Acreage

National Agricultural Statistics Service

United States Department of Agriculture

Washington, D.C.

Released June 28, 1996, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. For information on "Acreage" call at (202) 720-2127, office hours 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. ET. For assistance with general agricultural statistics, information about NASS, its products or services, contact the NASS Information Hotline at 1-800-727-9540 or E-mail: NASS@NASS.USDA.GOV.

Corn Acreage Up 13 Percent
Soybean Up 2 Percent

Corn planted for all purposes is estimated at 80.4 million acres, up 13 percent from last year. Soybean acreage planted and to be planted is estimated at 63.9 million acres, up 2 percent from 1995. See commodity comments in Section B of this report.

The acreage estimates in this report are based on surveys conducted between May 29 and June 12, 1996. Respondents were asked to report the total acres planted by crop, plus their intentions for the remaining acreage to be planted as of the time of the interview. The 1996 spring planting season was delayed by frequent and heavy rains, especially in the Eastern Corn Belt. Saturated soils and flooded low lying areas prevented some farmers from planting. More details on weather can be found on page B-1. The surveys indicated that 91 percent of the estimated 80.4 million acres of corn and 53 percent of the estimated 63.9 million acres of soybeans were already planted. Corn and soybean plantings were particularly delayed in Indiana where only 72 percent of the corn and 31 percent of the soybeans had been planted and Ohio where only 72 percent of the corn and 28 percent of the soybeans had been planted as of the survey time. Illinois producers were affected to a lesser extent, but had only 36 percent of soybeans planted by the interview date.

Percent of U.S. Acreage Planted at Time of Interview

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Corn	99	96	94	96	99	96	99	89	91
Soybeans	86	73	65	66	85	65	88	52	53

NASS Will Conduct Acreage Update Surveys in Late July

These update surveys are necessary due to the large acreages of soybeans, corn, and sorghum remaining to be planted at the time of the acreage survey. Following normal NASS survey procedures, all respondents reporting acres of corn, soybeans, and sorghum remaining to be planted in the affected States will be contacted to determine final plantings. Also, producers to be interviewed about their crop yield expectations will be asked to update the information they previously supplied about acreage. The States to be resurveyed include IL, IN, IA, KS, MO, NE, OH, SD, and WI. The update survey will be conducted July 15 - 31, 1996. If changes in the estimates of planted or harvested acres in this report are necessary, they will be shown in the August **"Crop Production"** report scheduled for release on August 12, 1996 at 8:30 a.m. E.T.

Corn planted for all purposes is estimated at 80.4 million acres, up 13 percent from last year. Growers expect to harvest 74.1 million acres for grain, up 14 percent from 1995. A wet cool spring delayed planting, particularly in the Eastern Corn Belt.

Soybeans growers planted or intend to plant 63.9 million acres in 1996, up 2 percent from 1995. Area for harvest is estimated at 63.1 million acres, an increase of 2 percent over 1995. At the time of the survey, only 53 percent of the soybean acres had been planted compared to a five year average of 71 percent.

Other spring wheat area planted for 1996 is placed at 20.0 million acres, the most since 1936. Of this total, 19.6 million acres are expected to be harvested for grain. This would be the largest harvested area since 1919. Both acreage levels are up 18 percent from 1995.

All cotton plantings for 1996 are expected to total 14.4 million acres, 15 percent below 1995 but 5 percent above 1994. Upland cotton accounts for 14.1 million acres, down 16 percent from last year, while American-Pima plantings totaled 264,000 acres, 23 percent above a year ago. Planting pace in the Delta and Southeast was behind average early in the season but beneficial weather allowed producers to finish earlier than usual. High Plains growers began planting in mid-May under dry conditions. Storms in early June provided enough moisture to let them proceed with a normal planting pace. Severe storms and high winds forced some replanting in this area.

This report was approved on June 28, 1996, by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture and the National Agricultural Statistics Service's Agricultural Statistics Board.

Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Keith J. Collins

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested,
United States, 1995-96
(Domestic Units)

Crop	Area Planted for All Purposes		Area Harvested 1/	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 2/
	1,000 Acres			
Corn	71,245.0	80,355.0	64,995.0	74,094.0
Sorghum	9,454.0	12,564.0	8,278.0	11,394.0
Oats	6,336.0	4,608.0	2,959.0	2,673.0
Barley	6,689.0	7,134.0	6,277.0	6,761.0
All Wheat	69,177.0	75,624.0	60,971.0	63,118.0
Winter	48,726.0	52,053.0	40,993.0	40,097.0
Durum	3,436.0	3,565.0	3,356.0	3,456.0
Other Spring	17,015.0	20,006.0	16,622.0	19,565.0
Rice	3,121.0	2,910.0	3,093.0	2,879.0
Rye	1,612.0	1,502.0	378.0	367.0
Soybeans	62,575.0	63,895.0	61,624.0	63,050.0
Peanuts	1,537.5	1,445.0	1,517.0	1,427.5
Sunflower	3,478.0	2,787.0	3,368.0	2,685.0
Canola	445.0	397.0	428.0	370.0
Mustard Seed	22.9	15.7	22.0	15.2
Rapeseed	2.5	1.4	2.4	1.4
Safflower	247.0	226.0	237.0	218.0
Flaxseed	165.0	112.0	147.0	106.0
All Cotton	16,931.4	14,364.0	16,006.7	
Upland	16,716.8	14,100.0	15,795.6	
Amer-Pima	214.6	264.0	211.1	
All Hay			59,779.0	60,599.0
Alfalfa			24,569.0	24,256.0
All Other			35,210.0	36,343.0
Dry Edible Beans	2,069.3	1,819.7	1,899.3	1,716.7
Summer Potatoes	72.4	77.3	70.6	75.4
Sweet Potatoes	87.4	89.4	83.6	86.2
All Tobacco			663.1	724.2
Sugarbeets	1,444.6	1,386.5	1,417.1	1,362.1
Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed			932.3	869.0

1/ Harvested for principal use of each crop, i.e., grain, beans, nuts, etc.
2/ Forecasted.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested,
United States, 1995-96
(Metric Units)

Crop	Area Planted for All Purposes		Area Harvested 1/	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 2/
	Hectares			
Corn	28,832,140	32,518,860	26,302,830	29,985,100
Sorghum	3,825,940	5,084,530	3,350,020	4,611,040
Oats	2,564,120	1,864,810	1,197,480	1,081,740
Barley	2,706,970	2,887,060	2,540,240	2,736,110
All Wheat	27,995,240	30,604,280	24,674,350	25,543,220
Winter	19,718,920	21,065,330	16,589,460	16,226,850
Durum	1,390,510	1,442,720	1,358,140	1,398,610
Other Spring	6,885,800	8,096,230	6,726,760	7,917,760
Rice	1,263,040	1,177,650	1,251,710	1,165,100
Rye	652,360	607,840	152,970	148,520
Soybeans	25,323,480	25,857,670	24,938,620	25,515,700
Peanuts	622,210	584,780	613,910	577,690
Sunflower	1,407,510	1,127,870	1,363,000	1,086,590
Canola	180,090	160,660	173,210	149,740
Mustard Seed	9,270	6,350	8,900	6,150
Rapeseed	1,010	570	970	570
Safflower	99,960	91,460	95,910	88,220
Flaxseed	66,770	45,330	59,490	42,900
All Cotton	6,851,970	5,812,970	6,477,750	
Upland	6,765,120	5,706,130	6,392,320	
Amer-Pima	86,850	106,840	85,430	
All Hay			24,191,960	24,523,810
Alfalfa			9,942,830	9,816,160
All Other			14,249,130	14,707,650
Dry Edible Beans	837,430	736,410	768,630	694,730
Summer Potatoes	29,300	31,280	28,570	30,510
Sweet Potatoes	35,370	36,180	33,830	34,880
All Tobacco			268,350	293,070
Sugarbeets	584,620	561,100	573,490	551,230
Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed			377,290	351,680

1/ Harvested for principal use of each crop, i.e., grain, beans, nuts, etc.
2/ Forecasted.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1987-96 1/

Year	Corn			
	All Corn	Corn for Grain		
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres		Bushels	1,000 Bushels
1987	66,200	59,505	119.8	7,131,300
1988	67,717	58,250	84.6	4,928,681
1989	72,322	64,783	116.3	7,531,953
1990	74,166	66,952	118.5	7,934,028
1991	75,957	68,822	108.6	7,474,765
1992	79,311	72,077	131.5	9,476,698
1993	73,235	62,921	100.7	6,336,470
1994	79,175	72,887	138.6	10,102,735
1995	71,245	64,995	113.5	7,373,876
1996	80,355	74,094		
	Sorghum			
	All Sorghum	Sorghum for Grain		
1987	11,756	10,531	69.4	730,809
1988	10,343	9,042	63.8	576,686
1989	12,642	11,103	55.4	615,420
1990	10,535	9,089	63.1	573,303
1991	11,064	9,870	59.3	584,860
1992	13,177	12,050	72.6	875,022
1993	9,882	8,916	59.9	534,172
1994	9,827	8,917	72.8	649,206
1995	9,454	8,278	55.6	460,373
1996	12,564	11,394		

