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Acreage

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Corn Planted Acreage Down 4 Percent from 2000
Soybean Acreage Up 1 Percent

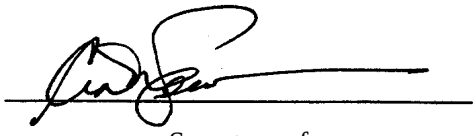
Corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 76.1 million acres, down 4 percent from last year. Growers expect to harvest 69.3 million acres for grain, down 5 percent from 2000. Farmers reduced their corn plantings 584,000 acres from their March Intentions due mainly to persistent precipitation in the western Corn Belt and Texas. This is the lowest acreage since 1995 when excess rainfall also limited plantings. The corn acreage estimate is based on survey information collected between May 30 and June 18. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 98 percent of the intended corn acreage had been planted at the time of the interview compared to an average of 97 percent for the past 10 years.

The **soybean** planted area is estimated at 75.4 million acres, 1 percent above last year's acreage. This is down 1.24 million acres from March as many farmers in the Delta switched intentions from soybeans to cotton and excess rainfall prevented plantings in the upper Midwest. Area for harvest is estimated at 74.3 million acres, up 2 percent from 2000. This will be the largest planted and harvested acreage on record. Planted acreage has consistently increased every year since 1990 when the soybean planted area totaled 57.8 million acres. Of the 31 soybean estimating States, growers in 15 States increased acreage, while growers in 13 States reduced area planted. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 85 percent of the intended soybean acreage had been planted at the time of the interview compared to an average of 75 percent for the past 10 years.

All wheat planted area is estimated at 59.6 million acres, down 5 percent from 2000. Harvested area is expected to total 49.3 million acres, down 7 percent from last year.

All Cotton plantings for 2001 are expected to total 16.3 million acres, 5 percent above last year. Upland cotton acreage is expected to total 16.1 million acres, up 5 percent from 2000. Growers planted 235,000 acres of American-Pima cotton, up 38 percent from 2000. The growers in the Delta States revised their original spring intentions and shifted several hundred thousand acres from soybeans to cotton, while producers in Texas planted an additional 200,000 cotton acres than originally intended.

This report was approved on June 29, 2001.



Secretary of
Agriculture
Ann M. Veneman

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Contents

Principal Crops: Area Planted by State and United States, 1999-2001 [1] [2]

State	1999	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	2,228	2,075	2,266
AZ	728	745	767
AR	8,458	8,490	8,440
CA	4,758	4,738	4,577
CO	6,638	6,418	6,367
CT	102	103	105
DE	498	500	493
FL	1,099	1,092	1,092
GA	3,859	3,910	3,947
HI	37	34	23
ID	4,516	4,502	4,373
IL	23,520	23,671	23,611
IN	12,722	12,697	12,751
IA	24,891	24,990	24,855
KS	22,911	22,899	23,999
KY	5,811	5,803	5,685
LA	3,790	3,775	3,770
ME	290	278	274
MD	1,489	1,531	1,506
MA	137	124	120
MI	6,880	6,768	6,795
MN	20,175	20,293	19,629
MS	4,905	4,770	4,725
MO	13,611	13,678	13,628
MT	9,794	8,883	8,579
NE	19,325	19,199	19,319
NV	509	523	514
NH	77	73	79
NJ	416	368	354
NM	1,250	1,279	1,345
NY	3,112	2,924	3,184
NC	4,945	4,909	4,930
ND	20,058	21,722	20,855
OH	10,571	10,657	10,612
OK	11,013	10,467	10,070
OR	2,288	2,301	2,354
PA	4,296	4,237	4,207
RI	12	12	11
SC	1,787	1,674	1,671
SD	16,523	17,290	17,075
TN	4,913	5,056	4,976
TX	25,033	23,309	23,695
UT	1,081	1,089	1,080
VT	351	320	325
VA	2,912	2,841	2,757
WA	4,184	4,185	4,097
WV	660	685	694
WI	8,368	7,809	7,919
WY	1,834	1,703	1,735
US	329,556	328,395	327,092

[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 and Harvested for Grain by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested for Grain	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	230	200	165	170
AZ	56	60	33	30
AR	180	180	175	175
CA	540	520	235	185
CO	1,350	1,200	1,180	1,090
CT [2]	36	33		
DE	165	170	156	162
FL	85	78	28	30
GA	400	280	300	220
ID	195	175	57	55
IL	11,200	10,900	11,050	10,750
IN	5,700	5,900	5,550	5,750
IA	12,300	11,900	12,000	11,600
KS	3,450	3,300	3,200	3,100
KY	1,330	1,280	1,230	1,180
LA	380	280	370	270
ME [2]	28	26		
MD	480	510	405	430
MA [2]	25	22		
MI	2,200	2,200	1,970	1,950
MN	7,100	6,900	6,600	6,200
MS	410	400	385	370
MO	2,850	2,700	2,770	2,570
MT	60	60	18	13
NE	8,500	8,200	8,050	7,900
NV [2]	4	3		
NH [2]	15	15		
NJ	90	80	75	68
NM	150	150	73	62
NY	980	1,100	480	540
NC	730	710	650	620
ND	1,080	800	930	660
OH	3,550	3,400	3,300	3,150
OK	300	270	270	230
OR	55	60	29	31
PA	1,550	1,500	1,080	1,040
RI [2]	2	2		
SC	310	280	280	260
SD	4,300	3,800	3,850	3,400
TN	650	630	590	570
TX	2,100	1,600	1,900	1,420
UT	64	60	21	19
VT [2]	90	90		
VA	470	430	330	270
WA	155	115	100	65
WV	55	55	35	35
WI	3,500	3,400	2,750	2,600
WY	95	85	62	51
US	79,545	76,109	72,732	69,291

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

Sorghum: Area Planted and Harvested for Grain by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested for Grain	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	10	12	7	8
AZ	16	13	9	8
AR	150	160	140	150
CA	12	11	8	7
CO	280	330	210	300
DE	3	2	2	2
GA	55	60	30	35
IL	90	90	85	87
KS	3,500	4,000	3,200	3,750
KY	11	11	9	9
LA	220	240	215	235
MD	10	9	9	8
MS	90	95	86	90
MO	280	240	270	230
NE	600	550	500	450
NM	165	210	65	180
NC	18	19	12	13
OK	450	500	360	450
PA	13	11	4	4
SC	9	8	7	6
SD	180	240	120	155
TN	25	30	22	26
TX	3,000	2,900	2,350	2,650
VA	8	6	3	4
US	9,195	9,747	7,723	8,857

[1] Forecasted.

Oats: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	220	260	25	25
CO	80	65	35	24
GA	70	80	35	35
ID	80	130	15	30
IL	75	65	55	45
IN	40	20	25	13
IA	270	230	180	150
KS	110	100	50	45
ME	32	34	30	32
MI	95	75	75	55
MN	400	300	310	230
MO	50	40	30	22
MT	130	130	50	65
NE	130	145	45	65
NY	80	90	60	75
NC	60	60	30	30
ND	600	580	315	315
OH	110	105	90	90
OK	60	55	15	15
OR	50	55	25	25
PA	175	150	145	125
SC	60	50	35	25
SD	350	370	220	225
TX	600	750	100	160
UT	50	55	7	10
WA	35	35	15	15
WI	400	300	280	205
WY	65	75	27	35
US	4,477	4,404	2,324	2,186

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

Barley: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AZ	40	45	36	43
CA	110	160	85	110
CO	110	100	105	95
DE	30	29	28	27
ID	750	680	730	660
KS	8	7	7	7
KY	9	8	8	7
ME	22	25	21	24
MD	55	55	50	50
MI	20	21	19	18
MN	270	190	240	160
MT	1,250	1,100	950	850
NE	10	5	6	4
NV	4	4	3	1
NJ	5	5	4	4
NY	12	15	10	13
NC	30	28	18	21
ND	1,900	1,600	1,770	1,500
OH	14	6	13	5
OR	150	110	140	100
PA	80	80	75	75
SD	115	90	105	80
UT	95	85	78	70
VA	85	65	65	45
WA	500	430	490	420
WI	65	45	50	35
WY	105	100	95	90
US	5,844	5,088	5,201	4,514

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

All Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	140	170	90	90
AZ	92	94	92	93
AR	1,180	1,100	1,100	970
CA	600	605	447	461
CO	2,548	2,450	2,396	2,097
DE	65	60	63	58
FL	13	10	9	9
GA	300	300	200	220
ID	1,370	1,280	1,300	1,210
IL	950	750	920	710
IN	550	400	510	380
IA	20	25	18	22
KS	9,800	9,900	9,400	8,400
KY	670	550	420	340
LA	200	150	185	140
MD	220	190	200	180
MI	530	570	500	550
MN	2,022	1,972	1,971	1,865
MS	250	210	235	185
MO	1,050	880	950	760
MT	5,330	5,140	4,920	4,730
NE	1,750	1,800	1,650	1,700
NV	18	15	15	8
NJ	40	31	35	27
NM	470	500	175	240
NY	150	125	140	120
NC	720	680	550	500
ND	10,170	9,260	9,413	8,940
OH	1,120	950	1,110	900
OK	6,100	5,700	4,200	3,800
OR	880	890	855	834
PA	200	170	195	160
SC	190	230	185	220
SD	3,020	3,025	2,878	2,045
TN	550	500	380	330
TX	6,000	5,700	2,200	3,000
UT	173	162	166	155
VA	240	200	205	175
WA	2,475	2,490	2,420	2,380
WV	13	12	9	8
WI	149	178	143	162
WY	201	180	178	157
US	62,529	59,604	53,028	49,331

