



Released July 12, 2017, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Winter Wheat Production Up 2 Percent from June
Durum Wheat Production Down 45 Percent from 2016
Other Spring Wheat Production Down 21 Percent from 2016
Orange Production Down 2 Percent from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.28 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the June 1 forecast but down 23 percent from 2016. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 49.7 bushels per acre, up 0.8 bushel from last month, but down 5.6 bushels from last year. If realized, this will be the second highest yield on record for the United States, behind only 2016. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.8 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2017, but down 15 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 758 million bushels, is up 2 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 306 million bushels, is up 3 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 216 million bushels, is up 3 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 18.5 million bushels are Hard White and 198 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 57.5 million bushels, down 45 percent from 2016. The United States yield is forecast at 30.9 bushels per acre, down 13.1 bushels from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.86 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2017, but 21 percent below 2016.

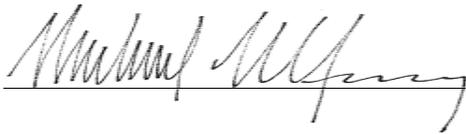
Other spring wheat production is forecast at 423 million bushels, down 21 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 10.5 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2017, but down 7 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 40.3 bushels per acre, down 6.9 bushels from last year. Of the total production, 385 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 22 percent from last year.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2016-2017 season is 5.07 million tons, down 2 percent from last month and down 17 percent from the 2015-2016 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 68.7 million boxes (3.09 million tons), is up slightly from last month but down 16 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 33.0 million boxes (1.49 million tons), unchanged from last month but down 9 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 35.7 million boxes (1.61 million tons), is up 1 percent from last month but down 22 percent from last season's final utilization.

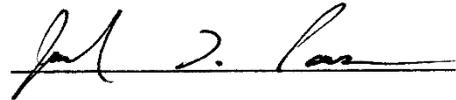
The California Navel orange forecast is 40.0 million boxes (1.60 million tons), down 7 percent from the previous forecast and down 15 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 8.00 million boxes (320,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 29 percent from last season's final utilization. The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.37 million boxes (58,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 19 percent from last season's final utilization.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) final yield for the 2016-2017 season is 1.42 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, unchanged from last month but up 1 percent from last season's final yield of 1.41 gallons per box. The early and midseason portion is final at 1.34 gallons per box, down 1 percent from last season's final yield of 1.35 gallons per box. The Valencia portion is final at 1.54 gallons per box, unchanged from last month but up 5 percent from last year's final yield of 1.47 gallons per box. All projections of yield assume the processing relationships this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.

This report was approved on July 12, 2017.



Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
Michael L. Young



Agricultural Statistics Board
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Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2016 and Forecasted July 1, 2017

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
California	11	11	65.0	75.0	715	825
Idaho	15	15	83.0	73.0	1,245	1,095
Illinois	20	20	81.0	83.0	1,620	1,660
Iowa	43	48	76.0	69.0	3,268	3,312
Kansas	30	20	57.0	55.0	1,710	1,100
Maine	24	19	71.0	70.0	1,704	1,330
Michigan	30	25	58.0	64.0	1,740	1,600
Minnesota	120	100	68.0	71.0	8,160	7,100
Montana	28	19	47.0	40.0	1,316	760
Nebraska	25	25	60.0	55.0	1,500	1,375
New York	60	45	55.0	58.0	3,300	2,610
North Dakota	110	100	66.0	51.0	7,260	5,100
Ohio	25	20	74.0	75.0	1,850	1,500
Oregon	10	16	90.0	90.0	900	1,440
Pennsylvania	50	50	67.0	62.0	3,350	3,100
South Dakota	110	100	82.0	63.0	9,020	6,300
Texas	60	45	50.0	50.0	3,000	2,250
Wisconsin	100	95	66.0	61.0	6,600	5,795
Other States ¹	110	107	59.2	50.7	6,512	5,422
United States	981	880	66.0	61.0	64,770	53,674

¹ Other States include: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2017 Summary*.

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2016 and Forecasted July 1, 2017

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	15	19	128.0	125.0	1,920	2,375
California	55	35	75.0	66.0	4,125	2,310
Colorado	74	54	129.0	135.0	9,546	7,290
Idaho	580	480	107.0	102.0	62,060	48,960
Minnesota	79	85	66.0	67.0	5,214	5,695
Montana	780	550	60.0	56.0	46,800	30,800
North Dakota	640	410	67.0	55.0	42,880	22,550
Virginia	12	10	67.0	71.0	804	710
Washington	93	96	77.0	65.0	7,161	6,240
Wyoming	82	62	96.0	93.0	7,872	5,766
Other States ¹	148	145	73.6	70.8	10,900	10,271
United States	2,558	1,946	77.9	73.5	199,282	142,967

¹ Other States include: Delaware, Maryland, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Utah. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2017 Summary*.

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2016 and Forecasted July 1, 2017

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2016	2017	2016	2017		2016	2017
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	115	130	54.0	55.0	55.0	6,210	7,150
California	170	175	78.0	77.0	65.0	13,260	11,375
Colorado	2,190	2,000	48.0	40.0	42.0	105,120	84,000
Idaho	710	680	94.0	84.0	86.0	66,740	58,480
Illinois	470	490	74.0	73.0	75.0	34,780	36,750
Indiana	280	260	81.0	78.0	76.0	22,680	19,760
Kansas	8,200	6,900	57.0	44.0	47.0	467,400	324,300
Kentucky	400	340	80.0	72.0	77.0	32,000	26,180
Maryland	260	240	64.0	64.0	72.0	16,640	17,280
Michigan	570	430	89.0	85.0	84.0	50,730	36,120
Mississippi	50	40	48.0	60.0	63.0	2,400	2,520
Missouri	570	510	70.0	63.0	68.0	39,900	34,680
Montana	2,150	1,720	49.0	46.0	44.0	105,350	75,680
Nebraska	1,310	1,000	54.0	46.0	46.0	70,740	46,000
North Carolina	355	410	41.0	53.0	53.0	14,555	21,730
North Dakota	120	40	48.0	38.0	38.0	5,760	1,520
Ohio	560	420	80.0	76.0	75.0	44,800	31,500
Oklahoma	3,500	2,750	39.0	33.0	33.0	136,500	90,750
Oregon	710	710	50.0	58.0	61.0	35,500	43,310
South Dakota	1,100	650	58.0	50.0	43.0	63,800	27,950
Tennessee	335	285	73.0	73.0	72.0	24,455	20,520
Texas	2,800	2,500	32.0	30.0	28.0	89,600	70,000
Virginia	175	130	53.0	64.0	62.0	9,275	8,060
Washington	1,670	1,660	78.0	65.0	67.0	130,260	111,220
Wisconsin	250	190	79.0	77.0	77.0	19,750	14,630
Other States ¹	1,202	1,100	52.7	51.7	52.6	63,327	57,898
United States	30,222	25,760	55.3	48.9	49.7	1,671,532	1,279,363

