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Acreage

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Update Alert

The 2006 column on Page 4, Principal Crops: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006,was corrected.

Corn Planted Acreage Down 3 Percent from 2005
Soybean Acreage Up 4 Percent
All Wheat Acreage Up 1 Percent
All Cotton Acreage Up 7 Percent

Corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 79.4 million acres, down 3 percent from 2005 and 2 percent below 2004. Farmers increased corn plantings 2 percent from their March intentions. With the exception of Minnesota, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, corn acreage is down from last year across the Corn Belt, Great Plains, Ohio Valley, and Delta. Planting began slowly in the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains as precipitation hampered progress. Progress accelerated rapidly during April despite periods of heavy rainfall, as warm temperatures helped fields dry quickly. By the end of April, planting was ahead of normal in all States, except Indiana and the Dakotas. Mostly hot, dry conditions in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains during May and June favored planting activities and crop emergence but contributed to soil moisture shortages and lower crop conditions. Persistent rainfall and below normal temperatures across the eastern Corn Belt and Ohio Valley during May hindered planting and limited crop development, but helped maintain adequate soil moisture. Warmer temperatures during June helped spur development in these areas. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 99 percent of the corn acreage had been planted at the time of the interview, compared with the average of 98 percent for the past 10 years.

The 2006 **soybean** planted area is estimated at 74.9 million acres, up 4 percent from last year. Area for harvest, at 73.9 million acres, is also up 4 percent from 2005. The planted area is down 3 percent from the March *Prospective Plantings* report. With the exception of Ohio and South Dakota, planted acreage increased or was unchanged from last year throughout the Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains and Mississippi Delta. States with new record-high soybean planted areas include Kansas, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania. Growers in North Dakota and Illinois showed the largest increase in soybean acreage from last year, up 850,000 and 600,000 acres, respectively. Record high soybean yields in 2005 and high input costs this year have North Dakota farmers shifting to soybeans from more input intensive crops. Illinois growers are shifting to soybeans from a record high corn planted area and below normal corn yields in 2005. Nationally, farmers reported that 91 percent of the intended soybean acreage had been planted at the time of the survey interview, compared with the average of 82 percent for the past 10 years.

All wheat planted area is estimated at 57.9 million acres, up 1 percent from 2005. The 2006 winter wheat planted area, at 41.4 million acres, is 2 percent above last year but virtually unchanged from the previous estimates. Of this total, about 29.7 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 7.45 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 4.21 million acres are White Winter. Area planted to other spring wheat for 2006 is estimated at 14.6 million acres, up 4 percent from 2005. Of this total, about 13.9 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. The Durum planted area for 2006 is estimated at 1.89 million acres, down 32 percent from the previous year. This is the lowest Durum wheat acreage since 1961.

All cotton plantings for 2006 are expected to total 15.3 million acres, 7 percent above last year. Upland acreage is expected to total 14.9 million acres, also up 7 percent. Producers increased their acreages in all States except Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. American-Pima cotton growers planted 336,000 acres, up 24 percent from 2005. California producers planted a record high 290,000 acres, an increase of 60,000 acres from last year.

This report was approved on June 30, 2006.

Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Charles F. Conner

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Carol C. House

Contents

Principal Crops: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006 [1]

State	2004	2005	2006
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	2,162	2,037	1,997
AZ	742	730	714
AR	8,141	7,559	7,788
CA	4,722	4,397	4,330
CO	6,157	6,245	5,911
CT	98	93	96
DE	468	443	436
FL	1,042	1,061	1,059
GA	3,863	3,656	3,693
HI	23	24	22
ID	4,360	4,219	4,318
IL	23,515	23,111	23,526
IN	12,393	12,330	12,335
IA	24,748	24,730	24,625
KS	22,854	22,711	22,523
KY	5,529	5,425	5,654
LA	3,658	3,365	3,125
ME	304	290	284
MD	1,418	1,345	1,386
MA	112	113	111
MI	6,452	6,538	6,497
MN	19,711	19,377	19,451
MS	4,375	4,305	4,395
MO	14,110	13,524	13,780
MT	9,222	9,495	9,070
NE	18,804	18,867	18,875
NV	449	479	516
NH	72	72	71
NJ	344	323	313
NM	1,192	1,138	1,095
NY	2,653	3,088	3,264
NC	4,765	4,635	4,783
ND	21,171	21,317	21,230
OH	9,991	10,103	10,022
OK	10,705	10,150	10,360
OR	2,371	2,169	2,223
PA	3,893	3,753	3,842
RI	12	12	12
SC	1,699	1,584	1,666
SD	17,314	16,998	16,710
TN	4,805	4,590	4,570
TX	23,119	22,265	22,617
UT	1,028	1,003	1,008
VT	325	335	345
VA	2,751	2,732	2,735
WA	3,754	3,615	3,686
WV	651	645	660
WI	7,960	8,197	8,329
WY	1,441	1,589	1,552
US [2]	322,378	317,802	318,610

[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, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted for All Purposes		Area Harvested for Grain	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	220	230	200	210
AZ	50	55	22	23
AR	240	170	230	165
CA	540	540	110	100
CO	1,100	1,000	950	840
CT [2]	28	27		
DE	160	165	154	155
FL	65	60	28	31
GA	270	280	230	240
ID	235	270	60	70
IL	12,100	11,600	11,950	11,450
IN	5,900	5,500	5,770	5,350
IA	12,800	12,700	12,500	12,400
KS	3,650	3,400	3,450	3,150
KY	1,250	1,200	1,180	1,110
LA	340	300	330	290
ME [2]	26	26		
MD	470	480	400	400
MA [2]	20	19		
MI	2,250	2,200	2,020	1,940
MN	7,300	7,300	6,850	6,800
MS	380	300	365	285
MO	3,100	2,750	2,970	2,650
MT	65	60	17	19
NE	8,500	8,300	8,250	7,950
NV [2]	5	4		
NH [2]	15	14		
NJ	80	75	62	62
NM	140	130	55	50
NY	990	970	460	450
NC	750	740	700	660
ND	1,410	1,750	1,200	1,510
OH	3,450	3,300	3,250	3,050
OK	290	310	250	260
OR	53	55	25	30
PA	1,350	1,350	960	940
RI [2]	2	2		
SC	300	300	285	270
SD	4,450	4,400	3,950	3,850
TN	650	600	595	540
TX	2,050	1,750	1,850	1,450
UT	55	65	12	17
VT [2]	95	95		
VA	490	510	360	370
WA	150	130	80	70
WV	45	44	28	26
WI	3,800	3,750	2,900	2,800
WY	80	90	49	58
US	81,759	79,366	75,107	72,091

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Area harvested for grain not estimated.

Sorghum: Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted for All Purposes		Area Harvested for Grain	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	10	10	6	7
AZ	23	24	7	7
AR	66	60	62	56
CA	26	30	10	9
CO	160	200	110	120
GA	40	35	27	23
IL	85	90	83	87
KS	2,750	2,500	2,600	2,300
KY	25	26	24	23
LA	90	80	88	78
MS	25	20	23	18
MO	135	130	130	125
NE	340	430	250	300
NM	120	120	97	85
NC	16	18	13	13
OK	270	270	240	230
PA	11	13	4	5
SC	10	11	7	8
SD	180	200	85	110
TN	22	15	20	13
TX	2,050	2,000	1,850	1,700
US	6,454	6,282	5,736	5,317

[1] Forecasted.

Oats: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	50	45	20	10
CA	270	270	20	24
CO	75	85	15	15
GA	75	70	20	30
ID	90	100	20	20
IL	60	60	40	40
IN	20	25	9	14
IA	210	200	125	130
KS	100	130	40	60
ME	32	31	28	30
MI	90	90	75	75
MN	310	280	205	190
MO	35	40	20	24
MT	90	65	35	30
NE	150	140	60	45
NY	95	105	75	80
NC	50	60	23	29
ND	490	510	240	250
OH	80	70	60	50
OK	45	35	10	8
OR	40	50	18	20
PA	140	135	110	110
SC	35	33	20	20
SD	380	390	180	190
TX	690	760	110	130
UT	50	50	7	7
VA	14	18	3	4
WA	25	25	8	10
WI	400	390	215	250
WY	55	50	12	12
US	4,246	4,312	1,823	1,907

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Forecasted.

Barley: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AZ	34	30	30	25
CA	100	90	60	55
CO	60	50	59	45
DE	29	27	27	24
ID	630	560	600	530
KS	19	18	14	14
KY	10	15	9	14
ME	23	20	22	19
MD	46	52	41	36
MI	15	15	11	11
MN	125	115	90	100
MT	900	800	700	640
NV	4	3	2	2
NJ	3	3	2	2
NY	17	17	15	14
NC	24	25	19	18
ND	1,200	1,050	1,060	950
OH	6	5	5	4
OR	65	70	45	55
PA	55	55	47	48
SD	65	55	47	30
UT	40	40	24	30
VA	60	56	45	42
WA	215	205	205	195
WI	55	55	30	32
WY	75	65	60	55
US	3,875	3,496	3,269	2,990

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Forecasted.

All Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	100	100	45	40
AZ	85	79	81	76
AR	220	370	160	300
CA	570	530	369	325
CO	2,570	2,420	2,219	2,019
DE	52	48	51	47
FL	18	8	8	5
GA	280	300	140	130
ID	1,260	1,265	1,200	1,205
IL	630	900	600	870
IN	360	460	340	450
IA	20	25	15	20
KS	10,000	10,200	9,500	9,400
KY	390	410	300	310
LA	110	110	100	100
MD	155	200	140	130
MI	600	610	590	580
MN	1,820	1,635	1,745	1,580
MS	70	80	65	70
MO	590	1,000	540	870
MT	5,340	5,300	5,235	5,195
NE	1,850	1,800	1,760	1,650
NV	14	23	8	8
NJ	28	23	23	19
NM	450	440	270	120
NY	100	130	95	120
NC	560	600	435	450
ND	9,090	8,480	8,835	8,210
OH	860	1,030	830	1,010
OK	5,700	5,800	4,000	3,100
OR	955	905	895	880
PA	150	160	145	150
SC	170	140	165	133
SD	3,315	3,315	3,193	2,963
TN	240	280	150	190
TX	5,500	5,600	3,000	1,400
UT	163	149	148	142
VA	180	210	160	170
WA	2,280	2,310	2,225	2,255
WV	7	8	5	5
WI	208	260	182	244
WY	169	160	152	143
US	57,229	57,873	50,119	47,084

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Forecasted.