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

Winter Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	140	170	90	90
AZ	7	6	7	6
AR	1,180	1,100	1,100	970
CA	500	520	350	380
CO	2,500	2,400	2,350	2,050
DE	65	60	63	58
FL	13	10	9	9
GA	300	300	200	220
ID	780	760	730	710
IL	950	750	920	710
IN	550	400	510	380
IA	20	25	18	22
KS	9,800	9,900	9,400	8,400
KY	670	550	420	340
LA	200	150	185	140
MD	220	190	200	180
MI	530	570	500	550
MN	20	20	19	13
MS	250	210	235	185
MO	1,050	880	950	760
MT	1,500	1,200	1,350	950
NE	1,750	1,800	1,650	1,700
NV	10	9	9	4
NJ	40	31	35	27
NM	470	500	175	240
NY	150	125	140	120
NC	720	680	550	500
ND	120	160	113	90
OH	1,120	950	1,110	900
OK	6,100	5,700	4,200	3,800
OR	750	750	730	700
PA	200	170	195	160
SC	190	230	185	220
SD	1,350	1,300	1,280	370
TN	550	500	380	330
TX	6,000	5,700	2,200	3,000
UT	150	140	145	135
VA	240	200	205	175
WA	1,850	1,850	1,800	1,750
WV	13	12	9	8
WI	140	170	135	155
WY	190	170	170	150
US	43,348	41,318	35,022	31,657

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

Durum Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AZ	85	88	85	87
CA	100	85	97	81
MN	2	2	2	2
MT	480	540	470	530
ND	3,250	2,300	2,900	2,250
SD	20	25	18	25
US	3,937	3,040	3,572	2,975

[1] Forecasted.

Other Spring Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CO	48	50	46	47
ID	590	520	570	500
MN	2,000	1,950	1,950	1,850
MT	3,350	3,400	3,100	3,250
NV	8	6	6	4
ND	6,800	6,800	6,400	6,600
OR	130	140	125	134
SD	1,650	1,700	1,580	1,650
UT	23	22	21	20
WA	625	640	620	630
WI	9	8	8	7
WY	11	10	8	7
US	15,244	15,246	14,434	14,699

[1] Forecasted.

Rye: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
GA	230	300	45	35
ND	20	13	16	8
OK	290	270	70	60
SD	20	15	19	15
Oth Sts [3]	775	690	152	132
US	1,335	1,288	302	250

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

Proso Millet: Area Planted, and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CO	190	210	150	
NE	150	170	135	
SD	100	170	85	
US	440	550	370	

[1] Estimates to be released January 2002 in the Annual Crop Summary.

Rice: Area Planted and Harvested by Class, State, and United States, 2000-2001

Class and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Long Grain				
AR	1,138	1,398	1,130	1,390
CA	9	7	9	7
LA	460	560	455	555
MS	220	240	218	238
MO	169	209	168	204
TX	210	211	209	210
US	2,206	2,625	2,189	2,604
Medium Grain				
AR	280	130	278	128
CA	507	445	505	441
LA	25	20	25	20
MO	1	1	1	1
TX	5	4	5	4
US	818	600	814	594
Short Grain				
AR	2	2	2	2
CA	34	23	34	23
US	36	25	36	25
All				
AR	1,420	1,530	1,410	1,520
CA	550	475	548	471
LA	485	580	480	575
MS	220	240	218	238
MO	170	210	169	205
TX	215	215	214	214
US	3,060	3,250	3,039	3,223

[1] Forecasted.

Soybeans: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	190	160	160	150
AR	3,350	3,000	3,200	2,950
DE	215	210	213	206
FL	20	15	15	14
GA	180	170	160	160
IL	10,500	11,000	10,450	10,950
IN	5,650	5,800	5,630	5,780
IA	10,700	11,000	10,680	10,950
KS	2,950	3,000	2,500	2,900
KY	1,200	1,260	1,180	1,240
LA	930	700	870	670
MD	520	520	515	510
MI	2,100	2,200	2,080	2,190
MN	7,300	7,200	7,150	7,000
MS	1,700	1,300	1,580	1,270
MO	5,150	5,200	5,000	5,100
NE	4,650	4,900	4,575	4,825
NJ	100	105	98	103
NY	135	140	132	138
NC	1,400	1,350	1,360	1,300
ND	1,900	2,300	1,850	2,270
OH	4,450	4,700	4,440	4,690
OK	460	400	310	350
PA	400	430	395	425
SC	460	460	440	440
SD	4,400	4,300	4,370	4,250
TN	1,180	1,080	1,150	1,050
TX	290	280	260	260
VA	500	520	490	500
WV	16	16	15	16
WI	1,500	1,700	1,450	1,680
US	74,496	75,416	72,718	74,337

[1] Forecasted.

Soybeans: Percent of Acreage Planted Following Another Harvested Crop, Selected States and United States, 1997-2001 [1]

State	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
AL	21	26	36	26	8
AR	23	25	23	28	23
DE	60	43	31	49	44
FL	27	15	0	39	0
GA	44	42	44	32	39
IL	5	5	5	4	3
IN	5	4	2	2	1
KS	1	2	2	3	6
KY	34	51	36	37	28
LA	7	6	6	13	5
MD	48	33	33	36	31
MS	8	5	9	9	13
MO	9	13	7	9	11
NJ	33	21	33	25	2
NC	43	44	50	39	38
OH	1	1	1	1	1
OK	26	11	16	19	8
PA	26	18	16	6	11
SC	66	48	45	38	48
TN	31	35	28	32	32
TX	9	3	4	13	1
VA	60	45	43	29	48
WV [2]				0	7
US	8	7	6	6	6

[1] Data as obtained from area frame samples. These data do not represent official estimates of the Agricultural Statistics Board but provide raw data as obtained from survey respondents. The purpose of these data is to portray trends in soybean production practices.
[2] Estimates began in 2000.

Peanuts: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	190.0	190.0	182.0	189.0
FL	94.0	95.0	86.0	87.0
GA	494.0	480.0	492.0	477.0
NM	27.3	24.0	26.0	24.0
NC	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0
OK	97.0	85.0	67.0	80.0
SC	10.5	11.0	10.0	10.5
TX	425.0	390.0	275.0	370.0
VA	76.0	76.0	75.0	75.0
US	1,536.8	1,474.0	1,336.0	1,435.5

[1] Forecasted.

Sunflowers: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State, and United States, 2000-2001

Varietal Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Oil				
CO	120	130	105	120
KS	200	300	185	290
MN	55	30	48	25
NE	55	50	49	49
ND	1,020	900	980	880
SD	700	670	680	660
TX	15	50	13	48
Oth Sts [2]	54	48	49	43
US	2,219	2,178	2,109	2,115
Non-Oil				
CO	65	95	55	90
KS	20	30	19	28
MN	35	30	32	25
NE	35	20	31	19
ND	320	300	300	290
SD	40	30	39	29
TX	45	55	32	53
Oth Sts [2]	13	12	12	11
US	573	572	520	545
All				
CO	185	225	160	210
KS	220	330	204	318
MN	90	60	80	50
NE	90	70	80	68
ND	1,340	1,200	1,280	1,170
SD	740	700	719	689
TX	60	105	45	101
Oth Sts [2]	67	60	61	54
US	2,792	2,750	2,629	2,660

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

Canola: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
MN	140	100	125	90
ND	1,270	1,400	1,250	1,370
Oth Sts [2]	157	111	134	105
US	1,567	1,611	1,509	1,565

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

Flaxseed: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
MN	10	5	9	5
MT	16	11	14	10
ND	490	530	475	520
SD	20	10	19	10
US	536	556	517	545

[1] Forecasted.

Other Oilseeds: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2000-2001

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Rapeseed	4.0	2.5	3.9	2.4
Safflower	215.0	175.0	197.0	165.0
Mustard Seed	46.0	38.7	42.9	37.2

[1] Forecasted.

Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State and United States, 2000-2001

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Upland				
AL	590.0	610.0	530.0	
AZ	280.0	280.0	278.0	
AR	960.0	1,170.0	950.0	
CA	775.0	620.0	770.0	
FL	130.0	120.0	106.0	
GA	1,500.0	1,600.0	1,350.0	
KS	40.0	44.0	37.0	
LA	710.0	910.0	695.0	
MS	1,300.0	1,700.0	1,280.0	
MO	400.0	400.0	388.0	
NM	72.0	75.0	67.0	
NC	930.0	1,060.0	925.0	
OK	280.0	250.0	145.0	
SC	300.0	300.0	290.0	
TN	570.0	610.0	565.0	
TX	6,400.0	6,200.0	4,400.0	
VA	110.0	105.0	108.0	
US	15,347.0	16,054.0	12,884.0	
Amer-Pima				
AZ	5.0	6.0	4.9	
CA	145.0	205.0	144.0	
NM	4.2	7.0	4.1	
TX	16.0	17.0	16.0	
US	170.2	235.0	169.0	
All				
AL	590.0	610.0	530.0	
AZ	285.0	286.0	282.9	
AR	960.0	1,170.0	950.0	
CA	920.0	825.0	914.0	
FL	130.0	120.0	106.0	
GA	1,500.0	1,600.0	1,350.0	
KS	40.0	44.0	37.0	
LA	710.0	910.0	695.0	
MS	1,300.0	1,700.0	1,280.0	
MO	400.0	400.0	388.0	
NM	76.2	82.0	71.1	
NC	930.0	1,060.0	925.0	
OK	280.0	250.0	145.0	
SC	300.0	300.0	290.0	
TN	570.0	610.0	565.0	
TX	6,416.0	6,217.0	4,416.0	
VA	110.0	105.0	108.0	
US	15,517.2	16,289.0	13,053.0	

[1] Estimates to be released August 10, 2001 in the August Crop Production report.

