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Corn Planted Acreage Up 3 Percent from 2003
Soybean Acreage Up 2 Percent
All Wheat Acreage Down 3 Percent
All Cotton Acreage Up 3 Percent

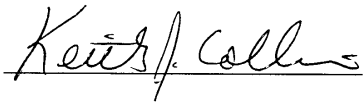
Corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 81.0 million acres, up 3 percent from both 2002 and 2003. Growers expect to harvest 73.4 million acres for grain, up 3 percent from 2003. Farmers increased corn plantings 1.96 million acres from their March intentions. Planting conditions during April and May across much of the Corn Belt were near ideal. Above-normal temperatures and light rainfall allowed planting to progress well ahead of the normal pace. Similar conditions were experienced in the northern and central Great Plains. However, planting progress slowed after mid-May as heavy rains fell in many areas of the Corn Belt. Growers in Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin experienced the most rainfall which prevented them from planting some of their acres originally intended for corn. Farmers reported that 98 percent of the corn acreage had been planted at the time of the survey interview, which is 1 percentage point above the average for the past 10 years.

The 2004 **soybean** planted area is estimated at 74.8 million acres, up 2 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the largest planted area on record and a rebound from the three year decline in acreage. Area for harvest, at 73.7 million acres, is also up 2 percent from 2003. The planted area is down 602,000 acres from the March *Prospective Plantings* report. Area planted increased or was unchanged from last year in all States except Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Growers in Illinois and Iowa showed the largest decreases in soybeans planted from 2003, but showed comparable increases in acres planted to corn. Farmers reported that 87 percent of the intended soybean acreage had been planted at the time of the survey interview, compared to an average of 78 percent for the past 10 years.

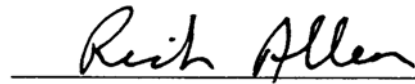
All wheat planted area is estimated at 59.9 million acres, down 3 percent from 2003. Harvested area is expected to total 50.7 million acres, down 4 percent from last year. The 2004 winter wheat planted area, at 43.5 million acres, is 3 percent below last year, but up fractionally from the previous estimate. Of this total, about 31.0 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 8.3 million acres Soft Red Winter, and 4.2 million acres White Winter. Acreage planted to other spring wheat for 2004 is estimated at 13.7 million, down 1 percent from 2003. Of this total, about 12.9 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. The Durum planted area for 2004 is estimated at 2.74 million acres, down 6 percent from last year.

All Cotton plantings for 2004 are expected to total 13.9 million acres, 3 percent above 2003. Upland acreage is expected to total 13.7 million acres, also a 3 percent increase. American-Pima cotton growers planted 247,000 acres, up 38 percent from last year. In eleven of the seventeen States, upland growers decreased planted acres from their spring intentions and seeded alternative crops. The largest declines in cotton acreage occurred in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas where each was down 100,000 acres from March.

This report was approved on June 30, 2004.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Keith J. Collins



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

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**Principal Crops: Area Planted by State and United States,
2002-2004**^{1 2}

| State | 2002 <i>1,000 Acres</i> | 2003 <i>1,000 Acres</i> | 2004 <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| AL | 2,133 | 2,048 | 2,215 |
| AZ | 726 | 715 | 713 |
| AR | 8,311 | 7,996 | 8,186 |
| CA | 4,736 | 4,653 | 4,765 |
| CO | 5,999 | 6,297 | 5,988 |
| CT | 96 | 92 | 95 |
| DE | 471 | 444 | 459 |
| FL | 1,101 | 1,061 | 1,041 |
| GA | 3,852 | 3,807 | 3,779 |
| HI | 23 | 21 | 24 |
| ID | 4,367 | 4,443 | 4,384 |
| IL | 23,287 | 23,342 | 23,505 |
| IN | 12,167 | 12,193 | 12,128 |
| IA | 24,560 | 24,841 | 24,838 |
| KS | 23,217 | 23,237 | 22,479 |
| KY | 5,552 | 5,504 | 5,453 |
| LA | 3,765 | 3,455 | 3,605 |
| ME | 307 | 281 | 291 |
| MD | 1,459 | 1,332 | 1,423 |
| MA | 112 | 114 | 112 |
| MI | 6,440 | 6,610 | 6,410 |
| MN | 20,037 | 20,031 | 19,918 |
| MS | 4,475 | 4,310 | 4,390 |
| MO | 13,843 | 13,940 | 14,150 |
| MT | 9,865 | 9,100 | 9,102 |
| NE | 18,925 | 19,156 | 18,919 |
| NV | 514 | 469 | 530 |
| NH | 69 | 70 | 72 |
| NJ | 355 | 328 | 339 |
| NM | 1,244 | 1,163 | 1,157 |
| NY | 3,129 | 3,301 | 3,038 |
| NC | 4,836 | 4,751 | 4,697 |
| ND | 22,403 | 21,964 | 21,484 |
| OH | 10,269 | 10,109 | 9,897 |
| OK | 10,925 | 10,777 | 10,570 |
| OR | 2,327 | 2,471 | 2,413 |
| PA | 3,962 | 3,978 | 3,894 |
| RI | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| SC | 1,683 | 1,556 | 1,634 |
| SD | 17,127 | 17,487 | 17,496 |
| TN | 4,930 | 4,956 | 4,886 |
| TX | 24,358 | 24,127 | 23,472 |
| UT | 1,060 | 1,047 | 1,012 |
| VT | 335 | 331 | 335 |
| VA | 2,888 | 2,699 | 2,772 |
| WA | 3,993 | 3,890 | 3,837 |
| WV | 651 | 622 | 628 |
| WI | 8,026 | 8,381 | 8,283 |
| WY | 1,416 | 1,668 | 1,447 |
| US | 327,283 | 325,323 | 323,180 |

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, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted for All Purposes | | Area Harvested for Grain | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| AL | 220 | 270 | 190 | 240 |
| AZ | 47 | 55 | 22 | 27 |
| AR | 365 | 320 | 350 | 300 |
| CA | 520 | 580 | 170 | 190 |
| CO | 1,080 | 1,120 | 890 | 930 |
| CT ² | 30 | 32 | | |
| DE | 170 | 160 | 162 | 155 |
| FL | 75 | 70 | 39 | 35 |
| GA | 340 | 330 | 285 | 265 |
| ID | 190 | 210 | 50 | 65 |
| IL | 11,200 | 11,700 | 11,050 | 11,550 |
| IN | 5,600 | 5,500 | 5,390 | 5,300 |
| IA | 12,400 | 12,600 | 12,000 | 12,200 |
| KS | 2,900 | 3,250 | 2,500 | 2,900 |
| KY | 1,170 | 1,240 | 1,080 | 1,140 |
| LA | 520 | 460 | 500 | 445 |
| ME ² | 28 | 28 | | |
| MD | 480 | 510 | 410 | 440 |
| MA ² | 20 | 18 | | |
| MI | 2,300 | 2,200 | 2,090 | 1,950 |
| MN | 7,200 | 7,700 | 6,650 | 7,100 |
| MS | 550 | 470 | 530 | 450 |
| MO | 2,900 | 3,000 | 2,800 | 2,900 |
| MT | 65 | 60 | 17 | 15 |
| NE | 8,100 | 8,300 | 7,700 | 7,900 |
| NV ² | 4 | 4 | | |
| NH ² | 15 | 15 | | |
| NJ | 80 | 88 | 61 | 72 |
| NM | 130 | 130 | 48 | 49 |
| NY | 1,000 | 980 | 440 | 450 |
| NC | 740 | 830 | 680 | 760 |
| ND | 1,450 | 1,850 | 1,170 | 1,600 |
| OH | 3,300 | 3,250 | 3,070 | 3,000 |
| OK | 230 | 220 | 190 | 175 |
| OR | 51 | 55 | 30 | 28 |
| PA | 1,450 | 1,400 | 890 | 900 |
| RI ² | 2 | 2 | | |
| SC | 240 | 290 | 215 | 265 |
| SD | 4,400 | 4,500 | 3,850 | 3,950 |
| TN | 710 | 700 | 630 | 630 |
| TX | 1,830 | 1,800 | 1,650 | 1,600 |
| UT | 55 | 53 | 13 | 13 |
| VT ² | 96 | 90 | | |
| VA | 470 | 470 | 330 | 330 |
| WA | 130 | 160 | 70 | 100 |
| WV | 48 | 48 | 27 | 28 |
| WI | 3,750 | 3,750 | 2,850 | 2,850 |
| WY | 85 | 100 | 50 | 65 |
| US | 78,736 | 80,968 | 71,139 | 73,362 |

¹ Forecasted.

² Area harvested for grain not estimated.

**Sorghum: Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain
by State and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted for All Purposes | | Area Harvested for Grain | |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| AL | 10 | 12 | 6 | 8 |
| AZ | 17 | 13 | 6 | 4 |
| AR | 225 | 95 | 210 | 90 |
| CA | 18 | 23 | 10 | 12 |
| CO | 270 | 280 | 160 | 200 |
| DE | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| GA | 55 | 45 | 38 | 25 |
| IL | 110 | 100 | 105 | 95 |
| KS | 3,550 | 3,100 | 2,900 | 2,800 |
| KY | 33 | 20 | 32 | 18 |
| LA | 170 | 100 | 165 | 95 |
| MD | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| MS | 75 | 25 | 73 | 24 |
| MO | 215 | 155 | 210 | 150 |
| NE | 660 | 550 | 500 | 420 |
| NM | 140 | 130 | 62 | 90 |
| NC | 18 | 18 | 14 | 14 |
| OK | 300 | 320 | 250 | 270 |
| PA | 15 | 15 | 5 | 5 |
| SC | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| SD | 270 | 250 | 150 | 160 |
| TN | 45 | 30 | 40 | 25 |
| TX | 3,200 | 2,800 | 2,850 | 2,400 |
| VA | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| US | 9,420 | 8,099 | 7,798 | 6,916 |

¹ Forecasted.

**Oats: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted ¹ | | Area Harvested | |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ² |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| CA | 260 | 260 | 35 | 30 |
| CO | 100 | 75 | 15 | 20 |
| GA | 100 | 80 | 30 | 25 |
| ID | 120 | 90 | 25 | 20 |
| IL | 60 | 50 | 50 | 35 |
| IN | 25 | 30 | 15 | 18 |
| IA | 220 | 210 | 130 | 130 |
| KS | 140 | 120 | 70 | 60 |
| ME | 31 | 32 | 30 | 30 |
| MI | 90 | 75 | 75 | 60 |
| MN | 350 | 280 | 265 | 200 |
| MO | 30 | 28 | 18 | 16 |
| MT | 120 | 110 | 45 | 45 |
| NE | 220 | 140 | 90 | 50 |
| NY | 85 | 75 | 70 | 55 |
| NC | 55 | 60 | 22 | 25 |
| ND | 620 | 500 | 360 | 280 |
| OH | 80 | 60 | 60 | 45 |
| OK | 70 | 50 | 25 | 15 |
| OR | 60 | 70 | 20 | 30 |
| PA | 140 | 135 | 110 | 115 |
| SC | 40 | 40 | 20 | 20 |
| SD | 420 | 400 | 230 | 200 |
| TX | 625 | 760 | 140 | 150 |
| UT | 65 | 55 | 6 | 6 |
| WA | 35 | 35 | 15 | 15 |
| WI | 380 | 350 | 230 | 230 |
| WY | 60 | 50 | 23 | 13 |
| US | 4,601 | 4,220 | 2,224 | 1,938 |

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

**Barley: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted ¹ | | Area Harvested | |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ² |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| AZ | 32 | 35 | 30 | 30 |
| CA | 100 | 130 | 58 | 80 |
| CO | 85 | 80 | 82 | 76 |
| DE | 25 | 26 | 21 | 24 |
| ID | 750 | 760 | 720 | 740 |
| KS | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| KY | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| ME | 28 | 26 | 27 | 25 |
| MD | 45 | 37 | 38 | 34 |
| MI | 15 | 14 | 14 | 12 |
| MN | 190 | 110 | 170 | 90 |
| MT | 1,100 | 1,000 | 810 | 780 |
| NE | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| NV | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| NJ | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| NY | 14 | 15 | 12 | 13 |
| NC | 20 | 20 | 14 | 13 |
| ND | 2,050 | 1,650 | 1,980 | 1,580 |
| OH | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| OR | 70 | 72 | 60 | 62 |
| PA | 75 | 65 | 65 | 60 |
| SD | 75 | 70 | 55 | 50 |
| UT | 45 | 50 | 35 | 40 |
| VA | 75 | 50 | 45 | 40 |
| WA | 320 | 290 | 310 | 280 |
| WI | 55 | 45 | 35 | 25 |
| WY | 90 | 85 | 75 | 70 |
| US | 5,299 | 4,666 | 4,688 | 4,152 |