Winter Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	100	100	45	40
AZ	5	4	2	2
AR	220	370	160	300
CA	495	450	300	250
CO	2,550	2,400	2,200	2,000
DE	52	48	51	47
FL	18	8	8	5
GA	280	300	140	130
ID	770	750	730	710
IL	630	900	600	870
IN	360	460	340	450
IA	20	25	15	20
KS	10,000	10,200	9,500	9,400
KY	390	410	300	310
LA	110	110	100	100
MD	155	200	140	130
MI	600	610	590	580
MN	20	35	15	30
MS	70	80	65	70
MO	590	1,000	540	870
MT	2,150	2,000	2,100	1,950
NE	1,850	1,800	1,760	1,650
NV	8	17	5	7
NJ	28	23	23	19
NM	450	440	270	120
NY	100	130	95	120
NC	560	600	435	450
ND	310	180	285	160
OH	860	1,030	830	1,010
OK	5,700	5,800	4,000	3,100
OR	830	780	780	760
PA	150	160	145	150
SC	170	140	165	133
SD	1,550	1,350	1,490	1,100
TN	240	280	150	190
TX	5,500	5,600	3,000	1,400
UT	145	135	135	130
VA	180	210	160	170
WA	1,850	1,850	1,800	1,800
WV	7	8	5	5
WI	200	250	175	235
WY	160	150	145	135
US	40,433	41,393	33,794	31,108

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Forecasted.

Durum Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AZ	80	75	79	74
CA	75	80	69	75
ID	20	15	20	15
MT	590	400	585	395
ND	1,980	1,300	1,950	1,250
SD	15	15	13	13
US	2,760	1,885	2,716	1,822

[1] Forecasted.

Other Spring Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CO	20	20	19	19
ID	470	500	450	480
MN	1,800	1,600	1,730	1,550
MT	2,600	2,900	2,550	2,850
NV	6	6	3	1
ND	6,800	7,000	6,600	6,800
OR	125	125	115	120
SD	1,750	1,950	1,690	1,850
UT	18	14	13	12
WA	430	460	425	455
WI	8	10	7	9
WY	9	10	7	8
US	14,036	14,595	13,609	14,154

[1] Forecasted.

Rye: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
GA	270	250	30	25
OK	310	290	70	45
Oth Sts [3]	853	838	179	189
US	1,433	1,378	279	259

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Forecasted.
[3] Other States include IL, KS, MI, MN, NE, NY, NC, ND, PA, SC, SD, TX, and WI.

Rice: Area Planted and Harvested by Class, State, and United States, 2005-2006

Class and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Long Grain				
AR	1,540	1,360	1,533	1,355
CA	9	10	9	10
LA	520	350	515	345
MS	265	190	263	189
MO	215	215	213	213
TX	202	150	201	149
US	2,751	2,275	2,734	2,261
Medium Grain				
AR	102	110	101	109
CA	465	465	463	462
LA	10	10	10	10
MO	1	1	1	1
US	578	586	575	582
Short Grain [2]				
AR	1	1	1	1
CA	54	51	54	51
US	55	52	55	52
All				
AR	1,643	1,471	1,635	1,465
CA	528	526	526	523
LA	530	360	525	355
MS	265	190	263	189
MO	216	216	214	214
TX	202	150	201	149
US	3,384	2,913	3,364	2,895

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Includes sweet rice.

Proso Millet: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CO	290	290	275	
NE	135	145	125	
SD	140	140	115	
US	565	575	515	

[1] Estimates to be released January 2007 in the Annual Crop Production Summary.

Hay: Area Harvested by Type, State and United States, 2005-2006

State	All Hay		Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures		All Other	
	2005	2006 [1]	2005	2006 [1]	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL [2]	730	710			730	710
AZ	300	295	260	250	40	45
AR	1,310	1,417	20	17	1,290	1,400
CA	1,550	1,600	1,000	1,060	550	540
CO	1,550	1,540	800	770	750	770
CT	63	67	8	7	55	60
DE	14	13	5	4	9	9
FL [2]	290	310			290	310
GA [2]	550	600			550	600
ID	1,410	1,500	1,140	1,160	270	340
IL	730	770	400	420	330	350
IN	650	650	340	360	310	290
IA	1,600	1,600	1,250	1,180	350	420
KS	2,900	2,900	850	900	2,050	2,000
KY	2,410	2,520	260	270	2,150	2,250
LA [2]	350	350			350	350
ME	151	149	11	9	140	140
MD	190	200	40	40	150	160
MA	89	88	14	13	75	75
MI	1,150	1,160	900	850	250	310
MN	2,050	2,020	1,350	1,300	700	720
MS [2]	730	780			730	780
MO	4,000	3,950	450	400	3,550	3,550
MT	3,000	2,750	1,750	1,650	1,250	1,100
NE	2,850	2,950	1,250	1,300	1,600	1,650
NV	450	480	260	270	190	210
NH	57	57	8	8	49	49
NJ	115	115	25	25	90	90
NM	330	310	240	220	90	90
NY	1,650	1,810	450	510	1,200	1,300
NC	691	772	11	12	680	760
ND	3,030	2,960	1,650	1,600	1,380	1,360
OH	1,200	1,210	510	470	690	740
OK	2,920	3,050	320	350	2,600	2,700
OR	1,000	1,080	400	430	600	650
PA	1,600	1,650	510	520	1,090	1,130
RI	9	9	2	2	7	7
SC [2]	290	360			290	360
SD	4,000	3,900	2,400	2,400	1,600	1,500
TN	1,885	1,835	35	35	1,850	1,800
TX	5,050	5,350	150	150	4,900	5,200
UT	690	700	530	540	160	160
VT	240	250	45	45	195	205
VA	1,320	1,270	110	120	1,210	1,150
WA	740	790	450	460	290	330
WV	575	590	35	30	540	560
WI	2,050	2,150	1,550	1,650	500	500
WY	1,140	1,110	600	600	540	510
US	61,649	62,697	22,389	22,407	39,260	40,290

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures included in all other hay.

Soybeans: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	150	160	145	150
AR	3,030	3,150	3,000	3,100
DE	185	180	182	178
FL	9	7	8	5
GA	180	160	175	150
IL	9,500	10,100	9,450	10,050
IN	5,400	5,700	5,380	5,680
IA	10,100	10,100	10,050	10,050
KS	2,900	3,100	2,850	3,000
KY	1,260	1,400	1,250	1,380
LA	880	820	850	780
MD	480	450	470	440
MI	2,000	2,000	1,990	1,980
MN	6,900	7,300	6,800	7,200
MS	1,610	1,800	1,590	1,770
MO	5,000	5,200	4,960	5,150
NE	4,700	4,850	4,660	4,800
NJ	95	95	91	92
NY	190	190	188	188
NC	1,490	1,430	1,460	1,390
ND	2,950	3,800	2,900	3,700
OH	4,500	4,400	4,480	4,380
OK	325	280	305	250
PA	430	460	420	450
SC	430	450	420	435
SD	3,900	3,800	3,850	3,750
TN	1,130	1,120	1,100	1,090
TX	260	230	230	200
VA	530	530	510	510
WV	18	18	17	17
WI	1,610	1,650	1,580	1,620
US	72,142	74,930	71,361	73,935

[1] Forecasted.

Soybeans: Percent of Acreage Planted Following Another Harvested Crop, Selected States and United States, 2002-2006 [1]

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AL	13	12	11	8	6
AR	21	16	16	4	6
DE	39	37	29	41	25
FL	38	38	41	29	*
GA	37	33	61	51	69
IL	4	5	5	3	6
IN	2	3	3	1	3
KS	5	7	2	*	11
KY	29	24	34	29	21
LA	9	9	10	9	14
MD	30	43	43	27	32
MS	9	4	8	1	4
MO	10	7	10	7	11
NJ	21	22	13	31	38
NC	42	41	31	32	30
OH	*	1	1	1	*
OK	24	24	34	3	20
PA	18	11	7	4	11
SC	42	38	38	37	29
TN	35	28	32	15	20
TX	8	5	3	4	*
VA	24	34	37	7	25
WV	4	1	17	9	*
US	6	5	6	4	5

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

* Data rounds to less than 0.5 percent.

Peanuts: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	225.0	170.0	223.0	168.0
FL	160.0	130.0	152.0	120.0
GA	755.0	580.0	750.0	575.0
MS	15.0	15.0	14.0	14.0
NM	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
NC	97.0	86.0	96.0	86.0
OK	35.0	25.0	33.0	24.0
SC	63.0	50.0	60.0	48.0
TX	265.0	210.0	260.0	205.0
VA	23.0	13.0	22.0	12.0
US	1,657.0	1,298.0	1,629.0	1,271.0

[1] Forecasted.

Sunflower: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State, and United States, 2005-2006

Varietal Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Oil				
CO	150	100	145	85
KS	255	140	245	130
MN	75	55	72	52
NE	60	28	58	27
ND	910	700	885	680
SD	500	450	481	425
TX	50	18	48	16
Oth Sts [2]	104	84	98	78
US	2,104	1,575	2,032	1,493
Non-Oil				
CO	65	40	60	37
KS	45	15	44	14
MN	60	35	55	32
NE	39	19	38	18
ND	230	125	220	120
SD	50	40	49	36
TX	95	40	92	37
Oth Sts [2]	21	11	20	10
US	605	325	578	304
All				
CO	215	140	205	122
KS	300	155	289	144
MN	135	90	127	84
NE	99	47	96	45
ND	1,140	825	1,105	800
SD	550	490	530	461
TX	145	58	140	53
Oth Sts [2]	125	95	118	88
US	2,709	1,900	2,610	1,797

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Other States include CA, IL, MI, MO, MT, OK, WI, and WY.

Canola: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
MN	55.0	30.0	38.0	28.0
MT	17.0	16.0	16.5	15.5
ND	1,040.0	900.0	1,015.0	880.0
Oth Sts [2]	47.0	72.0	44.5	51.2
US	1,159.0	1,018.0	1,114.0	974.7

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Other States include ID, MI, OK, OR, and WA.

Flaxseed: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
MN	13	8	12	7
MT	55	40	54	38
ND	890	650	865	640
SD	25	20	24	19
US	983	718	955	704

[1] Forecasted.

Safflower: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	51.0	75.0	50.0	73.0
MT	30.0	35.0	29.0	33.0
Oth Sts [2]	84.0	111.0	81.0	106.0
US	165.0	221.0	160.0	212.0

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Other States include AZ, CO, ID, ND, SD, and UT.