Hay: Area Harvested by Type, State and United States, 2000-2001

State	All Hay		Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures		All Other	
	2000	2001 [1]	2000	2001 [1]	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL [2]	720	920			720	920
AZ	247	260	205	215	42	45
AR	1,250	1,300	20	20	1,230	1,280
CA	1,530	1,540	1,020	1,010	510	530
CO	1,400	1,550	900	950	500	600
CT	65	70	12	10	53	60
DE	17	17	8	8	9	9
FL [2]	270	270			270	270
GA [2]	650	650			650	650
ID	1,390	1,420	1,130	1,120	260	300
IL	850	800	500	450	350	350
IN	750	625	430	325	320	300
IA	1,700	1,700	1,250	1,300	450	400
KS	2,800	3,300	900	950	1,900	2,350
KY	2,450	2,450	250	250	2,200	2,200
LA [2]	350	400			350	400
ME	132	125	12	10	120	115
MD	235	215	65	60	170	155
MA	96	94	16	17	80	77
MI	1,300	1,300	1,000	1,050	300	250
MN	2,250	2,250	1,550	1,500	700	750
MS [2]	800	780			800	780
MO	3,720	3,950	470	450	3,250	3,500
MT	2,000	2,050	1,200	1,200	800	850
NE	3,050	3,250	1,350	1,450	1,700	1,800
NV	490	485	265	265	225	220
NH	58	64	8	9	50	55
NJ	130	130	30	30	100	100
NM	380	370	290	280	90	90
NY	1,520	1,660	420	460	1,100	1,200
NC	710	710	20	20	690	690
ND	2,450	2,850	1,350	1,550	1,100	1,300
OH	1,400	1,440	570	540	830	900
OK	2,430	2,540	330	340	2,100	2,200
OR	1,080	1,160	390	460	690	700
PA	1,800	1,850	650	650	1,150	1,200
RI	9	8	1	1	8	7
SC [2]	300	300			300	300
SD	4,050	4,350	2,650	2,850	1,400	1,500
TN	2,035	2,085	35	35	2,000	2,050
TX	4,120	5,440	120	140	4,000	5,300
UT	700	710	550	550	150	160
VT	230	235	50	45	180	190
VA	1,320	1,320	120	120	1,200	1,200
WA	780	810	470	480	310	330
WV	600	610	50	50	550	560
WI	2,100	2,200	1,800	1,900	300	300
WY	1,140	1,220	620	630	520	590
US	59,854	63,833	23,077	23,750	36,777	40,083

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

Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.9
CA	10.5	10.0	10.5	10.0
GA	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
LA	25.0	24.0	24.0	23.0
MS	12.7	15.0	12.3	14.8
NJ	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0
NC	38.0	37.0	37.0	36.0
SC	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
TX	5.5	4.2	5.1	3.8
VA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
US	98.0	95.9	94.9	93.1

[1] Forecasted.

Summer Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	5.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
CA	6.5	7.5	6.5	7.5
CO	8.1	5.0	7.9	4.8
DE	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.9
IL	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3
KS	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
MD	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7
MO	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0
NJ	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
NM	3.3	2.2	3.0	2.2
TX	8.4	8.5	7.8	8.0
VA	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3
US	64.7	60.8	61.8	59.1

[1] Forecasted.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	115.0	95.0	112.0	92.0
CO	120.0	115.0	110.0	105.0
ID	90.0	75.0	88.0	73.0
KS	18.0	15.0	16.0	14.0
MI	285.0	200.0	275.0	190.0
MN	165.0	120.0	150.0	100.0
MT	40.5	30.0	34.8	29.0
NE	165.0	155.0	156.0	143.0
NY	25.0	32.0	24.5	31.0
ND	610.0	470.0	525.0	440.0
OR	12.0	10.0	11.7	9.8
SD	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.8
TX	18.0	28.0	15.5	27.0
UT	5.4	6.1	3.0	6.0
WA	32.0	30.0	32.0	30.0
WI	8.3	8.1	8.1	7.9
WY	36.0	26.0	34.0	25.0
US	1,756.2	1,426.2	1,606.4	1,333.5

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

Tobacco: Area Harvested by State and United States, 1999-2001

State	Area Harvested			
	1999	2000	2001 [1]	2001/2000
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Percent*
CT	3,040	1,600	2,200	138
FL	5,800	4,500	4,500	100
GA	33,000	31,000	27,000	87
IN	6,500	3,800	3,100	82
KY	221,650	132,700	125,700	95
MD	6,500	5,700	1,700	30
MA	1,320	550	1,250	227
MO	2,300	1,400	1,400	100
NC	207,800	170,400	171,500	101
OH	9,800	7,500	5,600	75
PA	6,200	5,100	2,900	57
SC	39,000	34,000	32,000	94
TN	63,170	46,020	41,220	90
VA	38,300	25,900	28,400	110
WV	1,600	1,300	1,300	100
WI	1,180	960	1,450	151
US	647,160	472,430	451,220	96

[1] Forecasted

Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 1999-2001

Class and Type	Area Harvested			
	1999	2000	2001 [1]	2001/2000
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Percent*
Class 1, Flue-cured				
Type 11, Old Belts				
NC	55,000	40,000	43,000	108
VA	26,000	17,500	19,000	109
US	81,000	57,500	62,000	108
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt				
NC	119,000	102,000	100,000	98
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt				
NC	26,000	21,000	22,000	105
SC	39,000	34,000	32,000	94
US	65,000	55,000	54,000	98
Type 14, GA-FL Belt				
FL	5,800	4,500	4,500	100
GA	33,000	31,000	27,000	87
US	38,800	35,500	31,500	89
Total 11-14	303,800	250,000	247,500	99
Class 2, Fire-cured				
Type 21, VA Belt				
VA	1,600	1,300	1,300	100
Type 22, Eastern District				
KY	3,750	4,100	3,300	80
TN	7,000	7,700	6,100	79
US	10,750	11,800	9,400	80
Type 23, Western District				
KY	3,500	3,800	3,100	82
TN	570	640	500	78
US	4,070	4,440	3,600	81
Total 21-23	16,420	17,540	14,300	82
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3A, Light Air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
IN	6,500	3,800	3,100	82
KY	210,000	120,000	115,000	96
MO	2,300	1,400	1,400	100
NC	7,800	7,400	6,500	88
OH	9,800	7,500	5,600	75
TN	55,000	37,000	34,000	92
VA	10,600	7,000	8,000	114
WV	1,600	1,300	1,300	100
US	303,600	185,400	174,900	94
Type 32, Southern MD Belt				
MD	6,500	5,700	1,700	30
PA	3,000	2,700	900	33
US	9,500	8,400	2,600	31
Total 31-32	313,100	193,800	177,500	92

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 1999-2001 (continued)

Class and Type	Area Harvested			
	1999	2000	2001 [1]	2001/2000
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Percent*
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3B, Dark				
Air-cured				
Type 35, One Sucker				
Belt				
KY	2,850	3,100	2,800	90
TN	600	680	620	91
US	3,450	3,780	3,420	90
Type 36, Green River				
Belt				
KY	1,550	1,700	1,500	88
Type 37, VA Sun-cured				
Belt				
VA	100	100	100	100
Total 35-37	5,100	5,580	5,020	90
Class 4, Cigar Filler				
Type 41, PA Seedleaf				
PA	3,200	2,400	2,000	83
Class 5, Cigar Binder				
Class 5A, CT Valley				
Binder				
Type 51, CT Valley				
Broadleaf				
CT	1,530	600	1,200	200
MA	970	300	950	317
US	2,500	900	2,150	239
Class 5B, WI Binder				
Type 54, Southern WI				
WI	890	730	1,100	151
Type 55, Northern WI				
WI	290	230	350	152
Total 54-55	1,180	960	1,450	151
Total 51-55	3,680	1,860	3,600	194
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper				
Type 61, CT Valley				
Shade-grown				
CT	1,510	1,000	1,000	100
MA	350	250	300	120
US	1,860	1,250	1,300	104
All Cigar Types				
Total 41-61	8,740	5,510	6,900	125
All Tobacco	647,160	472,430	451,220	96

[1] Forecasted

Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	98.0	45.0	93.5	43.0
CO	71.5	41.5	53.6	39.5
ID	212.0	198.0	191.0	195.0
MI	189.0	180.0	166.0	173.0
MN	490.0	471.0	430.0	462.0
MT	60.7	57.5	55.2	57.4
NE	78.2	48.3	54.8	44.7
ND	258.0	258.0	232.0	255.0
OH	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
OR	17.2	11.8	14.0	11.6
WA	28.4	7.2	27.3	7.2
WY	61.0	49.0	56.1	48.0
US	1,565.2	1,368.1	1,374.3	1,337.2

[1] Relates to year of intended harvest except for overwintered spring planted beets in CA.
[2] Forecasted.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed: Area Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2001

State	Area Harvested	
	2000	2001 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
FL	445.0	469.0
HI	34.4	23.2
LA	500.0	510.0
TX	46.3	52.0
US	1,025.7	1,054.2

[1] Forecasted.