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

**All Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted ¹ | | Area Harvested | |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ² |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| AL | 150 | 120 | 75 | 60 |
| AZ | 119 | 107 | 119 | 107 |
| AR | 700 | 700 | 570 | 620 |
| CA | 805 | 670 | 485 | 410 |
| CO | 2,630 | 2,310 | 2,229 | 1,759 |
| DE | 50 | 45 | 47 | 44 |
| FL | 20 | 18 | 12 | 15 |
| GA | 380 | 330 | 230 | 200 |
| ID | 1,240 | 1,210 | 1,170 | 1,150 |
| IL | 850 | 1,000 | 810 | 970 |
| IN | 460 | 450 | 430 | 440 |
| IA | 21 | 28 | 19 | 23 |
| KS | 10,400 | 9,900 | 10,000 | 8,700 |
| KY | 480 | 520 | 330 | 370 |
| LA | 155 | 150 | 140 | 140 |
| MD | 165 | 160 | 145 | 145 |
| MI | 680 | 630 | 660 | 610 |
| MN | 1,877 | 1,677 | 1,825 | 1,595 |
| MS | 150 | 170 | 125 | 155 |
| MO | 960 | 1,050 | 870 | 940 |
| MT | 5,290 | 5,300 | 5,050 | 4,840 |
| NE | 1,900 | 1,950 | 1,820 | 1,800 |
| NV | 12 | 14 | 7 | 9 |
| NJ | 31 | 28 | 26 | 24 |
| NM | 500 | 470 | 140 | 280 |
| NY | 130 | 100 | 120 | 95 |
| NC | 530 | 600 | 410 | 440 |
| ND | 8,630 | 8,440 | 8,500 | 8,270 |
| OH | 1,060 | 900 | 1,000 | 880 |
| OK | 6,600 | 6,300 | 4,600 | 4,600 |
| OR | 1,115 | 1,050 | 1,080 | 1,025 |
| PA | 175 | 140 | 165 | 135 |
| SC | 200 | 190 | 185 | 180 |
| SD | 3,028 | 3,315 | 2,747 | 2,764 |
| TN | 430 | 400 | 270 | 280 |
| TX | 6,600 | 6,300 | 3,450 | 3,700 |
| UT | 175 | 142 | 135 | 111 |
| VA | 210 | 210 | 160 | 190 |
| WA | 2,400 | 2,360 | 2,345 | 2,255 |
| WV | 12 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| WI | 212 | 250 | 180 | 229 |
| WY | 168 | 157 | 151 | 140 |
| US | 61,700 | 59,869 | 52,839 | 50,706 |

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

**Winter Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted ¹ | | Area Harvested | |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ² |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| AL | 150 | 120 | 75 | 60 |
| AZ | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| AR | 700 | 700 | 570 | 620 |
| CA | 675 | 550 | 370 | 300 |
| CO | 2,600 | 2,300 | 2,200 | 1,750 |
| DE | 50 | 45 | 47 | 44 |
| FL | 20 | 18 | 12 | 15 |
| GA | 380 | 330 | 230 | 200 |
| ID | 760 | 720 | 720 | 680 |
| IL | 850 | 1,000 | 810 | 970 |
| IN | 460 | 450 | 430 | 440 |
| IA | 21 | 28 | 19 | 23 |
| KS | 10,400 | 9,900 | 10,000 | 8,700 |
| KY | 480 | 520 | 330 | 370 |
| LA | 155 | 150 | 140 | 140 |
| MD | 165 | 160 | 145 | 145 |
| MI | 680 | 630 | 660 | 610 |
| MN | 25 | 25 | 23 | 23 |
| MS | 150 | 170 | 125 | 155 |
| MO | 960 | 1,050 | 870 | 940 |
| MT | 1,800 | 1,850 | 1,720 | 1,550 |
| NE | 1,900 | 1,950 | 1,820 | 1,800 |
| NV | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| NJ | 31 | 28 | 26 | 24 |
| NM | 500 | 470 | 140 | 280 |
| NY | 130 | 100 | 120 | 95 |
| NC | 530 | 600 | 410 | 440 |
| ND | 130 | 240 | 120 | 220 |
| OH | 1,060 | 900 | 1,000 | 880 |
| OK | 6,600 | 6,300 | 4,600 | 4,600 |
| OR | 970 | 870 | 940 | 850 |
| PA | 175 | 140 | 165 | 135 |
| SC | 200 | 190 | 185 | 180 |
| SD | 1,600 | 1,700 | 1,380 | 1,250 |
| TN | 430 | 400 | 270 | 280 |
| TX | 6,600 | 6,300 | 3,450 | 3,700 |
| UT | 160 | 130 | 125 | 100 |
| VA | 210 | 210 | 160 | 190 |
| WA | 1,850 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,700 |
| WV | 12 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| WI | 205 | 240 | 175 | 220 |
| WY | 160 | 150 | 145 | 135 |
| US | 44,945 | 43,450 | 36,541 | 34,825 |

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

**Durum Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| AZ | 115 | 105 | 115 | 105 |
| CA | 130 | 120 | 115 | 110 |
| MN | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| MT | 640 | 600 | 630 | 590 |
| ND | 2,000 | 1,900 | 1,980 | 1,850 |
| SD | 28 | 15 | 27 | 14 |
| US | 2,915 | 2,742 | 2,869 | 2,671 |

¹ Forecasted.

**Other Spring Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| CO | 30 | 10 | 29 | 9 |
| ID | 480 | 490 | 450 | 470 |
| MN | 1,850 | 1,650 | 1,800 | 1,570 |
| MT | 2,850 | 2,850 | 2,700 | 2,700 |
| NV | 5 | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| ND | 6,500 | 6,300 | 6,400 | 6,200 |
| OR | 145 | 180 | 140 | 175 |
| SD | 1,400 | 1,600 | 1,340 | 1,500 |
| UT | 15 | 12 | 10 | 11 |
| WA | 550 | 560 | 545 | 555 |
| WI | 7 | 10 | 5 | 9 |
| WY | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| US | 13,840 | 13,677 | 13,429 | 13,210 |

¹ Forecasted.

**Rye: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted ¹ | | Area Harvested | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ² |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| GA | 270 | 230 | 50 | 30 |
| ND | 18 | 25 | 15 | 20 |
| OK | 280 | 300 | 90 | 120 |
| SD | 20 | 20 | 14 | 13 |
| Oth Sts ³ | 780 | 755 | 170 | 160 |
| US | 1,368 | 1,330 | 339 | 343 |

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

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

**Rice: Area Planted and Harvested by Class, State,
and United States, 2003-2004**

| Class and State | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 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 | 1,380 | 1,290 | 1,370 |
| CA | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| LA | 435 | 530 | 430 | 525 |
| MS | 235 | 235 | 234 | 233 |
| MO | 175 | 190 | 170 | 185 |
| TX | 180 | 210 | 179 | 210 |
| US | 2,332 | 2,552 | 2,310 | 2,530 |
| Medium Grain | | | | |
| AR | 165 | 160 | 164 | 159 |
| CA | 460 | 570 | 458 | 565 |
| LA | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| MO | 1 | | 1 | |
| TX | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| US | 647 | 752 | 644 | 746 |
| Short Grain | | | | |
| AR | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| CA | 42 | 41 | 42 | 41 |
| US | 43 | 42 | 43 | 42 |
| All | | | | |
| AR | 1,466 | 1,541 | 1,455 | 1,530 |
| CA | 509 | 618 | 507 | 613 |
| LA | 455 | 550 | 450 | 545 |
| MS | 235 | 235 | 234 | 233 |
| MO | 176 | 190 | 171 | 185 |
| TX | 181 | 212 | 180 | 212 |
| US | 3,022 | 3,346 | 2,997 | 3,318 |

¹ Forecasted.

**Proso Millet: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| CO | 320 | 340 | 285 | |
| NE | 200 | 180 | 170 | |
| SD | 210 | 200 | 165 | |
| US | 730 | 720 | 620 | |

¹ Estimates to be released January 2005 in the Annual Crop Production Summary.

**Hay: Area Harvested by Type, State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | All Hay | | Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures | | All Other | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 ¹ | 2003 | 2004 ¹ | 2003 | 2004 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 | 780 | 850 | | | 780 | 850 |
| AZ | 275 | 275 | 235 | 240 | 40 | 35 |
| AR | 1,340 | 1,480 | 20 | 20 | 1,320 | 1,460 |
| CA | 1,570 | 1,540 | 1,090 | 1,050 | 480 | 490 |
| CO | 1,500 | 1,460 | 800 | 730 | 700 | 730 |
| CT | 60 | 61 | 8 | 7 | 52 | 54 |
| DE | 13 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| FL ² | 255 | 250 | | | 255 | 250 |
| GA ² | 600 | 580 | | | 600 | 580 |
| ID | 1,500 | 1,480 | 1,200 | 1,180 | 300 | 300 |
| IL | 775 | 750 | 425 | 400 | 350 | 350 |
| IN | 650 | 640 | 350 | 350 | 300 | 290 |
| IA | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,330 | 1,300 | 270 | 300 |
| KS | 3,250 | 3,100 | 1,000 | 900 | 2,250 | 2,200 |
| KY | 2,450 | 2,260 | 250 | 260 | 2,200 | 2,000 |
| LA ² | 380 | 360 | | | 380 | 360 |
| ME | 128 | 139 | 8 | 9 | 120 | 130 |
| MD | 195 | 205 | 45 | 35 | 150 | 170 |
| MA | 90 | 90 | 15 | 15 | 75 | 75 |
| MI | 1,050 | 1,100 | 850 | 850 | 200 | 250 |
| MN | 2,075 | 1,975 | 1,375 | 1,325 | 700 | 650 |
| MS ² | 750 | 720 | | | 750 | 720 |
| MO | 4,250 | 4,320 | 450 | 420 | 3,800 | 3,900 |
| MT | 2,450 | 2,550 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 850 | 950 |
| NE | 3,150 | 2,800 | 1,450 | 1,250 | 1,700 | 1,550 |
| NV | 440 | 500 | 265 | 275 | 175 | 225 |
| NH | 55 | 57 | 8 | 9 | 47 | 48 |
| NJ | 120 | 120 | 30 | 30 | 90 | 90 |
| NM | 300 | 330 | 230 | 240 | 70 | 90 |
| NY | 1,850 | 1,650 | 600 | 500 | 1,250 | 1,150 |
| NC | 778 | 719 | 18 | 19 | 760 | 700 |
| ND | 2,950 | 2,600 | 1,600 | 1,300 | 1,350 | 1,300 |
| OH | 1,350 | 1,220 | 580 | 500 | 770 | 720 |
| OK | 2,810 | 2,840 | 310 | 340 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| OR | 1,115 | 1,105 | 490 | 450 | 625 | 655 |
| PA | 1,650 | 1,720 | 550 | 520 | 1,100 | 1,200 |
| RI | 8 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| SC ² | 340 | 340 | | | 340 | 340 |
| SD | 4,300 | 4,100 | 2,700 | 2,600 | 1,600 | 1,500 |
| TN | 2,030 | 1,975 | 30 | 25 | 2,000 | 1,950 |
| TX | 5,240 | 4,950 | 140 | 150 | 5,100 | 4,800 |
| UT | 700 | 705 | 545 | 550 | 155 | 155 |
| VT | 235 | 245 | 40 | 45 | 195 | 200 |
| VA | 1,280 | 1,370 | 130 | 120 | 1,150 | 1,250 |
| WA | 810 | 790 | 510 | 480 | 300 | 310 |
| WV | 545 | 555 | 45 | 35 | 500 | 520 |
| WI | 2,100 | 2,100 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 500 | 500 |
| WY | 1,200 | 990 | 650 | 490 | 550 | 500 |
| US | 63,342 | 61,589 | 23,578 | 22,226 | 39,764 | 39,363 |

¹ Forecasted

² Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures included in all other hay.