¹ Other States include Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2017 Summary*.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2016 and Forecasted July 1, 2017

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2016	2017	2016	2017		2016	2017
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	96	89	98.0	100.0	97.0	9,408	8,633
California	47	45	86.0	88.0	88.0	4,042	3,960
Montana	765	620	41.0	(NA)	23.0	31,365	14,260
North Dakota	1,440	1,080	40.5	(NA)	27.0	58,320	29,160
Other States ¹	17	24	57.7	(NA)	61.8	981	1,482
United States	2,365	1,858	44.0	(NA)	30.9	104,116	57,495

(NA) Not available.

¹ Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2017 Summary*.

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2016 and Forecasted July 1, 2017

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Idaho	395	415	87.0	81.0	34,365	33,615
Minnesota	1,260	1,270	59.0	61.0	74,340	77,470
Montana	2,110	2,120	36.0	26.0	75,960	55,120
North Dakota	5,850	5,160	46.0	38.0	269,100	196,080
Oregon	87	63	51.0	45.0	4,437	2,835
South Dakota	1,050	940	45.0	34.0	47,250	31,960
Washington	530	505	51.0	48.0	27,030	24,240
Other States ¹	21	24	73.6	65.0	1,545	1,560
United States	11,303	10,497	47.2	40.3	534,027	422,880

¹ Other States include Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2017 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2016 and Forecasted July 1, 2017

[Wheat class estimates are based on the latest available data including both surveys and administrative data. The previous end-of-year season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season for States that do not have survey or administrative data available]

Crop	2016	2017
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	1,081,690	757,521
Soft red	345,230	305,637
Hard white	25,476	18,546
Soft white	219,136	197,659
Spring		
Hard red	493,125	385,108
Hard white	7,539	7,396
Soft white	33,363	30,376
Durum	104,116	57,495
Total	2,309,675	1,759,738

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2015-2016 and Forecasted July 1, 2017

[The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year]

Crop and State	Utilized production boxes ¹		Utilized production ton equivalent ²	
	2015-2016 (1,000 boxes)	2016-2017 (1,000 boxes)	2015-2016 (1,000 tons)	2016-2017 (1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all	58,500	48,000	2,340	1,920
Early, mid, and Navel ³	47,200	40,000	1,888	1,600
Valencia	11,300	8,000	452	320
Florida, all	81,700	68,700	3,677	3,092
Early, mid, and Navel ³	36,100	33,000	1,625	1,485
Valencia	45,600	35,700	2,052	1,607
Texas, all	1,691	1,370	71	58
Early, mid, and Navel ³	1,351	1,090	57	46
Valencia	340	280	14	12
United States, all	141,891	118,070	6,088	5,070
Early, mid, and Navel ³	84,651	74,090	3,570	3,131
Valencia	57,240	43,980	2,518	1,939
Grapefruit				
California	3,800	4,000	152	160
Florida, all	10,800	7,800	459	332
Red	8,310	6,300	353	268
White	2,490	1,500	106	64
Texas	4,800	4,800	192	192
United States	19,400	16,600	803	684
Tangerines and mandarins ⁴				
California	21,600	24,000	864	960
Florida ⁵	1,415	1,620	67	77
United States	23,015	25,620	931	1,037
Lemons				
Arizona	1,750	1,650	70	66
California	20,900	19,000	836	760
United States	22,650	20,650	906	826
Tangelos ⁶				
Florida	390	(NA)	18	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

¹ Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80, Florida-85, Texas-80; tangerines and mandarins in California-80, Florida-95; lemons-80; tangelos-90.

² Totals may not add due to rounding.

³ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. For 2015-2016 included small quantities of Temples in Florida. Beginning in 2016-2017 Temples in Florida are included in tangerines and mandarins.

⁴ Includes tangelos and tangors.

⁵ Small quantities of Temples in Florida

⁶ Beginning in 2016-2017, tangelos are included in tangerines and mandarins for Florida.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class – States and United States: 2016 and Forecasted July 1, 2017

Class and type	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	13,500	12,500	2,100	2,300	28,350	28,750
North Carolina	165,000	160,000	2,000	2,200	330,000	352,000
South Carolina	13,000	12,000	1,900	2,300	24,700	27,600
Virginia	22,000	21,000	2,200	2,400	48,400	50,400
United States	213,500	205,500	2,021	2,232	431,450	458,750

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts Production by Crop – States and United States: 2016 and Forecasted July 1, 2017

Crop and State	Total production	
	2016	2017
	(tons)	(tons)
Apricots		
California	56,000	47,000
Washington	8,050	8,500
United States	64,050	55,500
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Almonds, shelled basis ¹		
California	2,140,000	2,250,000