See footnotes at end of table. --continued

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1987-96 1/ (continued)

Year	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres		Bushels	1,000 Bushels
		Oats		
1987	17,907	6,888	54.3	373,713
1988	13,907	5,530	39.3	217,375
1989	12,085	6,882	54.3	373,587
1990	10,423	5,947	60.1	357,654
1991	8,653	4,816	50.6	243,851
1992	7,943	4,496	65.4	294,229
1993	7,937	3,803	54.4	206,770
1994	6,639	4,010	57.1	229,008
1995	6,336	2,959	54.7	161,847
1996	4,608	2,673		
		Barley		
1987	10,929	9,957	52.4	521,499
1988	9,831	7,636	38.0	289,994
1989	9,125	8,313	48.6	404,203
1990	8,221	7,529	56.1	422,196
1991	8,941	8,413	55.2	464,326
1992	7,762	7,285	62.5	455,090
1993	7,786	6,753	58.9	398,041
1994	7,159	6,667	56.2	374,862
1995	6,689	6,277	57.2	359,102
1996	7,134	6,761		
		Rye		
1987	2,428	671	29.1	19,526
1988	2,374	595	24.7	14,689
1989	2,014	484	28.2	13,647
1990	1,625	375	27.1	10,176
1991	1,671	395	24.6	9,734
1992	1,542	391	29.3	11,440
1993	1,493	381	27.1	10,340
1994	1,613	407	27.9	11,341
1995	1,612	378	26.3	9,928
1996	1,502	367		

See footnotes at end of table. --continued

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1987-96 1/ (continued)

Year	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres		Bushels	1,000 Bushels
		All Wheat		
1987	65,829	55,945	37.7	2,107,685
1988	65,529	53,189	34.1	1,812,201
1989	76,615	62,189	32.7	2,036,618
1990	77,041	69,103	39.5	2,729,778
1991	69,881	57,803	34.3	1,980,139
1992	72,219	62,761	39.3	2,466,798
1993	72,168	62,712	38.2	2,396,440
1994	70,349	61,770	37.6	2,320,981
1995	69,177	60,971	35.8	2,185,539
1996	75,624	63,118		
		Winter Wheat		
1987	48,806	39,332	39.8	1,565,381
1988	48,800	39,800	39.2	1,561,910
1989	55,091	41,509	35.0	1,454,642
1990	56,748	49,721	40.7	2,024,224
1991	51,024	39,506	34.7	1,371,617
1992	50,922	42,123	38.2	1,609,284
1993	51,587	43,811	40.2	1,760,143
1994	49,197	41,355	40.2	1,661,943
1995	48,726	40,993	37.7	1,547,311
1996	52,053	40,097		
		Durum Wheat		
1987	3,341	3,279	28.2	92,617
1988	3,336	2,847	15.7	44,831
1989	3,791	3,673	25.1	92,229
1990	3,570	3,507	34.9	122,430
1991	3,253	3,197	32.5	103,957
1992	2,547	2,519	39.7	99,906
1993	2,241	2,100	33.6	70,476
1994	2,823	2,715	35.6	96,747
1995	3,436	3,356	30.5	102,280
1996	3,565	3,456		
		Other Spring Wheat		
1987	13,682	13,334	33.7	449,687
1988	13,393	10,542	19.5	205,460
1989	17,733	17,007	28.8	489,747
1990	16,723	15,875	36.7	583,124
1991	15,604	15,100	33.4	504,565
1992	18,750	18,119	41.8	757,608
1993	18,340	16,801	33.7	565,821
1994	18,329	17,700	31.8	562,291
1995	17,015	16,622	32.2	535,948
1996	20,006	19,565		

See footnotes at end of table.

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Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1987-96 1/ (continued)

Year	Soybeans			
	Area Planted	Harvested for Beans		
		Area	Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres		Bushels	1,000 Bushels
1987	58,180	57,172	33.9	1,937,722
1988	58,840	57,373	27.0	1,548,841
1989	60,820	59,538	32.3	1,923,666
1990	57,795	56,512	34.1	1,925,947
1991	59,180	58,011	34.2	1,986,539
1992	59,180	58,233	37.6	2,190,354
1993	60,135	57,347	32.6	1,870,958
1994	61,670	60,859	41.4	2,516,694
1995	62,575	61,624	34.9	2,151,834
1996	*63,895*	*63,050*		

Year	Rice			
	Area		Yield per Acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested		
	1,000 Acres		Pounds	1,000 Pounds
1987	2,356.0	2,333.0	5,555	129,603
1988	2,933.0	2,900.0	5,514	159,897
1989	2,731.0	2,687.0	5,749	154,487
1990	*2,897.0*	*2,823.0*	5,529	156,088
1991	2,884.0	2,781.0	5,731	159,367
1992	3,176.0	3,132.0	5,736	179,658
1993	2,920.0	2,833.0	5,510	156,110
1994	3,353.0	3,316.0	5,964	197,779
1995	3,121.0	3,093.0	5,621	173,871
1996	2,910.0	2,879.0		

Year	Flaxseed			
	1,000 Acres		Bushels	1,000 Bushels
1987	470	463	16.1	7,444
1988	275	226	7.1	1,615
1989	195	163	7.5	1,215
1990	260	253	15.1	3,812
1991	356	342	18.1	6,200
1992	171	165	19.9	3,288
1993	206	191	18.2	3,480
1994	178	171	17.1	2,922
1995	165	147	15.0	2,211
1996	112	106		

See footnotes at end of table. *--continued*

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1987-96 1/ (continued)

Year	Peanuts			
	Area Planted	Harvested for Nuts		
		Area	Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres		Pounds	1,000 Pounds
1987	1,567.4	1,547.4	2,337	3,616,010
1988	1,657.4	1,628.4	2,445	3,980,917
1989	1,665.2	1,644.7	2,426	3,989,995
1990	1,846.0	1,815.5	1,985	3,603,650
1991	2,039.2	2,015.7	2,444	4,926,570
1992	1,686.6	1,669.1	2,567	4,284,416
1993	1,733.5	1,689.8	2,008	3,392,415
1994	1,641.0	1,618.5	2,624	4,247,455
1995	1,537.5	1,517.0	2,282	3,461,475
1996	1,445.0	1,427.5		

Year	Sunflower			
	Area		Yield per Acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested		
	1,000 Acres		Pounds	1,000 Pounds
1987	1,805	1,775	1,469.0	2,608,150
1988	2,038	1,921	932.9	1,792,090
1989	1,840	1,786	985.3	1,759,760
1990	1,905	1,851	1,228.7	2,274,405
1991	2,746	2,673	1,351.7	3,613,030
1992	2,187	2,043	1,255.5	2,564,985
1993	2,776	2,504	1,037.0	2,596,716
1994	3,567	3,430	1,410.0	4,836,185
1995	3,478	3,368	1,189.1	4,005,020
1996	2,787	2,685		

Year	All Cotton				
	Area		Yield per Acre	Production	Cottonseed
	Planted	Harvested			
	1,000 Acres		Pounds	1,000 Bales	1,000 Tons
1987	10,397.2	10,030.3	706	14,759.9	5,769.2
1988	12,514.8	11,948.2	619	15,411.5	6,061.8
1989	10,586.6	9,537.7	614	12,195.6	4,677.4
1990	12,348.1	11,731.6	634	15,505.4	5,968.5
1991	14,052.1	12,959.5	652	17,614.3	6,925.5
1992	13,240.0	11,123.3	700	16,218.5	6,230.1
1993	13,438.3	12,783.3	606	16,133.6	6,343.2
1994	13,720.1	13,322.3	708	19,662.0	7,603.9
1995	16,931.4	16,006.7	537	17,899.8	6,848.7
1996	14,364.0				

See footnotes at end of table. --continued

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1987-96 1/ (continued)