**Soybeans: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| AL | 170 | 210 | 160 | 195 |
| AR | 2,920 | 3,100 | 2,890 | 3,040 |
| DE | 180 | 210 | 178 | 207 |
| FL | 13 | 15 | 12 | 14 |
| GA | 190 | 250 | 180 | 230 |
| IL | 10,300 | 9,900 | 10,250 | 9,850 |
| IN | 5,450 | 5,500 | 5,350 | 5,450 |
| IA | 10,600 | 10,400 | 10,550 | 10,350 |
| KS | 2,600 | 2,700 | 2,480 | 2,550 |
| KY | 1,250 | 1,290 | 1,240 | 1,270 |
| LA | 760 | 1,000 | 740 | 950 |
| MD | 435 | 500 | 430 | 490 |
| MI | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,990 | 1,990 |
| MN | 7,500 | 7,400 | 7,400 | 7,300 |
| MS | 1,440 | 1,670 | 1,430 | 1,630 |
| MO | 5,000 | 5,000 | 4,940 | 4,940 |
| NE | 4,550 | 4,750 | 4,490 | 4,700 |
| NJ | 90 | 98 | 88 | 96 |
| NY | 140 | 170 | 138 | 168 |
| NC | 1,450 | 1,450 | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| ND | 3,150 | 3,700 | 3,030 | 3,630 |
| OH | 4,300 | 4,450 | 4,280 | 4,420 |
| OK | 270 | 320 | 245 | 290 |
| PA | 380 | 400 | 375 | 395 |
| SC | 430 | 470 | 420 | 450 |
| SD | 4,250 | 4,200 | 4,190 | 4,140 |
| TN | 1,150 | 1,180 | 1,120 | 1,140 |
| TX | 200 | 250 | 180 | 225 |
| VA | 500 | 510 | 480 | 490 |
| WV | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| WI | 1,720 | 1,700 | 1,650 | 1,640 |
| US | 73,404 | 74,809 | 72,321 | 73,655 |

¹ Forecasted.

**Soybeans: Percent of Acreage Planted Following Another Harvested Crop,
Selected States and United States, 2000-2004¹**

| State | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| AL | 26 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 11 |
| AR | 28 | 23 | 21 | 16 | 16 |
| DE | 49 | 44 | 39 | 37 | 29 |
| FL | 39 | 0 | 38 | 38 | 41 |
| GA | 32 | 39 | 37 | 33 | 61 |
| IL | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| IN | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| KS | 3 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 2 |
| KY | 37 | 28 | 29 | 24 | 34 |
| LA | 13 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| MD | 36 | 31 | 30 | 43 | 43 |
| MS | 9 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 8 |
| MO | 9 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 10 |
| NJ | 25 | 2 | 21 | 22 | 13 |
| NC | 39 | 38 | 42 | 41 | 31 |
| OH | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| OK | 19 | 8 | 24 | 24 | 34 |
| PA | 6 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 7 |
| SC | 38 | 48 | 42 | 38 | 38 |
| TN | 32 | 32 | 35 | 28 | 32 |
| TX | 13 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| VA | 29 | 48 | 24 | 34 | 37 |
| WV | 0 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 17 |
| US | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 |

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.

**Peanuts: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| AL | 190.0 | 200.0 | 185.0 | 195.0 |
| FL | 125.0 | 130.0 | 115.0 | 120.0 |
| GA | 545.0 | 580.0 | 540.0 | 575.0 |
| NM | 18.0 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 16.0 |
| NC | 101.0 | 105.0 | 100.0 | 105.0 |
| OK | 37.0 | 30.0 | 35.0 | 28.0 |
| SC | 19.0 | 30.0 | 17.0 | 28.0 |
| TX | 275.0 | 260.0 | 270.0 | 250.0 |
| VA | 34.0 | 35.0 | 33.0 | 34.0 |
| US | 1,344.0 | 1,386.0 | 1,312.0 | 1,351.0 |

¹ Forecasted.

**Sunflower: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State,
and United States, 2003-2004**

| Varietal Type and State | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| Oil | | | | |
| CO | 95 | 90 | 85 | 80 |
| KS | 170 | 150 | 155 | 140 |
| MN | 55 | 45 | 54 | 42 |
| NE | 51 | 30 | 48 | 29 |
| ND | 1,060 | 750 | 1,020 | 730 |
| SD | 475 | 400 | 430 | 390 |
| TX | 17 | 15 | 16 | 14 |
| Oth Sts ² | 75 | 71 | 66 | 64 |
| US | 1,998 | 1,551 | 1,874 | 1,489 |
| Non-Oil | | | | |
| CO | 35 | 40 | 33 | 38 |
| KS | 23 | 20 | 21 | 18 |
| MN | 35 | 35 | 34 | 32 |
| NE | 15 | 11 | 14 | 10 |
| ND | 150 | 150 | 145 | 145 |
| SD | 30 | 30 | 25 | 29 |
| TX | 42 | 30 | 40 | 29 |
| Oth Sts ² | 16 | 15 | 11 | 11 |
| US | 346 | 331 | 323 | 312 |
| All | | | | |
| CO | 130 | 130 | 118 | 118 |
| KS | 193 | 170 | 176 | 158 |
| MN | 90 | 80 | 88 | 74 |
| NE | 66 | 41 | 62 | 39 |
| ND | 1,210 | 900 | 1,165 | 875 |
| SD | 505 | 430 | 455 | 419 |
| TX | 59 | 45 | 56 | 43 |
| Oth Sts ² | 91 | 86 | 77 | 75 |
| US | 2,344 | 1,882 | 2,197 | 1,801 |

¹ Forecasted.

² Other States include CA, GA, IL, LA, MI, MO, MT, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, UT, WA, WI, and WY.

**Canola: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| MN | 57 | 35 | 56 | 32 |
| ND | 970 | 850 | 960 | 830 |
| Oth Sts ² | 55 | 61 | 52 | 57 |
| US | 1,082 | 946 | 1,068 | 919 |

¹ Forecasted.

² Other States include AL, AZ, CA, GA, ID, IN, KS, MI, MT, NY, OR, PA, SC, SD, and WA.

**Flaxseed: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| MN | 8 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| MT | 17 | 16 | 17 | 15 |
| ND | 560 | 600 | 550 | 580 |
| SD | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| US | 595 | 629 | 583 | 608 |

¹ Forecasted.

**Other Oilseeds: Area Planted and Harvested,
United States, 2003-2004**

| Crop | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| Rapeseed | 1.3 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 11.4 |
| Safflower | 221.0 | 142.0 | 212.0 | 133.0 |
| Mustard Seed | 110.0 | 68.5 | 107.0 | 65.9 |

¹ Forecasted.

**Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| Type and State | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| Upland | | | | |
| AL | 525.0 | 550.0 | 510.0 | |
| AZ | 215.0 | 220.0 | 213.0 | |
| AR | 980.0 | 950.0 | 945.0 | |
| CA | 550.0 | 560.0 | 545.0 | |
| FL | 94.0 | 105.0 | 92.0 | |
| GA | 1,300.0 | 1,330.0 | 1,290.0 | |
| KS | 90.0 | 120.0 | 80.0 | |
| LA | 525.0 | 500.0 | 510.0 | |
| MS | 1,110.0 | 1,100.0 | 1,090.0 | |
| MO | 400.0 | 400.0 | 390.0 | |
| NM | 53.0 | 60.0 | 38.0 | |
| NC | 810.0 | 720.0 | 770.0 | |
| OK | 180.0 | 190.0 | 170.0 | |
| SC | 220.0 | 240.0 | 218.0 | |
| TN | 560.0 | 570.0 | 530.0 | |
| TX | 5,600.0 | 6,000.0 | 4,350.0 | |
| VA | 89.0 | 85.0 | 85.0 | |
| US | 13,301.0 | 13,700.0 | 11,826.0 | |
| Amer-Pima | | | | |
| AZ | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 | |
| CA | 150.0 | 220.0 | 149.0 | |
| NM | 6.1 | 8.0 | 6.0 | |
| TX | 20.0 | 17.0 | 20.0 | |
| US | 178.6 | 247.0 | 177.4 | |
| All | | | | |
| AL | 525.0 | 550.0 | 510.0 | |
| AZ | 217.5 | 222.0 | 215.4 | |
| AR | 980.0 | 950.0 | 945.0 | |
| CA | 700.0 | 780.0 | 694.0 | |
| FL | 94.0 | 105.0 | 92.0 | |
| GA | 1,300.0 | 1,330.0 | 1,290.0 | |
| KS | 90.0 | 120.0 | 80.0 | |
| LA | 525.0 | 500.0 | 510.0 | |
| MS | 1,110.0 | 1,100.0 | 1,090.0 | |
| MO | 400.0 | 400.0 | 390.0 | |
| NM | 59.1 | 68.0 | 44.0 | |
| NC | 810.0 | 720.0 | 770.0 | |
| OK | 180.0 | 190.0 | 170.0 | |
| SC | 220.0 | 240.0 | 218.0 | |
| TN | 560.0 | 570.0 | 530.0 | |
| TX | 5,620.0 | 6,017.0 | 4,370.0 | |
| VA | 89.0 | 85.0 | 85.0 | |
| US | 13,479.6 | 13,947.0 | 12,003.4 | |

¹ Estimates to be released August 12, 2004 in the August Crop Production report.

**Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004¹**

| State | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ² |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| CA | 50.8 | 49.5 | 50.2 | 49.0 |
| CO | 28.6 | 35.4 | 27.4 | 33.5 |
| ID | 208.0 | 194.0 | 207.0 | 192.0 |
| MI | 179.0 | 165.0 | 178.0 | 165.0 |
| MN | 492.0 | 476.0 | 487.0 | 464.0 |
| MT | 51.7 | 53.4 | 51.5 | 53.0 |
| NE | 45.3 | 49.9 | 42.4 | 45.4 |
| ND | 259.0 | 262.0 | 255.0 | 255.0 |
| OH | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| OR | 10.0 | 12.7 | 9.8 | 12.5 |
| WA | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| WY | 35.0 | 37.0 | 33.7 | 35.5 |
| US | 1,365.4 | 1,340.5 | 1,347.9 | 1,310.4 |

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, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Harvested | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| FL | 438.0 | 420.0 |
| HI | 21.3 | 24.1 |
| LA | 490.0 | 485.0 |
| TX | 45.1 | 42.0 |
| US | 994.4 | 971.1 |

¹ Forecasted.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested by State and United States,
2002-2004**

| State | Area Harvested | | | |
|-------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ | 2004/2003 |
| | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| CT | 2,000 | 2,180 | 2,300 | 106 |
| FL | 4,600 | 4,400 | 4,000 | 91 |
| GA | 26,500 | 27,000 | 24,000 | 89 |
| IN | 4,000 | 4,200 | 4,300 | 102 |
| KY | 111,100 | 111,650 | 113,800 | 102 |
| MD | 1,200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 100 |
| MA | 1,160 | 1,250 | 1,200 | 96 |
| MO | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 100 |
| NC | 168,300 | 159,700 | 159,000 | 100 |
| OH | 5,500 | 5,300 | 5,800 | 109 |
| PA | 3,400 | 3,700 | 4,000 | 108 |
| SC | 30,500 | 30,000 | 27,000 | 90 |
| TN | 34,900 | 31,140 | 31,380 | 101 |
| VA | 30,000 | 25,110 | 31,270 | 125 |
| WV | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 108 |
| WI | 1,450 | 1,820 | 1,700 | 93 |
| US | 427,310 | 411,150 | 413,550 | 101 |

¹ Forecasted

**Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2002-2004**

| Class and Type | Area Harvested | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ | 2004/2003 |
| | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Class 1, Flue-cured | | | | |
| Type 11, Old Belts | | | | |
| NC | 43,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 100 |
| VA | 22,000 | 18,000 | 23,000 | 128 |
| US | 65,000 | 58,000 | 63,000 | 109 |
| Type 12, Eastern NC Belt | | | | |
| NC | 98,000 | 94,000 | 93,000 | 99 |
| Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt | | | | |
| NC | 21,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 100 |
| SC | 30,500 | 30,000 | 27,000 | 90 |
| US | 51,500 | 50,000 | 47,000 | 94 |
| Type 14, GA-FL Belt | | | | |
| FL | 4,600 | 4,400 | 4,000 | 91 |
| GA | 26,500 | 27,000 | 24,000 | 89 |
| US | 31,100 | 31,400 | 28,000 | 89 |
| Total 11-14 | 245,600 | 233,400 | 231,000 | 99 |
| Class 2, Fire-cured | | | | |
| Type 21, VA Belt | | | | |
| VA | 730 | 550 | 700 | 127 |
| Type 22, Eastern District | | | | |
| KY | 2,450 | 2,600 | 2,700 | 104 |
| TN | 5,000 | 5,200 | 5,400 | 104 |
| US | 7,450 | 7,800 | 8,100 | 104 |
| Type 23, Western District | | | | |
| KY | 2,400 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 100 |
| TN | 390 | 400 | 420 | 105 |
| US | 2,790 | 2,900 | 2,920 | 101 |
| Total 21-23 | 10,970 | 11,250 | 11,720 | 104 |
| Class 3, Air-cured | | | | |
| Class 3A, Light Air-cured | | | | |
| Type 31, Burley | | | | |
| IN | 4,000 | 4,200 | 4,300 | 102 |
| KY | 103,000 | 103,000 | 105,000 | 102 |
| MO | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 100 |
| NC | 6,300 | 5,700 | 6,000 | 105 |
| OH | 5,500 | 5,300 | 5,800 | 109 |
| TN | 29,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 100 |
| VA | 7,200 | 6,500 | 7,500 | 115 |
| WV | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 108 |
| US | 157,700 | 152,300 | 156,300 | 103 |
| Type 32, Southern MD Belt | | | | |
| MD | 1,200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 100 |
| PA | 1,300 | 1,300 | 2,200 | 169 |
| US | 2,500 | 2,400 | 3,300 | 138 |
| Total 31-32 | 160,200 | 154,700 | 159,600 | 103 |