Other Oilseeds: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2005-2006

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Rapeseed	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.6
Mustard Seed	49.0	42.5	44.6	40.5

[1] Forecasted.

Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State and United States, 2005-2006

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Upland				
AL	550.0	570.0	545.0	
AZ	230.0	220.0	229.0	
AR	1,050.0	1,150.0	1,040.0	
CA	430.0	310.0	428.0	
FL	86.0	105.0	85.0	
GA	1,220.0	1,400.0	1,210.0	
KS	74.0	100.0	66.0	
LA	610.0	660.0	600.0	
MS	1,210.0	1,210.0	1,200.0	
MO	440.0	485.0	438.0	
NM	56.0	50.0	51.0	
NC	815.0	880.0	810.0	
OK	255.0	300.0	240.0	
SC	266.0	300.0	265.0	
TN	640.0	700.0	635.0	
TX	5,950.0	6,400.0	5,600.0	
VA	93.0	100.0	92.0	
US	13,975.0	14,940.0	13,534.0	
Amer-Pima				
AZ	4.1	7.0	4.1	
CA	230.0	290.0	229.0	
NM	11.5	13.0	11.5	
TX	24.8	26.0	24.0	
US	270.4	336.0	268.6	
All				
AL	550.0	570.0	545.0	
AZ	234.1	227.0	233.1	
AR	1,050.0	1,150.0	1,040.0	
CA	660.0	600.0	657.0	
FL	86.0	105.0	85.0	
GA	1,220.0	1,400.0	1,210.0	
KS	74.0	100.0	66.0	
LA	610.0	660.0	600.0	
MS	1,210.0	1,210.0	1,200.0	
MO	440.0	485.0	438.0	
NM	67.5	63.0	62.5	
NC	815.0	880.0	810.0	
OK	255.0	300.0	240.0	
SC	266.0	300.0	265.0	
TN	640.0	700.0	635.0	
TX	5,974.8	6,426.0	5,624.0	
VA	93.0	100.0	92.0	
US	14,245.4	15,276.0	13,802.6	

[1] Estimates to be released August 12, 2006 in the “Crop Production” report.

Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	44.4	43.7	44.1	43.0
CO	36.4	43.6	34.3	42.0
ID	169.0	188.0	167.0	187.0
MI	154.0	153.0	152.0	151.0
MN	491.0	500.0	460.0	478.0
MT	53.9	53.6	49.9	53.5
NE	48.4	58.0	45.3	54.9
ND	255.0	263.0	243.0	253.0
OR	9.8	13.2	9.7	13.2
WA	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0
WY	36.2	43.8	35.9	43.5
US	1,299.8	1,361.9	1,242.9	1,321.1

[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, 2005-2006

State	Area Harvested	
	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
FL	401.0	408.0
HI	24.2	22.4
LA	455.0	445.0
TX	42.4	46.5
US	922.6	921.9

[1] Forecasted.

Tobacco: Area Harvested by State and United States, 2004-2006

State	Area Harvested		
	2004	2005	2006 [1]
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
CT	2,360	2,450	2,350
FL	4,000	2,500	1,100
GA	23,000	16,000	18,000
IN [2]	4,200		
KY	114,950	79,700	83,000
MD [2]	1,100		
MA	1,240	1,190	1,200
MO	1,450	1,350	1,600
NC	156,100	126,000	154,000
OH	5,600	3,400	3,100
PA	4,000	5,000	7,900
SC	27,000	20,000	22,000
TN	30,260	22,950	20,000
VA	29,680	17,140	22,180
WV [3]	1,300	400	
WI [2]	1,810		
US	408,050	298,080	336,430

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2005.
[3] Estimates discontinued in 2006.

Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2004-2006

Class and Type	Area Harvested		
	2004	2005	2006 [1]
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
Class 1, Flue-cured			
FL	4,000	2,500	1,100
GA	23,000	16,000	18,000
NC	151,400	123,000	150,000
SC	27,000	20,000	22,000
VA	23,000	14,000	19,000
US	228,400	175,500	210,100
Class 2, Fire-cured			
KY	5,300	6,000	5,300
TN	5,720	5,500	5,600
VA	710	340	380
US	11,730	11,840	11,280
Class 3, Air-cured			
Light Air-cured			
Burley			
IN [2]	4,200		
KY	106,000	70,000	73,000
MO	1,450	1,350	1,600
NC	4,700	3,000	4,000
OH	5,600	3,400	3,100
PA [3]		2,200	5,500
TN	24,000	17,000	14,000
VA	5,900	2,800	2,800
WV [4]	1,300	400	
US	153,150	100,150	104,000
Southern MD Belt			
MD [2]	1,100		
PA	2,200	1,500	1,100
US	3,300	1,500	1,100
Total Light Air-cured	156,450	101,650	105,100

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2004-2006 (continued)

Class and Type	Area Harvested		
	2004	2005	2006 [1]
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
Class 3, Air-cured			
Dark Air-cured			
KY	3,650	3,700	4,700
TN	540	450	400
VA [5]	70		
US	4,260	4,150	5,100
Class 4, Cigar Filler			
PA Seedleaf			
PA	1,800	1,300	1,300
Class 5, Cigar Binder			
CT Valley Binder			
CT	1,500	1,520	1,550
MA	920	900	950
US	2,420	2,420	2,500
Class 5B, WI Binder			
Southern WI			
WI [2]	1,400		
Northern WI			
WI [2]	410		
Total WI Binder	1,810		
Total Cigar Binder	4,230	2,420	2,500
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper			
CT Valley			
Shade-grown			
CT	860	930	800
MA	320	290	250
US	1,180	1,220	1,050
All Cigar Types	7,210	4,940	4,850
All Tobacco	408,050	298,080	336,430

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2005.
[3] Estimates began in 2005.
[4] Estimates discontinued in 2006.
[5] No sun-cured tobacco was harvested in 2005 or is expected to be harvested in 2006.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	66.0	60.0	65.0	58.0
CO	125.0	80.0	115.0	70.0
ID	100.0	110.0	98.0	108.0
KS	13.0	13.0	12.5	12.0
MI	235.0	225.0	230.0	220.0
MN	145.0	135.0	135.0	125.0
MT	18.0	14.0	14.1	12.0
NE	175.0	135.0	172.0	125.0
NM	6.3	8.6	6.3	8.6
NY	25.0	21.5	23.0	21.0
ND	620.0	600.0	565.0	550.0
OR	9.0	12.0	8.8	11.8
SD	17.5	20.0	17.4	19.6
TX	17.0	15.0	15.3	13.0
UT	4.5	4.0	4.5	3.4
WA	49.0	70.0	48.0	70.0
WI	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6
WY	34.0	33.0	33.0	32.0
US	1,665.0	1,561.8	1,568.6	1,465.0

[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.
[2] Forecasted.

Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
CA	11.7	12.5	11.7	12.5
LA	18.0	19.0	17.0	18.0
MS	17.4	18.0	17.3	17.7
NJ	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
NC	36.0	40.0	35.0	39.0
SC	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
TX	2.7	1.6	2.6	1.5
VA	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
US	91.0	96.0	88.4	93.4

[1] Forecasted.

Summer Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2005-2006

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.6
CA	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3
CO	5.0	4.4	4.9	4.3
DE	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.0
IL	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5
KS	5.1	7.0	5.0	6.8
MD	3.5	4.0	3.4	4.0
MO	6.5	7.0	6.3	6.8
NJ	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
TX	9.4	10.5	8.7	9.7
VA	5.0	6.0	4.9	5.9
US	53.4	57.8	51.4	56.1

[1] Forecasted.

Alaska: Area Planted by Crop, 2004-2006 [1]

Crop	Area Planted		
	2004	2005	2006
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
All Oats	2,200	2,100	1,900
All Barley	4,600	4,600	5,000
All Hay [2]	21,000	21,000	26,000
Potatoes	870	830	820

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

Biotechnology Varieties

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

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 0.8 percent for all biotech varieties, 1.7 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 2.0 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 2.5 percent for stacked gene varieties. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 1.6 percent for all biotech varieties, 3.4 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 4.0 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 5.0 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 1.0 percent for all biotech varieties, 4.6 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 3.3 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 2.4 percent for stacked gene varieties.

Corn: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of All Corn Planted, 2005-2006

State	Insect Resistant (Bt)		Herbicide Resistant	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
IL	25	24	6	12
IN	11	13	11	15
IA	35	32	14	14
KS	23	23	30	33
MI	15	16	20	18
MN	33	28	22	29
MO	37	38	12	14
NE	39	37	18	24
ND [2]	21	29	39	34
OH	9	8	7	13
SD	30	20	31	32
TX [2]	21	27	42	37
WI	22	22	18	18
Oth Sts [1]	19	20	19	25
US	26	25	17	21
	Stacked Gene Varieties		All Biotech Varieties	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
IL	5	19	36	55
IN	4	12	26	40
IA	11	18	60	64
KS	10	12	63	68
MI	5	10	40	44
MN	11	16	66	73
MO	6	7	55	59
NE	12	15	69	76
ND [2]	15	20	75	83
OH	2	5	18	26
SD	22	34	83	86
TX [2]	9	13	72	77
WI	6	10	46	50
Oth Sts [1]	6	10	44	55
US	9	15	52	61

[1] Other States includes all other States in the corn estimating program.
[2] Estimates published individually beginning in 2005.

Upland Cotton: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of Upland Cotton Planted, 2005-2006

State	Insect Resistant (Bt)		Herbicide Resistant	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AL [2]	10	10	28	25
AR	42	28	12	21
CA	8	9	40	40
GA	29	19	11	13
LA	21	13	10	13
MS	14	7	23	22
MO [2]	20	32	59	40
NC	17	19	24	19
TN [2]	13	16	8	10
TX	14	18	35	34
Oth Sts [1]	18	21	24	24
US	18	18	27	26
	Stacked Gene Varieties		All Biotech Varieties	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AL [2]	54	60	92	95
AR	42	45	96	94
CA	5	8	53	57
GA	55	64	95	96
LA	64	68	95	94
MS	59	69	96	98
MO [2]	16	25	95	97
NC	54	60	95	98
TN [2]	75	67	96	93
TX	14	18	63	70
Oth Sts [1]	46	45	88	90
US	34	39	79	83

[1] Other States includes all other States in the upland cotton estimating program.
[2] Estimates published individually beginning in 2005.