Year	Area Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres	Tons	1,000 Tons
		All Hay	
1987	60,133	2.45	147,457
1988	64,771	1.94	125,736
1989	62,722	2.31	144,706
1990	61,030	2.40	146,212
1991	61,834	2.46	152,073
1992	58,903	2.49	146,903
1993	59,679	2.46	146,799
1994	58,735	2.55	150,060
1995	59,779	2.59	154,786
1996	60,599		
	Dry Edible Beans		
	Area	Yield per	Production
	Planted / Harvested	Acre	
	------ 1,000 Acres ------	Pounds	1,000 Cwt
1987	1,782.6 / 1,665.4	1,563	26,031
1988	1,485.4 / 1,353.0	1,423	19,253
1989	1,824.6 / 1,650.9	1,437	23,729
1990	2,177.6 / 2,084.4	1,553	32,379
1991	1,964.1 / 1,913.7	1,764	33,765
1992	1,640.6 / 1,529.9	1,478	22,615
1993	1,871.9 / 1,622.0	1,351	21,913
1994	2,015.8 / 1,835.2	1,582	29,028
1995	2,069.3 / 1,899.3	1,634	31,032
1996	1,819.7 / 1,716.7		
	Potatoes		
1987	1,316.6 / 1,293.4	301	389,320
1988	1,284.7 / 1,259.3	283	356,438
1989	1,305.0 / 1,281.5	289	370,444
1990	1,399.7 / 1,370.6	293	402,110
1991	1,407.5 / 1,374.4	304	417,622
1992	1,339.3 / 1,315.0	323	425,367
1993	1,385.2 / 1,317.0	326	428,693
1994	1,420.4 / 1,382.7	338	467,924
1995	1,397.1 / 1,371.3	323	442,400
1996	1,405.9 / 1,382.6		

See footnotes at end of table. --continued

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1987-96 1/ (continued)

Year	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres		Cwt	1,000 Cwt
		Sweet Potatoes		
1987	92.3	88.9	131	11,611
1988	89.1	85.5	128	10,945
1989	89.5	86.0	132	11,358
1990	93.9	89.5	141	12,594
1991	81.2	77.8	144	11,203
1992	85.9	82.4	146	12,005
1993	83.1	80.2	138	11,053
1994	86.1	82.8	162	13,395
1995	87.4	83.6	154	12,906
1996	89.4	86.2		
		Tobacco		
	Area Harvested		Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres		Pounds	1,000 Pounds
1987	586.3		2,028	1,188,868
1988	634.0		2,160	1,369,500
1989	678.2		2,016	1,367,188
1990	733.3		2,218	1,626,380
1991	763.7		2,179	1,664,372
1992	784.4		2,195	1,721,671
1993	746.4		2,161	1,613,319
1994	671.1		2,359	1,582,896
1995	663.1		1,913	1,268,494
1996	724.2			

See footnotes at end of table.

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Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1987-96 1/ (continued)

Year	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres		Tons	1,000 Tons
		Sugarbeets		
1987	1,266.7	1,252.4	22.4	28,072
1988	1,327.2	1,300.7	19.1	24,810
1989	1,324.4	1,294.5	19.4	25,131
1990	1,400.4	1,377.2	20.0	27,513
1991	1,427.4	1,386.7	20.3	28,203
1992	1,436.7	1,411.5	20.6	29,143
1993	1,437.7	1,409.4	18.6	26,249
1994	1,475.8	1,443.0	22.1	31,853
1995	1,444.6	1,417.1	19.8	28,026
1996	1,386.5	1,362.1		
		Sugarcane		
	Area Harvested		Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres		Tons	1,000 Tons
1987	823.6		35.5	29,218
1988	845.3		35.4	29,904
1989	851.9		34.5	29,426
1990	794.2		35.4	28,136
1991	896.9		33.7	30,252
1992	925.2		32.8	30,363
1993	948.3		32.8	31,101
1994	936.8		33.0	30,929
1995	932.3		33.0	30,796
1996	869.0			
		Principal Crops		
	Planted 2/		Harvested 3/	
	1,000 Acres			
1987	315,263		288,532	
1988	318,032		288,995	
1989	331,152		304,574	
1990	326,337		307,768	
1991	325,362		303,352	
1992	326,453		306,652	
1993	319,553		295,529	
1994	323,968		308,138	
1995	318,509		301,192	
1996	333,992		314,191	

1/ Area harvested forecasted for 1996.
2/ 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, and sugarbeets. 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 are carried forward from the previous year for current year totals.
3/ Crops included in area harvested are listed in footnote 2.

Principal Crops: Area Planted, by State and United States, 1994-96 1/ 2/

State	1994	1995	1996
	1,000 Acres		
AL	2,258	2,204	2,308
AZ	750	795	854
AR	8,360	8,435	8,810
CA	5,132	5,351	5,435
CO	6,093	6,104	6,343
CT	130	112	127
DE	510	507	501
FL	1,089	1,070	1,134
GA	4,269	4,237	4,386
HI	69	53	40
ID	4,402	4,483	4,497
IL	23,695	23,221	24,127
IN	12,137	11,942	12,398
IA	24,207	23,502	24,112
KS	22,590	22,428	24,351
KY	5,558	5,709	5,800
LA	3,895	3,857	4,070
ME	349	364	340
MD	1,569	1,548	1,583
MA	139	134	138
MI	7,008	6,790	7,076
MN	20,050	19,577	19,972
MS	4,790	4,850	4,805
MO	12,719	12,056	13,513
MT	9,355	9,697	10,713
NE	19,103	18,280	18,984
NV	497	516	525
NH	98	85	91
NJ	458	452	437
NM	1,243	1,282	1,283
NY	3,118	3,045	3,140
NC	4,729	4,639	4,774
ND	21,714	20,707	22,260

See footnotes at end of table.

--continued

Principal Crops: Area Planted, by State and United States, 1994-96 1/ 2/ (continued)

State	1994	1995	1996
	1,000 Acres		
OH	10,406	10,025	10,276
OK	10,741	10,631	11,166
OR	2,321	2,437	2,438
PA	4,153	4,146	4,161
RI	12	11	12
SC	2,038	1,976	1,956
SD	16,371	14,334	17,111
TN	4,655	4,892	4,989
TX	21,822	22,600	23,072
UT	1,114	1,099	1,136
VT	418	387	419
VA	2,906	2,910	2,909
WA	4,057	4,130	4,435
WV	646	650	658
WI	8,432	8,195	8,421
WY	1,716	1,898	1,839
US 2/	323,968	318,441	333,992

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, and sugarbeets. The 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 are carried forward from the previous year for current year totals.

2/ *States do not add to U.S. due to sunflower and sugarbeet unallocated* acreage.

Corn: Area Planted and Harvested for Grain by State and United States, 1995-96

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested for Grain	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 1/
	1,000 Acres			
AL	250	310	220	270
AZ	30	55	22	40
AR	95	200	85	190
CA	435	480	150	220
CO	950	1,050	830	940
CT 2/	37	38		
DE	145	155	139	150
FL	100	140	60	100
GA	400	580	350	540
ID	95	100	35	40
IL	10,200	11,200	10,000	11,000
IN	5,400	5,800	5,300	5,650
IA	11,700	12,700	11,400	12,400
KS	2,150	2,500	1,970	2,350
KY	1,280	1,300	1,140	1,200
LA	230	550	221	535
ME 2/	31	33		
MD	450	530	400	465
MA 2/	30	32		
MI	2,450	2,700	2,170	2,350
MN	6,700	7,500	6,150	7,000
MS	300	630	275	610
MO	1,650	2,750	1,470	2,600
MT	55	55	16	20
NE	8,000	8,500	7,700	8,250
NH 2/	17	17		
NJ	98	110	78	94
NM	123	115	73	80
NY	1,100	1,220	610	700
NC	800	1,000	700	900
ND	700	900	510	650
OH	3,300	3,150	3,100	2,950
OK	155	200	130	180
OR	46	58	21	28
PA	1,380	1,450	980	1,050
RI 2/	3	3		
SC	290	400	265	380
SD	2,800	4,000	2,450	3,650
TN	640	770	540	680
TX	2,100	2,100	1,900	1,850
UT	68	65	20	22
VT 2/	87	89		
VA	430	450	275	300
WA	150	170	102	115
WV	65	65	40	40
WI	3,650	4,050	3,050	3,450
WY	80	85	48	55
US	71,245	80,355	64,995	74,094

1/ Forecasted.
2/ Area harvested for grain not estimated.

Sorghum: Area Planted and Harvested for Grain
by State and United States, 1995-96

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested for Grain	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 1/
	1,000 Acres			
AL	12	14	8	10
AR	200	230	185	215
CO	200	250	165	220
GA	55	70	30	40
IL	180	230	170	210
KS	3,300	4,800	3,100	4,600
KY	25	22	22	19
LA	87	160	84	155
MS	45	75	41	72
MO	520	700	490	650
NE	1,250	1,250	980	1,000
NM	230	250	130	225
NC	15	16	10	10
OK	350	520	320	490
SC	15	10	8	5
SD	250	250	120	160
TN	20	17	15	13
TX	2,700	3,700	2,400	3,300
US	9,454	12,564	8,278	11,394

1/ Forecasted.