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

**Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2002-2004 (continued)**

| Class and Type | Area Harvested | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ | 2004/2003 |
| | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Class 3, Air-cured | | | | |
| Class 3B, Dark | | | | |
| Air-cured | | | | |
| Type 35, One Sucker | | | | |
| Belt | | | | |
| KY | 2,100 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 100 |
| TN | 510 | 540 | 560 | 104 |
| US | 2,610 | 2,840 | 2,860 | 101 |
| Type 36, Green River | | | | |
| Belt | | | | |
| KY | 1,150 | 1,250 | 1,300 | 104 |
| Type 37, VA Sun-cured | | | | |
| Belt | | | | |
| VA | 70 | 60 | 70 | 117 |
| Total 35-37 | 3,830 | 4,150 | 4,230 | 102 |
| Class 4, Cigar Filler | | | | |
| Type 41, PA Seedleaf | | | | |
| PA | 2,100 | 2,400 | 1,800 | 75 |
| Class 5, Cigar Binder | | | | |
| Class 5A, CT Valley | | | | |
| Binder | | | | |
| Type 51, CT Valley | | | | |
| Broadleaf | | | | |
| CT | 1,350 | 1,400 | 1,450 | 104 |
| MA | 850 | 970 | 900 | 93 |
| US | 2,200 | 2,370 | 2,350 | 99 |
| Class 5B, WI Binder | | | | |
| Type 54, Southern WI | | | | |
| WI | 1,150 | 1,400 | 1,300 | 93 |
| Type 55, Northern WI | | | | |
| WI | 300 | 420 | 400 | 95 |
| Total 54-55 | 1,450 | 1,820 | 1,700 | 93 |
| Total 51-55 | 3,650 | 4,190 | 4,050 | 97 |
| Class 6, Cigar Wrapper | | | | |
| Type 61, CT Valley | | | | |
| Shade-grown | | | | |
| CT | 650 | 780 | 850 | 109 |
| MA | 310 | 280 | 300 | 107 |
| US | 960 | 1,060 | 1,150 | 108 |
| All Cigar Types | | | | |
| Total 41-61 | 6,710 | 7,650 | 7,000 | 92 |
| All Tobacco | 427,310 | 411,150 | 413,550 | 101 |

¹ Forecasted

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004 ¹**

| State | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ² |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| CA | 77.0 | 73.0 | 75.0 | 71.0 |
| CO | 80.0 | 85.0 | 73.0 | 78.0 |
| ID | 75.0 | 80.0 | 73.0 | 78.0 |
| KS | 12.0 | 6.0 | 11.0 | 5.5 |
| MI | 170.0 | 180.0 | 165.0 | 170.0 |
| MN | 115.0 | 125.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 |
| MT | 13.0 | 18.0 | 12.8 | 17.0 |
| NE | 155.0 | 130.0 | 148.0 | 122.0 |
| NM | 10.0 | 7.0 | 10.0 | 7.0 |
| NY | 25.0 | 26.0 | 24.0 | 25.5 |
| ND | 540.0 | 590.0 | 520.0 | 540.0 |
| OR | 7.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 4.5 |
| SD | 8.0 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 10.0 |
| TX | 50.0 | 15.0 | 44.0 | 14.0 |
| UT | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| WA | 27.5 | 35.0 | 27.5 | 35.0 |
| WI | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| WY | 30.0 | 28.0 | 29.0 | 27.0 |
| US | 1,406.1 | 1,424.2 | 1,346.9 | 1,325.2 |

¹ Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

² Forecasted.

**Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| AL | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| CA | 10.7 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 11.5 |
| LA | 19.0 | 20.0 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| MS | 14.0 | 15.0 | 13.6 | 14.7 |
| NJ | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| NC | 43.0 | 44.0 | 42.0 | 43.0 |
| SC | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| TX | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| VA | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| US | 95.8 | 99.1 | 92.6 | 96.3 |

¹ Forecasted.

**Summer Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2003-2004**

| State | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| AL | 3.0 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 |
| CA | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.0 |
| CO | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| DE | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| IL | 6.5 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 4.8 |
| KS | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| MD | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| MO | 8.0 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 5.8 |
| NJ | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| NM | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| TX | 9.0 | 10.4 | 8.4 | 9.6 |
| VA | 7.0 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| US | 63.7 | 58.3 | 59.0 | 56.6 |

¹ Forecasted.

Alaska: Area Planted by Crop, 2002-2004 ¹

| Crop | Area Planted | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> |
| All Oats | 3,000 | 2,700 | 1,900 |
| All Barley | 4,200 | 4,000 | 4,800 |
| All Hay ² | 23,000 | 22,000 | 25,000 |
| Potatoes | 910 | 930 | 880 |

¹ Estimates are provided to meet special needs of users for crops and livestock production statistics. 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. The States published individually in the following tables represent 81 percent of all corn planted acres, 89 percent of all soybean planted acres, and 81 percent of all upland cotton planted acres.

Conventionally bred herbicide resistant varieties were excluded. Insect resistant varieties include only those containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt). These Bt varieties include those that contain more than one gene that can resist different types of insects. Stacked gene varieties only include those containing biotech traits for both herbicide and insect resistance.

The acreage estimates are 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 1.0 percent for all biotech varieties, 1.4 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 2.3 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 3.4 percent for stacked gene varieties. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 2.0 percent for all biotech varieties, 2.8 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 4.6 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 6.8 percent for stacked gene varieties. Variability for the 31 soybean States is approximately 0.4 percent for herbicide resistant varieties. Variability for the 17 upland cotton States is approximately 2.0 percent for all biotech varieties, 4.9 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 3.0 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 3.3 percent for stacked gene varieties.

Corn: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of All Corn Planted, 2003-2004

| State | Insect Resistant (Bt) | | Herbicide Resistant | |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 |
| | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| IL | 23 | 26 | 4 | 5 |
| IN | 8 | 11 | 7 | 8 |
| IA | 33 | 36 | 8 | 10 |
| KS | 25 | 25 | 17 | 24 |
| MI | 18 | 15 | 14 | 14 |
| MN | 31 | 35 | 15 | 17 |
| MO | 32 | 32 | 9 | 13 |
| NE | 36 | 41 | 11 | 13 |
| OH | 6 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| SD | 34 | 28 | 24 | 30 |
| WI | 21 | 22 | 9 | 14 |
| Oth Sts ¹ | 17 | 19 | 17 | 21 |
| US | 25 | 27 | 11 | 13 |
| | Stacked Gene Varieties | | All Biotech Varieties | |
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 |
| | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| IL | 1 | 2 | 28 | 33 |
| IN | 1 | 2 | 16 | 21 |
| IA | 4 | 8 | 45 | 54 |
| KS | 5 | 5 | 47 | 54 |
| MI | 3 | 4 | 35 | 33 |
| MN | 7 | 11 | 53 | 63 |
| MO | 1 | 4 | 42 | 49 |
| NE | 5 | 6 | 52 | 60 |
| OH | * | 1 | 9 | 13 |
| SD | 17 | 21 | 75 | 79 |
| WI | 2 | 2 | 32 | 38 |
| Oth Sts ¹ | 2 | 6 | 36 | 46 |
| US | 4 | 5 | 40 | 45 |

* Data rounds to less than 0.5 percent.

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, 2003-2004**

| State | Insect Resistant (Bt) | | Herbicide Resistant | |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 |
| | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| AR | 24 | 34 | 25 | 15 |
| CA | 9 | 6 | 27 | 39 |
| GA | 14 | 13 | 32 | 23 |
| LA | 30 | 26 | 15 | 7 |
| MS | 15 | 16 | 16 | 23 |
| NC | 16 | 18 | 29 | 27 |
| TX | 8 | 10 | 39 | 40 |
| Oth Sts ¹ | 18 | 22 | 32 | 24 |
| US | 14 | 16 | 32 | 30 |
| | Stacked Gene Varieties | | All Biotech Varieties | |
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 |
| | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| AR | 46 | 45 | 95 | 94 |
| CA | 3 | 7 | 39 | 52 |
| GA | 47 | 58 | 93 | 94 |
| LA | 46 | 60 | 91 | 93 |
| MS | 61 | 58 | 92 | 97 |
| NC | 48 | 46 | 93 | 91 |
| TX | 6 | 8 | 53 | 58 |
| Oth Sts ¹ | 38 | 45 | 88 | 91 |
| US | 27 | 30 | 73 | 76 |

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, 2003-2004**

| State | Herbicide Resistant Only | | All Biotech Varieties | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 |
| | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| AR | 84 | 92 | 84 | 92 |
| IL | 77 | 81 | 77 | 81 |
| IN | 88 | 87 | 88 | 87 |
| IA | 84 | 89 | 84 | 89 |
| KS | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| MI | 73 | 75 | 73 | 75 |
| MN | 79 | 82 | 79 | 82 |
| MS | 89 | 93 | 89 | 93 |
| MO | 83 | 87 | 83 | 87 |
| NE | 86 | 92 | 86 | 92 |
| ND | 74 | 82 | 74 | 82 |
| OH | 74 | 76 | 74 | 76 |
| SD | 91 | 95 | 91 | 95 |
| WI | 84 | 82 | 84 | 82 |
| Oth Sts ¹ | 76 | 82 | 76 | 82 |
| US | 81 | 85 | 81 | 85 |

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

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2003-2004
(Domestic Units)¹

| Crop | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| Grains & Hay | | | | |
| Barley | 5,299.0 | 4,666.0 | 4,688.0 | 4,152.0 |
| Corn for Grain ² | 78,736.0 | 80,968.0 | 71,139.0 | 73,362.0 |
| Corn for Silage | | | 6,528.0 | |
| Hay, All | | | 63,342.0 | 61,589.0 |
| Alfalfa | | | 23,578.0 | 22,226.0 |
| All Other | | | 39,764.0 | 39,363.0 |
| Oats | 4,601.0 | 4,220.0 | 2,224.0 | 1,938.0 |
| Proso Millet | 730.0 | 720.0 | 620.0 | |
| Rice | 3,022.0 | 3,346.0 | 2,997.0 | 3,318.0 |
| Rye | 1,368.0 | 1,330.0 | 339.0 | 343.0 |
| Sorghum for Grain ² | 9,420.0 | 8,099.0 | 7,798.0 | 6,916.0 |
| Sorghum for Silage | | | 343.0 | |
| Wheat, All | 61,700.0 | 59,869.0 | 52,839.0 | 50,706.0 |
| Winter | 44,945.0 | 43,450.0 | 36,541.0 | 34,825.0 |
| Durum | 2,915.0 | 2,742.0 | 2,869.0 | 2,671.0 |
| Other Spring | 13,840.0 | 13,677.0 | 13,429.0 | 13,210.0 |
| Oilseeds | | | | |
| Canola | 1,082.0 | 946.0 | 1,068.0 | 919.0 |
| Cottonseed | | | | |
| Flaxseed | 595.0 | 629.0 | 583.0 | 608.0 |
| Mustard Seed | 110.0 | 68.5 | 107.0 | 65.9 |
| Peanuts | 1,344.0 | 1,386.0 | 1,312.0 | 1,351.0 |
| Rapeseed | 1.3 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 11.4 |
| Safflower | 221.0 | 142.0 | 212.0 | 133.0 |
| Soybeans for Beans | 73,404.0 | 74,809.0 | 72,321.0 | 73,655.0 |
| Sunflower | 2,344.0 | 1,882.0 | 2,197.0 | 1,801.0 |
| Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops | | | | |
| Cotton, All | 13,479.6 | 13,947.0 | 12,003.4 | |
| Upland | 13,301.0 | 13,700.0 | 11,826.0 | |
| Amer-Pima | 178.6 | 247.0 | 177.4 | |
| Sugarbeets | 1,365.4 | 1,340.5 | 1,347.9 | 1,310.4 |
| Sugarcane | | | 994.4 | 971.1 |
| Tobacco | | | 411.2 | 413.6 |
| Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils | | | | |
| Austrian Winter Peas | 21.1 | | 15.6 | |
| Dry Edible Beans | 1,406.1 | 1,424.2 | 1,346.9 | 1,325.2 |
| Dry Edible Peas | 337.5 | | 328.5 | |
| Lentils | 246.0 | | 237.0 | |
| Wrinkled Seed Peas | | | | |
| Potatoes & Misc. | | | | |
| Coffee (HI) | | | 5.9 | |
| Ginger Root (HI) | | | 0.2 | |
| Hops | | | 28.7 | 27.9 |
| Peppermint Oil | | | 78.2 | |
| Potatoes, All | 1,274.5 | | 1,250.0 | |
| Winter | 14.6 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.0 |
| Spring | 88.6 | 73.5 | 84.7 | 71.7 |
| Summer | 63.7 | 58.3 | 59.0 | 56.6 |
| Fall | 1,107.6 | | 1,092.0 | |
| Spearmint Oil | | | 15.8 | |
| Sweet Potatoes | 95.8 | 99.1 | 92.6 | 96.3 |
| Taro (HI) ³ | | | 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 2004 crop year.