Soybeans: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of All Soybeans Planted, 2005-2006

State	Herbicide Resistant		All Biotech Varieties	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AR	92	92	92	92
IL	81	87	81	87
IN	89	92	89	92
IA	91	91	91	91
KS	90	85	90	85
MI	76	81	76	81
MN	83	88	83	88
MS	96	96	96	96
MO	89	93	89	93
NE	91	90	91	90
ND	89	90	89	90
OH	77	82	77	82
SD	95	93	95	93
WI	84	85	84	85
Oth Sts [1]	84	86	84	86
US	87	89	87	89

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

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2005-2006
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3,875.0	3,496.0	3,269.0	2,990.0
Corn for Grain [2]	81,759.0	79,366.0	75,107.0	72,091.0
Corn for Silage			5,920.0	
Hay, All			61,649.0	62,697.0
Alfalfa			22,389.0	22,407.0
All Other			39,260.0	40,290.0
Oats	4,246.0	4,312.0	1,823.0	1,907.0
Proso Millet	565.0	575.0	515.0	
Rice	3,384.0	2,913.0	3,364.0	2,895.0
Rye	1,433.0	1,378.0	279.0	259.0
Sorghum for Grain [2]	6,454.0	6,282.0	5,736.0	5,317.0
Sorghum for Silage			311.0	
Wheat, All	57,229.0	57,873.0	50,119.0	47,084.0
Winter	40,433.0	41,393.0	33,794.0	31,108.0
Durum	2,760.0	1,885.0	2,716.0	1,822.0
Other Spring	14,036.0	14,595.0	13,609.0	14,154.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,159.0	1,018.0	1,114.0	974.7
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	983.0	718.0	955.0	704.0
Mustard Seed	49.0	42.5	44.6	40.5
Peanuts	1,657.0	1,298.0	1,629.0	1,271.0
Rapeseed	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.6
Safflower	165.0	221.0	160.0	212.0
Soybeans for Beans	72,142.0	74,930.0	71,361.0	73,935.0
Sunflower	2,709.0	1,900.0	2,610.0	1,797.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	14,245.4	15,276.0	13,802.6	
Upland	13,975.0	14,940.0	13,534.0	
Amer-Pima	270.4	336.0	268.6	
Sugarbeets	1,299.8	1,361.9	1,242.9	1,321.1
Sugarcane			922.6	921.9
Tobacco			298.1	336.4
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	42.5		24.5	
Dry Edible Beans	1,665.0	1,561.8	1,568.6	1,465.0
Dry Edible Peas	808.0		765.9	
Lentils	450.0		439.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.1	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.1	
Hops			29.5	28.9
Peppermint Oil			76.0	
Potatoes, All	1,110.0		1,087.4	
Winter	20.0	17.7	19.8	17.5
Spring	68.0	71.1	66.7	69.7
Summer	53.4	57.8	51.4	56.1
Fall	968.6		949.5	
Spearmint Oil			17.7	
Sweet Potatoes	91.0	96.0	88.4	93.4
Taro (HI) [4]			0.4	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 crop year.
[2] Area planted for all purposes.
[3] Acreage is not estimated.
[4] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2005-2006
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2005	2006	2005	2006
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	64.8		211,896	
Corn for Grain	"	147.9		11,112,072	
Corn for Silage	Tons	18.0		106,311	
Hay, All	"	2.44		150,590	
Alfalfa	"	3.38		75,771	
All Other	"	1.91		74,819	
Oats	Bu	63.0		114,878	
Proso Millet	"	26.3		13,545	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,636		223,235	
Rye	Bu	27.0		7,537	
Sorghum for Grain	"	68.7		393,893	
Sorghum for Silage	Tons	13.6		4,218	
Wheat, All	Bu	42.0		2,104,690	
Winter	"	44.4		1,499,129	
Durum	"	37.2		101,105	
Other Spring	"	37.1		504,456	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lbs	1,419		1,580,985	
Cottonseed [3]	Tons			8,172.1	
Flaxseed	Bu	20.6		19,695	
Mustard Seed	Lbs	787		35,114	
Peanuts	"	2,960		4,821,250	
Rapeseed	"	1,500		3,000	
Safflower	"	1,203		192,545	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	43.3		3,086,432	
Sunflower	Lbs	1,540		4,018,355	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bales	831		23,890.2	
Upland [2]	"	825		23,259.7	
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,127		630.5	
Sugarbeets	Tons	22.2		27,537	
Sugarcane	"	28.8		26,604	
Tobacco	Lbs	2,171		647,278	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,253		307	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,744		27,350	
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,828		14,003	
Lentils [2]	"	1,176		5,163	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			755	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lbs	1,050		6,400	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	42,500		5,100	
Hops	"	1,791		52,914.5	
Peppermint Oil	"	92		6,980	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	388		422,209	
Winter	"	247	264	4,892	4,615
Spring	"	281	296	18,724	20,646
Summer	"	342		17,567	
Fall	"	401		381,026	
Spearmint Oil	Lbs	109		1,933	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	178		15,730	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lbs			4,300	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 crop year.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2005-2006
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,568,170	1,414,800	1,322,930	1,210,020
Corn for Grain [2]	33,087,050	32,118,630	30,395,050	29,174,510
Corn for Silage			2,395,760	
Hay, All [3]			24,948,730	25,372,850
Alfalfa			9,060,600	9,067,890
All Other			15,888,130	16,304,960
Oats	1,718,310	1,745,020	737,750	771,740
Proso Millet	228,650	232,700	208,420	
Rice	1,369,470	1,178,860	1,361,380	1,171,580
Rye	579,920	557,660	112,910	104,810
Sorghum for Grain [2]	2,611,870	2,542,260	2,321,300	2,151,740
Sorghum for Silage			125,860	
Wheat, All [3]	23,160,000	23,420,620	20,282,660	19,054,420
Winter	16,362,830	16,751,330	13,676,090	12,589,100
Durum	1,116,940	762,840	1,099,140	737,350
Other Spring	5,680,230	5,906,450	5,507,430	5,727,980
Oilseeds				
Canola	469,040	411,970	450,820	394,450
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	397,810	290,570	386,480	284,900
Mustard Seed	19,830	17,200	18,050	16,390
Peanuts	670,570	525,290	659,240	514,360
Rapeseed	970	730	810	650
Safflower	66,770	89,440	64,750	85,790
Soybeans for Beans	29,195,150	30,323,420	28,879,080	29,920,760
Sunflower	1,096,310	768,910	1,056,240	727,230
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	5,764,970	6,182,040	5,585,770	
Upland	5,655,540	6,046,070	5,477,070	
Amer-Pima	109,430	135,980	108,700	
Sugarbeets	526,020	551,150	502,990	534,640
Sugarcane			373,370	373,080
Tobacco			120,630	136,150
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	17,200		9,910	
Dry Edible Beans	673,810	632,040	634,800	592,870
Dry Edible Peas	326,990		309,950	
Lentils	182,110		177,660	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [4]				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,470	
Ginger Root (HI)			50	
Hops			11,920	11,710
Peppermint Oil			30,760	
Potatoes, All [3]	449,210		440,060	
Winter	8,090	7,160	8,010	7,080
Spring	27,520	28,770	26,990	28,210
Summer	21,610	23,390	20,800	22,700
Fall	391,980		384,250	
Spearmint Oil			7,160	
Sweet Potatoes	36,830	38,850	35,770	37,800
Taro (HI) [5]			150	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 crop year.
[2] Area planted for all purposes.
[3] Total may not add due to rounding.
[4] Acreage is not estimated.
[5] Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2005-2006
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.49		4,613,490	
Corn for Grain	9.29		282,259,630	
Corn for Silage	40.26		96,443,720	
Hay, All [2]	5.48		136,612,950	
Alfalfa	7.59		68,738,290	
All Other	4.27		67,874,660	
Oats	2.26		1,667,450	
Proso Millet	1.47		307,200	
Rice	7.44		10,125,770	
Rye	1.70		191,450	
Sorghum for Grain	4.31		10,005,340	
Sorghum for Silage	30.40		3,826,510	
Wheat, All [2]	2.82		57,280,270	
Winter	2.98		40,799,610	
Durum	2.50		2,751,630	
Other Spring	2.49		13,729,040	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.59		717,120	
Cottonseed [3]			7,413,600	
Flaxseed	1.29		500,280	
Mustard Seed	0.88		15,930	
Peanuts	3.32		2,186,880	
Rapeseed	1.68		1,360	
Safflower	1.35		87,340	
Soybeans for Beans	2.91		83,998,910	
Sunflower	1.73		1,822,700	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.93		5,201,480	
Upland	0.92		5,064,200	
Amer-Pima	1.26		137,280	
Sugarbeets	49.67		24,981,150	
Sugarcane	64.64		24,134,740	
Tobacco	2.43		293,600	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.40		13,930	
Dry Edible Beans	1.95		1,240,580	
Dry Edible Peas	2.05		635,170	
Lentils	1.32		234,190	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			34,250	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.18		2,900	
Ginger Root (HI)	47.64		2,310	
Hops	2.01		24,000	
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,170	
Potatoes, All [2]	43.52		19,151,080	
Winter	27.69	29.56	221,900	209,330
Spring	31.46	33.20	849,310	936,490
Summer	38.31		796,830	
Fall	44.98		17,283,050	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		880	
Sweet Potatoes	19.94		713,500	
Taro (HI) [3]			1,950	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Spring Weather Summary

Highlights: Aided by the warmest April and fifth-warmest May on record, the Nation experienced its fourth-warmest spring during the 112-year period of record, according to the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC). The Nation's average spring temperature of 54.7 degrees F was 2.9 degrees F above the 20th century mean. Warmth was most pronounced across the central one-third of the Nation, where spring temperatures ranged from 2 to 6 degrees F above normal. Significantly below-normal spring temperatures were confined to California, where readings in many locations averaged at least 2 degrees F below normal.

According to NCDC, it was the 31st-driest spring since 1895 and the driest March-May period since 1992. Generally wet spring weather in California, the Great Basin, the northern Rockies, the northern High Plains, the Great Lakes States, and New England was more than offset by very dry conditions elsewhere. It was one of the ten driest springs on record in seven East Coast States from Florida to New Jersey. In contrast, California noted its eighth-wettest spring.