Alaska: Area Planted by Crop, 1999-2001 [1]

Crop	Area Planted		
	1999	2000	2001
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
All Oats	3,400	2,500	3,800
All Barley	5,400	5,300	5,700
All Hay [2]	20,300	18,000	23,800
Potatoes	950	860	890

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

Biotechnology Varieties

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducts the June Agricultural Survey in all States each year. Randomly selected farmers across the United States were asked if they planted corn, soybeans, or upland cotton seed that, through biotechnology, is resistant to herbicides, insects, or both. The States published individually in the following tables represent 82 percent of all corn planted acres, 90 percent of all soybean planted acres, and 83 percent of all upland cotton planted acres.

Conventionally bred herbicide resistant varieties were excluded. Insect resistant varieties include only those containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt). Stacked gene varieties include those containing biotech traits for both herbicide and insect resistance.

The acreage estimates are subject to sampling variability because all operations planting biotech varieties are not included in the sample. The variability for the 48 corn States, as measured by the relative standard error at the U.S. level, is approximately 1.8 percent for all biotech varieties, 2.1 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 3.8 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 10.8 percent for stacked gene varieties. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 3.6 percent for all biotech varieties, 4.2 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 7.6 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 21.6 percent for stacked gene varieties. Variability for the 31 soybeans States is approximately 0.7 percent for herbicide resistant varieties. Variability for the 17 upland cotton States is approximately 1.3 percent for all biotech varieties, 4.6 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 2.6 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 2.9 percent for stacked gene varieties.

Corn for Grain: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of All Corn Planted, 2000-2001

State	Insect Resistant (Bt)		Herbicide Resistant	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
IL	13	12	3	3
IN	7	6	4	6
IA	23	25	5	6
KS	25	26	7	11
MI	8	8	4	7
MN	28	25	7	7
MO	20	23	6	8
NE	24	24	8	8
OH	6	7	3	4
SD	35	30	11	14
WI	13	11	4	6
Oth Sts [1]	10	11	6	8
US	18	18	6	7
	Stacked Gene Varieties		All Biotech Varieties	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
IL	1	1	17	16
IN	*	*	11	12
IA	2	1	30	32
KS	1	1	33	38
MI	*	2	12	17
MN	2	4	37	36
MO	2	1	28	32
NE	2	2	34	34
OH	*	*	9	11
SD	2	3	48	47
WI	1	1	18	18
Oth Sts [1]	1	1	17	20
US	1	1	25	26

* Data rounds to less than 0.5 percent.
[1] Other States includes all other States in the Corn estimating program.

Upland Cotton: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of Upland Cotton Planted, 2000-2001

State	Insect Resistant (Bt)		Herbicide Resistant	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AR	33	21	23	29
CA	3	11	17	27
GA	18	13	32	43
LA	37	30	13	14
MS	29	10	13	15
NC	11	9	29	37
TX	7	8	33	35
Oth Sts [1]	17	18	21	33
US	15	13	26	32
	Stacked Gene Varieties		All Biotech Varieties	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AR	14	28	70	78
CA	4	2	24	40
GA	32	29	82	85
LA	30	47	80	91
MS	36	61	78	86
NC	36	38	76	84
TX	6	6	46	49
Oth Sts [1]	36	33	74	84
US	20	24	61	69

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

Soybeans: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of All Soybeans Planted, 2000-2001

State	Herbicide Resistant Only		All Biotech Varieties	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AR	43	60	43	60
IL	44	64	44	64
IN	63	78	63	78
IA	59	73	59	73
KS	66	80	66	80
MI	50	59	50	59
MN	46	63	46	63
MS	48	63	48	63
MO	62	69	62	69
NE	72	76	72	76
ND	22	49	22	49
OH	48	64	48	64
SD	68	80	68	80
WI	51	63	51	63
Oth Sts [1]	54	64	54	64
US	54	68	54	68

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

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2000-2001
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	5,844.0	5,088.0	5,201.0	4,514.0
Corn for Grain [2]	79,545.0	76,109.0	72,732.0	69,291.0
Corn for Silage			5,868.0	
Hay, All			59,854.0	63,833.0
Alfalfa			23,077.0	23,750.0
All Other			36,777.0	40,083.0
Oats	4,477.0	4,404.0	2,324.0	2,186.0
Proso Millet	440.0	550.0	370.0	
Rice	3,060.0	3,250.0	3,039.0	3,223.0
Rye	1,335.0	1,288.0	302.0	250.0
Sorghum for Grain [2]	9,195.0	9,747.0	7,723.0	8,857.0
Sorghum for Silage			265.0	
Wheat, All	62,529.0	59,604.0	53,028.0	49,331.0
Winter	43,348.0	41,318.0	35,022.0	31,657.0
Durum	3,937.0	3,040.0	3,572.0	2,975.0
Other Spring	15,244.0	15,246.0	14,434.0	14,699.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,567.0	1,611.0	1,509.0	1,565.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	536.0	556.0	517.0	545.0
Mustard Seed	46.0	38.7	42.9	37.2
Peanuts	1,536.8	1,474.0	1,336.0	1,435.5
Rapeseed	4.0	2.5	3.9	2.4
Safflower	215.0	175.0	197.0	165.0
Soybeans for Beans	74,496.0	75,416.0	72,718.0	74,337.0
Sunflower	2,792.0	2,750.0	2,629.0	2,660.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	15,517.2	16,289.0	13,053.0	
Upland	15,347.0	16,054.0	12,884.0	
Amer-Pima	170.2	235.0	169.0	
Sugarbeets	1,565.2	1,368.1	1,374.3	1,337.2
Sugarcane			1,025.7	1,054.2
Tobacco			472.4	451.2
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	5.2		4.1	
Dry Edible Beans	1,756.2	1,426.2	1,606.4	1,333.5
Dry Edible Peas	188.0		179.0	
Lentils	217.0		214.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.8	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.3	
Hops			36.1	35.7
Peppermint Oil			89.5	
Potatoes, All	1,387.3		1,351.6	
Winter	17.2	16.8	17.0	14.0
Spring	77.4	74.1	75.6	72.5
Summer	64.7	60.8	61.8	59.1
Fall	1,228.0		1,197.2	
Spearmint Oil			21.7	
Sweet Potatoes	98.0	95.9	94.9	93.1
Taro (HI) [3]			0.5	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.
[2] Area planted for all purposes.
[3] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2000-2001
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2000	2001	2000	2001
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	61.1		317,865	
Corn for Grain	"	137.1		9,968,358	
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.8		98,538	
Hay, All	"	2.54		152,183	
Alfalfa	"	3.48		80,347	
All Other	"	1.95		71,836	
Oats	Bu	64.2		149,195	
Proso Millet	"	19.8		7,320	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,281		190,872	
Rye	Bu	28.5		8,619	
Sorghum for Grain	"	60.9		470,070	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	10.8		2,863	
Wheat, All	Bu	41.9		2,223,440	
Winter	"	44.6		1,562,733	
Durum	"	30.7		109,805	
Other Spring	"	38.2		550,902	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,337		2,016,951	
Cottonseed [3]	Ton			6,436	
Flaxseed	Bu	20.8		10,730	
Mustard Seed	Lb	852		36,570	
Peanuts	"	2,444		3,265,505	
Rapeseed	"	1,474		5,750	
Safflower	"	1,434		282,545	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	38.1		2,769,665	
Sunflower	Lb	1,363		3,584,339	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bale	632		17,188.3	
Upland [2]	"	626		16,799.2	
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,105		389.1	
Sugarbeets	Ton	23.6		32,436	
Sugarcane	"	35.2		36,117	
Tobacco	Lb	2,229		1,052,998	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,780		73	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,646		26,440	
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,955		3,499	
Lentils [2]	"	1,415		3,029	
Wrinkled Seed Peas	"			680	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,340		9,100	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	50,000		13,500	
Hops	"	1,871		67,577	
Peppermint Oil	"	77		6,926	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	382		516,083	
Winter	"	292	285	4,960	3,990
Spring	"	290	269	21,921	19,500
Summer	"	303		18,698	
Fall	"	393		470,504	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	101		2,199	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	145		13,794	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lb			7,000	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2000-2001
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,365,010	2,059,060	2,104,790	1,826,770
Corn for Grain [2]	32,191,070	30,800,550	29,433,910	28,041,370
Corn for Silage			2,374,720	
Hay, All [3]			24,222,320	25,832,580
Alfalfa			9,339,030	9,611,390
All Other			14,883,280	16,221,190
Oats	1,811,800	1,782,250	940,500	884,650
Proso Millet	178,060	222,580	149,740	
Rice	1,238,350	1,315,240	1,229,850	1,304,320
Rye	540,260	521,240	122,220	101,170
Sorghum for Grain [2]			3,125,420	3,584,340
Sorghum for Silage			107,240	
Wheat, All [3]	25,304,860	24,121,140	21,459,900	19,963,760
Winter	17,542,500	16,720,980	14,173,050	12,811,270
Durum	1,593,260	1,230,260	1,445,550	1,203,950
Other Spring	6,169,090	6,169,900	5,841,300	5,948,540
Oilseeds				
Canola	634,150	651,960	610,680	633,340
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	216,910	225,010	209,220	220,560
Mustard Seed	18,620	15,660	17,360	15,050
Peanuts	621,930	596,510	540,670	580,930
Rapeseed	1,620	1,010	1,580	970
Safflower	87,010	70,820	79,720	66,770
Soybeans for Beans	30,147,790	30,520,100	29,428,250	30,083,440
Sunflower	1,129,890	1,112,900	1,063,930	1,076,480
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	6,279,660	6,592,000	5,282,420	
Upland	6,210,780	6,496,890	5,214,030	
Amer-Pima	68,880	95,100	68,390	
Sugarbeets	633,420	553,660	556,170	541,150
Sugarcane			415,090	426,620
Tobacco			191,190	182,600
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	2,100		1,660	
Dry Edible Beans	710,720	577,170	650,090	539,650
Dry Edible Peas	76,080		72,440	
Lentils	87,820		86,600	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,750	
Ginger Root (HI)			110	
Hops			14,620	14,450
Peppermint Oil			36,220	
Potatoes, All [3]	561,430		546,980	
Winter	6,960	6,800	6,880	5,670
Spring	31,320	29,990	30,590	29,340
Summer	26,180	24,610	25,010	23,920
Fall	496,960		484,490	
Spearmint Oil			8,780	
Sweet Potatoes	39,660	38,810	38,410	37,680
Taro (HI) [4]			190	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.
[2] Area planted for all purposes.
[3] Total may not add due to rounding.
[4] Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2000-2001
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.29		6,920,690	
Corn for Grain	8.60		253,207,960	
Corn for Silage	37.64		89,392,170	
Hay, All [2]	5.70		138,058,100	
Alfalfa	7.80		72,889,570	
All Other	4.38		65,168,520	
Oats	2.30		2,165,560	
Proso Millet	1.11		166,010	
Rice	7.04		8,657,810	
Rye	1.79		218,930	
Sorghum for Grain	3.82		11,940,330	
Sorghum for Silage	24.22		2,597,270	
Wheat, All [2]	2.82		60,512,120	
Winter	3.00		42,530,620	
Durum	2.07		2,988,400	
Other Spring	2.57		14,993,100	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.50		914,870	
Cottonseed [3]			5,838,280	
Flaxseed	1.30		272,550	
Mustard Seed	0.96		16,590	
Peanuts	2.74		1,481,210	
Rapeseed	1.65		2,610	
Safflower	1.61		128,160	
Soybeans for Beans	2.56		75,377,930	
Sunflower	1.53		1,625,830	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.71		3,742,310	
Upland	0.70		3,657,590	
Amer-Pima	1.24		84,720	
Sugarbeets	52.91		29,425,440	
Sugarcane	78.93		32,764,790	
Tobacco	2.50		477,630	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	2.00		3,310	
Dry Edible Beans	1.84		1,199,300	
Dry Edible Peas	2.19		158,710	
Lentils	1.59		137,390	
Wrinkled Seed Peas			30,840	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.50		4,130	
Ginger Root (HI)	56.04		6,120	
Hops	2.10		30,650	
Peppermint Oil	0.09		3,140	
Potatoes, All [2]	42.80		23,409,130	
Winter	32.70	31.94	224,980	180,980
Spring	32.50	30.15	994,320	884,510
Summer	33.91		848,130	
Fall	44.05		21,341,700	
Spearmint Oil	0.11		1,000	
Sweet Potatoes	16.29		625,690	
Taro (HI) [3]			3,180	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2001 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Spring Weather Summary