² Area planted for all purposes.

³ Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2003-2004
(Domestic Units)¹

| Crop | Unit | Yield | | Production | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------|------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 |
| | | | | <i>1,000</i> | <i>1,000</i> |
| Grains & Hay | | | | | |
| Barley | Bu | 58.9 | | 276,087 | |
| Corn for Grain | " | 142.2 | | 10,113,887 | |
| Corn for Silage | Ton | 16.2 | | 105,864 | |
| Hay, All | " | 2.48 | | 157,123 | |
| Alfalfa | " | 3.24 | | 76,307 | |
| All Other | " | 2.03 | | 80,816 | |
| Oats | Bu | 65.0 | | 144,649 | |
| Proso Millet | " | 18.5 | | 11,450 | |
| Rice ² | Cwt | 6,645 | | 199,157 | |
| Rye | Bu | 27.3 | | 9,254 | |
| Sorghum for Grain | " | 52.7 | | 411,237 | |
| Sorghum for Silage | Ton | 10.4 | | 3,552 | |
| Wheat, All | Bu | 44.2 | | 2,336,526 | |
| Winter | " | 46.7 | | 1,707,069 | |
| Durum | " | 33.7 | | 96,637 | |
| Other Spring | " | 39.7 | | 532,820 | |
| Oilseeds | | | | | |
| Canola | Lb | 1,416 | | 1,512,250 | |
| Cottonseed ³ | Ton | | | 6,665 | |
| Flaxseed | Bu | 17.9 | | 10,426 | |
| Mustard Seed | Lb | 723 | | 77,372 | |
| Peanuts | " | 3,159 | | 4,144,150 | |
| Rapeseed | " | 949 | | 1,139 | |
| Safflower | " | 1,286 | | 272,555 | |
| Soybeans for Beans | Bu | 33.4 | | 2,417,565 | |
| Sunflower | Lb | 1,213 | | 2,665,226 | |
| Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops | | | | | |
| Cotton, All ² | Bale | 730 | | 18,255.2 | |
| Upland ² | " | 723 | | 17,822.9 | |
| Amer-Pima ² | " | 1,170 | | 432.3 | |
| Sugarbeets | Ton | 22.7 | | 30,583 | |
| Sugarcane | " | 34.0 | | 33,857 | |
| Tobacco | Lb | 1,952 | | 802,654 | |
| Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils | | | | | |
| Austrian Winter Peas ² | Cwt | 1,115 | | 174 | |
| Dry Edible Beans ² | " | 1,672 | | 22,515 | |
| Dry Edible Peas ² | " | 1,584 | | 5,202 | |
| Lentils ² | " | 1,030 | | 2,442 | |
| Wrinkled Seed Peas ³ | " | | | 673 | |
| Potatoes & Misc. | | | | | |
| Coffee (HI) | Lb | 1,470 | | 8,700 | |
| Ginger Root (HI) | " | 37,500 | | 6,000 | |
| Hops | " | 1,903 | | 54,565.1 | |
| Peppermint Oil | " | 89 | | 6,924 | |
| Potatoes, All | Cwt | 367 | | 458,854 | |
| Winter | " | 282 | 250 | 4,027 | 3,500 |
| Spring | " | 288 | 266 | 24,433 | 19,077 |
| Summer | " | 322 | | 19,008 | |
| Fall | " | 377 | | 411,386 | |
| Spearmint Oil | Lb | 113 | | 1,778 | |
| Sweet Potatoes | Cwt | 172 | | 15,891 | |
| Taro (HI) ³ | Lb | | | 5,000 | |

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2004 crop year.

² Yield in pounds.

³ Yield is not estimated.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2003-2004
(Metric Units) ¹

| Crop | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 |
| | <i>Hectares</i> | <i>Hectares</i> | <i>Hectares</i> | <i>Hectares</i> |
| Grains & Hay | | | | |
| Barley | 2,144,450 | 1,888,280 | 1,897,190 | 1,680,270 |
| Corn for Grain ² | 31,863,670 | 32,766,940 | 28,789,240 | 29,688,870 |
| Corn for Silage | | | 2,641,820 | |
| Hay, All ³ | | | 25,633,870 | 24,924,450 |
| Alfalfa | | | 9,541,780 | 8,994,640 |
| All Other | | | 16,092,090 | 15,929,810 |
| Oats | 1,861,980 | 1,707,790 | 900,030 | 784,290 |
| Proso Millet | 295,420 | 291,380 | 250,910 | |
| Rice | 1,222,970 | 1,354,090 | 1,212,860 | 1,342,760 |
| Rye | 553,620 | 538,240 | 137,190 | 138,810 |
| Sorghum for Grain ² | 3,812,180 | 3,277,580 | 3,155,770 | 2,798,840 |
| Sorghum for Silage | | | 138,810 | |
| Wheat, All ³ | 24,969,370 | 24,228,390 | 21,383,410 | 20,520,210 |
| Winter | 18,188,790 | 17,583,780 | 14,787,780 | 14,093,330 |
| Durum | 1,179,670 | 1,109,660 | 1,161,060 | 1,080,930 |
| Other Spring | 5,600,910 | 5,534,950 | 5,434,580 | 5,345,950 |
| Oilseeds | | | | |
| Canola | 437,870 | 382,840 | 432,210 | 371,910 |
| Cottonseed | | | | |
| Flaxseed | 240,790 | 254,550 | 235,930 | 246,050 |
| Mustard Seed | 44,520 | 27,720 | 43,300 | 26,670 |
| Peanuts | 543,900 | 560,900 | 530,950 | 546,740 |
| Rapeseed | 530 | 4,780 | 490 | 4,610 |
| Safflower | 89,440 | 57,470 | 85,790 | 53,820 |
| Soybeans for Beans | 29,705,860 | 30,274,450 | 29,267,590 | 29,807,440 |
| Sunflower | 948,590 | 761,630 | 889,100 | 728,850 |
| Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops | | | | |
| Cotton, All ³ | 5,455,060 | 5,644,210 | 4,857,660 | |
| Upland | 5,382,780 | 5,544,250 | 4,785,860 | |
| Amer-Pima | 72,280 | 99,960 | 71,790 | |
| Sugarbeets | 552,560 | 542,490 | 545,480 | 530,310 |
| Sugarcane | | | 402,420 | 392,990 |
| Tobacco | | | 166,390 | 167,360 |
| Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils | | | | |
| Austrian Winter Peas | 8,540 | | 6,310 | |
| Dry Edible Beans | 569,030 | 576,360 | 545,080 | 536,300 |
| Dry Edible Peas | 136,580 | | 132,940 | |
| Lentils | 99,550 | | 95,910 | |
| Wrinkled Seed Peas | | | | |
| Potatoes & Misc. | | | | |
| Coffee (HI) | | | 2,390 | |
| Ginger Root (HI) | | | 60 | |
| Hops | | | 11,600 | 11,310 |
| Peppermint Oil | | | 31,650 | |
| Potatoes, All ³ | 515,780 | | 505,860 | |
| Winter | 5,910 | 5,750 | 5,790 | 5,670 |
| Spring | 35,860 | 29,740 | 34,280 | 29,020 |
| Summer | 25,780 | 23,590 | 23,880 | 22,910 |
| Fall | 448,230 | | 441,920 | |
| Spearmint Oil | | | 6,390 | |
| Sweet Potatoes | 38,770 | 40,100 | 37,470 | 38,970 |
| Taro (HI) ⁴ | | | 170 | |

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2004 crop year.

² Area planted for all purposes.

³ Total may not add due to rounding.

⁴ Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2003-2004
(Metric Units)¹

| Crop | Yield | | Production | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 |
| | <i>Metric Tons</i> | <i>Metric Tons</i> | <i>Metric Tons</i> | <i>Metric Tons</i> |
| Grains & Hay | | | | |
| Barley | 3.17 | | 6,011,080 | |
| Corn for Grain | 8.92 | | 256,904,560 | |
| Corn for Silage | 36.35 | | 96,038,210 | |
| Hay, All ² | 5.56 | | 142,539,590 | |
| Alfalfa | 7.25 | | 69,224,550 | |
| All Other | 4.56 | | 73,315,040 | |
| Oats | 2.33 | | 2,099,570 | |
| Proso Millet | 1.03 | | 259,680 | |
| Rice | 7.45 | | 9,033,610 | |
| Rye | 1.71 | | 235,060 | |
| Sorghum for Grain | 3.31 | | 10,445,900 | |
| Sorghum for Silage | 23.21 | | 3,222,320 | |
| Wheat, All ² | 2.97 | | 63,589,820 | |
| Winter | 3.14 | | 46,458,800 | |
| Durum | 2.27 | | 2,630,030 | |
| Other Spring | 2.67 | | 14,500,980 | |
| Oilseeds | | | | |
| Canola | 1.59 | | 685,950 | |
| Cottonseed ³ | | | 6,046,020 | |
| Flaxseed | 1.12 | | 264,830 | |
| Mustard Seed | 0.81 | | 35,100 | |
| Peanuts | 3.54 | | 1,879,750 | |
| Rapeseed | 1.06 | | 520 | |
| Safflower | 1.44 | | 123,630 | |
| Soybeans for Beans | 2.25 | | 65,795,340 | |
| Sunflower | 1.36 | | 1,208,930 | |
| Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops | | | | |
| Cotton, All ² | 0.82 | | 3,974,600 | |
| Upland | 0.81 | | 3,880,480 | |
| Amer-Pima | 1.31 | | 94,120 | |
| Sugarbeets | 50.86 | | 27,744,430 | |
| Sugarcane | 76.32 | | 30,714,550 | |
| Tobacco | 2.19 | | 364,080 | |
| Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils | | | | |
| Austrian Winter Peas | 1.25 | | 7,890 | |
| Dry Edible Beans | 1.87 | | 1,021,260 | |
| Dry Edible Peas | 1.77 | | 235,960 | |
| Lentils | 1.15 | | 110,770 | |
| Wrinkled Seed Peas ³ | | | 30,530 | |
| Potatoes & Misc. | | | | |
| Coffee (HI) | 1.65 | | 3,950 | |
| Ginger Root (HI) | 42.03 | | 2,720 | |
| Hops | 2.13 | | 24,750 | |
| Peppermint Oil | 0.10 | | 3,140 | |
| Potatoes, All ² | 41.14 | | 20,813,270 | |
| Winter | 31.56 | 28.02 | 182,660 | 158,760 |
| Spring | 32.33 | 29.82 | 1,108,260 | 865,320 |
| Summer | 36.11 | | 862,190 | |
| Fall | 42.23 | | 18,660,160 | |
| Spearmint Oil | 0.13 | | 810 | |
| Sweet Potatoes | 19.23 | | 720,800 | |
| Taro (HI) ³ | | | 2,270 | |

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2004 crop year.

² Production may not add due to rounding.

³ Yield is not estimated.

Spring Weather Review

Highlights: Although it was the third-warmest spring during the 110-year period of record, according to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, freezes on April 13 and May 14 threatened the central High Plains' already drought-stressed winter wheat crop. Nevertheless, spring temperatures averaged as much as 5 degrees F above normal across the central Plains and the West, prematurely melting high-elevation snow in the latter region. Slightly below-normal spring temperatures were confined to parts of Florida and a small area, centered on northern Minnesota, along the Nation's northern tier.