March: Storminess briefly tempered the effects of an otherwise dry winter in Arizona and New Mexico, while snowy weather bolstered favorable spring and summer runoff prospects across the Intermountain West and interior Northwest. In northern and central California, very cool, wet weather threatened crop quality and slowed fieldwork and crop development. Farther east, a severe windstorm raked the southern High Plains on March 12, raising dust and fanning wildfires. A week later, rain provided some limited relief to the southern Plains' drought-stricken pastures and winter wheat. By month's end, dryness remained a concern as far north as the central High Plains, although a March 18-21 snowstorm and subsequent precipitation boosted soil moisture reserves in most areas from Kansas northward. In late March, flooding developed in the Red River Valley (North Dakota-Minnesota border) due to rainfall and melting snow. In the Corn Belt, March precipitation aided Midwestern winter wheat and boosted soil moisture in preparation for spring planting. Meanwhile in the Arklatex region, downpours provided additional drought relief but caused local flash flooding. Elsewhere, extremely dry conditions were observed along the Gulf Coast and in the Atlantic Coast States, resulting in numerous records for March dryness and monthly totals less than 25 percent of normal from southern Louisiana to Florida and along the East Coast as far north as southern New England.

Cool March weather in the West contrasted with above-normal temperatures from the southern Plains to the Delta. Monthly temperatures averaged more than 6 degrees F below normal in parts of California and the Great Basin, but were as much as 6 degrees F above normal in parts of Oklahoma and Texas. Mild weather (at least 3 degrees F above normal) also prevailed in northern New England, but fluctuating temperatures elsewhere resulted in monthly temperatures within 3 degrees F of normal.

April: Cool, wet conditions caused substantial fieldwork and crop developmental delays in California, while above-normal precipitation increased the threat of spring snow-melt flooding from the Sierra Nevada eastward across the interior Northwest. Elsewhere in the West, worsening drought in Arizona and New Mexico maintained severe stress on pastures and rangeland. Meanwhile, a tightening moisture gradient developed on the Plains. Soil moisture improved across the eastern Plains and remained mostly favorable on the northern Plains, while the effects of drought on pastures and winter wheat persisted on the southern High Plains and edged northward through the central High Plains. On April 26, a High Plains freeze aggravated the effects of drought on jointing to heading winter wheat as far south as western Oklahoma and northernmost Texas. Farther east, Midwestern corn and early-season soybean planting proceeded during intervals between occasional showers. Rainfall was heaviest from the upper Mississippi Valley southeastward into the Ohio Valley. In contrast, dry weather allowed corn planting to near completion in the southwestern Corn Belt, including Missouri, where timely, late-month rainfall promoted crop emergence. In the upper Midwest, snow-melt flooding in the Red River Valley yielded to warm, dry conditions, allowing spring wheat and sugarbeet planting to accelerate toward month's end. Elsewhere, hot, mostly dry weather in southern Texas and parts of the Southeast maintained heavy irrigation demands and stressed emerging, dryland summer crops. However, late-month rain boosted soil moisture levels and eased drought in several southern locations, including the Carolinas and most areas from the lower Mississippi Valley westward.

Cool weather in the West Coast States contrasted with warmer-than-normal conditions across the remainder of the Nation. When California's cool spell broke in late April, it marked the end of a 9-week run of below-normal temperatures. Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 5 degrees F below normal in southern California, but were at least 5 degrees F above normal in a broad part of the Nation's mid-section, stretching from the Plains eastward to the Great Lakes States and the central and southern Appalachians.

May: The majority of the Nation experienced drier-than-normal May weather, promoting winter wheat development and summer crop planting. There were some notable exceptions, however, such as flooding in New England, wet weather in the Great Lakes region, showery conditions in the Northwest, and brief but unseasonably heavy rain in parts of California. Briefly heavy showers notwithstanding, California's weather pattern favored recovery from earlier fieldwork and crop developmental delays. However, California's rice emergence was still significantly behind normal by month's end. Meanwhile, Northwestern showers aided small grains, but Southwestern heat stressed rangeland, increased irrigation demands, and set the stage for an active wildfire season. Farther east, winter wheat conditions deteriorated on the Plains due to hot, often dry weather. Short-term dryness was most pronounced in Nebraska and South Dakota, where some locations reported record low May rainfall. Conditions for the Plains' winter wheat and spring-sown crops remained mostly favorable in Montana, but stress on pastures, immature wheat, and rain-fed summer crops gradually increased elsewhere. In the Midwest, drier-than-normal weather across the southern and western Corn Belt contrasted with soggy conditions in much of the Great Lakes region. Corn and soybean planting rapidly advanced in the drier areas of the Midwest, although emerged summer crops were in need of additional rain. In contrast, rain slowed soybean and final corn planting in the eastern Corn Belt. Even wetter conditions prevailed in New England, where downpours resulted in extensive mid-month flooding across parts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Heavy rain also caused local flooding in the western Gulf Coast region, where previously dry conditions were suddenly replaced by a late-month deluge. Elsewhere in the South, weather conditions generally favored late-spring fieldwork and crop development, although pastures and summer crops were in need of rain in the southern Atlantic States and in most areas from the lower Mississippi Valley westward.

A 3-week cool spell held monthly temperatures below normal across the eastern Corn Belt and much of the East. Cool weather was most persistent in the Mid-Atlantic States, where readings averaged as much as 4 degrees F below normal. From the Plains westward, an early-month chill was replaced by a long spell of hot weather, which lasted for nearly 2 weeks beginning in mid-May. Monthly temperatures ranged from 4 to 6 degrees F above normal at numerous locations in the Great Basin and the Southwest. Departures would have been more pronounced, but a late-month temperature reversal resulted in cooler conditions in the West and an early-season heat wave from the Midwest into the East.

Spring Agricultural Summary

Above-normal temperatures prevailed across most of the Nation, with the exception of the Pacific Coast. In the western Corn Belt, Mississippi Delta, and Great Plains, March-May temperatures averaged over 2 degrees Fahrenheit above normal, with temperatures in the southern Great Plains exceeding the normal by 4 degrees in most areas. The hot weather on the Great Plains, combined with less-than-normal rainfall, promoted rapid maturation and harvest of small grains but held condition to mostly poor to very poor. Comparatively dry weather across the Southeast and middle Atlantic Coast States allowed rapid cotton planting but adversely affected condition of the crop, while peanut planting was delayed by lack of soil moisture. Across the Corn Belt, planting of summer crops progressed ahead of normal despite frequent rainstorms, while above-normal temperatures favored emergence. Cool, wet weather in the Pacific Coast States hindered planting and emergence of rice, cotton, and small grains.

Corn planting progressed slightly behind normal in early April but accelerated thereafter to ahead of normal. By the end of May, growers had planted 97 percent of their acreage, 1 percentage point behind last year's rapid pace but 4 points ahead of normal. Seeding exceeded the normal pace in all States except Colorado, Kansas, and Texas. Meanwhile, emergence of the crop also progressed ahead of normal. On June 11, ninety-eight percent of the crop had emerged, the same as last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. With favorably warm, moist conditions, emergence advanced ahead of the normal pace in most of the Corn Belt and in adjacent areas of the Great Plains. Condition of the crop was comparable to last year, with 68 percent of the acreage rated good or excellent.

Sorghum growers also planted their crop ahead of the normal pace. On June 18, planting was 89 percent complete nationwide, while Arkansas, Louisiana, and Nebraska producers had finished seeding their crops. Progress was ahead of normal in all States, except Kansas, where 85 percent of the acreage had been planted, the same as the 5-year average. With warm, dry weather on the Great Plains where the vast majority of sorghum is grown, condition of the crop did not fare as well as corn. Only 46 percent of the crop was rated good or excellent on June 18, compared with 66 percent in 2005.

After a slow start due to soggy conditions in the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains, oat planting progressed rapidly in late April and early May, reaching 97 percent complete on May 21. Planting was at or ahead of

normal in all States. Likewise, emergence advanced ahead of normal after starting slowly. By the end of May, 95 percent of the acreage was emerged or beyond, compared with 94 percent last year and 89 percent for the 5-year average. Under favorably warm conditions, heading progressed rapidly in June, advancing 19 points during the week ending June 18. During that week, heading advanced 30 points or more in Iowa, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Development of the crop was at or ahead of normal in all States.

Barley seeding began slowly, progressing behind normal through the first week of May due to wet field conditions in the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest. However, progress accelerated in May under mostly dry conditions, advancing to 97 percent complete by month's end. This was 2 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Due to the delayed early-season planting progress, emergence trailed behind normal through the middle of May, but accelerated thereafter. By June 11, emergence had advanced to 98 percent, compared with 96 percent for last year and the 5-year average. A week later, by June 18, heading had begun on 15 percent of the acreage, 6 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. Washington's crop was most advanced, at 35 percent heading or beyond, while just 12 percent of Idaho's and Montana's crops had reached this stage.

Due to warm, dry weather on the Great Plains, winter wheat heading progressed well ahead of normal. At the end of April, 39 percent of the acreage was at or beyond the heading stage, 12 points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of normal. All States were at or ahead of the normal pace, except Ohio, Oregon, and Washington, where progress was 1 point behind normal, and California, where heading was over a week behind normal due to cool weather. The early maturing crop allowed harvest to progress well ahead of normal, reaching 38 percent complete on June 18, twenty-one points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of normal. Progress was ahead of normal in most areas, with only California and North Carolina lagging behind the normal harvest pace. Though the hot, dry weather favored development and harvest, there was a toll on crop condition. At the end of May, just 28 percent of the crop was rated good or excellent, one of the lowest in the last 20 years. The worst conditions were seen in the Great Plains, particularly in the southernmost areas of the region, where 69 percent of Oklahoma's crop and 82 percent of Texas's crop were rated poor to very poor.

Like the other small grains, spring wheat planting began slowly due to early-season wet conditions, then progressed rapidly in late April and May, surpassing the 5-year average. By the end of May, growers had sown 97 percent of their crop, the same as last year but 4 points ahead of normal. Planting was complete in South Dakota and Washington and nearly complete elsewhere. A week later, on June 5, emergence had advanced to 97 percent, compared with 95 percent last year and 88 percent for the 5-year average. Heading, at 21 percent on June 18, was 13 points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of normal. Progress was behind normal in the Pacific Northwest, where cool weather prevailed during most of the season. Elsewhere, crop development was ahead of normal, by as much as 30 points in South Dakota.

Rice planting progressed rapidly early in the season, reaching 67 percent complete by April 23. However, progress slowed as California growers, hindered by wet conditions, delayed the onset of planting by 2 weeks. Planting continued to advance slowly in California through the end of May. As planting was complete or nearly complete across the Mississippi Delta and along the Gulf Coast, California producers had planted just 64 percent of their acreage, 23 points behind normal. Similarly, emergence progressed at or ahead of the normal pace in the Delta and Gulf Coast, but lagged well behind normal in California. On June 18, ninety-five percent of the acreage had emerged nationwide, 2 points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. All of the crop was emerged outside of California, where less than two-thirds of the acreage had emerged.

