SD	3,310	3,310	2,576	3,139
TN	280	450	190	300
TX	5,550	6,200	1,400	4,000
UT	144	146	136	134
VA	190	230	155	185
WA	2,280	2,270	2,225	2,235
WV	8	8	6	6
WI	261	309	240	278
WY	158	158	141	141
US	57,344	60,505	46,810	52,484

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

**Winter Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted ¹		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	100	120	45	80
AZ	4	5	2	4
AR	365	800	305	670
CA	450	550	250	270
CO	2,150	2,450	1,900	2,250
DE	48	57	45	55
FL	8	13	5	10
GA	230	400	120	250
ID	750	780	710	740
IL	930	970	910	810
IN	470	450	460	400
IA	25	35	18	25
KS	9,800	10,300	9,100	9,400
KY	430	440	320	240
LA	115	220	105	210
MD	210	225	125	175
MI	660	660	650	630
MN	50	60	45	55
MS	85	350	73	330
MO	1,000	1,050	910	850
MT	1,950	2,200	1,920	2,150
NE	1,800	2,100	1,700	2,000
NV	17	17	8	12
NJ	25	31	22	26
NM	440	490	120	280
NY	105	100	95	90
NC	560	630	420	500
ND	200	370	180	345
OH	990	870	960	780
OK	5,700	6,100	3,400	4,300
OR	760	770	730	750
PA	160	170	150	155
SC	130	160	123	135
SD	1,450	1,900	1,150	1,800
TN	280	450	190	300
TX	5,550	6,200	1,400	4,000
UT	130	135	125	125
VA	190	230	155	185
WA	1,850	1,820	1,800	1,790
WV	8	8	6	6
WI	250	300	230	270
WY	150	150	135	135
US	40,575	45,136	31,117	37,588

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

**Durum Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AZ	75	80	74	79
CA	70	90	65	85
ID	15	15	15	15
MT	400	530	395	525
ND	1,300	1,500	1,260	1,450
SD	10	10	6	9
US	1,870	2,225	1,815	2,163

¹ Forecasted.

**Other Spring Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CO	20	20	19	19
ID	490	510	470	490
MN	1,700	1,750	1,650	1,700
MT	2,950	2,550	2,900	2,500
NV	6	6	2	1
ND	7,300	6,300	6,850	6,100
OR	120	130	115	125
SD	1,850	1,400	1,420	1,330
UT	14	11	11	9
WA	430	450	425	445
WI	11	9	10	8
WY	8	8	6	6
US	14,899	13,144	13,878	12,733

¹ Forecasted.

**Rye: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted ¹		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
GA	230	230	25	30
OK	310	300	65	70
Oth Sts ³	856	824	184	206
US	1,396	1,354	274	306

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

³ Other States include IL, KS, MI, MN, NE, NY, NC, ND, PA, SC, SD, TX, and WI.

**Rice: Area Planted and Harvested by Class, State,
and United States, 2006-2007**

Class and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Long Grain				
AR	1,300	1,180	1,295	1,175
CA	6	7	5	7
LA	340	380	335	375
MS	190	175	189	174
MO	215	205	213	203
TX	149	149	149	148
US	2,200	2,096	2,186	2,082
Medium Grain				
AR	105	120	104	119
CA	460	455	458	452
LA	10	10	10	10
MO	1	1	1	1
TX	1	1	1	1
US	577	587	574	583
Short Grain ²				
AR	1	1	1	1
CA	60	60	60	60
US	61	61	61	61
All				
AR	1,406	1,301	1,400	1,295
CA	526	522	523	519
LA	350	390	345	385
MS	190	175	189	174
MO	216	206	214	204
TX	150	150	150	149
US	2,838	2,744	2,821	2,726

¹ Forecasted.

² Includes sweet rice.

**Proso Millet: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CO	290	250	255	
NE	135	190	110	
SD	155	170	110	
US	580	610	475	

¹ Estimates to be released January 2008 in the Annual Crop Production Summary.

**Hay: Area Harvested by Type, State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	All Hay		Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures		All Other	
	2006	2007 ¹	2006	2007 ¹	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL ²	720	800			720	800
AZ	295	295	250	250	45	45
AR	1,465	1,520	15	20	1,450	1,500
CA	1,580	1,570	1,050	950	530	620
CO	1,530	1,550	780	800	750	750
CT	62	48	7	4	55	44
DE	14	15	5	5	9	10
FL ²	260	300			260	300
GA ²	650	600			650	600
ID	1,520	1,490	1,180	1,200	340	290
IL	760	680	440	380	320	300
IN	650	640	360	300	290	340
IA	1,500	1,370	1,180	1,080	320	290
KS	3,050	3,050	950	900	2,100	2,150
KY	2,480	2,470	280	270	2,200	2,200
LA ²	390	400			390	400
ME	140	127	10	7	130	120
MD	205	210	40	40	165	170
MA	83	84	13	7	70	77
MI	1,140	1,060	830	830	310	230
MN	2,070	2,100	1,350	1,300	720	800
MS ²	780	750			780	750
MO	4,140	4,200	390	400	3,750	3,800
MT	2,260	2,550	1,550	1,650	710	900
NE	2,800	2,750	1,250	1,200	1,550	1,550
NV	470	455	270	265	200	190
NH	51	46	8	6	43	40
NJ	115	115	25	20	90	95
NM	310	350	220	260	90	90
NY	1,520	1,450	370	400	1,150	1,050
NC	690	701	10	11	680	690
ND	2,720	3,000	1,450	1,550	1,270	1,450
OH	1,210	1,130	470	430	740	700
OK	3,180	3,290	380	390	2,800	2,900
OR	1,050	1,000	430	400	620	600
PA	1,750	1,700	500	550	1,250	1,150
RI	7	8	1	1	6	7
SC ²	360	360			360	360
SD	3,100	3,600	1,800	2,100	1,300	1,500
TN	1,830	1,900	30	40	1,800	1,860
TX	5,150	5,320	150	120	5,000	5,200
UT	710	720	560	565	150	155
VT	250	205	45	30	205	175
VA	1,240	1,280	110	110	1,130	1,170
WA	770	780	440	430	330	350
WV	590	600	35	30	555	570
WI	2,140	2,050	1,650	1,600	490	450
WY	1,050	1,100	500	550	550	550
US	60,807	61,789	21,384	21,451	39,423	40,338

¹ Forecasted.

² Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures included in all other hay.

**Soybeans: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	160	180	150	170
AR	3,110	2,800	3,070	2,750
DE	180	160	177	155
FL	7	13	5	11
GA	155	220	140	205
IL	10,100	8,350	10,050	8,300
IN	5,700	4,600	5,680	4,580
IA	10,150	8,800	10,100	8,770
KS	3,150	2,400	3,080	2,300
KY	1,380	1,150	1,370	1,140
LA	870	600	840	580
MD	470	430	465	420
MI	2,000	1,800	1,990	1,790
MN	7,350	6,300	7,250	6,200
MS	1,670	1,460	1,650	1,440
MO	5,150	4,500	5,110	4,450
NE	5,050	4,000	5,010	3,950
NJ	88	80	86	78
NY	200	215	198	213
NC	1,370	1,400	1,360	1,370
ND	3,900	3,100	3,870	3,050
OH	4,650	4,000	4,620	3,980
OK	310	270	215	250
PA	430	440	425	435
SC	400	420	390	410
SD	3,950	3,300	3,850	3,250
TN	1,160	1,100	1,130	1,070
TX	225	80	155	75
VA	520	500	510	490
WV	17	13	16	13
WI	1,650	1,400	1,640	1,390
US	75,522	64,081	74,602	63,285

¹ Forecasted.

**Soybeans: Percent of Acreage Planted Following Another Harvested Crop,
Selected States and United States, 2003-2007 ¹**

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	12	11	8	6	10
AR	16	16	4	6	23
DE	37	29	41	25	50
FL	38	41	29	*	71
GA	33	61	51	69	77
IL	5	5	3	6	6
IN	3	3	1	3	4
KS	7	2	*	11	15
KY	24	34	29	21	26
LA	9	10	9	14	22
MD	43	43	27	32	47
MS	4	8	1	4	14
MO	7	10	7	11	13
NJ	22	13	31	38	27
NC	41	31	32	30	38
OH	1	1	1	*	1
OK	24	34	3	20	64
PA	11	7	4	11	19
SC	38	38	37	29	36
TN	28	32	15	20	31
TX	5	3	4	*	*
VA	34	37	7	25	44
WV	1	17	9	*	4
US	5	6	4	5	8

¹ Data as obtained from area frame samples. These data do not represent official estimates of the Agricultural Statistics Board but provide raw data as obtained from survey respondents. The purpose of these data is to portray trends in soybean production practices.

* Data rounds to less than 0.5 percent.

**Peanuts: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	165.0	150.0	163.0	147.0
FL	130.0	110.0	120.0	100.0
GA	580.0	520.0	575.0	515.0
MS	17.0	17.0	16.0	16.0
NM	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
NC	85.0	94.0	84.0	94.0
OK	23.0	15.0	22.0	14.0
SC	59.0	55.0	56.0	52.0
TX	155.0	190.0	145.0	185.0
VA	17.0	24.0	16.0	23.0
US	1,243.0	1,187.0	1,209.0	1,158.0

¹ Forecasted.

**Sunflower: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State,
and United States, 2006-2007**

Varietal Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Oil				
CO	80	105	75	95
KS	140	130	130	125
MN	55	70	53	66
NE	34	14	31	13
ND	770	790	740	765
SD	485	360	410	335
TX	29	20	13	18
Oth Sts ²	65	51	62	48
US	1,658	1,540	1,514	1,465
Non-Oil				
CO	20	15	18	13
KS	10	20	9	19
MN	34	40	32	37
NE	19	8	18	8
ND	130	170	120	160
SD	45	35	38	31
TX	23	24	11	21
Oth Sts ²	11	12	10	11
US	292	324	256	300
All				
CO	100	120	93	108
KS	150	150	139	144
MN	89	110	85	103
NE	53	22	49	21
ND	900	960	860	925
SD	530	395	448	366
TX	52	44	24	39
Oth Sts ²	76	63	72	59
US	1,950	1,864	1,770	1,765

¹ Forecasted.