Oats: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1995-96

State	Area Planted 1/		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 2/
	1,000 Acres			
AL	50	35	23	17
AR	20	30	18	25
CA	350	300	30	30
CO	95	70	33	30
GA	75	70	35	35
ID	90	60	20	30
IL	500	90	80	70
IN	90	40	30	25
IA	750	300	225	225
KS	130	115	80	80
ME	30	31	24	28
MD	8	8	6	7
MI	110	70	90	60
MN	625	320	375	270
MO	45	52	29	29
MT	145	100	80	50
NE	155	150	90	90
NY	110	90	90	75
NC	60	50	30	20
ND	650	530	450	330
OH	120	120	100	100
OK	60	65	20	20
OR	75	80	35	35
PA	190	160	160	140
SC	55	50	35	30
SD	350	400	250	330
TX	650	650	120	120
UT	50	45	9	10
WA	32	40	14	18
WV	8	7	5	4
WI	590	430	340	310
WY	68	50	33	30
US	6,336	4,608	2,959	2,673

1/ Includes area planted in preceding fall.
2/ Forecasted.

Barley: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1995-96

State	Area Planted 1/		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 2/
	1,000 Acres			
AZ	25	50	21	49
CA	260	280	200	220
CO	110	100	100	90
DE	40	25	37	23
ID	780	750	760	730
KS	10	13	9	10
KY	18	22	15	20
MD	65	55	62	49
MI	25	28	23	25
MN	610	550	580	525
MT	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,250
NE	8	20	6	18
NV	6	6	4	5
NJ	5	3	5	3
NC	35	25	30	20
ND	2,300	2,650	2,250	2,550
OK	6	6	3	3
OR	105	140	95	130
PA	80	80	75	75
SC	6	5	5	4
SD	180	150	160	140
TX	15	11	7	7
UT	100	110	93	100
VA	100	90	80	80
WA	300	450	290	440
WI	100	90	72	75
WY	100	125	95	120
US	6,689	7,134	6,277	6,761

1/ *Includes area planted in preceding fall.*
2/ Forecasted.

All Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1995-96

State	Area Planted 1/		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 2/
	1,000 Acres			
AL	120	110	80	80
AZ	125	180	122	177
AR	1,100	1,300	1,000	1,240
CA	650	780	493	708
CO	2,940	3,070	2,738	2,368
DE	70	80	68	78
FL	20	13	12	10
GA	350	400	300	350
ID	1,410	1,620	1,330	1,550
IL	1,480	1,650	1,390	1,100
IN	700	850	660	720
IA	50	60	35	55
KS	11,700	11,800	11,000	8,800
KY	650	700	460	530
LA	100	140	80	130
MD	230	240	225	231
MI	630	700	620	650
MN	2,298	2,595	2,245	2,442
MS	180	230	165	220
MO	1,350	1,600	1,230	1,300
MT	5,720	6,630	5,435	6,375
NE	2,150	2,350	2,100	2,150
NV	12	21	10	19
NJ	36	46	32	38
NM	460	470	150	125
NY	130	160	125	150
NC	720	630	640	590
ND	11,290	12,680	11,114	12,455
OH	1,230	1,400	1,210	1,350
OK	6,900	7,000	5,200	4,900
OR	1,030	1,010	939	975
PA	190	195	185	190
SC	300	280	280	270
SD	2,883	4,275	2,752	3,874
TN	600	620	340	430
TX	5,800	6,000	2,800	2,900
UT	173	205	166	173
VA	300	300	275	280
WA	2,700	2,800	2,595	2,745
WV	15	14	12	11
WI	155	157	143	135
WY	230	263	215	244
US	69,177	75,624	60,971	63,118

1/ Includes area planted in preceding fall.
2/ Forecasted.

Winter Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1995-96

State	Area Planted 1/		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 2/
	1,000 Acres			
AL	120	110	80	80
AZ	25	20	23	18
AR	1,100	1,300	1,000	1,240
CA	580	640	425	570
CO	2,900	3,000	2,700	2,300
DE	70	80	68	78
FL	20	13	12	10
GA	350	400	300	350
ID	830	900	770	850
IL	1,480	1,650	1,390	1,100
IN	700	850	660	720
IA	50	60	35	55
KS	11,700	11,800	11,000	8,800
KY	650	700	460	530
LA	100	140	80	130
MD	230	240	225	231
MI	630	700	620	650
MN	35	35	33	32
MS	180	230	165	220
MO	1,350	1,600	1,230	1,300
MT	1,500	2,200	1,370	2,050
NE	2,150	2,350	2,100	2,150
NV	5	10	4	9
NJ	36	46	32	38
NM	460	470	150	125
NY	130	160	125	150
NC	720	630	640	590
ND	40	80	34	55
OH	1,230	1,400	1,210	1,350
OK	6,900	7,000	5,200	4,900
OR	910	880	825	850
PA	190	195	185	190
SC	300	280	280	270
SD	1,600	2,000	1,520	1,650
TN	600	620	340	430
TX	5,800	6,000	2,800	2,900
UT	145	175	140	145
VA	300	300	275	280
WA	2,250	2,400	2,150	2,350
WV	15	14	12	11
WI	145	145	135	125
WY	200	230	190	215
US	48,726	52,053	40,993	40,097

1/ Includes area planted in preceding fall.
2/ Forecasted.

Durum Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1995-96

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 1/
	1,000 Acres			
AZ	100	160	99	159
CA	70	140	68	138
MN	13	10	12	10
MT	270	230	265	225
ND	2,950	3,000	2,880	2,900
SD	33	25	32	24
US	3,436	3,565	3,356	3,456

1/ Forecasted.

Other Spring Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1995-96

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 1/
	1,000 Acres			
CO	40	70	38	68
ID	580	720	560	700
MN	2,250	2,550	2,200	2,400
MT	3,950	4,200	3,800	4,100
NV	7	11	6	10
ND	8,300	9,600	8,200	9,500
OR	120	130	114	125
SD	1,250	2,250	1,200	2,200
UT	28	30	26	28
WA	450	400	445	395
WI	10	12	8	10
WY	30	33	25	29
US	17,015	20,006	16,622	19,565

1/ Forecasted.

Rye: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1995-96

State	Area Planted 1/		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 2/
	1,000 Acres			
CO	15	28	2	2
GA	300	300	55	70
IL	55	50	8	6
IN	20	20	4	3
KS	100	60	20	10
MD	30	30	5	5
MI	90	80	16	14
MN	30	25	21	20
NE	60	50	20	25
NJ	40	25	8	3
NY	42	49	9	7
NC	100	90	25	20
ND	25	20	20	19
OH	45	35	5	3
OK	190	200	40	60
PA	50	60	10	10
SC	50	40	20	20
SD	55	40	50	36
TX	150	150	20	15
VA	90	80	5	7
WI	75	70	15	12
US	1,612	1,502	378	367

1/ Includes area planted in preceding fall.
2/ Forecasted.

Rice: Area Planted and Harvested by Class, State, and United States, 1995-96

Class and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 1/
	1,000 Acres			
Long Grain				
AR	1,148.0	988.0	1,140.0	980.0
CA	8.0	6.0	8.0	6.0
LA	460.0	440.0	456.0	432.0
MS	290.0	220.0	288.0	218.0
MO	119.0	110.0	112.0	105.0
TX	310.0	290.0	308.0	288.0
US	2,335.0	2,054.0	2,312.0	2,029.0
Medium Grain				
AR	200.0	260.0	198.0	258.0
CA	449.0	501.0	447.0	499.0
LA	115.0	70.0	114.0	68.0
MS 2/				
MO				
TX	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
US	774.0	841.0	769.0	835.0
Short Grain				
AR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
CA	10.0	13.0	10.0	13.0
US	12.0	15.0	12.0	15.0
All				
AR	1,350.0	1,250.0	1,340.0	1,240.0
CA	467.0	520.0	465.0	518.0
LA	575.0	510.0	570.0	500.0
MS	290.0	220.0	288.0	218.0
MO	119.0	110.0	112.0	105.0
TX	320.0	300.0	318.0	298.0
US	3,121.0	2,910.0	3,093.0	2,879.0

1/ Forecasted.
2/ No medium grain estimated.

Soybeans: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1995-96

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 1/
	1,000 Acres			
AL	240	330	225	315
AR	3,450	3,650	3,400	3,600
DE	235	220	233	215
FL	30	35	28	33
GA	320	400	310	390
IL	9,750	9,900	9,700	9,850
IN	5,000	5,000	4,980	4,980
IA	9,300	9,500	9,260	9,450
KS	2,100	2,050	2,050	2,000
KY	1,170	1,200	1,150	1,180
LA	1,070	1,100	1,040	1,050
MD	550	490	510	480
MI	1,500	1,650	1,490	1,640
MN	5,900	5,950	5,800	5,900
MS	1,850	1,800	1,800	1,750
MO	4,600	4,200	4,500	4,150
NE	3,100	3,050	3,060	3,010
NJ	140	130	138	127
NC	1,150	1,250	1,070	1,200
ND	660	850	640	820
OH	4,050	4,400	4,030	4,390
OK	290	300	275	285
PA	320	290	315	285
SC	550	560	530	540
SD	2,550	2,700	2,500	2,650
TN	1,130	1,200	1,080	1,150
TX	250	260	240	250
VA	490	500	470	480
WI	830	930	800	880
US	62,575	63,895	61,624	63,050

1/ Forecasted.