Soybean seeding slipped behind normal in early May as producers focused on planting corn. However, progress accelerated after mid-May, advancing to 79 percent complete by month's end, the same as last year's rapid pace and 11 points ahead of normal. By June 18, planting was 97 percent complete, compared with 96 percent last year and 94 percent for the 5-year average. Meanwhile, emergence also advanced rapidly after a slow start. On June 18, emergence had advanced to 92 percent, 1 point ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. Progress was ahead of normal in all States, except Indiana and North Carolina. With adequate soil moisture across most growing areas, condition of the crop compared favorably with previous years, with 67 percent of the crop rated good or excellent on June 18, compared with 63 percent last year.

Sunflower growers planted their acreage ahead of the normal pace, reaching 92 percent complete on June 18, compared with 82 percent last year and 87 percent for the 5-year average. Seeding was behind normal in Kansas but ahead of normal in Colorado and the Dakotas.

Peanut planting trailed behind normal throughout the season due to lack of soil moisture in most growing areas. On May 21, growers had planted 54 percent of their acreage, 4 points behind last year and 10 point behind normal. By June 11, however, seeding had advanced to 95 percent complete, compared with 96 percent last year and 97 percent for the 5-year average. Progress was ahead of normal in the southern Great Plains and North Carolina but behind the normal pace elsewhere. On June 18, pegging had begun on 9 percent of the acreage, 2 points ahead of last year but 3 points behind normal. Pegging was underway in all States, except Virginia, but was ahead of normal only in the southern Great Plains.

Cotton planting progressed ahead of normal through most of the season but slipped behind normal around mid-May, when showers in the Mississippi Delta hindered fieldwork. Thereafter, planting continued to surpass the normal pace, reaching 97 percent complete on June 11, four points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Planting was complete throughout the Delta and Southwest and was at or ahead of normal in all States, except Georgia and Kansas. Meanwhile, squaring progressed behind normal through the early part of June but accelerated to slightly ahead of normal after mid-month. On June 18, thirty-four percent of the acreage was squaring or beyond, compared with 27 percent last year and 32 percent for the 5-year average. The crop was most advanced in the Delta, where 59 to 68 percent of the crop had entered the squaring stage. Development was at or ahead of normal in most States, leading the normal pace by 14 and 15 points in Arkansas and Mississippi, respectively. Due to below-normal rainfall in most growing areas, crop condition was worse than in recent years. On June 18, just 40 percent of the crop was rated as good or excellent, lower than at any time in the previous 5 years.

Sugarbeet seeding began slowly, trailing behind normal in the 4 major producing States through mid-April. With rapid progress through month's end, however, Michigan growers surpassed their normal pace, planting 77 percent of their acreage during those 2 weeks. By mid-May, planting was complete in Idaho and Michigan, while Red River Valley producers continued to trail behind normal. A week later, steady progress in the Valley had pushed planting to 96 percent complete nationwide, 4 points behind last year but 2 points ahead of normal.

Corn: The 2006 corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 79.4 million acres, down 3 percent from 2005 and 2 percent below 2004. Growers expect to harvest 72.1 million acres for grain, down 4 percent from 2005. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 99 percent of the intended corn acreage had been planted at the time of the interview, compared with the average of 98 percent for the past 10 years.

Planted acres decreased from last year across much of the U.S. as some growers switched to other less input intensive crops due to high fertilizer and fuel costs. Farmers in the 10 major corn producing States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) planted 63.0 million acres, down 3 percent from the 65.1 million acres planted last year. The largest decrease occurred in Illinois, where growers planted 500,000 fewer acres than last year's record high. Indiana planted acreage, at 5.50 million acres, is down 400,000 acres while Minnesota, at 7.30 million acres, is unchanged from a year ago.

Corn planting began slowly in the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains as moderate precipitation hampered progress. Progress accelerated rapidly during April despite periods of heavy rainfall, as warm temperatures helped fields dry quickly. By the end of April, planting was over 50 percent complete and ahead of normal in all States, except Indiana and the Dakotas.

Mostly hot, dry conditions prevailed across the western Corn Belt and Great Plains during May and into June, which favored planting and crop development. However, the dry conditions depleted soil moisture levels and caused the crop condition to decline. Meanwhile, persistent rainfall and below normal temperatures across the eastern Corn Belt and Ohio Valley during May hindered planting progress and limited crop emergence, but helped maintain adequate soil moisture. Warmer temperatures during June helped spur corn development in these areas. By mid-June emergence was nearly complete, at or ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado, Indiana, and Kansas.

Producers planted 61 percent of their acreage with varieties developed using biotechnology, up 9 percentage points from 2005. Varieties containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) were planted on 25 percent of the acreage, down 1 point from last year. Herbicide resistant varieties developed using biotechnology were planted on 21 percent of the acreage, up 4 points from 2005. Stacked gene varieties, those containing both insect and herbicide resistance, were planted on 15 percent of the acreage, up 6 points from the previous year.

Sorghum: Area planted to sorghum in 2006 is estimated at 6.28 million acres, down 3 percent from 2005 and the lowest since records began in 1929. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 5.32 million acres, down 7 percent from last year. Sorghum acres planted decreased from last year in 8 States, but increased in 10 States. The largest increase is in Nebraska, where planted acreage is estimated at 430,000 acres, an increase of 90,000 acres from last year. Kansas continues to have the largest area of sorghum planted, at 2.50 million acres, but is down 9 percent from 2005. In Kansas, as of June 18, sorghum was 85 percent planted, up from last year's 79 percent and equal to the 5-year average. Seeded acreage in Texas, at 2.00 million acres, is down 50,000 acres from 2005. Conditions in Texas have continued to be very dry through the spring following the third driest winter on record. As of June 18, sorghum was 92 percent planted, up from 80 percent last year in Texas.

Oats: Acres seeded for the 2006 crop year totaled 4.31 million acres, up 2 percent from last year's planted area. Growers expect to harvest 1.91 million acres for grain, up 5 percent from the 2005 harvested acreage of 1.82 million. Area planted to oats increased or remained unchanged in 17 States, while area harvested for grain is expected to increase or remain unchanged in 24 States. The largest increase in planted area is expected in Texas, which is up 70,000 acres from the previous year to 760,000 acres. Wisconsin is expecting the largest increase in harvested area, up 35,000 acres from last year. Area expected to be harvested for grain increased by 20,000 acres from last year in both Kansas and Texas. Compared with 2005, the largest decline in planted area is in Minnesota, down 30,000 acres.

Oat planting progressed ahead of the normal pace during April and May. However, the condition of the oat crop is down from the same period in 2005. As of June 18, thirty percent of the oat crop was rated as poor to very poor, compared with only 8 percent last year. In Texas, very dry conditions have led to 40 percent of the oat crop rated as very poor and 23 percent rated as poor.

Barley: Growers seeded 3.50 million acres for 2006, down 10 percent from the 3.88 million acres seeded a year ago, and the lowest since barley planted acreage estimates began in 1926. Acres for harvest, at 2.99 million, are down 9 percent from the 2005 level, and the lowest since 1885. North Dakota growers planted 1.05 million acres, a new low since records began in 1926, and expect to harvest 950,000 acres, the lowest since 1936. In Montana, planted area is down 100,000 acres from last year to the lowest level since 1953, while Idaho's 560,000 planted acres is the lowest since 1967. California, Colorado, Minnesota, and South Dakota producers set new record lows for planted acreage, with records going back to the 1920s.

Wet field conditions in April and early May hindered barley seeding. However, as warm, dry conditions prevailed in May, planting accelerated to ahead of the normal pace. Predictably, emergence also started slowly but advanced more rapidly during late May and ended the month ahead of the normal pace. In the northern Great Plains, planting progress and crop development overcame the delayed planting and were well ahead of normal by mid-June. However, progress in the Pacific Northwest never recovered from the late start, and continued to trail behind normal through June 18.

Winter Wheat: The 2006 winter wheat planted area is estimated at 41.4 million acres, 2 percent above last year but virtually unchanged from the previous estimate. Area harvested for grain is estimated at 31.1 million acres, down slightly from the June 1 forecast and down 8 percent from last year.

Planted acreage in Texas decreased 100,000 from the previous estimate, while the most notable increases occurred in Ohio and Nebraska. Small planted acreage increases and decreases were noted in several other States. Harvested acreage declined slightly from the previous forecast mostly due to dry conditions which have extended into South Dakota. South Dakota harvested acreage decreased 150,000 from the previous estimate. Overall, harvested acreage is down in the winter wheat growing area from the previous year mostly due to drought conditions in the Great Plains Region that extends from Texas to South Dakota. This decline more than offset the year-to-year increase in harvested acres in the Soft Red growing area.

Durum Wheat: The Durum planted area for 2006 is estimated at 1.89 million acres, down 32 percent from last year. This is the lowest Durum wheat acreage since 1961. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 1.82 million acres, 33 percent below last year's level.

Durum planted acreage is at or below last year's level in all States, except California. Harvest of the California southern desert Durum crop is complete, while the Arizona harvest is ahead of normal. In Montana, Durum wheat planting started later than normal due to cool temperatures during April and early May. Development of the crop has continued at a normal pace throughout the spring. Crop development in North Dakota is ahead of normal with Durum wheat plantings at the lowest level since 1959.

Other Spring Wheat: Area planted to other spring wheat for 2006 is estimated at 14.6 million acres, up 4 percent from 2005. Grain area is expected to total 14.2 million acres, also up 4 percent from last year.

Planted acreage was at or above last year's level in all States, except Minnesota and Utah. In Minnesota, planted acreage is down from last year due to flooding in the northwestern part of the State during April. In Montana, spring wheat planting started out behind normal due to cool wet conditions in April but advanced ahead of normal in late May due to above normal temperatures and dry weather. Rainfall throughout the State during the first half of June helped the crop get off to a good start. Seedings in North Dakota began slightly behind normal in mid-April but advanced ahead by the first part of May. Planted acreage in the State is at the highest level since 2001. The crop's development is ahead of normal in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Rye: The 2006 planted area for rye is estimated at 1.38 million acres, 4 percent below 2005. Harvested area is expected to total 259,000 acres, down 7 percent from last year. Harvesting in Oklahoma is well ahead of normal due to drought conditions in the State.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2006 is estimated at 2.91 million acres, 14 percent below last year's planted acreage. Area for harvest is estimated at 2.90 million acres, also 14 percent below last year's area harvested. All rice-producing States except Missouri planted fewer acres than last year. The decline in acreage from last year is attributed to higher fuel, fertilizer, and irrigation costs.