² Other States include CA, IL, MI, MO, MT, OK, WI, and WY.

**Canola: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
MN	28.0	35.0	27.0	31.0
MT	10.0	12.0	9.8	11.5
ND	940.0	1,050.0	935.0	1,020.0
Oth Sts ²	66.0	68.0	49.2	61.5
US	1,044.0	1,165.0	1,021.0	1,124.0

¹ Forecasted.

² Other States include CO, ID, KS, MI, OK, OR, and WA.

**Flaxseed: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
MN	8	5	7	5
MT	35	30	33	29
ND	750	420	715	410
SD	20	10	12	9
US	813	465	767	453

¹ Forecasted.

**Safflower: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CA	56.0	50.0	55.5	48.5
MT	39.0	53.0	37.0	50.0
Oth Sts ²	94.0	67.0	86.5	64.0
US	189.0	170.0	179.0	162.5

¹ Forecasted.

² Other States include AZ, CO, ID, ND, SD, and UT.

**Other Oilseeds: Area Planted and Harvested,
United States, 2006-2007**

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Rapeseed	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2
Mustard Seed	40.5	57.5	39.2	54.8

¹ Forecasted.

**Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State
and United States, 2006-2007**

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Upland				
AL	575.0	400.0	560.0	
AZ	190.0	180.0	188.0	
AR	1,170.0	830.0	1,160.0	
CA	285.0	185.0	283.0	
FL	103.0	105.0	101.0	
GA	1,400.0	1,050.0	1,370.0	
KS	115.0	55.0	110.0	
LA	635.0	340.0	630.0	
MS	1,230.0	680.0	1,220.0	
MO	500.0	400.0	496.0	
NM	50.0	50.0	48.0	
NC	870.0	540.0	865.0	
OK	320.0	200.0	180.0	
SC	300.0	200.0	298.0	
TN	700.0	480.0	695.0	
TX	6,400.0	5,000.0	4,100.0	
VA	105.0	65.0	104.0	
US	14,948.0	10,760.0	12,408.0	
Amer-Pima				
AZ	7.0	4.0	7.0	
CA	275.0	265.0	274.0	
NM	13.0	9.0	12.5	
TX	31.0	20.0	30.0	
US	326.0	298.0	323.5	
All				
AL	575.0	400.0	560.0	
AZ	197.0	184.0	195.0	
AR	1,170.0	830.0	1,160.0	
CA	560.0	450.0	557.0	
FL	103.0	105.0	101.0	
GA	1,400.0	1,050.0	1,370.0	
KS	115.0	55.0	110.0	
LA	635.0	340.0	630.0	
MS	1,230.0	680.0	1,220.0	
MO	500.0	400.0	496.0	
NM	63.0	59.0	60.5	
NC	870.0	540.0	865.0	
OK	320.0	200.0	180.0	
SC	300.0	200.0	298.0	
TN	700.0	480.0	695.0	
TX	6,431.0	5,020.0	4,130.0	
VA	105.0	65.0	104.0	
US	15,274.0	11,058.0	12,731.5	

¹ Estimates to be released August 10, 2007 in the "Crop Production" report.

**Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007 ¹**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CA	43.3	39.5	43.1	39.1
CO	42.1	32.0	38.0	29.8
ID	188.0	168.0	187.0	166.0
MI	155.0	150.0	154.0	148.0
MN	504.0	522.0	477.0	496.0
MT	53.6	47.5	48.5	47.1
NE	61.3	48.0	57.8	45.0
ND	261.0	211.0	243.0	203.0
OR	13.1	12.0	13.1	11.5
WA	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
WY	42.8	31.0	40.1	30.0
US	1,366.2	1,263.0	1,303.6	1,217.5

¹ Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except CA. In CA, relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central CA and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern CA.

² Forecasted.

**Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed: Area Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Harvested	
	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
FL	400.0	396.0
HI	22.4	21.7
LA	435.0	430.0
TX	40.7	44.0
US	898.1	891.7

¹ Forecasted.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested by State and United States,
2005-2007**

State	Area Harvested		
	2005	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
CT	2,450	2,500	2,800
FL ²	2,500	1,100	
GA	16,000	17,000	20,000
KY	79,700	83,000	87,500
MA	1,190	1,150	1,220
MO	1,350	1,500	1,700
NC	126,000	158,800	167,000
OH	3,400	3,500	3,300
PA	5,000	7,900	9,400
SC	19,000	23,000	22,000
TN	22,950	19,800	19,050
VA	17,140	19,650	21,700
WV ³	400		
US	297,080	338,900	355,670

¹ Forecasted.

² Estimates discontinued in 2007.

³ Estimates discontinued in 2006.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2005-2007**

Class and Type	Area Harvested		
	2005	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Class 1, Flue-cured			
FL ²	2,500	1,100	
GA	16,000	17,000	20,000
NC	123,000	155,000	163,000
SC	19,000	23,000	22,000
VA	14,000	17,000	19,000
US	174,500	213,100	224,000
Class 2, Fire-cured			
KY	6,000	6,200	6,500
TN	5,500	5,300	6,400
VA	340	350	400
US	11,840	11,850	13,300
Class 3A, Light Air-cured			
Burley			
KY	70,000	73,000	77,000
MO	1,350	1,500	1,700
NC	3,000	3,800	4,000
OH	3,400	3,500	3,300
PA	2,200	5,500	6,500
TN	17,000	14,000	12,000
VA	2,800	2,300	2,300
WV ³	400		
US	100,150	103,600	106,800
Southern MD Belt			
PA	1,500	1,100	1,100
Total Light Air-cured	101,650	104,700	107,900
Class 3B, Dark Air-cured			
KY	3,700	3,800	4,000
TN	450	500	650
US	4,150	4,300	4,650
Class 4, Cigar Filler			
PA Seedleaf			
PA	1,300	1,300	1,800
Class 5, Cigar Binder			
CT Valley Binder			
CT	1,520	1,650	1,800
MA	900	950	1,000
US	2,420	2,600	2,800
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper			
CT Valley Shade-grown			
CT	930	850	1,000
MA	290	200	220
US	1,220	1,050	1,220
All Cigar Types	4,940	4,950	5,820
All Tobacco	297,080	338,900	355,670

¹ Forecasted.

² Estimates discontinued in 2007.

³ Estimates discontinued in 2006.

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007 ¹**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CA	67.0	60.0	65.0	58.0
CO	70.0	55.0	60.0	50.0
ID	105.0	90.0	103.0	88.0
KS	11.0	7.0	10.0	6.5
MI	225.0	200.0	215.0	195.0
MN	145.0	145.0	135.0	135.0
MT	19.5	18.0	18.6	17.0
NE	140.0	100.0	124.0	95.0
NM	8.2	7.5	8.2	7.5
NY	19.0	18.0	18.0	17.0
ND	670.0	670.0	640.0	630.0
OR	10.0	8.5	9.8	8.3
SD	21.5	15.0	19.0	13.9
TX	20.0	10.0	18.0	9.0
UT	3.0	3.5	0.5	3.3
WA	61.0	60.0	60.5	60.0
WI	5.6	6.0	5.5	5.9
WY	29.0	25.0	27.5	24.0
US	1,629.8	1,498.5	1,537.6	1,423.4

¹ Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

² Forecasted.

**Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1
CA	12.2	13.3	12.2	13.3
LA	18.0	16.0	13.5	15.0
MS	18.0	20.0	15.5	19.0
NJ	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
NC	40.0	41.0	39.0	40.0
SC	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
TX	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.7
VA	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
US	95.2	96.5	86.8	93.2

¹ Forecasted.

**Summer Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2006-2007**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4
CA	6.3	7.0	6.3	7.0
CO	4.1	3.0	4.0	2.9
DE	3.0	3.3	2.1	3.2
IL	6.5	6.0	6.3	5.8
KS	6.0	4.5	5.7	4.4
MD	4.0	4.0	2.9	3.9
MO	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.3
NJ	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3
TX	10.5	11.2	9.7	10.3
VA	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.8
US	58.4	56.3	54.3	54.3

¹ Forecasted.

Alaska: Area Planted by Crop, 2005-2007 ¹

Crop	Area Planted		
	2005	2006	2007
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
All Oats	2,100	2,000	2,000
All Barley	4,600	4,500	4,400
All Hay ²	21,000	20,000	24,000
Potatoes	830	860	900

¹ Estimates are provided to meet special needs of crop and livestock production statistics users. Estimates are excluded from commodity data tables.

² Area harvested.

Biotechnology Varieties

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducts the June Agricultural Survey in all States each year. Randomly selected farmers across the United States were asked if they planted corn, soybeans, or upland cotton seed that, through biotechnology, is resistant to herbicides, insects, or both. Conventionally bred herbicide resistant varieties are excluded. Insect resistant varieties include only those containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt). The Bt varieties include those that contain more than one gene that can resist different types of insects. Stacked gene varieties include only those containing biotech traits for both herbicide and insect resistance. The States published individually in the following tables represent 86 percent of all corn planted acres, 89 percent of all soybean planted acres, and 92 percent of all upland cotton planted acres.