Torrential May rainfall in the Midwest followed a period of drier-than-normal weather that promoted a rapid corn and soybean planting pace. In contrast, drought worsened through the end of May across the northern and central High Plains and the Southeast. On the southern Plains, wet weather during the first half of spring yielded to frequently hot, mostly dry conditions thereafter. In contrast, rainfall was periodically excessive in the western and central Gulf Coast regions. From the Rockies westward, pockets of above-normal spring precipitation in the Northwest and Southwest boosted topsoil moisture but provided little relief from a multi-year drought.

March: The month opened on a cool, stormy note in the West but, starting March 7, most areas from the Rockies westward endured dry weather and record-high temperatures. The warmth promoted spring fieldwork and winter grain development but caused premature melting of high-elevation Western snowpacks. Very warm weather also prevailed on the Plains, accompanied by mostly dry weather from eastern Colorado and northwestern Kansas northward into Montana. In contrast, showery weather aided pastures and winter grains across the southern and eastern Plains. Late in the month, however, heavy rain and melting snow caused lowland flooding in eastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota. Meanwhile, generally wet weather in the Corn Belt slowed fieldwork but boosted soil moisture reserves in preparation for spring planting. Rain and snow eased long-term precipitation deficits across the upper Midwest and maintained adequate to locally excessive soil moisture for winter wheat across the southern and eastern Corn Belt. Farther south, an intensifying, 6-month dry spell covered areas from near the mouth of the Mississippi River to the southern Atlantic States. By month's end, dry conditions increased stress on Southeastern pastures, winter grains, and emerging summer crops. In contrast, heavy rainfall eased irrigation demands in the lower Rio Grande Valley.

Monthly temperatures generally averaged 4 to 8 degrees F above normal in the upper Midwest and across the western half of the Nation. Readings were as much as 10 degrees F above normal in parts of California and the Desert Southwest. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees F above normal in most locations from the Mississippi River to the Appalachians, but were as much as 2 degrees F below normal along the Atlantic Seaboard. Brief Eastern warm spells during the first week of March and again toward month's end prevented more significant negative temperature departures along the Atlantic Coast.

April: Warm, mostly dry weather persisted across much of California and the Northwest, accelerating the loss of high-elevation snow, lengthening the growing season, and increasing the threat of an active wildfire season. Farther south and east, however, early-April storminess boosted topsoil moisture reserves and provided some drought relief in the Four Corners States and adjacent areas. The wet weather extended across the southern Plains and the Rio Grande Valley, causing some fieldwork delays but benefitting winter grains and newly planted summer crops. Rain and snow on the central High Plains aided drought-stressed winter wheat, although lingering concerns included subsoil moisture shortages and the effects of an April 13 freeze. Extremely dry conditions persisted on the northern High Plains, increasing stress on pastures, winter grains, and emerging spring wheat. Below-normal precipitation was also observed across much of the Midwest, promoting a record corn planting pace. Despite the April dryness, long-term Midwestern soil moisture shortages were confined to the northwestern Corn Belt, including Minnesota and South Dakota. Farther south, a narrow band of wet weather extended from the Ozark Plateau into southern New England. From April 20-24, torrential rainfall caused lowland flooding in and near the Ozarks. Across the remainder of the South, wet weather in the central and western Gulf Coast regions contrasted with another month of generally below-normal precipitation in the Southeastern States. Although late-month showers eased stress on Southeastern pastures, winter wheat, and emerging summer crops, many areas needed additional rainfall.

Despite large day-to-day fluctuations, monthly temperatures strayed only a few degrees from normal. The warmest conditions, relative to normal, were observed in the Midwest and across portions of northern California and the Northwest, where monthly temperatures averaged up to 5 degrees F above normal at a few locations. In contrast, readings averaged as much as 2 degrees F below normal in the southern Rockies and Rio Grande Valley, and ranged from 2 to 4 degrees F below normal in much of Florida and southern portions of Georgia and Alabama.

May: A wavy front draped across the Northern United States separated chilly conditions along the Nation's northern tier from above-normal temperatures in most other areas. Warmth was most pronounced in the Mid-Atlantic States, where monthly temperatures approached or reached May-record levels and averaged up to 8 degrees F above normal. Farther west, temperatures generally averaged 2 to 5 degrees F above normal on the central and southern Plains, despite a few brief outbreaks of cool weather. Farther north, below-normal temperatures were the rule from Montana to the upper Great Lakes region. Monthly readings averaged as much as 8 degrees F below normal in eastern North Dakota and northern Minnesota.

The boundary between warm and cool air helped to provide a focus for mid- to late-May rainfall in the Corn Belt. Midwestern downpours slowed or halted soybean and final corn planting, caused widespread lowland flooding, and left standing water in many fields. While warm, wet, humid conditions increased winter wheat disease potential across the southern Corn Belt, chilly weather hampered summer crop emergence and development in the upper Midwest. Farther south, favorably drier weather overspread the western and central Gulf Coast regions during the second half of May, allowing water to drain from previously flooded lowlands. In contrast, hotter- and drier-than-normal weather increased stress on Southeastern pastures and summer crops, especially across Georgia, South Carolina, and parts of Florida. Meanwhile, mostly dry, frequently hot weather depleted topsoil moisture on the central and southern High Plains, hastening winter wheat maturation but increasing stress on pastures and dryland summer crops. On the northern Plains, however, cool, showery weather slowed crop development but provided much-needed moisture for drought-stressed pastures and small grains. Showery conditions also aided winter wheat and spring-sown crops across the interior Northwest, while seasonably dry weather increased demands on drought-reduced irrigation reserves in the Southwest.

Spring Agricultural Summary

Through April and early May, conditions in the Corn Belt were ideal for planting corn and other summer crops. Adequate soil moisture from March precipitation combined with above-normal temperatures and light rainfall in April to push planting progress well ahead of the normal pace. Similar conditions prevailed in the northern and central Great Plains, allowing planting to progress rapidly there as well. Through the end of May and early June, heavy precipitation fell in the Corn Belt, slowing planting progress and flooding some fields. May and June temperatures remained above normal across the southern Corn Belt and central Great Plains, but dropped below normal in the north, slowing crop development.

Meanwhile, in the southern Atlantic Coast States and Southeast, dry conditions persisted through April and May, causing moisture stress on crops and pastures and delaying planting in some areas. Relief, in the form of moderate to heavy rainfall, came in early June and quickly returned soil moisture to adequate levels. There was no shortage of precipitation in the Mississippi Delta, as heavy rainfall in May and June drenched fields, causing late-season planting delays. Across the Southeast and Delta, temperatures averaged below normal in April, but above normal in May and June, providing additional growing degree days for crop development. Along the northern and central Atlantic Coastal Plain, above-normal temperatures and near-normal precipitation prevailed through most of the season.

In the Pacific Northwest, April weather conditions were hot and dry, encouraging small grain planting and emergence. However, crop development slowed in May with cooler-than-normal temperatures and moderate rainfall. In California and the Southwest, hot, dry conditions persisted throughout the season. In the central Rocky Mountains, temperatures were above normal through most of the season, while moderate rainfall in April gave way to dry conditions during May and early June.

Corn planting progressed rapidly in April under warm, sunny conditions in the Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains. By the beginning of May, 63 percent of the crop had been planted, 16 percentage points ahead of last year's pace and 23 points ahead of normal. At that time, planting was ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado and Wisconsin. Growers in Illinois and Indiana were 2 weeks ahead of their normal planting pace, with growers in several other States over 1 week ahead. Planting progress slowed in May as heavy rains soaked Corn Belt fields, but remained ahead of the normal pace, reaching 95 percent complete on May 23. The rapid planting progress and warm conditions also spurred emergence. By mid-May, 63 percent of the crop had emerged, compared with 37 percent last year and 44 percent for the 5-year average. Emergence was 20 points or more ahead of the normal pace across most of the Corn Belt and was behind the normal pace only in Texas and Wisconsin. By June 20, silking was just beginning in most of the Corn Belt but was advancing rapidly ahead of normal in North Carolina and Tennessee, where 52 and 35 percent of the crop was silked, respectively.

Soybean planting had begun in all States by May 2. On that date, progress stood at 12 percent complete nationwide, 3 points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Planting progressed rapidly during the first

half of May, reaching 54 percent complete on May 16, thirty-one points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of normal. Most of this rapid progress was in the Corn Belt, where Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota growers planted over half of their crop during these two weeks. Progress slowed after mid-May as heavy rainfall in the Corn Belt limited fieldwork. However, progress remained ahead of the normal pace through June 20, reaching 95 percent complete on this date. Producers in Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, and North Dakota had finished planting ahead of their normal pace. Meanwhile, emergence also progressed ahead of the normal pace, though not by as much as planting. After mid-May the crop rapidly emerged in the Corn Belt. Emergence slowed in June, reaching 90 percent on June 20, four points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average.

By the beginning of May, winter wheat heading had advanced to 39 percent complete, 6 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of normal, and remained 8 points ahead of the normal pace through mid-month. By month's end, heading was complete in Arkansas, California, Kansas, and Oklahoma and neared completion across most of the Corn Belt. Ninety-five percent of the crop was headed on June 13, three points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Heading was complete in most States and was at or ahead of the normal pace elsewhere. Meanwhile, harvest had begun in the southern growing areas by June 6. On this date, Oklahoma growers, with 62 percent of their crop harvested, were 44 points ahead of normal. By June 20, thirty-seven percent of the crop was harvested nationwide, compared with 20 percent last year and 26 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest had begun in most States and was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States, except Nebraska.

On April 18, fifteen percent of the Nation's cotton crop had been planted, 4 points ahead of last year and the average. On this date, 85 percent of California's crop was planted, 42 points ahead of normal, while progress trailed the normal pace across the Southeast, where planting was delayed as growers waited for rain to improve soil moisture. Progress accelerated in May, advancing by 55 points during the month. Planting progress advanced by 91 points in Tennessee, while growers in Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma planted three-fourths of their acreage. By May 30, planting was 86 percent complete nationwide, 8 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the normal pace. On June 13, planting was complete in most States. Meanwhile, squaring progressed slightly ahead of the normal pace, reaching 41 percent complete by June 20, compared with 31 percent last year and 39 percent for the 5-year average. On this same date, 7 percent of the acreage was setting bolls, 1 point ahead of last year but equal to the normal pace.

With hot, dry weather early in the major-producing areas, small grain seeding and emergence progressed well ahead of the normal pace during April and May. As of May 9, growers had planted 84 percent of the spring wheat crop and 81 percent of the barley crop, ahead of their respective 5-year averages by 26 and 27 points. On the same date, spring wheat and barley emergence was 20 points and 17 points ahead of normal, respectively. However, cooler conditions in late May slowed development, as heading fell behind the normal pace in June. Meanwhile, the oat crop remained ahead of the normal pace throughout the season. On April 25, planting, at 61 percent complete, was 21 points ahead of normal. By the middle of May, emergence had advanced to 76 percent complete, compared with 66 percent for last year and 62 percent for the 5-year average. After starting near the normal pace in late May, heading remained 4 points ahead of normal thereafter, reaching 38 percent on June 20.

Rice planting progressed rapidly early in the season, reaching 32 percent by April 11, fourteen points ahead of the normal pace. Progress slowed in May, but remained ahead of the normal pace through May 30, when it reached 98 percent complete. Emergence also progressed ahead of the normal pace. By June 20, heading had begun in all States, except Arkansas and Missouri.

Despite slow progress through April and early May, sorghum planting progressed slightly ahead of the normal pace, reaching 36 percent complete on May 16, compared with 30 percent for last year and 33 percent for the 5-year average. Progress accelerated in May and early June as growers finished planting other crops and turned their efforts to planting sorghum. By June 6, seventy-five percent of the sorghum crop had been planted, 12 points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of normal. Heading progress by June 20 was equal to the 5-year average pace.

Peanut planting began slowly, as producers in the Southeast waited for rain. Despite rapid progress in the two weeks around the middle of May, planting did not catch up with the normal pace until May 30, when 91 percent of the crop was planted, 6 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. As of June 20, pegging, at 14 percent complete, was 3 points ahead of last year but 1 point behind normal.

Sunflower planting began the season ahead of the normal pace but soon fell behind normal. On June 13, seventy-seven percent of the crop was planted, 5 points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. At that time, only Colorado growers were ahead of their normal pace.

Sugarbeet producers planted their crop rapidly. As of April 25, sixty-five percent of the crop was planted, 21 points ahead of last year and 28 points ahead of normal. By May 9, Idaho and Michigan growers had completed planting, with Minnesota and North Dakota growers close behind at 99 percent complete, all ahead of the normal pace.