The combination of melting snow and heavy April precipitation caused the second- or third-worst Mississippi River flood on record from St. Paul, Minnesota, downstream to Winfield, Missouri. Significant spring flooding also struck elsewhere in the upper Midwest, including the James and Red River basins. In contrast, unfavorably dry weather prevailed from northern California to the northern High Plains, causing further long-term drought intensification in the latter region and capping a sub-par snow season across the northern Intermountain West. Near-normal spring precipitation in the Pacific Northwest dampened topsoils but provided only limited drought relief.

Elsewhere in the West, including California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest, a very warm weather pattern (spring temperatures averaged up to 5 degrees F above normal) brought early-season demands on irrigation and electrical supplies. Meanwhile, spring temperatures averaged within 3 degrees F of normal in nearly all locations east of the Rockies.

Moisture conditions on the Plains varied considerably, ranging from wet in a broad area from the central and southern High Plains into the eastern Dakotas, to extremely dry in Montana. The southeastern Plains were also drier than normal. In general, May thunderstorms on the central and southern Plains stabilized the condition of the poorly established winter wheat crop, but caused localized wind, hail, and flood damage. Widespread spring showers also fell across the South, but several areas--including southern Texas, the central Gulf Coast region, and the southern Atlantic region--remained in varying degrees of drought by the end of May. Farther north, a drier-than-normal spring allowed drought concerns to persist in the southern Appalachians and lower Ohio Valley. In contrast, a wet May erased lingering dryness in the middle Ohio Valley, most of central Appalachians, and parts of the Mid-Atlantic region. In New England, a stormy, snowy March yielded to mostly dry weather thereafter, minimizing the threat of spring flooding but quickly drying topsoils.

Spring Agricultural Summary

Fieldwork and planting progressed well ahead of normal in the eastern Corn Belt during the early weeks of spring. Along the lower Ohio Valley, rain delays were rare and planting advanced at a near record pace. Meanwhile, field preparations and planting were frequently interrupted by wet weather across the northern and western Corn Belt. Row crop planting in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains was mostly confined to short periods of dry weather near mid- and late-May. From the northern High Plains to the Pacific Northwest, drier than normal weather favored fieldwork, but stressed dryland winter crops and hindered emergence of spring small grains. Crop emergence was hindered by topsoil moisture shortages in parts of the eastern Corn Belt, and by excessive soil moisture in the western Corn Belt. Dry weather prevailed in the Southeast during most of the spring. Along the eastern Gulf Coast and southern Atlantic Coastal Plains, drought conditions gradually worsened until a late-spring rainy pattern erased topsoil moisture shortages and reduced subsoil moisture deficits. Crop development was aided by above-normal temperatures across most of the Great Plains and Corn Belt. However, a period of cold weather in late May slowed growth for several days, especially in the northwestern Corn Belt, where temperatures averaged below-normal.

Corn planting began early in the southern and eastern Corn Belt due to warm, dry early-spring weather. Planting progressed at a near record pace in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. Frequent precipitation hindered progress across most of the western Corn Belt. Planting delays were most persistent in Minnesota, although Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin also progressed behind normal during much of the spring. Moisture shortages hindered germination and emergence in parts of the eastern Corn Belt, but warm weather aided growth where moisture supplies were adequate. Near mid-May, a period of wet weather developed over the eastern Corn Belt that erased most moisture shortages and many fields temporarily exhibited signs of excessive moisture. In the western Corn Belt, germination and growth were hampered by excessive moisture and a period of below-normal temperatures in late-May.

Soybean planting also progressed well ahead of normal in the eastern Corn Belt. Wet weather during the second half of May slowed progress, but planting neared completion ahead of normal in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. Across the northern Corn Belt, from the Great Lakes to the northern Great Plains, wet weather hampered progress until mid-May, when planting accelerated in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska. Near the end of May, planting accelerated in the Dakota's and Wisconsin. Fields quickly emerged in the eastern Corn Belt, despite moisture shortages in early May. After mid-May, frequent showers and thunderstorms eliminated most moisture shortages, but cool weather, wet weather and crusted soils hindered

emergence and slowed growth through early June. A period of above-normal temperatures accelerated growth and improved conditions in mid-June.

Above-normal temperatures promoted development of the Nation's winter wheat crop during April and most of May. Fields entered the heading stage well ahead of normal in the Corn Belt and slightly ahead of normal in the central and southern Great Plains. In late May and through most of June, cooler-than-normal temperatures hindered development in the Corn Belt, northern Great Plains, and Pacific Northwest. Moisture shortages stressed fields in the northern High Plains and Pacific Northwest, while periods of cold, wet weather hampered development in the central Great Plains. Harvest began along the Gulf Coast near the beginning of May and progressed northward into the Texas High Plains and Oklahoma by the end of May. Harvest began in the central Great Plains and Corn Belt before mid-June and progressed with few delays. Thirty-seven percent of the acreage was harvested by June 24. Harvest neared completion in the southern Great Plains, Mississippi Delta, and Southeast. In the Corn Belt, harvest was more than 50 percent complete in Illinois and Missouri.

Dry weather aided cotton planting in the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast during April. However, soil moisture shortages delayed planting in the southern High Plains near the end of the month. Cotton planting progressed slightly ahead of normal through most of May. Rain delays were more frequent in interior areas of the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast during May. Meanwhile, planting delays due to moisture shortages were mostly confined to areas along the Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coastal Plain. Heavy precipitation in June, mostly from the remnants of tropical storm Allison, provided much-needed moisture to support growth.