**Corn: Biotechnology Varieties by State and
United States, Percent of All Corn Planted, 2006-2007**

State	Insect Resistant (Bt)		Herbicide Resistant	
	2006 <i>Percent</i>	2007 <i>Percent</i>	2006 <i>Percent</i>	2007 <i>Percent</i>
IL	24	19	12	15
IN	13	12	15	17
IA	32	22	14	19
KS	23	25	33	36
MI	16	19	18	22
MN	28	26	29	32
MO	38	30	14	19
NE	37	31	24	23
ND	29	29	34	37
OH	8	9	13	12
SD	20	16	32	34
TX	27	22	37	37
WI	22	19	18	23
Oth Sts ¹	20	20	25	33
US	25	21	21	24
	Stacked Gene Varieties		All Biotech Varieties	
	2006 <i>Percent</i>	2007 <i>Percent</i>	2006 <i>Percent</i>	2007 <i>Percent</i>
IL	19	40	55	74
IN	12	30	40	59
IA	18	37	64	78
KS	12	21	68	82
MI	10	19	44	60
MN	16	28	73	86
MO	7	13	59	62
NE	15	25	76	79
ND	20	22	83	88
OH	5	20	26	41
SD	34	43	86	93
TX	13	20	77	79
WI	10	22	50	64
Oth Sts ¹	10	14	55	67
US	15	28	61	73

¹ Other States includes all other States in the corn estimating program.

Upland Cotton: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of Upland Cotton Planted, 2006-2007

State	Insect Resistant (Bt)		Herbicide Resistant	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	10	10	25	25
AR	28	32	21	16
CA	9	4	40	51
GA	19	17	13	10
LA	13	17	13	11
MS	7	16	22	19
MO	32	13	40	63
NC	19	13	19	16
TN	16	10	10	17
TX	18	16	34	36
Oth Sts ¹	21	27	24	20
US	18	17	26	28
	Stacked Gene Varieties		All Biotech Varieties	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	60	60	95	95
AR	45	47	94	95
CA	8	6	57	61
GA	64	68	96	95
LA	68	68	94	96
MS	69	62	98	97
MO	25	23	97	99
NC	60	64	98	93
TN	67	71	93	98
TX	18	28	70	80
Oth Sts ¹	45	42	90	89
US	39	42	83	87

¹ Other States includes all other States in the upland cotton estimating program.

Soybeans: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of All Soybeans Planted, 2006-2007

State	Herbicide Resistant		All Biotech Varieties	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	92	92	92	92
IL	87	88	87	88
IN	92	94	92	94
IA	91	94	91	94
KS	85	92	85	92
MI	81	87	81	87
MN	88	92	88	92
MS	96	96	96	96
MO	93	91	93	91
NE	90	96	90	96
ND	90	92	90	92
OH	82	87	82	87
SD	93	97	93	97
WI	85	88	85	88
Oth Sts ¹	86	86	86	86
US	89	91	89	91

¹ Other States includes all other States in the soybean estimating program.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2006-2007
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3,452.0	4,044.0	2,951.0	3,542.0
Corn for Grain ²	78,327.0	92,888.0	70,648.0	85,418.0
Corn for Silage			6,477.0	
Hay, All			60,807.0	61,789.0
Alfalfa			21,384.0	21,451.0
All Other			39,423.0	40,338.0
Oats	4,168.0	3,860.0	1,576.0	1,612.0
Proso Millet	580.0	610.0	475.0	
Rice	2,838.0	2,744.0	2,821.0	2,726.0
Rye	1,396.0	1,354.0	274.0	306.0
Sorghum for Grain ²	6,522.0	7,765.0	4,937.0	6,698.0
Sorghum for Silage			347.0	
Wheat, All	57,344.0	60,505.0	46,810.0	52,484.0
Winter	40,575.0	45,136.0	31,117.0	37,588.0
Durum	1,870.0	2,225.0	1,815.0	2,163.0
Other Spring	14,899.0	13,144.0	13,878.0	12,733.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,044.0	1,165.0	1,021.0	1,124.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	813.0	465.0	767.0	453.0
Mustard Seed	40.5	57.5	39.2	54.8
Peanuts	1,243.0	1,187.0	1,209.0	1,158.0
Rapeseed	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2
Safflower	189.0	170.0	179.0	162.5
Soybeans for Beans	75,522.0	64,081.0	74,602.0	63,285.0
Sunflower	1,950.0	1,864.0	1,770.0	1,765.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	15,274.0	11,058.0	12,731.5	
Upland	14,948.0	10,760.0	12,408.0	
Amer-Pima	326.0	298.0	323.5	
Sugarbeets	1,366.2	1,263.0	1,303.6	1,217.5
Sugarcane			898.1	891.7
Tobacco			338.9	355.7
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	46.0	37.0	22.5	
Dry Edible Beans	1,629.8	1,498.5	1,537.6	1,423.4
Dry Edible Peas	925.5	902.0	884.1	
Lentils	429.0	340.0	407.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.3	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.1	
Hops			29.4	31.0
Peppermint Oil			79.2	
Potatoes, All	1,134.7		1,115.5	
Winter	17.7	11.5	17.5	11.5
Spring	70.7	73.0	67.5	70.4
Summer	58.4	56.3	54.3	54.3
Fall	987.9		976.2	
Spearmint Oil			18.5	
Sweet Potatoes	95.2	96.5	86.8	93.2
Taro (HI) ⁴			0.4	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2007 crop year.

² Area planted for all purposes.

³ Acreage is not estimated.

⁴ Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2006-2007
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2006	2007	2006	2007
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	61.0		180,051	
Corn for Grain	"	149.1		10,534,868	
Corn for Silage	Tons	16.2		104,849	
Hay, All	"	2.33		141,666	
Alfalfa	"	3.35		71,666	
All Other	"	1.78		70,000	
Oats	Bu	59.5		93,764	
Proso Millet	"	21.5		10,195	
Rice ²	Cwt	6,868		193,736	
Rye	Bu	26.3		7,193	
Sorghum for Grain	"	56.2		277,538	
Sorghum for Silage	Tons	13.4		4,642	
Wheat, All	Bu	38.7		1,812,036	
Winter	"	41.7		1,298,081	
Durum	"	29.5		53,475	
Other Spring	"	33.2		460,480	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lbs	1,366		1,394,332	
Cottonseed ³	Tons			7,347.9	
Flaxseed	Bu	14.4		11,019	
Mustard Seed	Lbs	720		28,220	
Peanuts	"	2,874		3,474,450	
Rapeseed	"	1,100		1,100	
Safflower	"	1,069		191,405	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	42.7		3,188,247	
Sunflower	Lbs	1,211		2,143,613	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All ²	Bales	814		21,587.8	
Upland ²	"	806		20,822.4	
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,136		765.4	
Sugarbeets	Tons	26.1		34,064	
Sugarcane	"	32.9		29,580	
Tobacco	Lbs	2,144		726,644	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,151		259	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,577		24,247	
Dry Edible Peas ²	"	1,493		13,203	
Lentils ²	"	797		3,244	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³	"			590	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lbs	1,160		7,300	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	43,000		4,300	
Hops	"	1,964		57,686.7	
Peppermint Oil	"	92		7,248	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	390		434,589	
Winter	"	257	215	4,495	2,473
Spring	"	293	294	19,766	20,668
Summer	"	338		18,350	
Fall	"	402		391,978	
Spearmint Oil	Lbs	110		2,038	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	187		16,248	
Taro (HI) ³	Lbs			4,500	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2007 crop year.

² Yield in pounds.

³ Yield is not estimated.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2006-2007
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,396,990	1,636,570	1,194,240	1,433,410
Corn for Grain ²	31,698,150	37,590,840	28,590,540	34,567,810
Corn for Silage			2,621,180	
Hay, All ³			24,607,980	25,005,390
Alfalfa			8,653,890	8,681,010
All Other			15,954,090	16,324,390
Oats	1,686,750	1,562,100	637,790	652,360
Proso Millet	234,720	246,860	192,230	
Rice	1,148,510	1,110,470	1,141,630	1,103,180
Rye	564,950	547,950	110,890	123,840
Sorghum for Grain ²	2,639,390	3,142,420	1,997,950	2,710,610
Sorghum for Silage			140,430	
Wheat, All ³	23,206,540	24,485,770	18,943,540	21,239,750
Winter	16,420,300	18,266,090	12,592,740	15,211,490
Durum	756,770	900,440	734,510	875,340
Other Spring	6,029,480	5,319,250	5,616,290	5,152,920
Oilseeds				
Canola	422,500	471,460	413,190	454,870
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	329,010	188,180	310,400	183,320
Mustard Seed	16,390	23,270	15,860	22,180
Peanuts	503,030	480,370	489,270	468,630
Rapeseed	570	570	400	490
Safflower	76,490	68,800	72,440	65,760
Soybeans for Beans	30,563,000	25,932,940	30,190,680	25,610,810
Sunflower	789,150	754,340	716,300	714,280
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	6,181,240	4,475,060	5,152,310	
Upland	6,049,310	4,354,460	5,021,390	
Amer-Pima	131,930	120,600	130,920	
Sugarbeets	552,890	511,120	527,550	492,710
Sugarcane			363,450	360,860
Tobacco			137,150	143,940
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	18,620	14,970	9,110	
Dry Edible Beans	659,560	606,430	622,250	576,040
Dry Edible Peas	374,540	365,030	357,790	
Lentils	173,610	137,590	164,710	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ⁴				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,550	
Ginger Root (HI)			40	
Hops			11,880	12,560
Peppermint Oil			32,050	
Potatoes, All ³	459,200		451,430	
Winter	7,160	4,650	7,080	4,650
Spring	28,610	29,540	27,320	28,490
Summer	23,630	22,780	21,970	21,970
Fall	399,790		395,060	
Spearmint Oil			7,490	
Sweet Potatoes	38,530	39,050	35,130	37,720
Taro (HI) ⁵			150	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2007 crop year.

² Area planted for all purposes.

³ Total may not add due to rounding.

⁴ Acreage is not estimated.