Corn: The 2004 corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 81.0 million acres, up 3 percent from both 2002 and 2003. Growers expect to harvest 73.4 million acres for grain, up 3 percent from 2003. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 98 percent of the corn acreage had been planted at the time of the survey interview compared to an average of 97 percent for the past 10 years.

Corn farmers in the seven major corn producing States (IL, IN, IA, MN, NE, OH, and WI) planted 52.8 million acres, an increase of 2 percent from the 51.6 million acres estimated last year. Illinois and Minnesota showed the largest increases in planted acreage as good weather during planting caused producers to switch to corn from other crops. However, decreases occurred in Indiana and Ohio as persistent wet weather during the last two weeks of May prevented farmers from planting some of their intended acreage.

Planted acres increased in North Dakota and South Dakota as spring weather conditions were favorable for planting corn. However, farmers throughout much of the South decreased their corn acreage from last year as producers are switching to soybeans and cotton.

Due to the good planting conditions, 63 percent of the crop had been planted by the beginning of May, 16 percentage points ahead of last year's pace and 23 points ahead of normal. Growers in Illinois and Indiana were 2 weeks ahead of their normal planting pace, with growers in several other States over 1 week ahead. Planting progress slowed after mid-May as heavy rains soaked Corn Belt fields but remained ahead of the normal pace, reaching 95 percent complete on May 23. The rapid planting progress and warm conditions also spurred emergence. By mid-May, 63 percent of the crop had emerged, compared with 37 percent last year and 44 percent for the 5-year average.

Producers planted 45 percent of their acreage with varieties developed using biotechnology, up 5 percentage points from 2003. Varieties containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) were planted on 27 percent of the acreage, up 2 points from last year. Thirteen percent of the acreage was planted with herbicide resistant varieties developed using biotechnology, up 2 points from 2003. Stacked gene varieties, those containing both insect and herbicide resistance, were planted on 5 percent of the acreage, up 1 point from the previous year.

Sorghum: Area planted to sorghum in 2004 is estimated at 8.10 million acres, down 14 percent from 2003. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 6.92 million acres, down 11 percent from last year. Kansas continues to have the largest area of sorghum planted at 3.10 million acres, down 13 percent from last year.

In Kansas, sorghum, which was 52 percent planted as of May 30, may be planted through the beginning of July. In Texas, planted area is down 13 percent from last year. As of May 30, sorghum was 74 percent planted, up from the previous year's 63 percent.

Oats: Acres seeded for the 2004 crop year totaled 4.22 million, down 8 percent from last year's planted area. Growers expect to harvest 1.94 million acres for grain, down 13 percent from the 2003 harvested acreage of 2.22 million.

States in the northern Great Plains planted considerably fewer acres than in 2003. In North Dakota, planted acres are estimated at 500,000, down 19 percent from last year, while harvested acres are expected to be down 22 percent. Cool temperatures and wet soils in late spring hindered the crop progress. Texas is one of the few States where planted acreage increased. Seeded acres in Texas, at 760,000, increased 22 percent from last year, while acres harvested for grain are expected to be 150,000, up 7 percent from 2003. Soil moisture levels in the major growing regions of the State have improved from last year.

Barley: Growers seeded 4.67 million acres for 2004, down 12 percent from the 5.30 million acres seeded a year ago. Acres for harvest, at 4.15 million, are down 11 percent from the 2003 level. North Dakota growers planted 1.65 million acres and expect to harvest 1.58 million acres, both down 400,000 from last year. In Montana, estimated planted acreage is down by 100,000 while harvested acreage is forecast at 30,000 below 2003. Idaho is the only major barley State in which acreage increased from last year, by 10,000 for planted and 20,000 for harvested.

In April and early May, warm, dry weather in the major-producing areas allowed planting and emergence to advance well ahead of the normal pace. However, cool weather prevailed thereafter, slowing heading of the crop.

Winter Wheat: The 2004 winter wheat planted area, at 43.5 million acres, is 3 percent below last year, but up fractionally from the previous estimate. Expected area harvested for grain is 34.8 million acres, down nearly 1 percent from the June 1 forecast and 5 percent below the 2003 total.

Texas planted acreage increased 200,000 from the previous estimate, while the Oklahoma estimate decreased 100,000. Small planted acreage increases and decreases were noted in several other States. Harvested acreage declined across much of the country, especially in the northern Great Plains where growers were plagued by dry spring weather and freeze damage. Abandonment in Oklahoma and New Mexico was far less than previously expected.

Durum Wheat: The Durum planted area for 2004 is estimated at 2.74 million acres, down 6 percent from last year. Area to be harvested for grain is expected to total 2.67 million acres, 7 percent below last year's level.

Harvest of the California southern desert Durum crop is virtually complete, while harvest continues in the San Joaquin Valley. The major Durum growing area of Montana experienced very wet weather during planting. The cool wet spring weather during May also slowed crop development. Excessive soil moisture has also delayed seeding in North Dakota, where only 63 percent of the crop was planted as of May 30. This was 20 points behind last year's progress and well behind the 5-year average.

Other Spring Wheat: Acreage planted to other spring wheat for 2004 is estimated at 13.7 million, down 1 percent from 2003. Grain area is expected to total 13.2 million acres, down 2 percent from last year.

Seeding in Minnesota began in early to mid-April and continued ahead of both last year and the 5-year average throughout the spring. Development of the crop has been slowed due to persistent wet conditions and cool weather. Dry conditions in Montana allowed seeding to begin early and progress rapidly. Rainfall throughout the State during May helped get the crop off to a good start. Seeding in North Dakota also began early. However dry, windy weather during early May stressed the emerged crop. Growers in the Pacific Northwest planted more acreage than previously planned, due largely to timely rains during May.

Rye: The 2004 planted area for rye is estimated at 1.33 million acres, 3 percent below 2003. Harvested area is expected to total 343,000 acres, up 1 percent from last year. As of May 30, sixty percent of the Oklahoma crop was rated good to excellent.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2004 is estimated at 3.35 million acres, 11 percent above last year's planted acreage. Area for harvest is estimated 3.32 million acres, also 11 percent above a year ago.

Long grain planted acreage, representing 76 percent of the total, is up 10 percent from last year. Medium grain planted acreage, representing 23 percent of the total, increased 16 percent from 2003. Area planted to short grain varieties decreased 2 percent and represents 1 percent of the total rice acres planted in 2004.

As of June 20, four percent of the rice crop was headed compared with 5 percent for the 5-year average. Texas and Louisiana lagged the 5-year average for rice headed by 13 and 16 percentage points, respectively. California rice headed was 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Mississippi equaled the 5-year average of 1 percent. Arkansas and Missouri rice had not begun heading as of June 20.

Proso Millet: Planted acreage for the 2004 proso millet crop is estimated at 720,000, one percent below last year's total of 730,000 acres. Producers in Colorado were encouraged by precipitation the beginning of June and increased their planted acreage from last year. However, growers in Nebraska and South Dakota slightly decreased their acreage from 2003 as drought conditions persist in most areas where proso millet is grown.

Hay: Producers expect to harvest 61.6 million acres of all hay in 2004, three percent below 2003. Harvested area of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures are forecast at 22.2 million acres, down 6 percent from last year. All other hay harvested area is expected to total 39.4 million acres, down 1 percent.

Declines in alfalfa hay acres are expected in most of the Great Plains States. In Nebraska, area harvested is expected to be 1.25 million acres, down 14 percent from last year, and the lowest level since 1948. Higher relative grain prices, low hay prices, and effects of drought are contributing factors to the declining acreage. In Texas, other hay acres are down 6 percent, as ranchers expect supplemental feeding to decrease due to better range conditions. Overall, acres of all hay harvested are expected to decrease in 23 States, while increases in acreage are expected in 19 States. First and second cuttings are underway throughout the country.

Soybeans: The 2004 soybean planted area is estimated at 74.8 million acres, up 2 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the largest planted area on record and a rebound from the three year decline in acreage. Area planted increased or was unchanged from last year in all States except Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Area for harvest is forecast at 73.7 million acres, up 2 percent from 2003.

Growers in the seven major producing States (IL, IN, IA, MN, MO, NE, and OH) planted 47.4 million acres, down less than one percent from 2003. The largest acreage decreases are in Illinois and Iowa, down 400,000 and 200,000 acres, respectively. Growers in Minnesota reduced acreage by 100,000 acres, while Nebraska and Ohio growers increased acreage from 2003 by 200,000 and 150,000 acres, respectively.

Farmers in South Dakota and Wisconsin decreased planted acreage by 50,000 and 20,000 acres, respectively. North Dakota farmers planted an additional 550,000 acres for a State record high of 3.70 million acres. Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi all showed increases of 100,000 acres or more in soybeans planted from 2003.

Early spring planting activities for soybeans started ahead of normal for most of the major growing areas, with the Corn Belt and Lower Mississippi Valley well ahead of average through mid-May. By mid-May, 54 percent of the nation's soybean crop had been planted, compared to a 5-year average of 36 percent. Planting progress slowed after heavy rainfall drenched most of the Delta area and then the Corn Belt after mid-month and into June. However, farmers stayed ahead of normal planting pace in most areas as the saturated soils began to dry. As of June 20, the States furthest behind normal were Michigan and Wisconsin, at 7 and 12 percentage points below their averages of 94 and 96, respectively. Ninety percent of the soybean crop had emerged by June 20 compared with last year's progress of 86 percent and the 5-year average of 89 percent.

Producers planted 85 percent of the 2004 soybean acreage to herbicide resistant varieties, up 4 percent from 2003.

Peanuts: Area planted to peanuts in 2004 is estimated at 1.39 million acres, up 3 percent from 2003. Area for harvest is estimated at 1.35 million acres, also up 3 percent from last year.

Southeast growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) planted 940,000 acres, up 7 percent from 2003. The 2004 crop year experienced dry conditions leading into the planting season. Producers had to wait for rainfall or irrigate their peanut acreage before planting could commence. By June 20, peanuts pegging in Alabama and Georgia lagged the 5-year average by 3 percentage points. Florida peanuts pegging were 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Plantings in the Virginia-North Carolina region totaled 140,000 acres, up 4 percent from 2003. Peanut acreage in the region increased in 2004 after declining the previous two years. North Carolina peanuts pegging, at 5 percent, on June 20 exceeded the 5-year average by 1 percentage point. Virginia peanuts were reported as 20 percent pegging, 19 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Growers in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) planted 306,000 acres, down 7 percent from last year. One percent of the Texas peanut crop was pegging by June 20, six percentage points behind the 5-year average. Oklahoma peanuts were 21 percent pegging by this date, 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Sunflower: Area planted to sunflower totaled of 1.88 million acres in 2004, down 20 percent from last year, continuing a decreasing trend that began in 1998. Planted area of oil type varieties, at 1.55 million acres, is down 22 percent from 2003 and the non-oil varieties, estimated at 331,000 acres, are down 4 percent from last year.

North Dakota planted area, at 900,000 acres in 2004, is down 26 percent from 2003. Planting started out well, but lagged behind due to excess moisture by the end of May. The condition of the sunflower crop is rated mostly fair to good.

South Dakota sunflower acreage, at 430,000, is down 15 percent from last year. Acreage decreases are also expected in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Texas.

Canola: Producers planted 946,000 acres in 2004, down 13 percent from 2003, and the fourth consecutive year that canola acreage has declined in the United States. Producers in North Dakota and Minnesota planted 850,000 and 35,000 acres, respectively. Excessive moisture prevented some Minnesota canola growers from planting their crop, while cool, damp weather hampered the crop's progress in much of North Dakota.

Flaxseed: Area planted in 2004, at 629,000 acres, is up 6 percent from last year's total of 595,000 acres. Area for harvest, forecast at 608,000 acres, is 4 percent above the harvested area in 2003.

In North Dakota growers planted 600,000 acres of flaxseed, up 7 percent from 2003. As of June 13, the crop condition in North Dakota was rated at 61 percent good to excellent, compared to 77 percent during the same period last year. Producers in Minnesota and Montana decreased their flaxseed planted area from last year due to above normal precipitation in the major growing areas which caused wet fields and prevented growers from planting flaxseed.

Other Oilseeds: Safflower growers planted an estimated 142,000 acres, a decrease of 36 percent from 2003. Safflower area for harvest is forecast at 133,000 acres, down 37 percent from last year. Planted area of mustard seed is estimated at 68,500 acres, down 41,500 acres from 2003. Mustard seed area for harvest is forecast at 65,900 acres, down 41,100 acres or 38 percent from the previous year. Rapeseed growers planted an estimated 11,800 acres, a nine-fold increase from last year's 1,300 acres. Harvested rapeseed area is forecast to be 11,400 acres.