Soybeans: Percent of Acreage Planted following Another Crop.
Selected States and United States. 1992-96 1/

State	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	State	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
AL	27	38	29	24	14	MS	8	9	4	6	13
AR	27	30	26	30	32	MO	11	13	10	10	13
DE	53	48	42	54	51	NJ	21	16	18	19	19
FL	27	29	21	23	15	NC	34	32	33	49	40
GA	44	49	55	64	50	OH	2	1	1	1	1
IL	4	3	2	5	5	OK	23	16	27	24	26
IN	4	3	4	3	6	PA	17	17	19	19	18
KS	15	12	10	3	5	SC	40	39	47	48	55
KY	39	33	33	35	45	TN	31	32	22	36	39
LA	9	2	2	5	8	TX	7	0	0	15	1
MD	41	40	37	48	47	VA	55	57	54	56	66
						US	9	8	8	8	9

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

Peanuts: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 1995-96

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 1/
	1,000 Acres			
AL	213.0	210.0	212.0	209.0
FL	89.0	86.0	81.0	78.0
GA	595.0	540.0	592.0	538.0
NM	20.0	19.5	20.0	19.5
NC	144.0	135.0	144.0	135.0
OK	100.0	85.0	98.0	84.0
SC	11.5	10.5	11.0	10.0
TX	275.0	280.0	270.0	275.0
VA	90.0	79.0	89.0	79.0
US	1,537.5	1,445.0	1,517.0	1,427.5

1/ Forecasted.

Sunflower: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State, and United States, 1995-96

Varietal Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 1/
	1,000 Acres			
Oil				
CO	65	45	62	43
KS	220	220	215	206
MN	360	100	355	95
NE	44	20	41	19
ND	1,250	1,000	1,210	970
SD	890	750	873	731
TX	21	20	18	20
Oth Sts	61	51	55	46
US	2,911	2,206	2,829	2,130
Non-Oil				
CO	50	55	48	52
KS	80	60	75	54
MN	80	50	78	49
NE	46	30	44	28
ND	200	300	190	290
SD	70	40	67	39
TX	23	25	22	25
Oth Sts	18	21	15	18
US	567	581	539	555
All				
CO	115	100	110	95
KS	300	280	290	260
MN	440	150	433	144
NE	90	50	85	47
ND	1,450	1,300	1,400	1,260
SD	960	790	940	770
TX	44	45	40	45
Oth Sts	79	72	70	64
US	3,478	2,787	3,368	2,685

1/ Forecasted.

Flaxseed: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1995-96

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 1/
	1,000 Acres			
MN	10	10	9	10
ND	130	90	115	85
SD	22	10	20	9
Other States	3	2	3	2
US	165	112	147	106

1/ Forecasted.

Special Oilseeds: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1995-96

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 1/
	1,000 Acres			
Canola	445.0	397.0	428.0	370.0
Rapeseed	2.5	1.4	2.4	1.4
Safflower	247.0	226.0	237.0	218.0
Mustard Seed	22.9	15.7	22.0	15.2

1/ Forecasted.

Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State, and United States, 1995-96

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 1/
		1,000 Acres		
Upland				
AL	590.0	560.0	578.0	
AZ	365.0	325.0	364.0	
AR	1,170.0	1,000.0	1,110.0	
CA	1,170.0	1,000.0	1,165.0	
FL	110.0	120.0	109.0	
GA	1,500.0	1,380.0	1,490.0	
KS	3.8	2.0	2.6	
LA	1,085.0	950.0	1,075.0	
MS	1,460.0	1,050.0	1,420.0	
MO	462.0	410.0	453.0	
NM	61.0	58.0	56.0	
NC	805.0	750.0	800.0	
OK	380.0	290.0	315.0	
SC	348.0	270.0	342.0	
TN	700.0	530.0	660.0	
TX	6,400.0	5,300.0	5,750.0	
VA	107.0	105.0	106.0	
US	16,716.8	14,100.0	15,795.6	
Amer-Pima				
AZ	48.6	40.0	48.1	
CA	115.0	165.0	115.0	
NM	15.0	17.0	15.0	
TX	36.0	42.0	33.0	
US	214.6	264.0	211.1	
All				
AL	590.0	560.0	578.0	
AZ	413.6	365.0	412.1	
AR	1,170.0	1,000.0	1,110.0	
CA	1,285.0	1,165.0	1,280.0	
FL	110.0	120.0	109.0	
GA	1,500.0	1,380.0	1,490.0	
KS	3.8	2.0	2.6	
LA	1,085.0	950.0	1,075.0	
MS	1,460.0	1,050.0	1,420.0	
MO	462.0	410.0	453.0	
NM	76.0	75.0	71.0	
NC	805.0	750.0	800.0	
OK	380.0	290.0	315.0	
SC	348.0	270.0	342.0	
TN	700.0	530.0	660.0	
TX	6,436.0	5,342.0	5,783.0	
VA	107.0	105.0	106.0	
US	16,931.4	14,364.0	16,006.7	

1/ Estimates to be released August 12, 1996.

Hay: Area Harvested by Type, State, and United States
1995 and Forecasted 1996

State	All Hay		Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures		All Other	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
	1,000 Acres					
AL 1/	720	730			720	730
AZ	195	195	165	175	30	20
AR	1,050	1,150	25	25	1,025	1,125
CA	1,600	1,640	1,000	1,060	600	580
CO	1,360	1,380	850	860	510	520
CT	73	87	15	17	58	70
DE	11	15	4	7	7	8
FL 1/	230	250			230	250
GA 1/	600	600			600	600
ID	1,400	1,280	1,100	1,000	300	280
IL	1,050	1,000	620	670	430	330
IN	720	675	320	375	400	300
IA	1,700	1,550	1,350	1,200	350	350
KS	2,600	2,700	850	850	1,750	1,850
KY	2,400	2,350	300	300	2,100	2,050
LA 1/	310	310			310	310
ME	225	198	15	13	210	185
MD	205	220	55	60	150	160
MA	100	102	20	17	80	85
MI	1,350	1,300	1,050	1,000	300	300
MN	2,275	2,225	1,425	1,475	850	750
MS 1/	725	800			725	800
MO	3,300	3,680	450	480	2,850	3,200
MT	2,400	2,550	1,600	1,700	800	850
NE	3,150	3,300	1,350	1,400	1,800	1,900
NV	490	490	240	240	250	250
NH	68	74	13	14	55	60
NJ	130	120	30	30	100	90
NM	350	330	250	255	100	75
NY	1,600	1,550	650	690	950	860
NC	530	540	20	15	510	525
ND	2,700	2,400	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,100
OH	1,250	1,150	700	700	550	450
OK	2,200	2,500	380	400	1,820	2,100
OR	1,100	1,070	450	460	650	610
PA	1,910	1,900	780	770	1,130	1,130
RI	7	8	2	3	5	5
SC 1/	300	280			300	280
SD	4,300	4,500	2,600	2,500	1,700	2,000
TN	1,750	1,795	50	45	1,700	1,750
TX	3,760	4,150	160	150	3,600	4,000
UT	695	705	545	545	150	160
VT	300	330	95	95	205	235
VA	1,250	1,250	140	130	1,110	1,120
WA	760	780	500	470	260	310
WV	560	570	40	40	520	530
WI	2,700	2,600	2,300	2,100	400	500
WY	1,320	1,220	660	620	660	600
US	59,779	60,599	24,569	24,256	35,210	36,343

1/ Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures included in all other hay.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1994-96 1/

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 2/
	1,000 Acres			
CA	145.0	130.0	137.0	125.0
CO	190.0	150.0	165.0	135.0
ID	110.0	100.0	108.0	98.0
KS	34.0	31.0	31.0	29.0
MI	390.0	340.0	385.0	320.0
MN	190.0	130.0	150.0	120.0
MT	11.0	10.5	10.8	10.3
NE	225.0	190.0	205.0	175.0
NM	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.0
NY	34.0	42.0	33.0	41.0
ND	600.0	580.0	540.0	550.0
OR	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.1
TX	25.0	13.0	23.0	12.0
UT	7.3	1.0	7.0	0.5
WA	41.0	35.0	41.0	35.0
WI	9.3	8.0	9.0	7.8
WY	35.0	37.0	32.0	36.0
US	2,069.3	1,819.7	1,899.3	1,716.7

1/ Excludes beans grown for garden seed.
2/ Forecasted.

Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1995-96

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 1/
	1,000 Acres			
AL	4.4	5.1	4.1	5.0
CA	9.6	10.5	9.6	10.5
GA	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2
LA	22.0	22.0	21.0	21.0
MS	6.2	7.8	5.5	7.5
NJ	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2
NC	33.0	32.0	32.0	31.0
SC	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
TX	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.5
VA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
US	87.4	89.4	83.6	86.2

1/ Forecasted.

Summer Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1995-96

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 1/
	1,000 Acres			
AL	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7
CA	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
CO	9.2	9.6	9.0	9.4
DE	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
IL	5.6	7.2	5.5	6.9
IA	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
MD	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.9
MO	7.1	7.8	6.9	7.6
NE	4.5	5.6	4.4	5.5
NJ	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
NM	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.9
NC	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
TX	7.3	10.5	7.0	10.0
VA	9.0	9.0	8.5	9.0
US	72.4	79.3	70.6	77.5

1/ Forecasted.

Alaska: Area Planted, by Crop, 1994-96 1/

Crop	Area Planted			
	1994	1995	1996	1996/95
	Acres			Percent
All Oats	2,300	2,600	2,200	85
All Barley	6,600	7,500	7,200	96
All Hay 2/	19,600	20,700	20,400	99
Potatoes	830	1,100	930	85

1/ Estimates are providing to meet special needs of users for crops and livestock production statistics. Estimates are excluded from commodity data tables.
2/ Area Harvested.

Tobacco: Area Harvested by State and United States, 1994-95 and Forecasted 1996

State	Area Harvested		
	1994	1995	1996
	Acres		
CT	1,655	1,990	2,100
FL	6,500	7,200	7,300
GA	37,000	42,000	46,000
IN	7,100	6,700	7,600
KY	187,000	166,200	205,900
MD	8,500	8,500	8,000
MA	490	500	710
MO	3,500	2,700	2,900
NC	243,200	261,100	270,300
OH	8,500	7,700	8,300
PA	9,000	7,900	7,800
SC	47,000	50,000	50,000
TN	60,350	51,690	56,550
VA	46,420	44,170	46,170
WV	2,000	2,000	2,000
WI	2,850	2,760	2,550
US	671,065	663,110	724,180

Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 1995 and Forecasted 1996

Class and Type	Area Harvested 1995	Area Harvested 1996	Class and Type	Area Harvested 1995	Area Harvested 1996
	Acres			Acres	
Class 1, Flue-Cured					
Type 11, Old Belts			Type 23, Western		
NC	68,000	70,000	District		
VA	34,000	35,000	KY	3,700	3,700
US	102,000	105,000	TN	580	590
Type 12, Eastern NC			US	4,280	4,290
Belt			Total 21-23	16,880	16,790
NC	151,000	156,000			
Type 13, NC Border &			Class 3, Air-Cured		
SC Belt			Class 3B, Light		
NC	34,000	36,000	Air-Cured		
SC	50,000	50,000	Type 31, Burley		
US	84,000	86,000	IN	6,700	7,600
Type 14, GA-FL Belt			KY	155,000	195,000
FL	7,200	7,300	MO	2,700	2,900
GA	42,000	46,000	NC	8,100	8,300
US	49,200	53,300	OH	7,700	8,300
Total 11-14	386,200	400,300	TN	43,000	48,000
			VA	9,000	10,000
Class 2, Fire-Cured			WV	2,000	2,000
Type 21, VA Belt			US	234,200	282,100
VA	1,100	1,100	Type 32, Southern MD		
Type 22, Eastern			Belt		
District			MD	8,500	8,000
KY	3,900	3,900	PA	3,400	3,500
TN	7,600	7,500	US	11,900	11,500
US	11,500	11,400	Total 31-32	246,100	293,600

Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 1995 and Forecasted 1996 (continued)

Class and Type	Area Harvested		Class and Type	Area Harvested	
	1995	1996		1995	1996
	Acres			Acres	
Class 3, Air-Cured			Broadleaf		
Class 3B, Dark Air-Cured			CT	1,000	1,080
Type 35, One Sucker			MA	240	320
Belt			US	1,240	1,400
KY	2,300	2,100	Class 5B, WI Binder		
TN	510	460	Type 54, Southern WI		
US	2,810	2,560	WI	1,900	1,800
Type 36, Green River			Type 55, Northern WI		
Belt			WI	860	750
KY	1,300	1,200	Total 54-55	2,760	2,550
Type 37, VA Sun-Cured			Total 51-55	4,000	3,950
Belt					
VA	70	70	Class 6, Cigar Wrapper		
Total 35-37	4,180	3,830	Type 61, CT Valley Shade-Grown		
Class 4, Cigar Filler			CT	990	1,020
Type 41, PA Seedleaf			MA	260	390
PA	4,500	4,300	US	1,250	1,410
US	4,500	4,300			
			All Cigar Types		
Class 5, Cigar Binder			Total 41-61	9,750	9,660
Class 5A, CT Valley Binder					
Type 51, CT Valley			All Tobacco	663,110	724,180

Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 1995 and Forecasted 1996 1/

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1995	1996	1995	1996 2/
	1,000 Acres			
CA	117.0	96.0	115.0	94.0
CO	42.8	58.2	41.1	56.5
ID	198.0	187.0	197.0	186.0
MI	190.0	153.0	188.0	150.0
MN	426.0	444.0	416.0	435.0
MT	55.7	57.5	55.5	57.3
NE	75.9	56.0	72.3	52.9
NM		1.1		1.1
ND	207.0	225.0	204.2	223.0
OH	16.3	6.8	15.3	6.8
OR	18.4	17.5	17.8	17.0
TX	20.2	14.1	19.3	13.5
WA		13.0		13.0
WY	63.0	57.3	61.5	56.0
Oth Sts 3/	14.3		14.1	
US	1,444.6	1,386.5	1,417.1	1,362.1

1/ Relates to year of intended harvest except for overwintered spring planted beets in CA.
2/ Forecasted.
3/ Includes NM and WA prior to 1996.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed: Area Harvested by State
and United States, 1995 and Forecasted 1996

State	Area Harvested	
	1995	1996
	1,000 Acres	
FL	437.0	437.0
HI	53.0	40.0
LA	400.0	350.0
TX	42.3	42.0
US	932.3	869.0

Spring Weather Summary: The northeastern edge of an expansive Pacific ridge continued to deflect storms around the Southwest and the southern Plains, allowing the drought of 1995-96 to extend through an eighth month. The ridge induced several monthly record-high temperatures in April and May. Farther north, abundant jet-stream energy channeled through the Northwest, extending the flood-rife 1995-95 wet season into May. In the central Plains, a late-spring change toward a more zonal (west-to-east) jet stream pattern contributed to drought relief, albeit too late to benefit winter wheat. Farther east, however, the last 7 weeks of spring featured unrelenting rainfall and persistent coolness, slowing Corn Belt planting and crop development. In the Northeastern and Great Lakes States, occasional snow added to record totals through April. Across the Southeast, meanwhile, cool, damp conditions yielded abruptly to hot, dry weather in May.

The spring of 1996 was among the coldest on record from the northern Plains to the Northeast. Average temperatures of 39.8 degrees F (4.1 degrees F below normal) in Rochester, MN and 45.8 degrees F (3.1 degrees F below normal) in Williamsport, PA were the fourth lowest on record. In contrast, an average of 69.7 degrees F in Tucson, AZ marked their fourth-warmest spring. Farther east, several locations registered their driest January-May period on record, including Brownsville, TX (0.79 inches), Karnes City, TX (2.44 inches), and Shreveport, LA (9.88 inches). However, Elkins, WV posted a record-wet spring (23.56 inches), bolstered by a 15.75-inch total in May.

March: Five storms during the last 3 weeks of March boosted soil moisture as far south as Oklahoma, but failed to significantly dampen Texas. Despite the storm passages, monthly precipitation averaged less than half of normal in a broad belt from the Great Lakes to the Southwest. Heavy precipitation fell in the Northwest and the Southeast, while snowfall toppled another dozen cities' seasonal records in the Northeastern and Great Lakes States.

A pair of freezes across the South damaged tree blooms and ground crops. Monthly temperatures averaged 4 to 8 degrees F below normal in the Ohio Valley and 4 to 10 degrees F below normal in the northern and central Plains. On the other side of the Rocky Divide, readings averaged up to 4 degrees F above normal in the Great Basin.

April: Heavy rain began to cause flooding and delay fieldwork in the lower Ohio Valley, where monthly rainfall topped 8 inches (more than twice the normal). In New England, the season's last widespread snowfall (on April 10) was followed by heavy rain and mid-month flooding. Meanwhile, drought lasted through a seventh month and intensified from southern California to the southern Plains, tempered only by a storm's passage across Texas on April 5.

Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees F below normal in the Corn Belt and the Southeast. From the High Plains westward, however, departures reached +2 to +5 degrees F. Warm, breezy conditions across the Southwest and the Plains raised evaporation rates and fueled the spread of wild fires. On April 25, a large dust storm obscured visibilities on the Plains. In parts of Texas, temperatures topped the century mark (101 degrees F) in San Antonio (on April 19) and Midland (on April 27), breaking monthly records.

May: A strong west-to-east jet stream bisected the Nation, anchoring cool, wet conditions in the Midwest and hot, dry weather across the South. Over the Corn Belt, temperatures as much as 5 degrees F below normal and heavy rainfall--more than twice normal from eastern Nebraska to the lower Ohio Valley--hindered

crop development. Significant rainfall on the central Plains arrived too late to benefit winter wheat, but improved topsoil moisture for summer crops. Meanwhile, late-month showers across the southern Plains provided only limited and localized relief from the 8-month drought. In addition, May-record heat gripped the region, pushing monthly temperatures 6 to 9 degrees F above normal. In the Southeast, late-month rains ended a 4-week dry spell, reviving crops stressed by heat and short-term dryness. In conjunction with temperature departures of 4 to 9 degrees F, little or no rain fell on the drought-stricken Southwest. Farther north, a spell of unusual late-season rainfall departed northern California toward month's end.

General Crop Comments: Row crop planting progress for Spring 1996 was sluggish, but not as bad as last year at this time. Dry conditions at the beginning of spring in the Midwest encouraged producers to plant as early as possible to avoid a repeat of 1995. Late spring brought persistent cool, wet weather that saturated fields in the Midwest and delayed planting progress. Cool, damp weather failed to warm the soil and resulted in poor germination rates that forced many producers to replant. Small grain development was slowed by cool, wet weather in the Northern Plains and drought conditions in the southern Great Plains.

Dry weather in early March persisted across most Central States. Soil moisture supplies were critically short in the Texas High Plains. Extreme temperature changes stressed crops in the Delta and Southern States, where heavy rainfall halted spring tillage. By mid-March, wheat was beginning to break dormancy in the Ohio Valley, where wheat condition declined due to wide temperature fluctuations. In the Central States and upper middle Mississippi Valley, farmers delayed fieldwork as they waited for rain or warmer weather to thaw the soil. Plowing and spring planting in the Ohio Valley was delayed by snow and rain at month's end. Wintry weather continued through March in the Northern States and delayed the start of spring fieldwork. By the end of March, heavy rains and cool weather slowed wheat development in the Central States and interrupted spring fieldwork. As March ended, wet, cool weather in the Southeastern States slowed fieldwork. Kansas's wheat condition declined during the month as a result of the early-March freeze and persistent dry conditions. Wheat began greening in the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys late in March, but the cool weather limited growth.

April began with continued dry conditions in the southern Great Plains. Cool weather and dry soil conditions left wheat progress in Kansas behind normal. Wheat broke dormancy across the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. Cool, wet weather over the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys limited field activity. In early April, farmers in the Southeast were unable to enter wet fields, leaving crop development and planting progress behind schedule. In the Great Lakes region and the Northern States, planting of spring grains was delayed as producers waited for snowmelt and higher soil temperatures. The middle of April brought continued drought conditions in the Texas High Plains. Warm, windy weather in the Southwest and central Great Plains depleted soil moisture supplies. Snowmelt in the Red River Valley triggered flooding in the northern Plains and held fieldwork and small grain seeding behind schedule. Heavy rains and thunderstorms over the Delta States slowed spring planting. On April 15, a freeze extended into the Texas High Plains and stressed the drought-stricken wheat. Scattered rains over Kansas did little to revive wheat fields that were damaged by blowing sands and low temperatures. By mid-April, wheat in the Ohio Valley was beginning to joint. Across the Midwest, low soil temperatures delayed corn planting and caused some producers to wait for warmer weather before seeding. Wet fields and below-normal temperatures slowed cotton planting in the Southeastern States. By the end of April, corn planting progress in the Midwest made significant headway, despite some producers who were waiting for higher soil temperatures. Across the Southwest, high temperatures accelerated

small grains turning color. Rain over the Corn Belt brought pre-planting moisture for row crops but left fields saturated. Corn planting progress surged at the end of April over most of the Corn Belt despite some wet fields and low soil temperatures. In the Delta, excessive rain and low soil temperatures slowed cotton planting. Cotton producers in the Texas High Plains prepared fields and applied pre-planting herbicides.

In May, rainy weather in the Midwest saturated fields and slowed planting progress. Downpours during the first week of May limited the average number of days suitable for fieldwork in the Corn Belt to 1 day or less. Frequent spring storms brought excessive moisture and cool weather to the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and caused flooding in low-lying areas that required extensive replanting. Persistent wet weather and low soil temperatures across the Midwest and Northern States caused poor germination, and slowed the development of emerged crops. In the Southwest, pastures and stock tanks dried up and some grazing areas burned. By mid-May, thunderstorms over the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys further delayed planting. Continued damp soils and low soil temperatures in the Midwest required some fields to be replanted a second time. Warm weather across the Southeast allowed germination and fieldwork to advance rapidly. The drought persisted across the Southwest, lowering pasture conditions and restricting dryland planting. Later in the month, thunderstorms in the central Corn Belt saturated fields and brought most planting activity to a standstill. Spring wheat planting, remained nearly 3 weeks behind the average in North Dakota. Toward the end of May, rainy weather over the eastern Corn Belt limited fieldwork. Low soil temperatures slowed corn emergence in the western Corn Belt. Warm, dry weather in the Southwest and Southeast spurred cotton development. In the southern Great Plains, windy weather and blowing sand slowed cotton planting. May ended with cool, wet weather over the Midwest that caused flooding and prevented producers from completing corn planting. Rainfall over the Southeast brought an end to recent dryness and improved crop conditions. In the Southwest, drought conditions persisted and caused irrigation water shortages. Unrelenting wet, cool weather over most of the Midwest slowed corn development for the month. In the Southwest, the dry conditions and heat caused stress in cotton fields. Delays in corn planting caused some producers to postpone soybean planting until they completed corn planting.

Corn: Corn planted for all purposes is estimated at 80.4 million acres, up 13 percent from last year. This is the largest planted acreage since 1985. Growers expect to harvest 74.1 million acres for grain, up 14 percent from 1995. If realized, this will be the largest harvested acreage since 1985. A wet cool spring delayed planting particularly in the Eastern Corn Belt. The corn acreage estimate was based on survey information collected between May 29 and June 12. Delayed plantings may result in corn acreage shifts to other commodities for several States that had large amounts of acreage remaining to be planted. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that only 91 percent of the intended corn acreage had been planted at the time of the interview compared to an average of 96 percent for the past eight years.

The seven major States (IL, IN, IA, MN, NE, OH, and WI) planted 52.9 million acres, an increase of 8 percent over 1995. Minnesota showed the largest increase in plantings for the major States with a 12 percent increase. Ohio, with plantings down 5 percent, was the only State to show a decrease in corn acreage from 1995. Late plantings in Ohio resulted in a shift from corn to other commodities such as soybeans. Expected acreage harvested for grain, at 50.1 million, for the seven major States showed an increase of 9 percent over last year. Wisconsin, with a 13 percent increase, showed the largest increase in area harvested for grain for the major States.

Increases in South Dakota and Missouri at 1.2 and 1.1 million acres, respectively, were the largest for planted acreage. Texas and West Virginia

planted acreage remained unchanged from last year. Corn acreage across the South increased significantly over 1995. Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi more than doubled their 1995 planted acreage, with Louisiana showing the largest percentage increase at 139 percent. Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee showed increases ranging from 20 to 45 percent. As of June 16, corn condition was rated 56 percent good to excellent compared to 60 percent for the previous year.

Sorghum: Acreage planted for all purposes is estimated at 12.6 million acres, up 33 percent from 1995. Grain area, at 11.4 million acres, is up 38 percent. Both acreage levels are the highest since the 1992 crop. As of June 16, planting had progressed to 82 percent completion compared to 67 percent a year ago and the average of 78 percent.

All States except Kentucky and the Carolinas are increasing planted acres over last year. The large jump in Kansas acreage is on failed wheat ground; producers went with sorghum where they could get seed. High prices and acreage availability from abandoned wheat factored into the Oklahoma increase.

Oats: Oats planted last fall and this spring totaled 4.61 million acres, down 27 percent from 1995 and the lowest acreage planted since records were first kept in 1926. Planted oats acreage dropped as a result of oats not being needed as a cover crop for set aside acreage.

Growers intend to harvest 2.67 million acres for grain in 1996, down 10 percent from the 2.96 million acres harvested in 1995. If realized, this would be the lowest oats acreage harvested for grain since records were first kept in 1866.