⁵ Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2006-2007
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.28		3,920,150	
Corn for Grain	9.36		267,597,970	
Corn for Silage	36.29		95,117,410	
Hay, All ²	5.22		128,517,230	
Alfalfa	7.51		65,014,300	
All Other	3.98		63,502,930	
Oats	2.13		1,360,980	
Proso Millet	1.20		231,220	
Rice	7.70		8,787,720	
Rye	1.65		182,710	
Sorghum for Grain	3.53		7,049,790	
Sorghum for Silage	29.99		4,211,150	
Wheat, All ²	2.60		49,315,540	
Winter	2.81		35,327,980	
Durum	1.98		1,455,350	
Other Spring	2.23		12,532,210	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.53		632,460	
Cottonseed ³			6,665,900	
Flaxseed	0.90		279,900	
Mustard Seed	0.81		12,800	
Peanuts	3.22		1,575,980	
Rapeseed	1.23		500	
Safflower	1.20		86,820	
Soybeans for Beans	2.87		86,769,860	
Sunflower	1.36		972,330	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.91		4,700,190	
Upland	0.90		4,533,540	
Amer-Pima	1.27		166,650	
Sugarbeets	58.58		30,902,340	
Sugarcane	73.83		26,834,520	
Tobacco	2.40		329,600	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.29		11,750	
Dry Edible Beans	1.77		1,099,830	
Dry Edible Peas	1.67		598,880	
Lentils	0.89		147,150	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³			26,760	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.30		3,310	
Ginger Root (HI)	48.20		1,950	
Hops	2.20		26,170	
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,290	
Potatoes, All ²	43.67		19,712,630	
Winter	28.79	24.10	203,890	112,170
Spring	32.82	32.91	896,570	937,480
Summer	37.88		832,340	
Fall	45.01		17,779,820	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		920	
Sweet Potatoes	20.98		737,000	
Taro (HI) ³			2,040	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2007 crop year.

² Production may not add due to rounding.

³ Yield is not estimated.

Spring Weather Summary

Highlights: A severe, early-April freeze, following record-setting March warmth, caused varying degrees of damage to a variety of crops from the central and southern Plains into the Ohio Valley and the Southeast. Aside from the major freeze, the majority of the Nation experienced unusually warm spring weather, particularly during March and May.

Spring precipitation was poorly distributed, resulting in increasingly wet conditions across the central one-third of the Nation and drought intensification in the Southeast and parts of the West. Spring rainfall topped 20 inches on parts of the southern Plains, where wetness slowed planting and hampered initial winter wheat harvest efforts. Nevertheless, the Plains' rain and snow provided abundant moisture for pastures, winter wheat, and summer crops. In contrast, spring rainfall totaled less than 4 inches at a few Southeastern locations. In fact, March-May precipitation was less than half of normal from the Delta and the Tennessee Valley eastward to the southern Atlantic Coast, severely stressing pastures and rain-fed summer crops. It was the driest spring during the 113-year period of record in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. By May, dryness began to creep into the eastern Corn Belt, although underlying subsoil moisture reserves remained mostly favorable in the wake of a wet fall, winter, and early spring. Unfavorably dry spring weather also prevailed west of the Rockies, ensuring below-normal summer runoff in most Western river basins.

March: Record-setting warmth in March followed a nearly nationwide cold snap from mid-January through February. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 10 degrees F above normal at several sites across the central one-third of the Nation, while cooler-than-normal weather was confined to the Northeast and scattered locations in Florida and along the Pacific Coast. Warmth rivaled conditions observed in March 2004, which was the Nation's second-warmest March since the beginning of the 20th century.

From the Rockies westward, above-normal temperatures promoted fieldwork and rapid crop development, but caused premature melting of high-elevation snowpacks. Implications of early melting could include the need for careful water management to meet the summer needs of agricultural, environmental, industrial, municipal, and recreational users. Meanwhile on the Plains, winter wheat growth advanced at a faster-than-normal pace, with nearly half (46 percent) of the crop jointing in Kansas by early April (the 5-year average for April 1 is 19 percent) and some heading underway in Texas (7 percent by April 1) and Oklahoma (1 percent). Through the end of March, conditions for wheat development on the Plains were nearly ideal and stood in stark contrast to last year's drought, although frequent storms and abundant soil moisture slowed planting preparations and other spring fieldwork. Farther east, melting snow and a number of moisture-laden storms soaked the western Corn Belt and maintained soggy conditions farther east. Excessive Midwestern moisture was detrimental to winter grains, especially in parts of the eastern Corn Belt, and prevented or significantly curtailed spring planting preparations. Nearly the opposite conditions prevailed across the Southeast, where warm, mostly dry weather promoted planting activities and rapid growth of pastures, winter grains, and emerging summer crops. By month's end, however, worsening Southeastern drought boosted irrigation demands and increased stress on rain-dependent crops.

April: A severe and historic early-April freeze followed record-setting March warmth. On April 7-8, several monthly record lows were established in locations that had just experienced record-high March temperatures. In fact, Oklahoma had experienced its warmest March on record (tied with 1907 and 1910), and it had been among the ten warmest in 19 other States from Oregon and California eastward to Kentucky and Tennessee. Days later, areas hardest hit by the early-April freezes stretched from the central and southern Plains into the Southeast, resulting in varying degrees of damage to jointing- to heading-stage winter wheat, emerged corn, tree fruits (blooming and beyond), and a variety of other crops. In addition, new growth of pastures, alfalfa, and red clover was burned back by the freezes. Although temperatures generally rebounded in the wake of the cold snap, additional frost was reported deep into the Southeast as late as April 16. By month's end, however, much of the Nation was again experiencing above-normal temperatures, including several monthly record highs in the West and Midwest. For the month as a whole, temperatures were mostly below normal from the Plains to the East Coast and above normal across the Intermountain West. A few locations on the Plains experienced cooler weather in April than March.

Aside from the freeze, the month's most significant weather development was the continuation and expansion of precipitation across the central and southern Plains and the Midwest. The combination of cool, wet Midwestern soils seriously curtailed summer crop planting. Spring wheat planting, which had been

advancing slowly on the northern Plains, accelerated toward month's end under a warm, dry regime. Elsewhere, very wet conditions in the Northeast contrasted with drought intensification across much of the Southwest, while variable amounts of rain and snow fell elsewhere in the West. Northeastern rain (and high-elevation snow) was particularly heavy at mid-month, when an intense storm lingered near the northern Atlantic Coast. Ironically, the same storm produced high winds throughout the East, toppling a tree onto a power line near the Okefenokee Swamp and sparking the largest wildfire in Georgia's history. Other Southeastern concerns related to the drought included stress on pastures and summer crops, unusually heavy irrigation demands, and diminishing water supplies—especially in southern Florida's Lake Okeechobee. In fact, drought stress aggravated the effects of freeze damage, especially for pastures and forage crops, in parts of the Southeast. Farther west, much of the West continued to experience prematurely melting mountain snow packs, setting the stage for a summer of below-normal runoff in many river basins. Potential impacts of meager spring and summer runoff could include low stream flows above dams and diminishing reservoir storage as water managers attempt to balance agricultural, environmental, industrial, municipal, and recreational requirements.

May: Wet weather across the central one-third of the Nation contrasted with drier-than-normal conditions in the East and West. In fact, record or near-record May wetness was observed in several locations from Texas to the Dakotas, maintaining abundant to locally excessive moisture reserves for pastures, filling winter wheat, and emerging summer crops. However, heavy downpours also caused local flooding and fieldwork delays. Specifically, rain on the central and southern Plains hampered initial winter wheat harvesting and threatened the quality of maturing wheat. The Plains' wetness also slowed cotton, sorghum, and soybean planting. Meanwhile, generally wet weather in the western Corn Belt contrasted with below-normal rainfall in most Midwestern areas from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Although monthly rainfall totals of 1 inch or less in parts of the Ohio Valley represented near-record short-term dryness, stress on pastures and summer crops only gradually increased due to generally adequate subsoil moisture reserves. Farther south, however, drought intensified in most areas from the Delta to the southern Atlantic Coast. In terms of statewide precipitation rankings, May 2007 was the driest on record in Georgia, and the 3rd driest on record in Alabama. The Southeastern drought hampered wildfire containment efforts, increased irrigation demands, and maintained severe stress on pastures and rain-fed summer crops. Late-month showers provided much-needed moisture across southern Florida but largely bypassed the remainder of the Southeast. More significant rain, associated with the passage of Tropical Storm Barry, fell across the southern Atlantic region in early June. Elsewhere, New Mexico experienced wet weather, but warm, mostly dry conditions across the remainder of the West promoted fieldwork and crop development. Scattered late-month showers aided pastures and small grains in the Northwest. Due to largely disappointing cold-season snowfall and unusual spring warmth, much of the West continued to brace for below-normal summer runoff. In addition, May reservoir storage was already below-average for this time of year in Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming.

The majority of the Nation experienced warmer-than-normal weather, with May 2007 ranking as the 11th warmest on record in the contiguous U.S. Monthly readings averaged at least 5 degrees F above normal in parts of the Midwest and at a few Western locations. In contrast, near-normal temperatures prevailed along the Atlantic Coast, while cooler-than-normal conditions (readings as much as 5 degrees F below normal) were confined to southern portions of the Rockies and High Plains. The Midwestern warmth accelerated corn and soybean planting and emergence, with both crops developing well ahead of the 5-year average by month's end. Despite the generally above-normal temperatures, mid-month freezes threatened blooming fruit trees and other temperature-sensitive crops in western Michigan's fruit belt. However, the chilly readings were rapidly replaced by numerous daily record high temperatures by month's end.