¹ Utilized production.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,052	2,376	2,558	1,946
Corn for grain ¹	94,004	90,886	86,748	83,496
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,186	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	53,461	53,518
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	16,885	17,111
All other	(NA)	(NA)	36,576	36,407
Oats	2,828	2,536	981	880
Proso millet	443	550	413	
Rice	3,150	2,562	3,097	2,482
Rye	1,891	2,134	414	430
Sorghum for grain ¹	6,690	5,987	6,163	5,311
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		298	
Wheat, all	50,154	45,657	43,890	38,115
Winter	36,137	32,839	30,222	25,760
Durum	2,412	1,919	2,365	1,858
Other spring	11,605	10,899	11,303	10,497
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,714.0	2,161.0	1,685.7	2,111.3
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	374	283	367	277
Mustard seed	103.1	76.0	98.2	72.1
Peanuts	1,671.0	1,818.0	1,547.0	1,773.0
Rapeseed	11.0	12.5	10.5	11.7
Safflower	161.1	162.0	154.4	154.8
Soybeans for beans	83,433	89,513	82,736	88,731
Sunflower	1,596.6	1,265.0	1,534.0	1,214.0
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	10,072.5	12,055.0	9,507.8	
Upland	9,878.0	11,803.0	9,320.0	
American Pima	194.5	252.0	187.8	
Sugarbeets	1,163.4	1,131.5	1,126.2	1,107.9
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	903.1	872.1
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	319.7	313.6
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	38.0	27.0	28.0	18.0
Dry edible beans	1,662.0	1,823.0	1,558.6	1,766.0
Chickpeas, all	325.3	462.0	320.0	456.0
Large	211.5	301.0	209.2	296.2
Small	113.8	161.0	110.8	159.8
Dry edible peas	1,382.0	1,110.0	1,329.8	1,057.0
Lentils	933.0	1,015.0	908.0	986.0
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	50.9	54.1
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		65.3	
Potatoes, all	1,034.0	1,025.4	1,007.7	1,015.2
Spring	51.0	54.0	48.0	52.7
Summer	62.2	63.6	60.7	61.1
Fall	920.8	907.8	899.0	901.4
Spearmint oil	(NA)		24.5	
Sweet potatoes	168.1	151.4	163.3	148.6
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		(D)	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2016 and 2017 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production		
	2016	2017	2016 (1,000)	2017 (1,000)	
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	77.9	73.5	199,282	142,967
Corn for grain	bushels	174.6		15,148,038	
Corn for silage	tons	20.3		125,670	
Hay, all	tons	2.52		134,781	
Alfalfa	tons	3.45		58,263	
All other	tons	2.09		76,518	
Oats	bushels	66.0	61.0	64,770	53,674
Proso millet	bushels	30.4		12,558	
Rice ²	cwt	7,237		224,145	
Rye	bushels	32.5		13,451	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	77.9		480,261	
Sorghum for silage	tons	14.0		4,171	
Wheat, all	bushels	52.6	46.2	2,309,675	1,759,738
Winter	bushels	55.3	49.7	1,671,532	1,279,363
Durum	bushels	44.0	30.9	104,116	57,495
Other spring	bushels	47.2	40.3	534,027	422,880
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,824		3,075,200	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		5,369.0	
Flaxseed	bushels	23.7		8,680	
Mustard seed	pounds	980		96,270	
Peanuts	pounds	3,675		5,684,610	
Rapeseed	pounds	1,840		19,320	
Safflower	pounds	1,425		220,090	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	52.1		4,306,671	
Sunflower	pounds	1,731		2,654,735	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all ²	bales	867		17,169.9	
Upland ²	bales	855		16,601.0	
American Pima ²	bales	1,454		568.9	
Sugarbeets	tons	32.7		36,881	
Sugarcane	tons	35.6		32,118	
Tobacco	pounds	1,967		628,720	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas ²	cwt	1,704		477	
Dry edible beans ²	cwt	1,842		28,712	
Chickpeas, all ²	cwt	1,702		5,447	
Large ²	cwt	1,677		3,509	
Small ²	cwt	1,749		1,938	
Dry edible peas ²	cwt	2,086		27,737	
Lentils ²	cwt	1,397		12,685	
Wrinkled seed peas	cwt	(NA)		439	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Hops	pounds	1,713		87,139.6	
Maple syrup	gallons	(NA)	(NA)	4,207	4,271
Mushrooms	pounds	(NA)		945,639	
Peppermint oil	pounds	89		5,800	
Potatoes, all	cwt	437		440,725	
Spring	cwt	316	337	15,171	17,736
Summer	cwt	323		19,602	
Fall	cwt	452		405,952	
Spearmint oil	pounds	131		3,208	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	193		31,546	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	(D)		(D)	