Small grain seeding was frequently delayed by wet weather early in the spring, especially across the upper Mississippi Valley and adjacent parts of the Great Plains. At the end of April, barley oat, and spring wheat seeding were barely started in Minnesota. Oat seeding accelerated in North Dakota and Wisconsin during the first half of May. However, barley and spring wheat seeding remained slow in Minnesota and the Dakota's until after mid-month. Barley and spring wheat seeding progressed ahead of normal in the northern High Plains and Pacific Northwest. However, moisture shortages hindered germination and growth until June, when several rainy days eased moisture shortages in Montana. Moisture shortages hindered oat development in the eastern Corn Belt early in the Spring, but cool, wet weather was the main deterrent to development in late May. Seasonal temperatures aided small grain development during June, but heading was well behind normal. On June 24, most of the oat crop was headed in Ohio, but the most advanced fields in Minnesota and North Dakota were just beginning to enter the heading stage. About three-fourths of the barley and spring wheat were headed in Washington on June 24, but less than 10 percent was headed in the northern Great Plains.

Rice planting progressed ahead of normal along the western Gulf Coast and near normal in the interior Mississippi Delta. Seasonal temperatures aided development during most of the Spring and by June 24, about one-fourth of the acreage was headed in Louisiana and Texas. Peanut planting progressed ahead of normal in the southern Great Plains but behind normal in the Southeast. Planting delays along the southern Atlantic Coastal Plains and eastern Gulf Coast were mainly due to moisture shortages. The sorghum crop was planted ahead of normal across most of the Corn Belt and Great Plains. Wet weather hindered progress in South Dakota during the first half of May and progress was slow in Missouri during early June. Sugarbeet planting was delayed by wet weather in Minnesota and North Dakota, where just 1 percent was planted at the end of April.

Corn for grain: The planted area for corn for all purposes is estimated at 76.1 million acres, down 4 percent from last year. Growers expect to harvest 69.3 million acres for grain, down 5 percent from 2000. This is the lowest acreage since 1995 when excess rainfall limited plantings. The corn acreage estimate is based on survey information collected between May 30 and June 18. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 98 percent of the intended corn acreage had been planted at the time of the interview compared to an average of 97 percent for the past 10 years.

A dry, early-spring allowed corn planting to begin early and progress near a record pace in the southern and eastern Corn Belt. However, western Corn Belt corn farmers experienced frequent planting delays due to persistent precipitation, especially in Minnesota. Despite the delays, planting was 95 percent complete for the 18 largest corn-producing States as of May 27, compared with 98 percent in 2000 and the 5-year average of 92 percent. Germination and emergence was hampered throughout the Corn Belt by excess moisture in the west but by moisture shortages in the east. Mid-May rains eliminated all moisture shortages in the eastern

Corn Belt. As of May 27, seventy percent of the corn crop was in good to excellent condition, equal to the 2000 crop.

Corn farmers in the seven major States (IL, IN, IA, MN, NE, OH, WI) planted 50.6 million acres, a decrease of 2 percent from last year. Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska showed the largest decline in planted acreage, while Ohio and Wisconsin acreages declined moderately. The high cost of inputs, low price prospects, and excess precipitation were the main reasons noted for the decline in corn acreage. Indiana was the only State to show an increase in acreage from 2000 as excessive dryness limited planting last year. Indiana also shows the largest change from March Intentions as nitrogen supplies became more readily available and thus fertilizer prices declined.

Outside the Corn Belt, corn acreage decreased 8 percent from last year to 25.5 million acres. South Dakota and Texas plantings both decreased by 500,000 acres due to excessive rainfall during the spring. North Dakota and Louisiana farmers also encountered too much rain during the planting season. Acreage is mostly down elsewhere except New York, where flooding prevented a significant amount of plantings last year.

Sorghum: The 2001 sorghum acres planted for all purposes is estimated at 9.75 million acres. This is up 6 percent from 2000 and represents a small rebound from last year's record low planted acreage. Of the 24 States estimating sorghum acreage, 12 States estimate increases, 10 States estimate decreases, while 2 States estimate no change. Kansas, at 4.00 million acres, has the largest increase from last year, up 14 percent. Texas, at 2.90 million acres, is down 3 percent and Nebraska, at 550,000 acres, is down 8 percent. Area expected for grain harvest in 2001, at 8.86 million acres, is up 15 percent from last year.

Oats: The area planted to oats last fall and this spring totaled 4.40 million acres, 2 percent below last year's final seeded acres and the lowest acreage on record. Acreage to be harvested for grain also establishes a new record low, at 2.19 million acres. Acres for harvest are 6 percent less than the previous record low set last year. The acreage reductions continue a trend that began in the early seventies.

The planting season began slightly later than normal and much later than last year's early start. Seeding progress accelerated in Ohio during the first week of April, but remained slow in the western Corn Belt until after mid-April due to wet soils. In the upper Mississippi Valley, planting began in late April, but progress was slow through the first week of May. In the northern Great Plains, planting progressed slowly during late April and early May, but by mid-May, progress was ahead of the 5-year average in North Dakota.

Seasonal temperatures and adequate moisture supplies aided development during most of the Spring. However, moisture shortages hindered germination and growth in parts of the eastern Corn Belt during April. Also, several days of cool, wet weather in late May hampered development across most of the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. Growth accelerated near the end of Spring, but development remained behind normal. On June 25, acreage heading was at 30 percent, compared with the 5-year average of 43 percent. Progress lagged most in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Barley: Growers seeded 5.09 million acres for 2001, down 13 percent from the 5.84 million acres seeded a year ago. This is the lowest planted acreage since records began in 1926. North Dakota and Montana reported declines of 300,000 and 150,000 acres, respectively. Of the 27 barley estimating States, 18 States are reducing acreage from 2000, five States increased acreage, and 4 States are unchanged.

Winter Wheat: Area harvested for grain is now expected to total 31.7 million acres, down 1 percent from the June 1 forecast and 10 percent below the 2000 total. This is the smallest area for grain since 1933. Planted area is slightly below the previous estimate and 5 percent below last year's acreage.

The U.S. harvested area decrease from the June forecast is mostly due to a 6 percent decline in Soft Red Winter grain acres. Soft Red harvested acreage reductions were mainly made along with planted acreage reductions, and did not indicate significant additional abandonment. Hard Red Winter area also declined slightly. Additional abandonment in Montana and South Dakota offset acreage increases in Oklahoma and Texas. White Winter acreage increased slightly from the previous forecast.

Durum Wheat: The Durum planted area for 2001 is estimated at 3.04 million acres, down 23 percent from last year. Area to be harvested for grain is expected to total 2.98 million acres, 17 percent below last year's level.

Crop condition in the California Imperial Valley was excellent as harvest began in mid-May. Seeding progress was slower than normal in North Dakota due to cool wet weather. Planting continued after June 1 in the northeast corner of Montana.

Other Spring Wheat: Acreage planted to other spring wheat for 2001 is estimated at 15.2 million, virtually unchanged from the 2000 total. Grain area is expected to total 14.7 million acres, up 2 percent from last year.

Due largely to low irrigation water supplies and various power buy back programs, Idaho growers planted the smallest crop since 1991. Unseasonably cool and very wet conditions hampered planting in Minnesota . Although only 8 percent of the Montana crop was rated good to excellent as of June 3, significant rainfall since then has improved crop prospects. Seeding began about a week late in North Dakota because of cool wet conditions. The crop there was rated 79 percent good to excellent as of June 24. Conditions have been very good in South Dakota. Moisture and growing conditions in Washington are fair to poor in most areas of the State.

Rye: The 2001 planted area for rye is estimated at 1.29 million acres, 4 percent below 2000. Harvested area is expected to total 250,000 acres, down 17 percent from last year. As of June 17, only 35 percent of the Oklahoma crop was rated good to excellent, due largely to poor seeding conditions last fall.

Proso Millet: Planted acreage for the 2001 proso millet crop is estimated at 550,000 acres, 25 percent above the drought stricken 2000 planted acreage of 440,000 acres. High prices through the winter months provided growers an incentive to increase production. All three States in the estimating program, Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota, show increases from the previous year. Recent moisture and growing conditions have been favorable for planting. Proso millet can be harvested for grain, seed, or hay.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2001 is estimated at 3.25 million acres, 6 percent above 2000 but 8 percent less than 1999's planted area. Area for harvest is estimated at 3.22 million acres, 6 percent above a year ago.

Long grain planted acreage, representing 81 percent of the total, is up 19 percent from last year. Medium grain planted acreage, representing 18 percent of the total, decreased 27 percent from 2000, while area planted to short grain varieties decreased 31 percent and represents less than 1 percent of the total rice acres planted in 2001. As of June 24, six percent of the U.S. rice crop was headed which equals the five year average. All States are within 3 percentage points of their respective 5-year average for rice headed. The U.S. crop condition was rated 75 percent good to excellent on June 24, compared to 67 percent for the same week last year.