Spring Agricultural Summary

Hot, dry weather throughout the spring in most States west of the Rocky Mountains, promoted fieldwork and crop development, but increased irrigation demands. Four inches or less of precipitation fell in California, where pasture and range conditions were rated 97 percent poor to very poor by the end of May. Meanwhile, on the Great Plains, showers and thunderstorms maintained abundant moisture for pastures, winter wheat, and other summer crops. However, the persistent spring rains delayed fieldwork, primarily from Texas to the eastern areas of the Dakotas, where precipitation was 200 percent of normal in some areas. Farther east, early season showers delayed fieldwork in the central and eastern Corn Belt and Ohio Valley. However, a late season drying trend promoted spring activities, and as a result planting of summer crops progressed ahead of normal. Elsewhere, critically dry conditions persisted in most areas from the Delta to the southern Atlantic

Coast, hindering planting activities and emergence of summer crops. In drought-stricken Georgia, where fieldwork and crop emergence were well behind the normal pace, precipitation was 25 percent of normal in some areas.

Corn planting progressed behind normal in early April but accelerated thereafter to ahead of normal. By May 27, growers had planted 97 percent of their intended acreage, 1 point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. Seeding exceeded the normal pace in all States except Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, and Texas. Meanwhile, emergence of the crop also progressed ahead of normal. On June 10, ninety-nine percent of the crop had emerged, 2 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence advanced ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado, under favorably warm, moist conditions. Condition of the crop was down from last year, with 70 percent of the acreage rated good or excellent, compared with 77 percent last year.

In early April, sorghum growers were planting their intended acres and were ahead of normal, however, by the end of May planting was behind last year and the 5-year average. On June 17, planting was 82 percent complete nationwide, while growers in Arkansas and Louisiana had finished seeding their crops. Soggy fields, caused by heavy thunderstorms and showers, delayed planting activities in the central and southern Great Plains, where the vast majority of the sorghum is grown. In Oklahoma, planting trailed 29 points behind last year and 13 points behind the normal pace. Elsewhere, favorable weather aided fieldwork in Colorado, Illinois, and New Mexico, where the crop was well ahead of normal. Sorghum heading was 2 points ahead of the normal pace and 76 percent of the crop was rated good or excellent on June 17.

Throughout April, oat planting lagged behind normal in all States, except Texas, where seeding was complete in the fall. However, by the end of May, planting was at or ahead of normal in all States, except South Dakota, where planting was 1 point behind the normal pace. Likewise, emergence was affected by the slow planting start, but advanced ahead of normal by the end of May. Ninety-five percent of the acreage was emerged or beyond on May 27, same as last year but 4 points ahead of the normal pace. Heading, 5 points behind last year but 4 points ahead of normal, progressed rapidly during the week ending June 17. During that week, heading advanced 27 points or more in Iowa, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota. Heading was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States except North Dakota and Nebraska.

Barley seeding progressed ahead of normal throughout the planting season under favorable weather conditions. On May 20, planting had advanced to 95 percent complete, compared with 88 percent last year and the normal pace of 85 percent. All States were ahead of the normal pace and planting was complete or nearly complete nationwide. By June 3, emergence had advanced to 95 percent, 4 points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. During May, emergence advanced 13 points or more each week, and by month's end all States were ahead of the normal pace.

By the beginning of May, winter wheat heading advanced to 35 percent complete, 17 points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. However, by month's end winter wheat heading had advanced ahead of last year and the normal pace and was complete in Arkansas, California, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. Ninety-seven percent of the crop was headed or beyond on June 17, one point behind last year but 2 points ahead of normal. Heading was complete in most States, and was at or ahead of normal in all States except Washington. Meanwhile, harvest was well behind the normal pace, particularly in the central and southern Great Plains, where persistent showers and thunderstorms disrupted fieldwork. By June 17, eleven percent of the crop was harvested nationwide, compared with 34 percent last year and the normal pace of 20 percent.

Due to excessive moisture in the Great Plains and drought conditions in the Southeast, cotton planting trailed behind normal throughout the spring. By the end of May, 74 percent of the crop had been planted, 8 points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Progress improved in June, advancing 23 points during the month. On June 17, planting was complete or near complete in all States. Meanwhile, squaring progressed behind the normal pace, reaching 28 percent complete by June 17, compared with 32 percent last year and 29 percent for the 5-year average. On this same date, 4 percent of the acreage was setting bolls, the same as last year but 1 point behind the normal pace.

Rice planting starting off ahead of the normal pace until mid-season weather hampered field activities. However, nearly half of the intended acreage was planted in May, reaching 98 percent complete by month's end. Planting was ahead of normal in all States except Texas, where it was slightly behind the normal pace. Similarly, emergence trailed behind normal during the middle of the growing season but accelerated ahead of

last year and the 5-year average by the end of May. On June 3, ninety-six percent of the acreage had emerged nationwide, 10 points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the normal pace.

Soybean planting lagged behind the normal pace early in May, as producers concentrated their efforts on planting corn. However, progress accelerated after mid-May, advancing to 80 percent complete by month's end, ahead of last year and the 5-year average. By June 17, planting was 96 percent complete, compared with 97 percent last year and 94 percent for the normal pace. Meanwhile, on the same date, emergence had advanced to 92 percent, 1 point ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the normal. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all States, except Kansas. Soybean condition compared favorably with previous years, with 65 percent of the crop rated good or excellent on June 17, compared with 67 percent last year.

During May sunflower growers planted their intended acreage ahead of the normal pace, reaching 41 percent by month's end, 9 points ahead of the normal pace. However, on June 17, eighty-two percent of the crop had been planted, compared with 92 percent last year and 87 percent for the 5-year average. Seeding was well behind normal in South Dakota but at or ahead of normal elsewhere.

Peanut planting began slowly, particularly in the drought-stricken Southeast, where producers waited for rain. By the end of May, growers had planted 63 percent of their acreage, behind last year and the normal pace. On June 17, seeding had advanced to 97 percent complete, compared with 99 percent for last year and the 5-year average. On the same date, pegging had begun on 3 percent of the acreage, 5 points behind last year and 7 points behind normal. Pegging was underway in all States except North Carolina and Virginia, but trailed behind normal in all States.

Sugarbeet planting trailed behind the normal pace at the end of April, but progressed rapidly during the month of May. With rapid progress in May, planting was ahead of the normal pace in all States except Michigan, where the crop was behind last year and the 5-year average by 2 points. In the Red River Valley, producers were 11 points or more ahead of the normal planting pace due to favorable weather conditions.

Corn: The 2007 corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 92.9 million acres, up 19 percent from 2006 and 14 percent higher than 2005. This is the highest planted area since 1944, when 95.5 million acres were planted for all purposes. Growers expect to harvest 85.4 million acres for grain, up 21 percent from 2006 to the highest level since 1933. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 99 percent of the intended corn acreage had been planted at the time of the interview compared with an average of 98 percent for the past 10 years.

Corn planted acreage is up from last year in nearly all States as favorable corn prices, driven by growing demand from ethanol and strong export sales, provided farmers with incentive to plant more acres to corn. The increase in corn acres is mainly offset by fewer acres of soybeans in the Corn Belt and Great Plains and fewer acres planted to cotton in the Delta and Southeast. Corn farmers in the 10 major corn producing States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) planted 71.7 million acres, up 15 percent from the 62.2 million acres planted last year.

Illinois farmers planted a record high 13.2 million acres of corn, up 1.90 million acres from last year. Record high corn acres were also realized in Indiana, Minnesota, and North Dakota where corn planted acreage increased 1.10 million, 900,000, and 810,000 acres, respectively. Iowa continues to lead all States in corn planted area with 14.3 million acres, up 1.70 million acres from last year.

Field preparations and planting activities got off to a slow start in March as melting snow and moderate to heavy precipitation contributed to flooding and soggy fields in much of the Corn Belt. Moderate to heavy precipitation across the central and southern Great Plains in late March also slowed field preparation activities. In contrast, warm, dry March weather in the Delta and Southeast allowed farmers to make good progress with field preparations.

Early-April freezes occurred from the central and southern Great Plains into the Southeast, resulting in varying degrees of damage to emerged corn. April also brought above normal precipitation across much of the Corn Belt and central and southern Great Plains, leaving some fields too wet for planting activities. By month's end corn planting was 23 percent complete, 25 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind normal.

Excessive rainfall in parts of the western Corn Belt, central and southern Great Plains, and middle Mississippi Valley during much of May continued to hamper fieldwork. Meanwhile, warm, dry weather prevailed across the central and eastern Corn Belt and Ohio Valley during May, which helped promote planting activity and crop development. However, the lack of moisture in these areas reduced topsoil moisture and increased stress on the crop. Despite the weather related delays, producers made rapid planting progress during the month and by May 27, planting was 97 percent complete, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal.

Emergence of the crop began behind normal in most States due to the slow early season planting pace. However, generally above normal temperatures favored crop development and by June 10, ninety-nine percent of the crop had emerged, 2 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the average.

Producers planted 73 percent of their acreage with varieties developed using biotechnology, up 12 percentage points from 2006. Varieties containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) were planted on 21 percent of the acreage, down 4 points from last year. Herbicide resistant varieties developed using biotechnology were planted on 24 percent of the acreage, up 3 points from 2006. Stacked gene varieties, those containing both insect and herbicide resistance, were planted on 28 percent of the acreage, up 13 points from the previous year.

Sorghum: Area planted to sorghum in 2007 is estimated at 7.77 million acres, up 19 percent from 2006. Area to be harvested for grain is forecast at 6.70 million acres, up 36 percent from last year. Producers in Texas expect to plant 2.90 million, up 45 percent from last year and surpassing Kansas' planted area for the first time since 1998. Kansas producers expect to plant 2.80 million acres, up 2 percent from last year.

In Kansas, as of June 17, sorghum was 76 percent planted, slightly behind the 5-year average, due in part to the wet weather conditions. Seeding in Texas was 90 percent complete, slightly ahead of normal. Favorable weather conditions in Texas allowed the crop to develop ahead of normal with 79 percent of the crop rated in good to excellent condition.