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,235,110	961,540	1,035,200	787,530
Corn for grain ¹	38,042,480	36,780,660	35,106,050	33,790,000
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,503,410	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	21,635,130	21,658,200
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	6,833,190	6,924,650
All other	(NA)	(NA)	14,801,940	14,733,550
Oats	1,144,460	1,026,290	397,000	356,130
Proso millet	179,280	222,580	167,140	
Rice	1,274,770	1,036,820	1,253,320	1,004,440
Rye	765,270	863,610	167,540	174,020
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,707,380	2,422,880	2,494,100	2,149,310
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		120,600	
Wheat, all ²	20,296,820	18,476,930	17,761,840	15,424,760
Winter	14,624,280	13,289,610	12,230,540	10,424,810
Durum	976,110	776,600	957,090	751,910
Other spring	4,696,430	4,410,720	4,574,210	4,248,030
Oilseeds				
Canola	693,640	874,540	682,190	854,420
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	151,350	114,530	148,520	112,100
Mustard seed	41,720	30,760	39,740	29,180
Peanuts	676,240	735,730	626,060	717,520
Rapeseed	4,450	5,060	4,250	4,730
Safflower	65,200	65,560	62,480	62,650
Soybeans for beans	33,764,500	36,225,020	33,482,430	35,908,550
Sunflower	646,130	511,930	620,790	491,290
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	4,076,240	4,878,540	3,847,710	
Upland	3,997,530	4,776,560	3,771,710	
American Pima	78,710	101,980	76,000	
Sugarbeets	470,820	457,910	455,760	448,360
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	365,480	352,930
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	129,360	126,910
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	15,380	10,930	11,330	7,280
Dry edible beans	672,590	737,750	630,750	714,680
Chickpeas ²	131,650	186,970	129,500	184,540
Large	85,590	121,810	84,660	119,870
Small	46,050	65,160	44,840	64,670
Dry edible peas	559,280	449,210	538,160	427,760
Lentils	377,580	410,760	367,460	399,020
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	20,580	21,910
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		26,430	
Potatoes, all ²	418,450	414,970	407,810	410,840
Spring	20,640	21,850	19,430	21,330
Summer	25,170	25,740	24,560	24,730
Fall	372,640	367,380	363,820	364,790
Spearmint oil	(NA)		9,910	
Sweet potatoes	68,030	61,270	66,090	60,140
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		(D)	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2016 and 2017 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	4.19	3.95	4,338,850	3,112,740
Corn for grain	10.96		384,777,890	
Corn for silage	45.54		114,005,910	
Hay, all ²	5.65		122,271,270	
Alfalfa	7.74		52,855,300	
All other	4.69		69,415,960	
Oats	2.37	2.19	940,130	779,080
Proso millet	1.70		284,810	
Rice	8.11		10,167,050	
Rye	2.04		341,670	
Sorghum for grain	4.89		12,199,190	
Sorghum for silage	31.38		3,783,870	
Wheat, all ²	3.54	3.10	62,859,050	47,892,220
Winter	3.72	3.34	45,491,650	34,818,550
Durum	2.96	2.08	2,833,570	1,564,760
Other spring	3.18	2.71	14,533,830	11,508,910
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.04		1,394,890	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,870,670	
Flaxseed	1.48		220,480	
Mustard seed	1.10		43,670	
Peanuts	4.12		2,578,500	
Rapeseed	2.06		8,760	
Safflower	1.60		99,830	
Soybeans for beans	3.50		117,208,380	
Sunflower	1.94		1,204,170	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	0.97		3,738,310	
Upland	0.96		3,614,440	
American Pima	1.63		123,860	
Sugarbeets	73.41		33,457,880	
Sugarcane	79.72		29,136,960	
Tobacco	2.20		285,180	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.91		21,640	
Dry edible beans	2.06		1,302,350	
Chickpeas, all ²	1.91		247,070	
Large	1.88		159,170	
Small	1.96		87,910	
Dry edible peas	2.34		1,258,130	
Lentils	1.57		575,380	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		19,910	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	1.92		39,530	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	21,040	21,360
Mushrooms	(NA)		428,930	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,630	
Potatoes, all ²	49.02		19,990,950	
Spring	35.43	37.72	688,150	804,490
Summer	36.20		889,130	
Fall	50.61		18,413,670	
Spearmint oil	0.15		1,460	
Sweet potatoes	21.65		1,430,900	
Taro (Hawaii)	(D)		(D)	

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Total may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2016-2017 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2016	2017
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit 1,000 tons	803	684
Lemons 1,000 tons	906	826
Oranges 1,000 tons	6,088	5,070
Tangelos (Florida) ² 1,000 tons	18	(NA)
Tangerines and mandarins 1,000 tons	931	1,037
Noncitrus		
Apples million pounds	11,273.5	
Apricots tons	64,050	55,500
Avocados tons	172,630	
Bananas (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	5,600	
Blackberries (Oregon) 1,000 pounds	58,360	
Blueberries, Cultivated 1,000 pounds	593,610	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine) 1,000 pounds	101,840	
Boysenberries (Oregon) 1,000 pounds	2,160	
Cherries, Sweet tons	350,240	432,760
Cherries, Tart million pounds	329.3	238.2
Coffee (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	29,260	
Cranberries barrel	9,627,400	
Dates tons	38,040	
Figs (California) tons	31,600	
Grapes tons	7,669,030	
Kiwifruit (California) tons	28,300	
Nectarines tons	167,950	
Olives (California) tons	159,600	
Papayas (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	19,760	
Peaches tons	795,630	
Pears tons	738,770	
Plums (California) tons	135,500	
Prunes (California) tons	54,000	105,000
Raspberries, all 1,000 pounds	303,860	
Strawberries 1,000 cwt	31,321	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) 1,000 pounds	2,140,000	2,250,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) tons	44,000	
Macadamias (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	42,000	
Pecans, in-shell 1,000 pounds	268,770	
Pistachios (California) 1,000 pounds	896,500	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) tons	686,000	

(NA) Not available.

¹ Production years are 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.

² Beginning in 2016-2017, tangelos are included in tangerines and mandarins for Florida.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2017 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2016-2017 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2016 (metric tons)	2017 (metric tons)
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit	728,470	620,510
Lemons	821,910	749,330
Oranges	5,522,940	4,599,430
Tangelos (Florida) ²	16,330	(NA)
Tangerines and mandarins	844,590	940,750
Noncitrus		
Apples	5,113,570	
Apricots	58,110	50,350
Avocados	156,610	
Bananas (Hawaii)	2,540	
Blackberries (Oregon)	26,470	
Blueberries, Cultivated	269,260	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	46,190	
Boysenberries (Oregon)	980	
Cherries, Sweet	317,730	392,590
Cherries, Tart	149,370	108,050
Coffee (Hawaii)	13,270	
Cranberries	436,690	
Dates	34,510	
Figs (California)	28,670	
Grapes	6,957,230	
Kiwifruit (California)	25,670	
Nectarines	152,360	
Olives (California)	144,790	
Papayas (Hawaii)	8,960	
Peaches	721,780	
Pears	670,200	
Plums (California)	122,920	
Prunes (California)	48,990	95,250
Raspberries, all	137,830	
Strawberries	1,420,690	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	970,690	1,020,580
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	39,920	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	19,050	
Pecans, in-shell	121,910	
Pistachios (California)	406,650	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	622,330	

(NA) Not available.

¹ Production years are 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.

² Beginning in 2016-2017, tangelos are included in tangerines and mandarins for Florida.

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2017. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat for grain fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in these tables are based on counts from this survey.

Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2013-2017

Year	June	July	August
	Mature ¹	Mature ¹	Mature ¹
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2013	12	55	92
2014	15	58	92
2015	16	64	93
2016	21	68	94
2017	28	69	

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

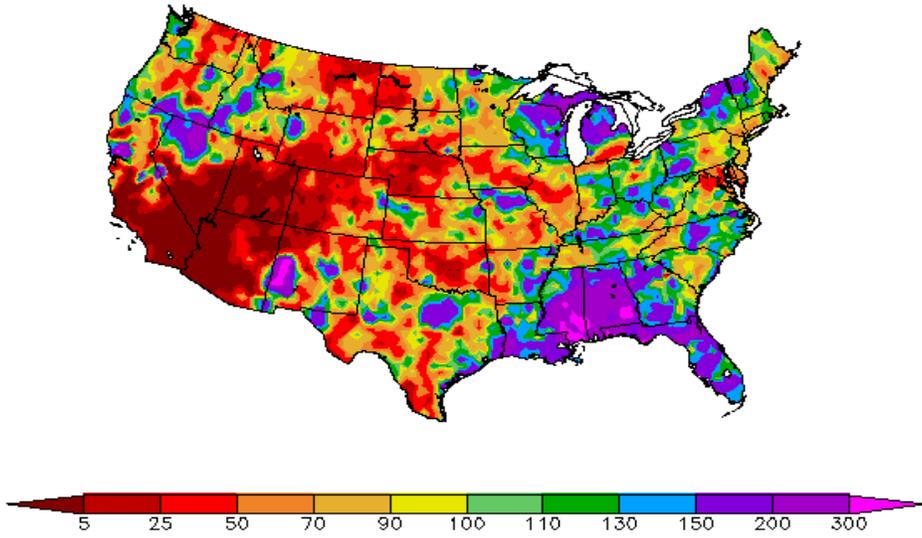
Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2013-2017

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

State	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	32.1	42.4	51.1	43.0	43.4
August	31.9	43.2	49.3	43.6	
Final	31.9	43.4	49.3	43.6	
Illinois					
July	60.9	63.5	56.7	57.4	56.4
August	61.2	63.7	56.9	57.3	
Final	61.2	63.7	56.9	57.3	
Kansas					
July	50.4	36.4	43.1	54.7	44.3
August	50.4	36.4	43.1	54.7	
Final	50.4	36.4	43.1	54.7	
Missouri					
July	54.6	51.2	52.5	53.7	53.9
August	55.8	50.9	52.5	53.7	
Final	55.8	50.9	52.5	53.7	
Montana					
July	43.7	43.4	48.9	54.6	44.4
August	45.1	44.2	47.7	55.2	
Final	45.1	44.2	47.7	55.2	
Nebraska					
July	38.5	48.2	47.9	60.2	52.5
August	38.8	48.2	47.6	60.3	
Final	38.8	48.2	47.6	60.3	
Ohio					
July	53.0	58.8	51.0	58.0	58.2
August	54.0	58.4	51.2	58.0	
Final	54.0	58.4	51.2	58.0	
Oklahoma					
July	51.7	34.9	39.6	41.8	35.7
August	51.7	34.9	39.4	41.8	
Final	51.7	34.9	39.4	41.8	
Texas					
July	33.3	32.8	34.3	34.4	26.6
August	33.3	32.8	34.3	34.4	
Final	33.0	33.1	34.2	34.5	
Washington					
July	38.0	32.3	31.3	36.1	34.3
August	38.6	32.1	31.3	35.3	
Final	38.6	32.3	31.3	35.5	
10 State					
July	46.4	39.5	42.8	48.3	41.2
August	46.6	39.6	42.4	48.4	
Final	46.6	39.5	42.4	48.4	

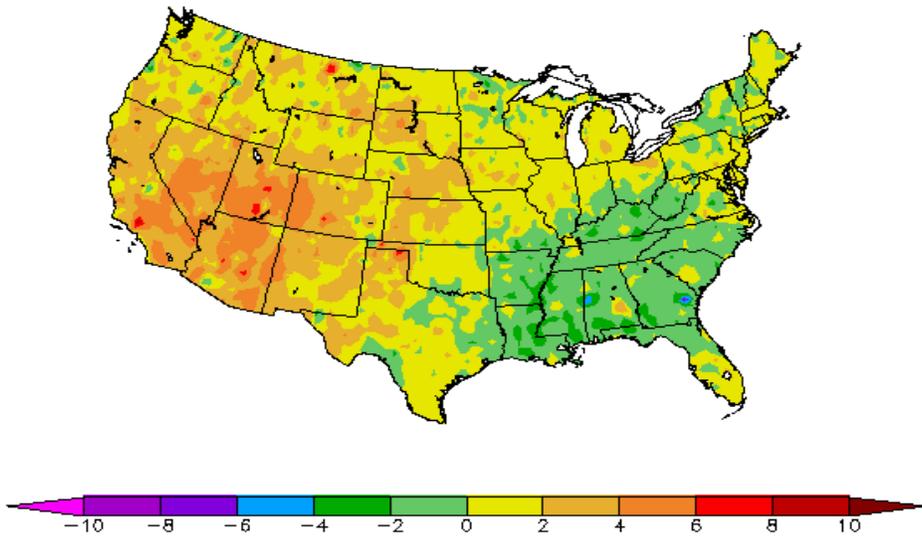
¹ Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2017 Summary*.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2017 - 6/30/2017



Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2017 - 6/30/2017



Regional Climate Centers

June Weather Summary

An extreme, mid- to late-month heat wave gripped the West, with severe effects—including cattle mortality and a rash of wildfires—being noted across California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest. By early July, year-to-date wildfires had charred more than 3 million acres (about 135 percent of the 10-year average), the Nation’s most active start to a fire season since 2011.

Periods of heat extended across the Plains, where a marked drying trend favored winter wheat maturation and harvesting, but boosted irrigation demands and increased stress on rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops. The most significant effects of dryness and periods of heat were noted across eastern Montana and the Dakotas, where drought had already developed before summer arrived.

Rainfall was much more abundant along the Gulf Coast and from the Mississippi Valley eastward, favoring pasture growth and summer crop development. However, even within this wetter area, showers were lacking in portions of the Mid-Atlantic States and the central Corn Belt. Many other sections of the Midwest fared better, with near-normal temperatures and frequent showers. As a result, stress on Midwestern summer crops was mostly limited to the drought-affected areas of the Dakotas and previously waterlogged areas of the lower Midwest.