Long grain planted acreage, representing 78 percent of the total, is down 17 percent from last year. Medium grain planted acreage, representing 20 percent of the total, increased 1 percent from 2005. Area planted to short grain varieties decreased 5 percent and represents 2 percent of the total rice acres planted in 2006.

Planting progress in all rice-producing States except California was ahead of the 5-year average through most of April and May. As of June 18, rice was 100 percent emerged in all States, except California. The crop was 65 percent emerged compared to 88 percent for the 5-year average. Late plantings in California were a result of several heavy spring rainstorms that delayed field activities.

Proso Millet: Planted acreage for the 2006 proso millet crop is estimated at 575,000 acres, 2 percent above last year's total of 565,000 acres. Of the three States in the estimating program, acreage is up from last year in Nebraska while acreage in Colorado and South Dakota is unchanged from a year ago.

Hay: Producers expect to harvest 62.7 million acres of all hay in 2006, up 2 percent from 2005. Harvested area of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is forecast at 22.4 million acres, up fractionally from last year. All other hay harvested area is expected to total 40.3 million acres, up 3 percent from a year earlier. The major increases in alfalfa hay acres are expected in; States from the Great Basin westward to the Pacific Coast, the central areas of the Great Plains and Corn Belt, and in Pennsylvania and New York. These increases are nearly offset by decreases in the northern Great Plains, Southwest, and western and eastern Corn Belt. Wisconsin is expecting the largest increase of alfalfa hay harvested acres, up 100,000 acres from last year, as many growers are expecting to cut the alfalfa for dry hay at this time instead of haylage. Additionally, large increases in alfalfa hay acres are expected in California and New York, both up 60,000 acres from 2005. Compared with 2005, all other hay harvested area is expected to increase or remain unchanged in all but 10 States. Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas are expecting large increases in all other hay harvested acreage, up 110,000 acres, 100,000 acres, and 300,000 acres, respectively. Recent drought conditions in these States have left hay stocks at very low levels. As a result, farmers in these States are expecting to harvest as much hay ground as possible, despite the current poor quality in some areas. The largest declines in all other hay area are expected in Montana and South Dakota, down 150,000 acres and 100,000 acres from last year, respectively.

Soybeans: The 2006 soybean planted area is estimated at 74.9 million acres, up 4 percent from last year and the second largest on record. Area planted increased or was unchanged from last year in 20 of the 31 major soybean producing States. Area for harvest is forecast at 73.9 million acres, up 4 percent from 2005.

Growers in the 11 major soybean producing States (Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) planted 61.5 million acres, down 3 percent from their March intentions but up 4 percent from 2005. The largest acreage increases are in North Dakota and Illinois, up 850,000 and 600,000 respectively. North Dakota farmers shifted to soybeans from more input intensive crops, planting a record high 3.80 million acres. Illinois farmers planted more soybeans than last year, shifting from the record-high 2005 corn acreage that produced below normal yields. In Minnesota, with planting conditions much improved from last year's cool, damp spring, growers planted 400,000 more acres.

Kansas farmers planted 200,000 more acres to soybeans than last year for a State record high of 3.10 million acres, while Arkansas, Indiana, Nebraska, and Missouri all showed increases of 120,000 to 300,000 acres from 2005. Soybean acreage in Iowa remained unchanged from last year but decreased in Ohio and South Dakota.

Early spring planting activities for soybeans started extremely well for most of the major growing areas, as most States were at or ahead of normal by the end of April. With the excellent planting conditions in the Delta region, farmers were 12 to 29 percentage points ahead of their normal planting pace by the end of April. Spring rains in early May caused soybean planting to slip behind normal across the Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains. However, as fields dried and corn planting neared completion, growers concentrated on planting soybeans. Planting progressed rapidly through the rest of the month, advancing 61 points from May 7 through May 28, to 79 percent complete, 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. With the exception of Indiana and North Carolina where fields were having trouble drying due to excess moisture, all States were ahead of their normal planting pace. The crop began emerging slightly behind normal in mid-May, but advanced rapidly thereafter, reaching 42 percent by May 28, three points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence advanced to 92 percent by June 18, ahead of normal in all States except Indiana and North Carolina.

Producers planted 89 percent of the 2006 soybean acreage to herbicide resistant varieties, up 2 percentage points from 2005.

Peanuts: Area planted to peanuts in 2006 is estimated at 1.30 million acres, down 22 percent from 2005. Area for harvest is forecast at 1.27 million acres, also down 22 percent from last year.

Southeast growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina) planted 945,000 acres, down 22 percent from 2005. Acreage decreases are attributed to higher old crop supplies than in recent years, low farmer stock peanut prices, and higher input costs. Due to dry conditions, planting and crop development progressed behind normal. Peanuts pegging for all States in the Southeast were at or behind their 5-year average. In some areas, Tropical Storm Alberto brought much needed rainfall during the critical pegging stage of development.

Plantings in the Virginia-North Carolina region totaled 99,000 acres, down 18 percent from 2005. The decline is mainly attributed to low contract prices. Planting progress in Virginia was near the 5-year average, while planting progress in North Carolina lagged slightly behind the 5-year average throughout the planting period. In Virginia, the peanut crop had not begun pegging by June 18, and in North Carolina, peanuts were only 1 percent pegged. Crop conditions are mostly good in both States.

Growers in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) planted 254,000 acres, down 20 percent from last year. Planting progress in Texas was ahead of normal through most of the planting season. In Oklahoma, planting progress was behind the 5-year average through much of May, but was virtually complete by the second week in June. Seven percent of the Texas peanut crop was pegging by June 18, and 16 percent of the Oklahoma crop was pegging by this date. Both States were slightly ahead of their 5-year averages. Low prices combined with higher costs for fuel, fertilizer, and irrigation have led to the acreage decline in this region.

Sunflower: Area planted to sunflower totaled 1.90 million acres in 2006, down 30 percent from last year. Harvested acreage is down 31 percent, to 1.80 million acres. Planted area of oil type varieties, at 1.58 million acres, is down 25 percent from 2005 and the non-oil varieties, estimated at 325,000 acres, are down 46 percent from last year.

North Dakota planted area, at 825,000 acres, is down 28 percent from 2005. This is the lowest since 1976. Sunflower planting progressed well through May after early rains caused a slow start. Seventy-one percent of the crop was rated good to excellent as of June 11, the same as last year.

South Dakota sunflower acreage, at 490,000, is down 11 percent from last year, while acreage decreased from 33 to 60 percent in Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Texas.

Canola: Producers planted 1.02 million acres in 2006, down 12 percent from 2005. Producers in North Dakota and Minnesota planted 900,000 and 30,000 acres, respectively. Despite late April precipitation, mostly dry conditions during May allowed farmers to get the crop planted ahead of normal following a slow start. Harvested acres are down 13 percent from last year.

Flaxseed: Area planted to flaxseed in 2006 totaled 718,000 acres, down 27 percent from last year's total of 983,000 acres. Area for harvest, forecast at 704,000 acres, is down 26 percent from 2005.

All four States in the estimating program show decreases from a year ago as prices received by farmers retreated significantly from last year's near record high levels. In North Dakota, growers planted 650,000 acres in 2006, down 27 percent from 2005. Producers in Minnesota reduced flaxseed planted acres by 38 percent while Montana growers decreased acreage by 27 percent from last year. South Dakota was down 20 percent from a year ago.

Safflower: Planted area of safflower increased 34 percent from 2005, to 221,000 acres in 2006. Area for harvest is forecast at 212,000 acres, up 33 percent from last year. Despite heavy spring rains early in the planting season that caused delays for about six weeks in some areas, California producers planted 75,000 acres of safflower, 47 percent more than last year.

Other Oilseeds: Planted area of mustard seed is estimated at 42,500 acres, down 6,500 acres from 2005. Mustard seed area for harvest is forecast at 40,500 acres, down 4,100 acres or 9 percent from the previous year. Rapeseed growers planted an estimated 1,800 acres, a 25 percent decrease from last year. Harvested rapeseed area is forecast to be 1,600 acres.

Cotton: The U.S. planted area for all cotton in 2006 is estimated at 15.3 million acres, up 7 percent from 2005. Upland cotton acreage totaled 14.9 million acres, up 7 percent from last year. By the end of May, 93 percent of the crop had been planted, 4 percentage points above last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average.

In the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia), upland growers planted 3.36 million acres, up 11 percent from last year. Georgia producers planted 1.40 million acres, up 15 percent from last year and Florida producers planted 105,000 acres, up 22 percent from 2005. Planting throughtout the Southeast was complete by mid-June.

The Delta region (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) planted 4.21 million acres of upland cotton, up 6 percent from last year. Acreage in Louisiana and Missouri was up from 2005 at 660,000 acres and 485,000 acres, respectively. During April, planting progress was ahead of normal throughout most of the Delta but by early May planting had slowed due wet conditions. In some areas of Tennessee and Missouri, the damp weather conditions caused problems with germination and some of the crop was reseeded in those areas. In Mississippi and Arkansas, the crop developed ahead of normal with over 70 percent of the crop squaring by June 25.

Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Kansas producers planted a total of 6.85 million acres of upland cotton, up 8 percent from 2005. Texas producers planted 6.40 million acres, 8 percent more than last year. Oklahoma producers planted 300,000 acres, up 18 percent from 2005. Throughout the Southwest hot, dry weather allowed planting to progress ahead of normal during May and June. Crop conditions in Texas on June 25 showed 50 percent of the acreage rated fair to good and 48 percent rated poor to very poor.

Upland planted acreage in Arizona and California is estimated at 530,000 acres, down 20 percent from last year. Planting in California was delayed due to wet weather and cool temperatures during March and April. In late April, there was a break in weather, and cotton growers began agressively planting to make up for the delay. Even with the delay in planting, the crop is progressing normally with most of the crop rated in good condition in both Arizona and California.

Upland cotton producers planted 83 percent of their acreage with biotechnology varieties, up 4 percentage points from 2005. Eighteen percent of the upland crop was planted to Insect resistant (Bt) varieties, unchanged from last year. Herbicide resistant varieties accounted for 26 percent of the upland acres planted, down 1 percent from 2005. Stacked gene varieties, those containing both insect and herbicide resistance, were planted on 39 percent of the upland acreage, up 5 points from the previous year.