Oats: Area planted is estimated at 3.86 million acres, down 7 percent from the 4.17 million acres planted in 2006 and the lowest level on record. Acres planted declined in 17 States, and remained unchanged or increased in 13 States. The largest decline in acreage occurred in Wisconsin, where growers planted 250,000 acres this year, 120,000 fewer than 2006. Acreage in Iowa, Texas, and California also declined substantially. The largest increase in acreage from last year is in North Dakota, where an additional 80,000 acres of oats were sown. Although planted area is down 7 percent, harvested area is expected to increase by 2 percent. Growers are expected to harvest 1.61 million acres this year, compared with the 1.58 million acres harvested last year. In the Dakotas, area harvested for grain is expected to double in South Dakota, from 95,000 acres to 190,000 acres, and increase 58 percent in North Dakota, from 120,000 acres to 190,000 acres. The largest decreases in harvested area are expected in Wisconsin and Iowa, down 70,000 and 35,000 acres from last year, respectively.

Oat seedings and emergence were delayed this spring, as all States seeding oats in the spring were behind normal through the end of April. By mid-May, most States were ahead of the 5-year average with just three States still slightly behind. Oat emergence followed a similar pattern with all States lagging behind normal to close out April and begin May, but by month's end, only Pennsylvania still trailed their 5-year average. By June 17, oats were 54 percent headed, slightly ahead of the 5-year average of 50 percent. The crop was rated 17 percent excellent, 56 percent good, 19 percent fair, 7 percent poor, and 1 percent very poor.

Barley: Growers seeded 4.04 million acres for 2007, up 17 percent from the 3.45 million acres seeded last year. Acres for harvest, at 3.54 million, are up 20 percent from 2006. Planted acres increased from the previous year in each of the top six barley growing States. North Dakota growers increased planted acres 32 percent, from 1.10 million acres in 2006 to 1.45 million acres this year, and expect to harvest 1.35 million acres. Montana, Idaho, Washington, Minnesota, and California planted acres are up 17 percent, 9 percent, 15 percent, 24 percent, and 22 percent, respectively, from 2006. Acres intended for harvest in all these States, except California, also increased from last year.

Barley planting started out slow in the northern Great Plains due to cold, wet conditions in April. However, warm, dry weather in May pushed planting progress ahead of average in these areas. Emergence started slow, but quickly accelerated ahead of normal as conditions improved during May. Warm, dry weather in Montana

and Idaho allowed barley planting to progress ahead of the normal pace during April and May, with emergence also slightly ahead of average. As of the week ending June 24, barley crop conditions across the northern United States, from Minnesota to Washington, were 76 percent good to excellent.

Winter Wheat: The 2007 winter wheat planted area is estimated at 45.1 million acres, up 1 percent from the previous estimate and up 11 percent from 2006. Area harvested for grain is forecasted at 37.6 million acres, up 1 percent from the June forecast and up 21 percent from last year. Planted acreage increases from the previous estimate are mainly in the Hard Red Winter growing States. States with the most notable acreage increases are Texas, Colorado, and Nebraska. Eight other States had smaller increases in planted acreage and 4 States decreased from the previous estimate. Compared with the previous report, harvested acreage increases are forecast in several States with Texas, Colorado, and Nebraska again showing the largest increases. The area expected for harvest as grain also increased from the previous forecast in many of the Soft Red growing States as producers have now fully evaluated the impact from the April freeze. Sizeable harvested acreage decreases are forecast in Oklahoma and Kansas due mainly to excessive moisture and disease pressure along with the April freeze damage. Winter wheat harvest is progressing well behind average due to cooler spring temperatures that delayed crop development and frequent rains in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas that have delayed harvest.

Durum Wheat: The Durum planted area for 2007 is estimated at 2.23 million acres, up 19 percent from last year's level. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 2.16 million acres, 19 percent above 2006. Planted acreage is up or unchanged in all producing States. Planting in Montana and North Dakota started out behind normal because of cool temperatures, but finished ahead of average, with progress currently ahead of normal in both States. In California, Durum wheat harvest is nearing completion with good yields and quality reported.

Other Spring Wheat: Area planted to other spring wheat for 2007 is estimated at 13.1 million acres, down 12 percent from last year. Grain area is expected to total 12.7 million acres, down 8 percent from 2006. Planted acreage is at or below last year's level in all States except the Pacific Northwest States and Minnesota. The largest declines from last year occurred in North Dakota and Montana, where planted area is down 1.00 million and 400,000 acres, respectively.

In Montana, spring wheat planting began a few weeks early and is rated in good to excellent condition. The spring wheat crop in the Pacific Northwest States saw hot dry conditions that accelerated the crop development ahead of normal. Spring wheat is rated as mostly fair in Oregon and good to fair in Washington.

Rye: The 2007 planted area for rye is estimated at 1.35 million acres, 3 percent below 2006. Harvested area is expected to total 306,000 acres, up 12 percent from last year. Harvesting in Oklahoma is slightly behind normal due to wet conditions in the State.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2007 is estimated at 2.74 million acres, down 3 percent from 2006. This is the lowest planted acreage since 1989. Area for harvest is estimated at 2.73 million acres, also 3 percent below last year's area harvested. All rice-producing States except Louisiana and Texas planted fewer acres compared with last year. Growers in Arkansas planted 1.30 million acres, down 7 percent from last year.

Long grain planted acreage, representing 76 percent of the total, is down 5 percent from last year. Medium grain planted acreage, representing 21 percent of the total, increased 2 percent from 2006. Area planted to short grain varieties is unchanged from last year and represents 2 percent of the total. The decrease in long grain acreage can be attributed mainly to issues with seed availability after two prevalent seed varieties were taken off the market as a result of the possible presence of unapproved genetic material.

Planting progress in most rice-producing States was near normal throughout the planting period. In California, however, planting progress was well ahead of the 5-year average, as dry weather during the spring made it possible for rice growers to get an early start on their field preparations and allowed for rapid planting progress. Growers in California began planting rice during the middle of April and were mostly finished planting by the end of May. As of June 17, rice was completely emerged in all States, except California.

Proso Millet: Planted area for the 2007 proso millet crop is estimated at 610,000 acres, 5 percent above last year's total of 580,000 acres. Lower planted acreage in Colorado was more than offset by higher planted acreage in Nebraska and South Dakota.

Hay: Producers expect to harvest 61.8 million acres of all hay in 2007, up 2 percent from 2006. Harvested area is expected to increase from last year throughout the Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, and in the middle Atlantic Coast States. The State with the largest expected increase is South Dakota, up 500,000 acres from 2006. Montana and North Dakota are also expected to be up 290,000 and 280,000 acres, respectively. However, area for harvest in most of the States along the Pacific Coast, in the Northeast and the Corn Belt is expected to decline from 2006. The States with the largest expected decreases in harvested area from the previous year are Iowa down 130,000 acres, Ohio and Michigan down 80,000 acres, and New York down 70,000 acres. In the West, Oregon harvested area is expected to be down 50,000 acres. Overall, acres of all hay harvested are expected to increase in 24 States, while decreases in acreage are expected in 20 States.

Expected harvested area of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures, at 21.5 million acres, is up marginally from last year. Expected area for harvest of all other types of hay totals 40.3 million acres, up 2 percent from 2006.

Soybeans: The 2007 soybean planted area is estimated at 64.1 million acres, down 15 percent from last year's record high. Planted area declined from last year in all States except New York, Pennsylvania, and the Southeast States. Area for harvest is forecast at 63.3 million acres, down 15 percent from 2006. The planted and harvested area are the lowest since 1995.

Growers in the 11 major soybean-producing States (Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) planted 52.1 million acres, down 16 percent from 2006. The largest decreases are in Illinois and Iowa, down 1.75 and 1.35 million acres from last year, respectively. Soybean planted area also declined more than one million acres from 2006 in Indiana, Minnesota, and Nebraska. The primary reason for the decline of soybean acreage this year is farmers shifting their acreage to corn. Meanwhile, planted acreage increased from last year in States across the Southeast, where farmers have shifted from cotton to corn and soybeans. Record planted acreage is estimated in New York and Pennsylvania, at 215,000 acres and 440,000 acres, respectively.

Soybean planting began slowly as wet, cool weather during April across most of the major growing areas delayed progress. By the end of April, all States except North Dakota were behind last year's pace, and with the exception of Tennessee, all States were at or behind their 5-year average. Heavy spring rains across the Great Plains and western Corn Belt during the first week of May caused soybean planting to remain behind normal. As of May 6, only 10 percent of the intended soybean acreage was planted, 7 points behind last year and the 5-year average. However, as fields dried and corn planting neared completion, growers concentrated on planting soybeans. Planting progressed rapidly through the rest of the month, advancing 70 points from May 6 through May 27, to 80 percent complete, 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 3, eighty-eight percent of intended soybeans were planted, with only Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota continuing to progress behind normal. The crop began emerging slightly behind normal in mid-May, but advanced rapidly thereafter, reaching 70 percent emerged by June 3, fourteen points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence advanced to 92 percent by June 17, at or ahead of normal in all States, except Kansas, where only 69 percent of the crop was emerged, 9 points behind normal.

Producers planted 91 percent of the 2007 soybean acreage to herbicide resistant varieties, up 2 percentage points from 2006.

Peanuts: Area planted to peanuts in 2007 is estimated at 1.19 million acres, down 5 percent from 2006. This is the lowest planted acreage since 1915. Area for harvest is forecast at 1.16 million acres, down 4 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the lowest harvested area since 1930.