Tropical Storm Cindy, which moved inland near the Texas-Louisiana border on June 22, greatly contributed to the heavy rain in the Gulf Coast region, before, during, and after landfall. Cindy’s remnant circulation later turned northeastward, crossing the central Appalachians before merging with a cold front on June 24.

Outside of the Western heat zone, periods of hot weather were fleeting and interspersed with cool spells. As a result, monthly temperatures did not stray far from normal across large sections of the country, including nearly all areas from the Mississippi Valley eastward.

June Agricultural Summary

Average monthly temperatures were generally above normal across the western United States with areas in the Southwest recording average temperatures more than 4°F above normal in June. From the Delta to the lower Atlantic Coast, average temperatures were lower than normal for the month. Drier than normal weather prevailed in areas west of the Mississippi Valley during the month. Drought levels expanded across the northern Great Plains, deteriorating crop and pasture conditions in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Elsewhere, areas along the Gulf Coast recorded more than 15 inches of precipitation during the month. In late June, Tropical Storm Cindy and its remnants brought significant delays to fieldwork in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

The planting of the 2017 corn crop was mostly complete across the United States by June 4 with 96 percent planted, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. By June 4, eighty-six percent of the corn crop had emerged, 2 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. By June 4, at least 90 percent of the corn had emerged in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Tennessee. By June 18, corn emerged had advanced to 98 percent complete, slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Over 90 percent of the crop was emerged in all estimating States except Pennsylvania by June 18. Ten percent of this year’s corn was silking by July 2, four percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 2, equal to the percentage rated in these two categories on June 4 but 7 percentage points below the same time last year. Indiana and South Dakota were rated at 47 percent and 42 percent, respectively, in good to excellent condition, both States were 26 percentage points below the ratings in these two categories at the same time last year.

Producers had planted 55 percent of this year’s sorghum crop by June 4, slightly behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was 14 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Kansas at the beginning of the month. By June 25, ninety-five percent of the Nation’s sorghum was planted, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Heading advanced to 20 percent complete by June 25, five percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-five percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage by July 2, four percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Heading progress was most advanced in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Overall, 62 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition on July 2, down 5 percentage points from the first National sorghum crop rating on June 11 and 7 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Nationwide, 96 percent of the oat crop had emerged by June 4, two percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 4, thirty-five percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 18, sixty percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 6 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Favorable conditions during the week ending June 18 promoted rapid crop development with double-digit heading progress observed in all estimating States except Texas where heading was already complete. Heading of this year's oat crop advanced to 85 percent complete by July 2, six percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Heading progress was at or ahead of the 5-year average in 7 of the 9 estimating States. Overall, 53 percent of the oats were reported in good to excellent condition on July 2, down 9 percentage points from the June 4 rating and 14 percentage points below the same time last year.

By June 4, ninety-nine percent of the barley crop was seeded, slightly behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-four percent of the barley crop had emerged by June 4, eight percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was virtually complete in Minnesota by June 4. Nationwide, 97 percent of the barley crop had emerged by June 18, slightly behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By June 18, ten percent of this year's barley crop was headed, 10 percentage points behind last year and 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Heading progress was behind normal in all estimating States except Idaho at mid-month. Heading of the Nation's barley crop advanced to 51 percent complete by July 2, nineteen percentage points behind last year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Dry weather aided crop maturation in North Dakota, with barley heading advancing 56 percentage points during the last week of the month to reach 90 percent complete. Overall, 52 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition on July 2, down 17 percentage points from the beginning of the month and 23 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Heading of this year's winter wheat crop advanced to 87 percent complete by June 4, three percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 4, producers had harvested 10 percent of this year's winter wheat crop, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, winter wheat harvest was in full swing with 58 percent complete at the beginning of June, 35 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 18, ninety-seven percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress, at 28 percent complete by June 18, was 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Over 20 percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested during the third week of June in Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. By July 2, producers had harvested 53 percent of the winter wheat crop, 3 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Kansas producers were able to harvest 25 percent of the winter wheat crop during the last week of the month, bringing the State harvested total to 73 percent complete by July 2. Overall, 48 percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition on July 2, down slightly compared to the percentage rated in these two categories on June 4 and 14 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

The Nation's spring wheat was 90 percent emerged by June 4, five percentage points behind last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 18, fifteen percent of the spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage, 10 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By July 2, fifty-nine percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 12 percentage points behind last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-three percent of the spring wheat acreage in Idaho moved into the heading stage during the final week of the month to reach 61 percent headed by July 2. Overall, 37 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 2, down 18 percentage points from the beginning of the month and 35 percentage points lower than at the same time last year. Drought conditions continued to worsen in the Dakotas and eastern Montana with at least 30 percent of the spring wheat acreage rated in very poor to poor condition in all three States.

Emergence of the 2017 rice crop was 91 percent complete by June 4, two percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Emergence was complete or nearly complete in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas at

the beginning of June. Ninety-eight percent of the rice crop had emerged by June 18, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Five percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 18, two percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Heading progress was most advanced in Louisiana at 28 percent complete on June 18, eight percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 2, fourteen percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 5 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. With ideal growing conditions, Texas heading progress jumped 27 percentage points during the last week of June to 56 percent complete overall. Seventy-three percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 2, up 7 percentage points from the June 4 rating and 4 percentage points above the same time last year.