Soybeans: The 2001 planted area for soybeans is estimated at 75.4 million acres, 1 percent above last year's acreage. Area for harvest is estimated at 74.3 million acres, up 2 percent from 2000. If realized, this will be the largest planted and harvested acreage on record. Planted acreage has consistently increased every year since 1990 when the soybean planted area totaled 57.8 million acres.

Of the 31 soybean estimating States, growers in 15 States increased acreage, while growers in 13 States reduced area planted. Estimated acreage increases are mainly occurring in the Great Plains, Upper Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes States and Northeast while decreases are across the South and Southeast States.

The largest acreage increases are in Illinois and North Dakota, up 500,000 and 400,000 acres, respectively. Growers in Iowa increased acreage by 300,000 acres, and in Ohio and Nebraska the acreage increased by 250,000 acres. Wisconsin and Indiana farmers planted an additional 200,000 and 150,000 acres of soybeans, respectively. The States showing the largest reductions are Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, respectively.

Planting activities for soybeans started ahead of normal in the eastern Corn Belt while progress was stalled from the Great Lakes to the northern Great Plains due to wet field conditions. As of June 24, soybean planting had progressed to 96 percent complete, slightly behind last year, but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-one percent of the crop had emerged by June 24 compared with last year’s progress of 95 percent. Soybean condition was rated mostly good by mid-June.

Peanuts: Acreage planted to peanuts in 2001 is estimates at 1.47 million acres, down 4 percent from 2000 plantings and down 4 percent from the 1999 level. Area for harvest is estimated at 1.44 million acres up 7 percent from last year.

Southeast growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) planted 776,000 acres, down 2 percent from 2000. Favorable planting conditions existed across the region with the exception of Florida where dry weather and soils delayed planting. Most of the region's peanut crop was planted during the first three weeks of May. Crop conditions as of June 24 indicated 59 percent of the crop in Alabama rated good to excellent, 73 percent in Florida; and 74 percent in Georgia.

Plantings in the Virginia-North Carolina region totaled 199,000 acres, unchanged from 2000 planted acres. Dry conditions existed during the planting season which allowed farmers to get the crop planted ahead of the five-year average. Rains replenished soil moisture after planting and brought about favorable early season growing conditions. Crop conditions as of June 24 indicated 76 percent of the crop in North Carolina rated good to excellent and 93 percent in Virginia.

Growers in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas), planted 499,000 acres, down 9 percent from last year. Growers in Oklahoma and Texas planted the majority of their peanuts by the end of May, ahead of the five-year average. Crop conditions as of June 24 indicated 56 percent of the crop in Oklahoma rated good to excellent and 65 percent in Texas.

Sunflowers: Planted area for all sunflowers in 2001 is estimated at 2.75 million acres, down 2 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 2.66 million acres, up 1 percent from 2000. Planted area for oil type varieties estimated at 2.18 million acres is down 2 percent from 2000 plantings. Acres planted to non-oil varieties at 572,000 is down 1,000 acres from a year ago.

Acreage in North Dakota is estimated at 1.20 million acres, down 140,000 acres from 2000. Oil type varieties accounted for 120,000 acres of the decline while non-oil varieties are only down 20,000 acres. Sunflower planting in North Dakota started in mid-May and finished by mid-June which was equal to the 5-year average pace. Crop condition was rated mostly good with adequate to surplus soil moisture.

Flaxseed: Area planted to flaxseed in 2001 is 556,000 acres, up 4 percent from last year's planted area, and the largest planted area since 1986 when 720,000 acres were planted. Area for harvest, estimated at 545,000, is 5 percent above the harvested acreage of 2000.

In North Dakota growers planted 530,000 acres of flaxseed, up 8 percent from 2000 and is the largest acreage since 1986. The crop condition was mostly good.

Canola: Area planted to canola is estimated at 1.61 million acres, an increase of 3 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 1.57 million acres, up 4 percent from a year ago. The leading canola State, North Dakota, planted 1.40 million acres, up 10 percent from 2000.

Other Oilseeds: Safflower growers planted an estimated 175,000 acres, a decrease of 19 percent from 2000. Safflower area for harvest is estimated at 165,000 acres, down 16 percent. Planted area of mustard seed is estimated at 38,700 acres, down 16 percent from 2000. Mustard seed harvested area is estimated at 37,200 acres. Rapeseed growers planted an estimated 2,500 acres, significantly less than the 4,000 acres planted last year.

Cotton: The United States planted area for all cotton for 2001 is estimated at 16.3 million acres, 5 percent above last year. Upland cotton acreage is expected to total 16.1 million acres, up 5 percent from 2000. Growers planted 235,000 acres of American-Pima cotton, up 38 percent from 2000.

Producers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) planted 3.80 million acres of upland cotton. This is an increase of 7 percent from 2000. Many cotton producers delayed planting in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina due to excessively dry soils. By late-May, Georgia farmers were still 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average, while South Carolina producers were 16 percentage points behind average. Conversely, planting gained momentum during late April in Alabama, North Carolina, and Virginia. Alabama producers planted over one-third of their acreage during the last week of April. By the end of May, Alabama, North Carolina, and Virginia had all nearly completed planting.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) planted 4.79 million acres, up 22 percent from last year. Planting progressed rapidly throughout most of the region. Dry weather permitted planting to begin in mid-April. Louisiana producers planted 22 percent of their acreage during the third week of April. By May 20, all five of the States had more than 90 percent of their

acreage planted, well ahead of the 5-year average. Warm temperatures throughout May allowed the crop to develop a solid stand and minimized the need for replanting.

Producers in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and New Mexico have planted 6.57 million acres of upland cotton, 3 percent less than 2000. Planting continued to move northward during April, keeping pace with the 5-year average. Throughout May, planting progressed near average with only isolated areas delayed by heavy rains. During the third week of May, Oklahoma producers were able to advance planting 35 percentage points before storms halted progress late in the month. This surge in planting placed the rate of Oklahoma plantings well ahead of the 5-year average; however, growers were unable to meet their spring intended acreage level due to these heavy rains and high winds. Texas producers were able to maintain pace with average throughout May, despite some areas waiting for favorable moisture before planting dryland cotton. Major hail damage occurred in portions of the Plains during the last week in May, resulting in some replanting. Alternative crops may be planted on many of the acres which were not able to be replanted to cotton because of insurance deadlines.

Upland planted acreage in California and Arizona is estimated at 900 thousand acres, 15 percent below last year. California cotton growers reduced upland cotton acreage by 155,000 acres due to a combination of low prices, high electricity costs, and the uncertainty of the available water supply. Planting began in Arizona and California during mid-March, but was slowed by cool, wet weather during early April. Storms during the first half of April resulted in the need to replant some fields. Warm weather returned during the third week in April and has been beneficial to the emergence of the later planted fields.

American-Pima acreage rebounded from 2000 to an estimated 235,000 acres. This is an increase of 64,800 acres from last year. The vast majority of this increase is in California, where producers shifted to Pima cotton due to low upland cotton prices. The San Joaquin Valley began planting American-Pima cotton in late March; however, rain and cool temperature spells during April resulted in replanting many of the early planted fields. By mid-May, planting was complete and the crop was making good progress.

Hay: Producers expect to harvest 63.8 million acres of all hay in 2001, up 7 percent from the 59.9 million acres harvested in 2000. This is the largest harvested acreage of all hay since 1988. Last year's drought-reduced acres in western and southern States, combined with a very cold winter in many areas of the U.S., resulted in very low U.S. hay stocks on May 1, 2001.

Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures are estimated at 23.8 million acres, up 3 percent from last year. All other hay is estimated at 40.1 million acres, up 9 percent from last year. Texas estimates an increase in harvested hay acres of 1.32 million acres, or 32 percent, mostly in other hay. Twenty-eight States estimate an increase in hay acres, 11 States report no change in acreage, and 9 States expect to harvest hay from fewer acres than last year.

Sweet Potatoes: Planted area of sweet potatoes is estimated at 95,900 acres in 2001, down 2 percent from last year but 2 percent above 1999. Only two States have higher acreage than last year. Mississippi acreage rose 18 percent and South Carolina increased 14 percent. Acreage in Virginia remained unchanged from a year ago and seven States registered declines. Texas dropped 24 percent from last year while Georgia and New Jersey sank 17 percent. North Carolina, Louisiana, and California declined 3, 4, and 5 percent, respectively. Planted acreage of sweet potatoes in Alabama was off 12 percent. Harvest is expected from 93,100 acres this year, down 2 percent from a year ago.

Progress was slow in the Carolinas, parts of Alabama, and Texas. Rains and warming June weather helped plant development catch up in the East, but brought concerns for disease development in New Jersey. Conditions in North Carolina were dry in May and growers waited for rain before transplanting. Planting in the State was 42 percent completed by June 3 and 54 percent on June 10. Planting is 9 percent behind normal as of June 17 in South Carolina. Recent rains in Louisiana have replenished soil moisture and improved planting conditions. By June 17, 2001, Louisiana planting was 88 percent complete, well ahead of the usual 74 percent. Wet soils held up planting in Mississippi until mid June. Favorable weather in Texas encouraged crop progress but some locations are short of moisture. California farmers reduced acreage because of lower prices and increased costs.

Summer Potatoes: Growers in the summer producing States planted an estimated 60,800 acres of potatoes this year, down 6 percent from last year and 9 percent below comparable States two years ago. Harvested area is forecast at 59,100 acres, down 4 percent from last year and 5 percent below comparable States in 1999. This is the smallest summer season potato acreage on record.