Southeast growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina) planted 852,000 acres, down 10 percent from 2006. Planted area in Mississippi is unchanged from last year, but peanut acreage in all other States in the region decreased from 2006. Planted area in Alabama, at 150,000 acres, is the lowest since 1912. In Georgia, where planted area decreased 60,000 acres, severe drought prevented some producers from planting peanuts. Dry conditions also caused planting and crop development to progress behind normal. Planting progress was behind the 5-year average throughout May and June for all of the Southeast States.

Plantings in the Virginia-North Carolina region totaled 118,000 acres, up 16 percent from 2006. Increased efforts have been made to promote Virginia type peanuts throughout the region. In North Carolina, planting progress lagged slightly behind the 5-year average throughout the planting period and planting was complete by June 17. In Virginia, planting in April and May progressed slowly, but by the latter part of May and through June, planting progress was ahead of the 5-year average. In Virginia and North Carolina the peanut crop had not begun pegging by June 17.

Growers in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) planted 217,000 acres, up 14 percent from last year. Planting progress in Texas was at or near normal throughout the planting season. In Oklahoma, planting progress lagged behind normal throughout May due to the large amounts of rainfall. Three percent of the Texas peanut crop was pegging by June 17, and 10 percent of the Oklahoma crop was pegging by this date. Both States lagged slightly behind their 5-year averages.

Sunflower: Area planted to sunflower in 2007 totals 1.86 million acres, down 4 percent from 2006. Harvested area is expected to be down 5,000 acres from last year to 1.77 million acres. Planted area of oil type varieties, at 1.54 million acres, is down 7 percent from 2006 but the non-oil varieties, estimated at 324,000 acres, are up 11 percent from last year.

Acreage declines in Nebraska, South Dakota, and Texas were partially offset by increases in Colorado, Minnesota, and North Dakota. South Dakota sunflower acreage, at 395,000, is down 25 percent from last year, while acreage in Nebraska and Texas is down 58 and 15 percent, respectively. As of June 17, only 58 percent of the sunflower crop was planted in South Dakota, 21 points behind the 5-year average, as rainy weather during late May slowed progress. In North Dakota, planted area is 960,000 acres, up 7 percent from 2006. Sunflower planting got off to a good start in North Dakota, as planting progressed ahead of last year and the 5-year average during May. By June 17, planting was virtually finished in North Dakota at 96 percent complete. Eighty-five percent of the crop was rated good to excellent as of June 17, seventeen points above last year.

Canola: Producers planted 1.17 million acres in 2007, up 12 percent from 2006. Planted area increased from last year in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota. Producers in North Dakota planted 1.05 million acres, up from 940,000 acres in 2006. Beneficial weather conditions during May in North Dakota allowed planting to progress well ahead of last year's pace and the 5-year average. Planting was essentially complete by the end of May and emergence was progressing ahead of normal in early June. The harvested area forecast for the Nation is up 10 percent from last year.

Flaxseed: Area planted to flaxseed in 2007 totaled 465,000 acres, down 43 percent from last year's total of 813,000 acres. Area for harvest is forecast at 453,000, down 41 percent from 2006. Planted acreage is down in all 4 States in the estimating program (Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota) as favorable prices for other crops discouraged some producers from planting flaxseed. North Dakota growers planted 420,000 acres in 2007, down 44 percent from 2006. This is the lowest flaxseed planted acreage in North Dakota since 1999.

Safflower: Planted area of safflower decreased 10 percent from 2006, to 170,000 acres in 2007. Area for harvest is forecast at 162,500 acres, down 9 percent from last year. Tight water supplies in California contributed to producers only planting 50,000 acres in the State, down 11 percent from 2006. In Montana, renewed interest in safflower along with moderate temperatures and good soil moisture this spring resulted in Montana producers increasing their planted area by 36 percent from last year.

Other Oilseeds: Planted area of mustard seed is estimated at 57,500 acres, up 17,000 acres from 2006. Mustard seed area for harvest is forecast at 54,800 acres, up 15,600 acres or 40 percent from the previous year. Rapeseed growers planted an estimated 1,400 acres, unchanged from last year. Harvested rapeseed area is forecast to be 1,200 acres.

Cotton: The 2007 all cotton planted area is estimated at 11.1 million acres, down 28 percent from last year. Upland cotton planted area totals 10.8 million acres, down 28 percent from 2006 and the lowest acreage since 1989. The lower price for cotton and the higher price for bio-fuel crops led some growers to switch to those crops.

Upland growers in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) planted 2.36 million acres, down 30 percent from last year. By mid June, planting was virtually complete throughout the region except in Alabama and Georgia. Producers in those States battled extreme drought conditions which delayed planting.

In the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee), producers planted 2.73 million acres, down 36 percent from last year. Mississippi growers planted 680,000 acres, the lowest planted acreage since records began. In Louisiana, producers planted 340,000 acres, the lowest acreage since 1975. By the end of May, planting was complete throughout the region. The hot, dry conditions during the early of part of June allowed the crop to begin squaring ahead of normal and the crop is reported in mostly fair to good condition.

Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and New Mexico upland acreage planted totals 5.31 million acres, a 23 percent decline from last year. Texas accounts for 5.00 million of this acreage, down 22 percent from last year and the lowest acreage since 1989. Planting was underway in late March throughout southern Texas and completed by late April. In the Texas Plains, wet, cool weather slowed planting progress in May but planting was virtually complete by mid June. During the early part of June, Oklahoma producers received a break from the wet weather and made rapid planting progress but remained behind the 5-year average. The crop is rated in mostly fair to good condition throughout the region.

Upland planted area in Arizona and California is estimated at 365,000 acres, down 23 percent from last year. In California, producers planted 185,000 acres, down 35 percent from last year and the lowest since upland planted area estimates began in 1941. Planting started in early March and was completed by mid May, ahead of normal. For the week ending June 17, over half of the crop was squaring, slightly ahead of normal.

Producers planted 87 percent of their upland acreage with varieties developed using biotechnology, up 4 percentage points from 2006. Stacked gene varieties, those containing both insect and herbicide resistance, accounted for the most acreage, at 42 percent, up 3 points from the previous year. Herbicide resistant varieties were planted on 28 percent of the acreage, up 2 points from 2006. Varieties containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) were planted on 17 percent of the acreage, down 1 point from last year.

American-Pima planted acreage is estimated at 298,000 acres, down 9 percent from 2006. California accounts for 265,000 acres, down 10,000 acres from last year and surpasses upland acreage for the first time in history. In late March, producers were challenged with unusually cool weather and high winds but planting was complete on schedule by early May. New Mexico and Texas both dropped over 30 percent from last year, with planted acreage estimated at 9,000 and 20,000 acres, respectively.

Sugarbeets: Area planted totals 1.26 million acres, down 8 percent from 2006. The area for harvest is forecast at 1.22 million acres, down 7 percent from 2006. Planted area decreased from 2006 in all States, except Washington, which remained unchanged, and Minnesota, where acreage increased by 18,000 acres. Acres planted in 2007 in Minnesota are the highest on record.

Good weather conditions allowed for timely planting in Minnesota, the largest sugarbeet growing State, and planting was completed ahead of average. By May 13, planting was 97 percent complete in the four major producing States, compared with 78 percent last year and 89 percent for the 5-year average.

Sugarcane: Area for harvest of sugarcane for sugar and seed during the 2007 crop year is forecast at 891,700 acres, down 1 percent from 2006. Area for harvest in Louisiana is down 5,000 acres from last year and Florida growers expect to harvest 4,000 fewer acres than last year. In Louisiana, crop conditions for sugarcane have remained mostly fair to good, except in early April, when a late freeze occurred. For the week ending June 17, Louisiana's sugarcane crop condition was rated at 19 percent excellent, 45 percent good, 33 percent fair, and 3 percent poor. Sugarcane acres in Florida received sporadic rains from the end of May through mid-June, boosting growth.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco area for harvest in 2007 is estimated at 355,670 acres, up 5 percent from 2006 and 3 percent above the March intentions. Acreage for all types increased from 2006 despite decreases in burley and dark air-cured tobacco acreage since the March intentions.

Flue-cured tobacco, at 224,000 acres, is 5 percent above a year ago and up 6 percent from the March intentions. Flue-cured acreage accounts for 63 percent of this year's total tobacco acreage. Acreage in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured State, is up 5 percent from last year. Harvested acreage also increased in Georgia and Virginia, by 18 percent and 12 percent, respectively, from a year ago. Harvested acreage declined in South Carolina by 4 percent from 2006.

Light air-cured tobacco type acreage, at 107,900, is up 3 percent from last year but 1 percent below the March intentions. Burley tobacco, at 106,800 acres, is up 3 percent from 2006 but 1 percent less than the March intentions. Acreage in Kentucky, the leading burley producing State, is up 5 percent from 2006 but unchanged from the March intentions. Acreage in Missouri, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania also increased from 2006. Acreage in Ohio and Tennessee declined while acreage in Virginia remained the same. Pennsylvania's Southern Maryland type tobacco acreage is estimated at 1,100, unchanged from both a year ago and the March intentions.

Fire-cured tobacco, at 13,300 acres, is up 12 percent from 2006 and 2 percent above the March intentions. The largest increase is in Tennessee where acreage is up 21 percent from a year ago. Growers in Kentucky and Virginia increased acreage by 5 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

Dark air-cured tobacco, at 4,650 acres, is 8 percent above last year's harvested acres but 4 percent below the March intentions. Acreage in Kentucky and Tennessee increased 5 percent and 30 percent, respectively, from a year ago. Farmers in Virginia are no longer growing sun-cured tobacco due to the lack of contracts.