Eighty-three percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted by June 4, slightly ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ideal conditions in the central Corn Belt accelerated soybean planting progress, with Illinois and Wisconsin progressing 23 and 28 percentage points, respectively, during the first week of June. Nationally, 58 percent of the soybean crop had emerged by June 4, four percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted by June 18, slightly ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 18, eighty-nine percent of the soybeans were emerged, slightly ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-four percent of the Nation's soybean crop was emerged by June 25, equal to last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 25, nine percent of the soybean crop was blooming, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-eight percent of the United States soybean crop had emerged by July 2, equal to last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By month's end, 18 percent of the soybean crop was blooming, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Progress was most advanced in the Mississippi Delta by July 2, with 83 percent blooming in Louisiana, 73 percent in Mississippi, and 69 percent in Arkansas. Overall, 64 percent of the soybeans were reported in good to excellent condition on July 2, down 2 percentage points from the June 11 rating and 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

Peanut planting advanced to 91 percent complete by June 4, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By June 11, ninety-five percent of the peanuts were planted, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of this year's peanut crop was pegging by June 18, five percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Pegging was 21 percent complete in Georgia by June 18, ten percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 2, forty-five percent of the peanut crop had advanced to the pegging stage, slightly behind last year but 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 75 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 2, compared with 72 percent on June 4 and 71 percent at the same time last year.

By June 4, sunflower producers had planted 61 percent of this year's crop, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sunflower planting progress was rapid in North Dakota during the first week of the month, advancing 23 percentage points to 81 percent complete. Sunflower producers had planted 93 percent of this year's crop by June 18, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding was nearly complete in North Dakota, with 98 percent of the crop planted by June 18. By June 25, ninety-seven percent of the sunflower crop was planted, slightly ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

By June 4, eighty percent of the cotton crop was planted, 7 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Nationally, 11 percent of the cotton crop was squaring by June 4, four percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Ninety-four percent of the cotton was planted by June 18, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By week's end, 22 percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 98 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 25, equal to last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Thirty-four percent of the cotton crop was squaring by June 25, six percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Late planting continued to affect squaring progress in California, which was 26 percentage points behind the 5-year average on June 25. Seven percent of this year's cotton crop was setting bolls by June 25, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 45 percent of the cotton crop was squaring by July 2, five percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Double-digit square development was observed in 11 of the 15 estimating States during the last week of the month. Nationally, 13 percent of this year's cotton

crop was setting bolls by July 2, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 54 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition on July 2, compared with 61 percent on June 4 and 56 percent at the same time last year.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 53.7 million bushels, down 17 percent from 2016. Growers expect to harvest 880,000 acres for grain or seed, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2017, but down 10 percent from last year. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 61.0 bushels per acre, down 5 bushels from 2016.

As of July 2, eighty-five percent of the oat acreage was headed, 6 percentage points behind last year's pace but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. As of July 2, fifty-three percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 67 percent at the same time last year.

Barley: Production is forecast at 143 million bushels, down 28 percent from 2016. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 73.5 bushels per acre, down 4.4 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain or seed, at 1.95 million acres, is unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2017, but down 24 percent from 2016. When compared with last year, the largest yield decreases are expected in North Dakota and Washington due to dry conditions. A record high yield is forecast in Colorado.

Ninety-nine percent of the Nation's barley crop was sown by June 4, slightly behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 18, ninety-seven percent of the barley crop had emerged, slightly behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-one percent of the barley crop was headed by July 2, nineteen percentage points behind last year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 52 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition on July 2, twenty-three percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.28 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the June 1 forecast but down 23 percent from 2016. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 49.7 bushels per acre, up 0.8 bushel from last month but down 5.6 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.8 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2017, but down 15 percent from last year. As of July 2, forty-eight percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 14 percentage points below the same time last year.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the six Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are below last year's final head count in all States. As of July 2, harvest progress was equal to or ahead of normal in all major Hard Red Winter (HRW) States except California, Colorado, and Nebraska. Yield increases from last month in the HRW growing area are expected in Colorado and Kansas but yield decreases are expected in California, Montana, South Dakota, and Texas. Estimates are unchanged from the previous month in Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oklahoma.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the three Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are above last year's levels in Missouri and Ohio, but below last year's level in Illinois. As of July 2, harvest progress in the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area was ahead of normal in all major producing States except Michigan.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are below last year. Eighty-four percent of the Washington crop was rated in mostly good to excellent condition as of July 2. In the Pacific Northwest, development was delayed by a wet winter and spring flooding.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 57.5 million bushels, down 45 percent from 2016. The United States yield is forecast at 30.9 bushels per acre, down 13.1 bushels from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.86 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2017, but 21 percent below 2016.

Crop development started off behind the normal pace but caught up and moved ahead of normal this year in Montana and North Dakota, the two largest Durum-producing States. As of July 2, eighteen percent of the acreage in Montana and 33 percent of the acreage in North Dakota was rated in good to excellent condition.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 423 million bushels, down 21 percent from last year. The United States yield is forecast at 40.3 bushels per acre, down 6.9 bushels from 2016. Of the total production, 385 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 22 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 10.5 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2017, but down 7 percent from last year.

Due to a wet spring in some parts of the spring wheat growing area, the season started out behind the normal pace but quickly caught up. In the six major producing States, 59 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage as of July 2, twelve percentage points behind last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Compared with last year, yield decreases are expected in all States except Minnesota. If realized, the forecasted yield in Minnesota will be a record high. As of July 2, thirty-seven percent of the other spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 72 percent at the same time last year.

Tobacco: United States all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 459 million pounds, up 6 percent from the 2016 crop. Area harvested, at 205,500 acres, is 4 percent below last year. Yield per acre for flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 2,232 pounds, up 211 pounds from a year ago.

Apricots: The 2017 apricot crop is forecast at 55,500 tons, down 13 percent from last year. The California crop represents 85 percent of the total United States production. Harvest in California began in May, approximately 7 to 10 days later than last year. Some growers reported rain during the blossom period.

Almonds: The 2017 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 2.25 billion pounds, up 2 percent from the previous forecast and 5 percent above the 2016 production of 2.14 billion pounds. The 2017 bloom period was extended due to cold temperatures. Significant rainfall before and during bloom made the application of sprays difficult but was beneficial to the crop overall.

Grapefruit: The United States 2016-2017 grapefruit crop is forecast at 684,000 tons, up 2 percent from last month but down 15 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, expected production, at 7.80 million boxes (332,000 tons), is unchanged from last month but down 28 percent from last year. In Texas, grapefruit production, at 4.80 million boxes (192,000 tons), is up 2 percent from last month but unchanged from last year. However, California production, at 4.00 million boxes (160,000 tons), is up 5 percent from both last month and last year.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 1.04 million tons, up 8 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last season's final utilization if tangelos were included. If realized, this will be the largest production since records began in 1964-1965. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast is up 9 percent from the previous forecast and up 11 percent from last season due to more bearing acres coming into production.