Sharp planted acreage declines of 38, 33, and 20 percent occurred in Colorado, New Mexico, and Alabama, respectively. Acreage in Missouri also declined 2 percent. Planted acreage in Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, and Virginia remained equal to a year ago. California's summer potato acreage increased 15 percent, while acreage in Delaware and New Jersey each rose 4 percent. Texas summer potatoes inched up 1 percent.

Crop progress was slow during the spring in many summer potato areas across the country. It has been wet in Colorado, Texas, and Alabama where crop conditions are good but harvest may be a week or two late. Jackson County in Alabama could have their best crop in four years. Cold late spring weather slowed growth for a time on the Atlantic Coast, however, recent warm weather and timely rains have improved crop vigor. Harvest should start in late June or early July in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. Kansas growers look forward to harvest in the last half of July. Harvest is underway in California and the Bootheel area of Missouri.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry bean growers planted 1.43 million acres for 2001, down 19 percent from last year and 30 percent below comparable States two years ago. This is the lowest dry bean acreage since 1983 when growers planted 1.18 million acres. Harvest is expected from 1.33 million acres, down 17 percent from last year and 29 percent below comparable States in 1999. June acreage estimates for dry beans are 2 percent below the March intentions.

Only 3 of the 17 dry bean producing States have an increase in planted acres this year compared with last year. Texas area planted is up 56 percent, New York gained 28 percent, and Utah rose 13 percent. On the decline, Michigan is down 30 percent, Wyoming is off 28 percent, Minnesota dropped 27 percent, Montana fell 26 percent, and North Dakota slid 23 percent. Additionally, area planted in California, Idaho, Kansas, and Oregon fell 17 percent, while Nebraska and Washington were off 6 percent each. Further, Colorado declined 4 percent and Wisconsin slipped 2 percent. South Dakota acreage remained the same as last year.

In North Dakota, wet and cool spring weather delayed planting. As of May 27, only 31 percent of the crop had been planted compared with 78 percent last year and the five-year average of 48 percent. Minnesota has been plagued by heavy rain, hail, tornados, and flooding over the entire State. Planting is late and abandoned acreage will be up. Wisconsin's dry bean acreage is down slightly but some growers did switch some soybean intended acreage to dry beans due to the early wet conditions.

Michigan's dry bean acreage fell to its lowest level on record. Heavy carryover and low prices are blamed for the reduced plantings. The planting schedule is normal with some rain delays. New York has a dry bean acreage increase. Planting this year is well ahead of last year's delayed schedule.

Good weather in Nebraska helped dry beans during early growth but more sun and heat are needed. The Wyoming season is late, with only 43 percent of the dry beans planted by June 1 compared with 70 percent normally. The Kansas crop has emerged and is currently in good condition. Colorado weather conditions were favorable to the dry bean crop and about half the crop was emerged by June 17. Utah's moisture level is good but the crop was nipped slightly by a June 13 frost.

In California, most dry bean planting occurred in late May and early June. Weather was good and there were no problems to the crop reported. Idaho's dry bean acreage is the smallest since 1925. Low irrigation water supplies and power buy backs have cut into the dry bean acreage. Montana's dry bean acreage is well off the plans made earlier this spring. The crop got off to a good start but future irrigation water may be in short supply. Washington's average planting for dry beans was on schedule but plants lack vigor because of cool spring weather. Oregon's dry bean crop is in good condition.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco area for harvest in 2001 is forecast at 451,220 acres, down 4 percent from the 2000 crop and 1 percent below the March intentions. If realized, this would be the lowest harvested acreage since 1874. Harvested acres for Flue-cured and Light Air-cured tobacco, which account for 94 percent of all tobacco grown in the United States, is expected to be down from 2000. Expected harvested acres for Fire-cured, Dark Air-cured, and Cigar Filler are also down from last year. However, planned harvested acres of Cigar Binder and Cigar Wrapper are up from a year ago.

Flue-cured tobacco, at 247,500 acres is 1 percent below a year ago. Flue-cured acreage, which accounts for 55 percent of this year's total tobacco acreage, is expected to be at a record low. Acreage in North Carolina, the leading State, is up 1 percent from last year. However, decreases of 13 percent in Georgia and 6 percent in South Carolina have more than offset the North Carolina increase.

Light Air-cured tobacco types are down 8 percent from last year and 5 percent below the March intentions. Burley tobacco, at 174,900 acres, is down 6 percent from a year ago and 4 percent below the March intentions. All burley producing States except Missouri, Virginia, and West Virginia expect to harvest fewer acres in 2001. Virginia is the only State with an increase in acreage, while Missouri and West Virginia acreage is unchanged from 2000. Acreage in Kentucky and Tennessee, the two leading States, is down 4 percent and 8 percent, respectively, from last year. Southern Maryland type tobacco acres are estimated at 2,600 acres, down 69 percent from last year. Maryland's acreage dropped from last year due to a buyout program offered to producers.

Fire-cured tobacco, at 14,300 acres, is down 18 percent from 2000. The leading States of Tennessee and Kentucky are expected to be down in harvested acres from last year by 21 percent and 19 percent, respectively.

Dark Air-cured tobacco types, at 5,020 acres, are 10 percent below last year's harvested acres, but unchanged from the March intentions. One Sucker type tobacco is 10 percent below last year and Green River type tobacco is 12 percent lower. Sun-cured is unchanged from both last year and the March intentions.

All Cigar types, at 6,900 acres, are up 25 percent from last year but 2 percent below the March intentions. Acreage of Pennsylvania Seedleaf, at 2,000 acres, is down 17 percent from last year. However, Connecticut and Massachusetts Broadleaf acreage, at 2,150, is up 139 percent from the disease affected 2000 crop. Expected harvested acres of Connecticut and Massachusetts Shade-grown tobacco is estimated to be 1,300, up 4 percent from a year ago. Wisconsin Binder tobacco, at 1,450 acres, is up 51 percent from last year.

Sugarbeets: Area planted totaled 1.37 million acres in the 12 sugarbeet-producing States, down 13 percent from 2000 and 4 percent below the March 1 intentions. The area for harvest is estimated at 1.34 million, 3 percent lower than last year.

Planted acres are down in several States due to plant closures and financial reorganization. The largest acreage reductions are in California, where planted acreage is less than half of last year's 98,000 acres. Washington's acreage dropped to 7,200 acres, about one-fourth of last year's acreage. Other States with reduced acreage due to reorganization were Colorado, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, and Wyoming. Planted acres fell from last year's record high in Minnesota, but remained at record levels in North Dakota.

Planting progressed ahead of normal in Michigan, and by May 13, planting was complete. In Idaho, planting lagged behind normal through most of the planting season, but by mid-May, nearly all of the acreage was planted. In the Red River Valley, wet weather prevented planting through most of April. Planting accelerated in Minnesota and North Dakota after May 1, but progress remained well behind the 5-year average throughout the month.

Sugarcane: Acres harvested for sugar and seed during the 2001 crop year are estimated at a record high 1.05 million acres, 3 percent above the previous record established last year. Florida, Louisiana, and Texas are at record high levels. The expansion in Louisiana continues a trend that began in 1996, and is due to increasing utilization of a new, more efficient mechanical harvester.

Dry weather limited vegetative growth in Florida and Louisiana throughout most of the Spring. However, crop development accelerated after heavy precipitation from the remnants of tropical storm Allison erased topsoil moisture shortages and significantly reduced subsoil moisture deficits.

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 10,800 segments or parcels of land (average approximately 1 square mile) and a probability sample of more than 79,000 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 are reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. Each State Statistical Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). Survey data are compiled to the National level and are reviewed at this level independently of each State's review. Acreage estimates are based on survey estimates and the historical relationship of official estimates to survey estimates.

Revision Policy: Planted acreage estimates are subject to change August 1 if actual plantings are significantly different than 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 surveys used to make acreage estimates are 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 and 6 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 error from the 2001 area frame survey for U.S. planted acres were: barley 6.4 percent, corn 1.2 percent, Upland cotton 2.5 percent, sorghum 4.5 percent, soybeans 1.1 percent, winter wheat 2.2 percent, and other spring wheat 4.1 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 1981-2000 20-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 than 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 estimate 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 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 374,000 acres ranging from 24,000 acres to 1,126,000 acres. The mid-year planted acres have been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times. This does not imply that the mid-year planted estimate this year is likely to understate or overstate the final estimate.

Reliability of June Acreage Planted Acreage Estimates

Crop	Root Mean Square Error Percent	90 Percent Confidence Interval	20-Year Record of Differences Between Forecast and Final Estimate				
			Thousand Acres Quantity			Number of Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below Final	Above Final
			Million	*Million*	*Million*	*Number*	*Number*
Corn	0.6	1.1	374	24	1,126	7	13
Sorghum	4.5	7.8	434	1	1,113	13	7
Oats	1.1	1.9	87	3	260	9	11
Barley	2.3	3.9	133	10	907	5	15
Winter Wheat	0.7	1.2	301	1	755	1	19
Spring Wheat	1.0	1.8	123	0	318	10	9
Soybeans	1.4	2.4	655	5	2,571	5	15
Upland Cotton	2.2	3.8	220	3	444	8	12

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