All cigar type tobacco, at 5,820 acres, is up 18 percent from last year and 3 percent above the March intentions. Connecticut and Massachusetts broadleaf acreage, at 2,800, is up 8 percent from a year ago. Acreage of Pennsylvania Seedleaf, at 1,800, is 38 percent above last year. Harvested acres of Connecticut and Massachusetts shade-grown tobacco are estimated at 1,220, up 16 percent from 2006.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry bean growers planted 1.50 million acres for 2007, down 8 percent from both last year and two years ago. The June planted acreage estimate is down less than 1 percent from growers plans in March. Acres to be harvested are estimated at 1.42 million, down 7 percent from both last year and 2005. The decrease in planted acres can be attributed in part to strong prices for competing crops. Fourteen of the 18 dry bean States have decreased planted acreage from a year ago, two are unchanged, and two have increased acres from 2006.

Michigan's planted area of 200,000 acres is down 11 percent from last year. In Nebraska, dry bean plantings of 100,000 acres are 29 percent below 2006, while Idaho's acreage decreased 14 percent to 90,000. Texas growers reduced planted acres by 50 percent, Kansas is down 36 percent, and South Dakota is 30 percent below 2006. Colorado is down 21 percent, Oregon 15 percent, Wyoming 14 percent, California 10 percent, New Mexico 9 percent, Montana 8 percent, New York 5 percent, and Washington decreased 2 percent from 2006. North Dakota and Minnesota's planted acres are unchanged from last year. Planted acres in Utah increased 17 percent from last year, while planted acres in Wisconsin went up 7 percent from 2006.

Planting in North Dakota started mid-May and progressed ahead of the 5-year average pace due to mostly dry conditions. However, early June showers slowed planting progress to the average pace. Crop condition as of June 10 was rated 74 percent good to excellent. In Michigan, planting progress was ahead of last year due to hot dry weather that allowed farmers to get other crops planted on time. Planting was ahead of normal in Minnesota with 90 percent planted as of June 3, compared with the 5-year average of 73 percent. In southern Idaho, competition for acreage with corn, hay, and spring wheat has resulted in less dry bean acreage. California growers face poor field conditions following a dry winter and spring. In Washington, hot weather interspersed with wet weather is promoting crop growth. In Colorado, planting is progressing behind the average pace following a late start due to excess moisture.

Sweet Potatoes: Planted area of sweet potatoes is estimated at 96,500 acres for the 2007 season, up 1 percent from last year and 6 percent above two years ago. Harvested area is forecast at 93,200 acres, up 7 percent from 2006 and 5 percent above 2005. The acreage increase is due mainly to favorable growing conditions in the largest States. Growers in California, Mississippi, and North Carolina planted more acres than last year, while planted acres are down from 2006 in Alabama, Louisiana, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Texas.

Transplanting is nearly complete in the Atlantic Coast States. As of June 17, North Carolina's fields were 82 percent transplanted and 85 percent of the crop was rated fair to good. In New Jersey, unseasonably cold temperatures combined with frequent thunderstorms during May reduced the planted acres. Transplanting continues in the Gulf States. In Louisiana, transplanting is wrapping up. Good moisture has contributed to good plant stands in most fields. In Texas, conditions are fair for planting with adequate soil moisture. Continued dry conditions in Alabama have some growers reducing planted acres. Planting is essentially complete in California. Strong winds halted field activities in May and damaged some plantings. Cool temperatures earlier in the season slowed growth.

Summer Potatoes: Growers in the summer producing States planted an estimated 56,300 acres of potatoes this year, down 4 percent from last year but 5 percent above two years ago. Harvested area is forecast at 54,300 acres, unchanged from last year but 6 percent more than 2005. Planted acreage in 6 of the 11 estimating States has decreased from 2006. The decrease is due in part to unfavorable planting conditions and uncertain water supplies.

In Illinois, a cold spring delayed planting but the crop is in good condition. Colorado growers continue to face uncertain irrigation water supplies as wells along the South Platte river remain capped due to water rights issues. Producers in Alabama have cut back acreage due to the continued dry weather. In New Jersey, thunderstorms and frequent rain during May reduced planted acres. In Virginia, growers have had ideal planting and growing conditions. California growers increased their acreage despite the lack of moisture from winter and spring rains.

Reliability of Acreage Data in this Report

Survey Procedures: The estimates of planted and harvested acreages in this report are based primarily on surveys conducted the first 2 weeks of June. These surveys are based on a probability area frame survey with a sample of approximately 11,000 segments or parcels of land (average approximately 1 square mile) and a probability sample of approximately 88,000 farm operators. Enumerators conducting the area survey contact all farmers having operations within the sampled segments of land and account for their operations. From these data, estimates can be calculated. The list survey sample is contacted by mail, internet, telephone, or personal interviews to obtain information on these operations. Responses from the list sample plus data from the area operations that were not on the list to be sampled are combined to provide another estimate of planted and harvested acreages.

Estimating Procedures: National, Regional, State, and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. Each State Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). Survey data are compiled to the National level and are reviewed at this level independently of each State's review. Acreage estimates were based on survey data and the historical relationship of official estimates to survey data.

Revision Policy: Planted acreage estimates are subject to change August 1 if actual plantings are significantly different from those reported in early June. Also, planted acreage estimates can be revised at the end of the season and again the following year, if new information is available that would justify a change. Harvested acres can be adjusted anytime a change is made in planted acres. In addition, harvested acres are subject to change anytime a production forecast is made. Estimates will also be reviewed after data for the 5-year Census of Agriculture are available. No revisions will be made after that date.

Reliability: The survey used to make acreage estimates is subject to sampling and non-sampling type errors that are common to all surveys. Both types of errors for major crops generally are between 1.0 and 6.0 percent. Sampling errors represent the variability between estimates that would result if many different samples were surveyed at the same time. Sampling errors cannot be applied directly to the acreage published in this report to determine confidence intervals since the official estimates represent a composite of information from more than a single source. The relative standard errors from the 2007 area frame survey for U.S. planted acres were: barley 8.5 percent, corn 1.0 percent, upland cotton 3.2 percent, sorghum 4.9 percent, soybeans 1.3 percent, winter wheat 1.9 percent, and other spring wheat 4.0 percent.

The biotechnology estimates are also subject to sampling variability because all operations planting biotech varieties are not included in the sample. The variability for the 48 corn States, as measured by the relative standard error at the U.S. level, is approximately 0.6 percent for all biotech varieties, 1.9 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 1.7 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 1.8 percent for stacked gene varieties. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 1.2 percent for all biotech varieties, 3.8 percent for insect resistant (Bt) varieties, 3.4 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 3.6 percent for stacked gene varieties. Variability for the 31 soybean States is approximately 0.3 percent for herbicide resistant varieties. Variability for the 17 upland cotton States is approximately 0.8 percent for all biotech varieties, 5.6 percent for insect resistant (Bt) varieties, 4.9 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 2.9 percent for stacked gene varieties.

Non-sampling errors cannot be measured directly. They may occur due to incorrect reporting and/or recording, data omissions or duplications, and errors in processing. To minimize non-sampling errors, vigorous quality controls are used in the data collection process and all data are carefully reviewed for consistency and reasonableness.

A method of evaluating the reliability of acreage estimates in this report is the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performances shown below for selected crops. This is computed by expressing the deviations between the planted acreage estimates and the final estimates as a percent of the final estimates and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1987-2006 twenty-year period; the square root of this average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current estimates relative to the final estimates assuming that factors affecting this year's estimate are not different from those influencing the past 20 years.

For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the corn planted estimate is 0.7 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current corn acreage will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 0.7 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 1.2 percent.

Also, shown in the table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the difference between the mid-year planted acres estimate and the final estimates. Using corn again as an example, changes between the mid-year estimates and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 396,000 acres, ranging from 24,000 acres to 1.13 million acres. The mid-year planted acres have been below the final estimate 5 times and above 15 times. This does not imply that the mid-year planted estimate this year is likely to understate or overstate the final estimate.

Reliability of June Planted Acreage Estimates

Crop	Root Mean Square Error Percent	90 Percent Confidence Interval	20-Year Record of Differences Between June and Final Estimate				
			Thousand Acres Quantity			Number of Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below Final	Above Final
			<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Corn	0.7	1.2	396	24	1,126	5	15
Sorghum	5.0	8.6	381	1	1,113	11	9
Oats	1.9	3.3	80	1	213	5	15
Barley	3.2	5.6	159	15	907	5	15
Winter Wheat	1.0	1.8	382	25	1,035	3	17
Durum Wheat	4.0	7.0	113	0	200	12	7
Other Spring Wheat	1.1	2.0	140	0	333	11	8
Soybeans	1.1	1.8	598	150	1,490	6	14
Upland Cotton	2.3	3.9	250	3	555	7	13

Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information.

Jeff Geuder, Chief (202) 720-2127

Field Crops Section

Greg Thessen, Head (202) 720-2127
Shiela Corley - Cotton, Cotton Ginnings (202) 720-5944
Todd Ballard - Wheat, Rye (202) 720-8068
Ty Kalas - Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed (202) 720-9526
Dennis Koong - Peanuts, Rice (202) 720-7688
Travis Thorson - Soybeans, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds (202) 720-7369
King Whetstone - Hay, Oats, Sorghum (202) 690-3234
Greg Thessen - Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops (202) 720-2127

Fruits, Vegetables & Special Crops Section

Lance Honig, Head (202) 720-2127
Leslie Colburn - Berries, Grapes, Maple Syrup, Tobacco (202) 720-7235
Debbie Flippin - Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions,
 Strawberries (202) 720-2157
Rich Holcomb - Citrus, Tropical Fruits (202) 720-5412
Doug Marousek - Floriculture, Nursery, Tree Nuts (202) 720-4215
Dan Norris - Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils,
 Mint, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears,
 Wrinkled Seed Peas (202) 720-3250
Faye Propsom- Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries,
 Plums, Prunes (202) 720-4288
Kim Ritchie - Hops (360) 902-1940
Cathy Scherrer - Dry Beans, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes (202) 720-4285

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