Lemons: The forecast for the 2016-2017 United States lemon crop is 826,000 tons, down slightly from the previous forecast and down 9 percent from last season's final utilization. Production is down from the 2015-2016 season in both Arizona and California.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, daily temperatures were reported around average. Highs were mostly in the upper 80s, with a few days reaching the mid-90s, while nighttime lows ranged from the upper-60s to mid-70s. Significant rain fell on several days during the month with daily totals measuring from one-tenth of an inch to as much as three inches. About three-fourths of the monitored citrus stations received more than ten inches of rainfall during June. The highest amounts were in the Central and Western areas. Sebring (Highlands County) received 17.36 inches, and Wauchula (Hardee County) received 15.79 inches. According to the June 27, 2017 U.S. Drought Monitor, the complete citrus growing region was drought free for the first time in several months.

Harvest of all citrus varieties is nearly complete. Most packinghouses and processing plants are closed for the season. Numerous field workers reported minimal or no activity in visited groves. Others observed owners concentrating on next season's crop. Caretakers were applying nutritional sprays and pesticides as weather permitted, or performing general grove maintenance. Some owners continued to reset in existing groves, while others were pushing old blocks and planting new varieties in vacant land. Most ditches and canals have sufficient water for irrigation if needed. Some growers were still irrigating a couple days per week. The fruit and trees were responding well to the moisture, showing signs of growth on the fruit and new leaves on the trees.

California citrus: Grapefruit harvest was finishing up, with Star Ruby grapefruit being exported to foreign markets. Old citrus trees were being pulled to make way for new citrus varieties. Seedless tangerines continued to be netted. By mid-month bloom was complete for seedless tangerines and removal of the protective netting began. Late navel orange harvest was completed. Valencia orange harvest continued to months' end. Regreening in citrus has become more common due to higher temperatures.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Stone fruit harvest continued with reports of a strong domestic market. Summer pruning of stone fruit orchards began. Both mechanical and chemical weed control continued in orchards. Orchard floors continued to be lined with reflective plastic to improve color prior to harvest. Grapevines continued to have leaves removed to allow for improved air circulation and light around the developing bunches to improve color. Cherry harvest continued, while the peak of cherry season had passed. Olives were still blooming. Kiwi fruit were thinned. Some apple orchards employed overhead cooling systems to mitigate the impact of the heat. New orchards of almonds continued to be planted or ground prepped. Pistachio, walnut, and almond orchards were irrigated and fertilized. Some orchard floors were sprayed with herbicides and fungicides. Mechanical and chemical weed control operations continued in nut orchards. Weed control in almond orchards was ongoing. In some locations walnut growers applied sunburn preventive materials toward the end of June. Pistachios were fertilized.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 24 and July 7 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 73 percent of the 2016 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet, and personal interviewers. Approximately 6,700 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange survey procedures: In Florida, during August and September, the number of bearing trees and the number of fruit per tree is determined. In August and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which combined with the previous components are used to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys in September for Navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

Wheat estimating procedures: National and State level objective yield and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The survey data were also reviewed considering weather patterns and crop progress compared to previous months and previous years. Each Regional Field Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published July 1 forecasts.

Orange estimating procedures: State level objective measurement estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. Reports from growers and packers in California and Texas were also used for setting estimates. These three States submit their analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published July 1 forecast.

Revision policy: The July 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season wheat estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the wheat marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data warrant changes. End-of-season orange estimates will be published in the *Citrus Fruits Summary* released in August. The orange production estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including information from marketing orders, shipments, and processor records. Allowances are made for recorded local utilization and home use.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the July 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the July 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of the squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 2.5 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 2.5 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 4.2 percent. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 29 million bushels, ranging from less than 1 million to 81 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 orange production forecast is 1.5 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze and two hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 1.4 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 1.5 percent, or 1.4 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.5 percent, or 2.3 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the July 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 107,000 tons (97,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 9,000 tons to 251,000 tons (9,000 tons to 227,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons.) The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times (below 5 times and above 12 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the July 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to nass@nass.usda.gov

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James Johanson – County Estimates, Hay.....	(202) 690-8533
Jeff Lemmons – Oats, Soybeans.....	(202) 690-3234
Scott Matthews – Crop Weather, Barley.....	(202) 720-7621
Sammy Neal – Peanuts, Rice.....	(202) 720-7688
Jean Porter – Rye, Wheat.....	(202) 720-8068
Bianca Pruneda – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum.....	(202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds.....	(202) 720-7369
Jorge Garcia-Pratts, Head, Fruits, Vegetables and Special Crops Section.....	(202) 720-2127
Vincent Davis – Bananas, Cherries, Garlic, Lettuce, Mint, Papaya, Pears, Strawberries, Taro, Tomatoes.....	(202) 720-2157
Fleming Gibson – Avocados, Cauliflower, Celery, Citrus, Coffee, Dates, Figs, Kiwifruit, Nectarines, Olives, Watermelons.....	(202) 720-5412
Greg Lemmons – Blackberries, Blueberries, Boysenberries, Cranberries, Cucumbers, Potatoes, Raspberries, Squash, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes.....	(202) 720-4285
Dan Norris – Artichokes, Austrian Winter Peas, Cantaloupes, Dry Beans, Dry Edible Peas, Honeydews, Lentils, Mushrooms, Peaches, Snap Beans.....	(202) 720-3250
Daphne Schaubert – Bell Peppers, Broccoli, Cabbage, Chile Peppers, Floriculture, Grapes, Hops, Maple Syrup, Tree Nuts, Spinach.....	(202) 720-4215
Chris Singh – Apples, Apricots, Asparagus, Carrots, Lima Beans, Onions, Plums, Prunes, Sweet Corn, Tobacco.....	(202) 720-4288

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