Cotton: The U.S. planted area for all cotton in 2004 is estimated at 13.9 million acres, up 3 percent from 2003, but slightly below 2002. Upland cotton acreage totaled 13.7 million acres, up 3 percent from last year. By the end of May, 86 percent of the upland acreage had been planted, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) planted 3.52 million acres, down 2 percent from 2003 and down 2 percent from 2002. Nearly all planting was complete by the end of May. During the first week of June, all of the States, except Louisiana, reported at least 60 percent of their acreage in good or excellent condition. Louisiana was hampered during the peak planting season by persistent rainfall saturating fields. Conditions in the States were mostly good to excellent in mid-June, with Mississippi and Tennessee each reporting over three-fourths of their crop in the good or excellent condition. Arkansas and Tennessee percent squaring were ahead of their 5-year averages, while the other States were slightly behind their normal pace.

Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and New Mexico upland acreage planted totaled 6.37 million, a 8 percent increase from last year and two years ago. Texas' producers planted 6.00 million acres. Planting progress was at or ahead of the 5-year average through mid-June. Minimal replanting of irrigated areas of the South Plains was reported. Crop conditions in Texas on June 6, showed 53 percent rated in good to excellent condition, 35 percent in fair condition, and 12 percent rated very poor to poor.

In the Southeast (Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia), producers planted 3.03 million acres, virtually unchanged from 2003 and 13 percent below 2002. During early spring, Georgia and South Carolina planting progress was behind the normal pace due to moderate drought conditions. By mid-June, all States were ahead of their normal planting pace.

Upland planted acreage in Arizona and California is estimated at 780,000 acres, 2 percent above last year and 12 percent above two years ago. An unusually warm early-spring allowed growers to plant earlier than normal. Given the long growing season, cotton is in a variety of growing stages. Planting was completed prior to the week of May 17, 2004, three weeks earlier than the 5-year average. Sixty-five percent on the cotton crop had squared by June 20, twenty-eight points ahead of average. Arizona's planting pace remained behind normal during most of the season, resulting in a late developing crop. Only 51 percent of the crop had squared by June 20, twelve percentage points behind the normal pace. Crop condition in California in mid-June showed 95 percent of the acreage in the good to excellent categories. In Arizona, 65 percent was rated good to excellent, 19 percent was rated fair, and 16 percent was rated very poor to poor.

Growers planted 247,000 acres of American-Pima cotton. This is a 38 percent increase from last year's crop and slightly above two years ago. California shows the largest increase, planting 220,000 acres, a 47 percent increase from last year and a 5 percent increase from two years ago. Planting in California began earlier than normal due to unusually warm weather during the first two weeks of March. Texas' producers planted 17,000 acres, while Arizona and New Mexico plantings were 2,000 and 8,000 acres, respectively.

Sugarbeets: Area planted totaled 1.34 million acres, down 1 percent from the March intentions and down 2 percent from 2003. The area for harvest is forecast at 1.31 million acres, down 3 percent from 2003. Planted area is 14,000 acres below last year in Idaho and Michigan and down 16,000 in Minnesota. North Dakota's 262,000 acres is 3,000 acres above 2003.

Planting progressed well ahead of the normal pace in the four major-producing States under warm, dry conditions. By May 2, Idaho and Michigan growers had finished planting over 2 weeks ahead of normal, and progress was 35 percentage points or more ahead of the normal pace in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Sugarcane: Area for harvest as sugar and seed during the 2004 crop year is estimated at 971,000 acres, 2 percent below last year. Acreage increased in Hawaii but declined in all other States. Florida's estimated 420,000 acres for harvest is 4 percent below 2003.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco area for harvest in 2004 is estimated at 413,550 acres, up 1 percent from the 2003 crop but virtually unchanged from the March intentions. Harvested area for flue-cured and all cigar types is down from last year. However, harvested area of fire-cured, light air-cured, and dark air-cured is up from a year ago.

Flue-cured tobacco, at 231,000 acres, is 1 percent below a year ago but virtually unchanged from the March intentions. Flue-cured acreage accounts for 56 percent of this year's total tobacco acreage. Acreage in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured State, is down 1 percent from last year. Harvested acreage declined in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida by 10 percent, 11 percent, and 9 percent, respectively. In Virginia, acreage is up 28 percent over last season. Tobacco producers in Virginia increased acreage to compensate for the low carryover into the 2004 season because of last year's low production.

Light air-cured tobacco types are up 3 percent from last year but virtually unchanged from the March intentions. Burley tobacco, at 156,300 acres, is up 3 percent from a year ago but 1 percent below the March intentions. All burley producing States increased acres from last year except Tennessee and Missouri, which are unchanged. Acreage in Kentucky, the leading burley State, is up 2 percent from last year. Southern Maryland type tobacco area is estimated at 3,300 acres, up 38 percent from last year. Pennsylvania's harvested acreage of Southern Maryland type tobacco is up 69 percent from 2003, while Maryland's acreage is unchanged from last year.

Fire-cured tobacco types, at 11,720 acres, are up 4 percent from 2003 and 1 percent above the March intentions. The leading States, Tennessee and Kentucky, increased harvested acres from last year by 4 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

Dark air-cured tobacco types, at 4,230 acres, are 2 percent above last year's harvested acres and 2 percent above the March intentions. One sucker type tobacco, at 2,860 acres, is 1 percent above last year and Green River type tobacco, at 1,300 acres, is 4 percent higher than 2003. Sun-cured, at 70 acres, is up 17 percent from a year ago.

All cigar types, at 7,000 acres, are down 8 percent from last year and 5 percent below the March intentions. Connecticut and Massachusetts broadleaf acreage, at 2,350, is down 1 percent from the 2003 crop. Acreage of Pennsylvania Seedleaf, at 1,800 acres, is down 25 percent from last year. Wisconsin Binder tobacco, at 1,700 acres, is down 7 percent from last year. Harvested acres of Connecticut and Massachusetts shade-grown tobacco are estimated at 1,150, up 8 percent from a year ago.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry bean growers planted 1.42 million acres for 2004, up 1 percent from last year but 26 percent below two years ago. The June planted acres estimate is 7 percent above growers plans in March. Acres to be harvested are forecast at 1.33 million, down 2 percent from last year and 24 percent below 2002. Nine of the 18 dry bean States have increased planted acreage from a year ago, 8 are down, and 1 remains the same.

North Dakota's planted area of 590,000 acres is up 9 percent from last year. In Michigan, dry bean plantings of 180,000 acres, are 6 percent above 2002. Minnesota's acreage increased 9 percent to 125,000 acres. Planted acres also increased Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New York, South Dakota, and Washington. In Nebraska, growers planted 130,000 acres of dry beans, down 16 percent from 2002. California's dry bean planted area, at 73,000 acres, is 5 percent below last year and a record low. Wyoming's growers planted 28,000 acres, a 7 percent decrease from 2002. There was also a decrease in planted acres for Kansas, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, and Wisconsin. Utah dry bean acreage remains at last year's level.

Planting was delayed by rain in North Dakota and Minnesota. In North Dakota, planting started in early May, slightly ahead of the 5-year average due to warm dry weather the end of April. Planting progress, however, fell behind average during the second half of May and early June due to wet conditions. In parts of Minnesota more than 12 inches of rain fell in May and June and producers in the Red River Valley were unable to get into their fields to complete planting. In Montana cool temperatures from the middle of May to the middle of June have delayed dry bean emergence. During the same time period precipitation was

prevalent but additional moisture is needed. Michigan's planting began the first week of June and early plantings have emerged.

Planting continued in California, with emerged plants showing steady growth and development. Conditions in Colorado were generally good for planting but dry for non-irrigated dry beans. Farmers were able to plant early and are ahead of the usual pace. Washington's dry bean acreage was 99 percent planted by the middle of June ahead of the 5-year average. The crop was reported in good condition. In Wyoming, 4 years of drought has irrigation water supplies being reported as short or very short in 56 percent of the State with water regulations being implemented in some areas. Most dry beans in Wyoming are grown under irrigation and some producers are concerned there will not be enough water for the growing season.

Sweet Potatoes: Planted area of sweet potatoes is estimated at 99,100 acres for the 2004 season, up 3 percent from both last year and two years ago. Harvested area is forecast at 96,300 acres, a gain of 4 percent from 2003 and 17 percent above 2002. California, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Texas have more planted acres than last year. Growers in Alabama, South Carolina, and Virginia planted fewer acres than last year and New Jersey's planted acres are unchanged from 2003. Harvested acreage increases are expected in California, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Texas.

Dry spring weather for most of the east coast States has transplanting on schedule, while transplanting has been delayed in the Gulf States due to a wet spring. North Carolina's fields were 73 percent transplanted by mid June compared with the 5-year average of 62 percent. In Louisiana, planting was delayed due to several weeks of rainfall. By mid June 54 percent of the crop had been planted compared with the 5-year average of 61 percent. Planting continues in California's Central Valley, following an earlier than usual start. New Jersey growing conditions have improved but the threat of plant disease is still high due to wet conditions.

Summer Potatoes: Growers in the summer producing States planted an estimated 58,300 acres of potatoes this year, down 8 percent from last year and 6 percent below two years ago. Harvested area is forecast at 56,600 acres, a 4 percent decrease from both last year and 2002. Planted acreage in 10 of the 12 estimating States has decreased from 2003.

Planting and crop development in most summer potato States progressed normally due to favorable weather conditions. However, growers in Colorado got a late start planting due to the uncertainty of irrigation water availability, but warm, dry conditions in May were beneficial to the crop. Harvest has started in Texas, with good crop quality being reported.

Planting in California's Central Valley proceeded normally. Conditions are reported to be good, and harvest is expected to begin late June.

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 just under 90,000 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, 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 Statistical 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 2004 area frame survey for U.S. planted acres were: barley 6.0 percent, corn 1.1 percent, upland cotton 2.8 percent, sorghum 6.3 percent, soybeans 1.1 percent, winter wheat 1.8 percent, and other spring wheat 3.8 percent.

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 1984-2003 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 0.6 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 0.6 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 1.1 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 368,000 acres, ranging from 24,000 acres to 1,126,000 acres. The mid-year planted acres have been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 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 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 368 | 24 | 1,126 | 7 | 13 |
| Sorghum | 4.5 | 7.7 | 405 | 1 | 1,113 | 13 | 7 |
| Oats | 1.6 | 2.7 | 81 | 1 | 213 | 7 | 13 |
| Barley | 3.1 | 5.3 | 157 | 10 | 907 | 6 | 14 |
| Winter Wheat | 0.7 | 1.3 | 307 | 25 | 748 | 3 | 17 |
| Durum Wheat | 3.5 | 6.0 | 103 | 0 | 200 | 13 | 6 |
| Other Spring Wheat | 1.1 | 1.9 | 130 | 0 | 333 | 11 | 8 |
| Soybeans | 1.1 | 1.9 | 578 | 150 | 1,490 | 5 | 15 |
| Upland Cotton | 2.3 | 3.9 | 255 | 3 | 555 | 7 | 13 |

Information Contacts

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

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Joe Prusacki, Chief | (202) 720-2127 |
| Field Crops Section | |
| Greg Thessen, Head | (202) 720-2127 |
| Lance Honig - Wheat, Rye | (202) 720-8068 |
| Darin Jantzi - Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed | (202) 720-9526 |
| Troy Joshua - Cotton, Cotton Ginnings | (202) 720-5944 |
| Dennis Koong - Hay, Oats, Sorghum | (202) 690-3234 |
| Jason Lamprecht - Soybeans, Minor Oilseeds | (202) 720-7369 |
| Mark R. Miller - Peanuts, Rice | (202) 720-7688 |
| Brian Young - Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops | (202) 720-7621 |
| Fruit, Vegetable & Special Crops Section | |
| Jim Smith, Head | (202) 720-2127 |
| Cathy Scherrer - Dry Beans, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes | (202) 720-4285 |
| Jorge Garcia-Pratts - Citrus, Tropical Fruits | (202) 720-5412 |
| Debbie Flippin - Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mint, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas | (202) 720-3250 |
| Mike Miller - Berries, Grapes, Maple Syrup, Tobacco | (202) 720-7235 |
| Terry O'Connor - Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Plums, Prunes | (202) 720-4288 |
| Kim Ritchie - Hops | (360) 902-1940 |
| Rich Holcomb - Floriculture, Nursery, Nuts | (202) 720-4215 |
| Biz Wallingsford - Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries | (202) 720-2157 |

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