Growers planted 336,000 acres of American-Pima cotton. This is 24 percent more than the 270,400 acres planted last year. California planted a record high 290,000 acres, up 26 percent from last year. The crop was planted late due to the wet spring but the hot and drier conditions in May and June helped the crop progress normally. Arizona producers planted 71 percent more American-Pima cotton at 7,000 acres. Texas and New Mexico planted 26,000 and 13,000 acres, respectively, both were up slighty from 2005.

Sugarbeets: Area planted totaled 1.36 million acres, down 1 percent from the March intentions but up 5 percent from 2005. The area for harvest is forecast at 1.32 million acres, up 6 percent from 2005. Planted area increased from 2005 in all States, except California, Michigan, and Montana, where acreage is down marginally. The largest increase is in Idaho, where growers planted 19,000 more acres than last year. Similar increases are estimated for harvested area. In Minnesota and North Dakota, planted area is up 2 percent and 3 percent, respectively, while harvested area is expected to increase 4 percent in both States.

Planting began slowly as growers waited for soil temperatures to improve but progressed rapidly in late April and early May. By May 21, planting was 96 percent complete, compared with 100 percent last year and 94 percent for the 5-year average.

Sugarcane: Area for harvest for sugar and seed during the 2006 crop year is forecast at 921,900 acres, virtually unchanged from a year ago. Area for harvest in Louisiana is down 10,000 acres from last year, while Florida growers expect to harvest 7,000 acres more than last year's hurricane-damaged crop.

In Louisiana, condition of the crop was significantly lower than last year, mostly due to dry conditions during May and June. On June 25, thirty percent of the crop was rated good or excellent, compared with 57 percent on June 26, 2005. In Florida, however, ample rainfall during June boosted growth.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco area for harvest in 2006 is estimated at 336,430 acres, up 13 percent from 2005 and 10 percent above the March intentions. However, acreage is 18 percent below 2004 when tobacco quotas were still in place. Increases in harvested area for flue-cured, burley, and dark air-cured tobacco more than offset decreases in fire-cured and cigar type tobacco acreage.

Flue-cured tobacco, at 210,100 acres, is 20 percent above a year ago and up 4 percent from the March intentions. Flue-cured acreage accounts for 62 percent of this year's total tobacco acreage. Acreage in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured State, is up 22 percent from last year. Harvested acreage also increased in Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina, by 36 percent, 13 percent, and 10 percent, respectively, from a year ago. Harvested acreage declined in Florida by 56 percent.

Light air-cured tobacco types are up 3 percent from last year and 24 percent above the March intentions. Burley tobacco, at 104,000 acres, is up 4 percent from 2005 and 25 percent greater than the March intentions. Acreage in Kentucky, the leading burley producing State, is up 4 percent from 2005 and 26 percent above the March intentions. The announcement of price premiums encouraged farmers to increase their acreage since March. Acreage in Missouri, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania also increased from 2005. Acreage in Ohio and Tennessee decreased while acreage in Virginia remained the same. Pennsylvania's Southern Maryland type tobacco acreage is estimated at 1,100 acres, down 27 percent from a year ago but unchanged from the March intentions.

Fire-cured tobacco, at 11,280 acres, is down 5 percent from 2005 and 4 percent below the March intentions. Growers in Kentucky decreased acreage from last year by 12 percent, while Virginia and Tennessee increased acreage by 12 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

Dark air-cured tobacco, at 5,100 acres, is 23 percent above last year's harvested acres and 20 percent above the March intentions. Farmers in Virginia did not grow sun-cured tobacco in 2005 and do not expect to grow it again this year. There are no contracts for this type of tobacco.

All cigar type tobacco, at 4,850 acres, is down 2 percent from last year and 1 percent below March intentions. Connecticut and Massachusetts broadleaf acreage, at 2,500 acres, is up 3 percent from a year ago. Acreage of Pennsylvania Seedleaf, at 1,300 acres, is unchanged from last year. Harvested acres of Connecticut and Massachusetts shade-grown tobacco are estimated at 1,050 acres, down 14 percent from 2005.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry bean growers planted 1.56 million acres for 2006, down 6 percent from last year but 15 percent above two years ago. The June planted acres estimate is 9 percent below growers March planting intentions. Acres to be harvested are estimated at 1.47 million, down 7 percent from last year but 20 percent above 2004. Lower prices for the 2005 crop contributed to the decrease in planted and harvested acres. Eleven of the 18 dry bean States have decreased planted acreage from a year ago, 2 are unchanged, and 5 have increased acres from 2005.

North Dakota's planted area of 600,000 acres is down 3 percent from last year. In Michigan, dry bean plantings of 225,000 acres are 4 percent below 2005. Nebraska's acreage decreased 23 percent to

135,000 acres, while Minnesota's dry bean acreage dropped 7 percent to 135,000 acres. Colorado growers decreased planted acres 36 percent, Montana went down 22 percent, and New York is 14 percent below 2005. Texas is down 12 percent, Utah 11 percent, California 9 percent, and Wyoming decreased 3 percent from 2005. Planted acres in Kansas and Wisconsin are unchanged from 2005. Planted acres in Washington increased 43 percent from last year, New Mexico 37 percent, Oregon 33 percent, South Dakota 14 percent, and planted acres in Idaho went up 10 percent from 2005.

Planting in North Dakota started mid-May and progressed ahead of the 5-year average pace due to mostly dry conditions. Emergence of the crop is ahead of average due to the earlier planting progress and generally warm temperatures. Crop conditions in mid-June were rated 79 percent good to excellent. Favorable planting weather in the Thumb region of Michigan had planting ahead of last year. Planting was also ahead of normal in Minnesota due to warmer temperatures that dried out the fields. Planting conditions in Colorado are marginal with very little winter or spring moisture. Uncertainties with irrigation water availability have also reduced planted acreage. Planting continued in California. Wet and cool conditions in the spring have caused outbreaks of white mold in some chickpea fields. Moisture is needed across all parts of Wyoming and supply of irrigation water has been decreasing. Planting was delayed in New York due to wet weather. In Montana, emergence was ahead of the 5-year average and crop conditions are rated 75 percent good to excellent.

In Idaho, strong chickpea prices have encouraged growers to plant more chickpeas offsetting declines in other classes. Planted acreage in Washington is up due to an increase in chickpea acreage. This will be the largest dry bean acreage planted in Washington since 1981.

Sweet Potatoes: Planted area of sweet potatoes is estimated at 96,000 acres for the 2006 season, up 5 percent from last year but down 1 percent from 2 years ago. Farmers increased plantings 1,800 acres from their March intentions. Harvested area is forecast at 93,400 acres, up 6 percent from 2005 and 1 percent above 2004. The acreage increase is due mainly to higher prices and good planting conditions. Growers in California, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Virginia have planted more acres than last year. Planted acres are down from 2005 in Alabama, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Texas. Harvested acreage is expected to increase in California, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Virginia. Growers in Alabama, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Texas expect harvested acres to decrease.

Transplanting conditions for the Atlantic Coast States have been good and planting is on schedule. North Carolina's fields were 77 percent transplanted by mid-June with crop conditions 68 percent good to excellent. Transplanting continues in the Gulf States but conditions are dry and rain is needed. In Louisiana, 77 percent of the fields were planted by mid-June, compared with 74 percent planted for the 5-year average. In Mississippi, 61 percent of the crop was planted with 71 percent in good to excellent condition. In Texas, conditions remain dry with some producers watering slips due to lack of rainfall. Planting continues in California's Central Valley after a late start due to a cold wet spring that slowed field preparations.

Summer Potatoes: Growers in the summer producing States planted an estimated 57,800 acres of potatoes this year, up 8 percent from last year but 1 percent below 2 years ago. Harvested area is forecast at 56,100 acres, a 9 percent increase from last year and 4 percent more than 2004. Planted acreage in 8 of the 11 estimating States has increased from 2005. The increase in acres is due in part to higher prices and lower stocks of fall potatoes.

In Texas, the summer potatoes have been heavily irrigated due to the ongoing drought. Crop conditions in Missouri have been good with timely rains and early harvest is underway. Kansas acreage has increased due in part to contractors moving acres from Colorado to Kansas. In Colorado acreage has decreased due to uncertainty in irrigation water supplies and production contracts. The acreage that was planted is in good to excellent condition. Crop conditions are good for the Atlantic Coast States. In New Jersey, thunder storms and high temperatures in late June have improved crop conditions. In Virginia, timely rains and warm weather have allowed for good growth. Planting was delayed in many areas of California due to wet conditions.

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 over 88,000 farm operators. Enumerators conducting the area survey contact all farmers having operations within the sampled segments of land and account for their operations. From these data, estimates can be calculated. The list survey sample is contacted by mail, telephone, or personal interviews to obtain information on these operations. Responses from the list sample plus data from the area operations that were not on the list to be sampled are combined to provide another estimate of planted and harvested acreages.

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

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

Reliability: The survey used to make acreage estimates is subject to sampling and non-sampling type errors that are common to all surveys. Both types of errors for major crops generally are between 1.0 and 6.0 percent. Sampling errors represent the variability between estimates that would result if many different samples were surveyed at the same time. Sampling errors cannot be applied directly to the acreage published in this report to determine confidence intervals since the official estimates represent a composite of information from more than a single source. The relative standard errors from the 2006 area frame survey for U.S. planted acres were: barley 7.9 percent, corn 1.2 percent, upland cotton 2.7 percent, sorghum 5.8 percent, soybeans 1.1 percent, winter wheat 2.0 percent, and other spring wheat 3.6 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 1986-2005 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 346,000 acres, ranging from 24,000 acres to 1,126,000 acres. The mid-year planted acres have been below the final estimate 5 times and above 15 times. This does not imply that the mid-year planted estimate this year is likely to understate or overstate the final estimate.

Reliability of June Planted Acreage Estimates

Crop	Root Mean Square Error Percent	90 Percent Confidence Interval	20-Year Record of Differences Between June and Final Estimate				
			Thousand Acres Quantity			Number of Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below Final	Above Final
			Thousands	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Number*	*Number*
Corn	0.6	1.1	346	24	1,126	5	15
Sorghum	5.0	8.6	386	1	1,113	11	9
Oats	1.8	3.1	78	1	213	5	15
Barley	3.3	5.7	168	15	907	5	15
Winter Wheat	0.9	1.7	343	25	1,035	3	17
Durum Wheat	3.7	6.5	118	0	200	13	6
Other Spring Wheat	1.1	1.9	129	0	333	10	9
Soybeans	1.2	2.0	634	150	1,490	5	15
Upland Cotton	2.3	3.5	247	3	555	8	12

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- Brian Young - Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops . . . . . (202) 720-7621

Fruit, Vegetable & Special Crops Section
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