Barley: Barley seedings last fall and this spring totaled 7.13 million acres, up 7 percent from last year. This is the second lowest acreage planted since records were first kept in 1926. The area to be harvested for grain is expected to total 6.76 million acres, up 8 percent from last year. North Dakota continues to lead all States with 2.65 million acres seeded, an increase of 15 percent above last year.

All Wheat: Planted area for 1996 is estimated at 75.6 million acres; area for grain, 63.1 million. The planted level is up 9 percent from 1995 and harvested is up 4 percent. Both totals are the highest since 1990.

Winter Wheat: Farmers planted 52.1 million acres. This is 7 percent more than 1995 and fractionally higher than the previously published level. Grain area is now estimated at 40.1 million acres, up 6 percent from the June 1 forecast but down 2 percent from last year.

The jump in area for grain from the most recent forecast was based on indications from the midyear acreage surveys. These data show a larger portion of the Hard Red Winter drought affected area going for grain than earlier planned. Increases from Texas north to South Dakota total 1.5 million acres. Some anticipated abandonment of Soft Red Winter acres in Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri will be harvested after all because rains prevented doing otherwise. Increased harvested area in these 3 States plus Arkansas and Ohio totals about 600,000 acres.

Durum Wheat: The 1996 planted area is estimated at 3.57 million acres, up 4 percent from 1995. Intentions are to harvest 3.46 million acres for grain, up 3 percent from last year. Cool, wet conditions during April and

May delayed North Dakota's durum seeding and probably prevented some of Minnesota's intended acres from getting in. By late May, North Dakota planting lagged three weeks behind average. When the weather finally opened, farmers made rapid progress and were essentially finished by mid-June. Strong Hard Red Spring prices lured some Montana growers away from durum. As of June 16, 84 percent of Arizona's durum had been harvested; California's Imperial Valley harvest neared completion and harvest was active in the San Joaquin Valley.

Other Spring Wheat: Area planted for 1996 is placed at 20.0 million acres, the most since 1936. Of this total, 19.6 million acres are expected to be harvested for grain. This would be the largest harvested area since 1919. Both acreage levels are up 18 percent from 1995. Planting progress in the five largest producing States (Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, and the Dakotas) reached 96 percent completion as of June 9. This was ahead of last year but 3 points behind average. Acreage increases in these states total

2.99 million acres; 2.3 million of this are in North and South Dakota. Strong Hard Red Spring prices fostered increases in Montana's acreage and returned North Dakota to 1993 levels. The South Dakota jump is a return to more normal planted levels. Some intended Minnesota barley and sunflower acres went to spring wheat instead. North Idaho plantings were completed at mid-June; southwestern spring wheat is headed.

Rye: Planted is estimated at 1.50 million acres for 1996, down 7 percent from 1995 and the second lowest area on record. Area for grain is estimated at 367,000 acres, down 3 percent from last year and at a record low level.

Rice: All rice planted acres is estimated at 2.91 million acres in the six major producing states, down 7 percent from 1995. Acreage in all six states declined for the second year in a row. Harvested acres is estimated at 2.88 million acres, a 7 percent decline from the previous year.

Long grain rice acres representing 71 percent of all rice is down 12 percent. Medium grain rice which accounts for 29 percent of the total, increased 9 percent from last year. Acreage planted to short grain rice is estimated at 15,000 acres compared to 12,000 acres in 1995 and continues to account for only a small percent of the total. By mid-June the crop was 100 percent emerged and in mostly good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Growers planted or intend to plant 63.9 million acres in 1996, up 2 percent from 1995. Area for harvest is estimated at 63.1 million acres, also an increase of 2 percent over 1995.

Another wet spring prompted some growers in the midwest to shift some acres intended for corn to soybeans. Growers in Iowa planted 200,000 more acres than last year. Illinois increase 150,000 acres and Ohio planted 350,000 more acres than the previous year. Overall, soybean acreage is above 1995 in most of the major producing states.

At the time of the survey, 53 percent of the soybean acres had been planted compared to a five year average of 71 percent.

Peanuts: Acreage planted to peanuts in 1996 is estimated at 1.45 million acres, down 6 percent from the 1995 planted area of 1.54 million acres. This is the smallest acreage devoted to peanuts since 1983. Most of the decline can be attributed to the new farm bill provisions. Area for harvest is estimated at 1.43 million acres, down 6 percent from the 1995 level of 1.52 million acres.

Southeast growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) planted 846,500 acres, down 7 percent from last year and 14 percent below 1994. In Georgia, planting started slowly because of cool soil temperatures, but May brought warmer weather and planting progressed nicely until completion in early June. Rains in late May helped Alabama peanuts as the crop emerged with full stands and is rated in mostly good condition. Planting of the Florida crop is complete with near normal development. In South Carolina, peanut planting was nearly complete by early June. The crop is in mostly good condition.

Plantings in the Virginia-North Carolina region totaled 214,000 acres, down 9 percent from last year and 12 percent below two years ago. Plantings in North Carolina ran behind due to a cool, wet April. By late May, progress was running about average. Planting in Virginia ended at about a normal progress. The crop is in mostly good condition in the two state area.

In the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas), plantings are estimated at 384,500 acres, down 3 percent from 1995 and 8 percent below 1994. The Oklahoma crop was rated in mostly good condition in early June. By June 2, plantings were 71 percent complete, 17 points ahead of the five year average. In New Mexico, hail damage was reported to plantings in Lea County from severe weather that hit during the last two weeks of May. The crop is expected to recover with limited replanting. In Texas, plantings were over the half way mark on June 2 and were progressing considerably ahead of schedule. Peanuts are generally in good condition, with producing areas in need of additional moisture.

Sunflower: Planted area is estimated at 2.79 million acres in 1996 compared to 3.48 million acres a year ago, a decrease of 20 percent. Oil type varieties total 2.21 million acres this year, 24 percent below 1995. Acres planted to non-oil varieties at 581,000 is an increase of 2 percent from the previous year.

North Dakota, the leading state seeded 1.30 million acres. Sunflower planting in North Dakota was one week behind normal by May 26. By June 16, planting was 95 percent complete, and 75 percent of the crop was emerged. Crop condition by mid-June was mostly fair.

Flaxseed: Acreage seeded for 1996 is estimated at 112,000 acres, down 32 percent from 1995. Area for harvest at 106,000 acres is down 28 percent from last year.

In North Dakota, planting was underway by May 19, at least one week behind normal. As of June 16, planting was 97 percent complete which is about average. The crop was 81 percent emerged and in mostly good condition.

Special Oilseeds: Planted area of canola is estimated at 397,000 acres, 11 percent below 1995. Acres intended for harvest is 370,000 acres, down 14 percent from last year. Planted acreage of rapeseed is estimated at 1,400 acres, down 44 percent from 1995. Area planted for safflower is estimated at 226,000 acres, a decrease of 9 percent from 1995. Area for harvest is expected at 218,000 acres, down 8 percent from last year. Mustard seed growers planted 15,700 acres this year, down 31 percent from 1995. Harvested acres are estimated at 15,200, down 31 percent from 1995.

Cotton: The United States planted area of all cotton for 1996 is estimated at 14.4 million acres, 15 percent below 1995 plantings but 5 percent above 1994. Upland cotton is expected to total 14.1 million acres, down 16 percent from last year. Growers intend to increase plantings of American-

pima cotton to 264,000 acres, a 23 percent increase from last year and 57 percent higher than acreage of 2 years ago.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) planted 3.94 million acres. This total is a 19 percent decrease from 1995, and down 4 percent from two years earlier. The planting pace lagged behind the average due to wet soils and because other row crops were being planted. In mid-May, producers exceeded the 5-year average pace and planting was complete by mid-June. On June 16, the majority of the region's acreage was in good to excellent condition, with Louisiana and Mississippi showing 31 percent and 28 percent, respectively, in excellent condition.

Texas and Oklahoma producers planted 5.59 million acres, an 18 percent decrease from last year and 4 percent less than two years ago. Producers in the High Plains began limited planting in mid-May with dry conditions prevailing. Storms in early June provided some relief, but high winds and hail damaged some acreage forcing producers to replant. Poor growing conditions adversely affected the South Texas crop in the planting season. On June 16, Texas producers had planted 89 percent of the crop, equaling the 5-year average. In mid-June, 44 percent of the Texas acreage was in very poor to poor condition. In the Southeast (Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina), producers planted 2.96 million acres, down 9 percent from 1995 but up 44 percent from the 1994 level. The planting pace was slightly behind average in Alabama and Georgia early in the season. Early May storms followed by a dry period allowed producers to exceed the average pace by mid-May. Early June storms in these two States replenished soil moisture, improving crop condition. Carolina producers exceeded the average planting rate during the season and finished planting in mid-June. Condition on June 16 showed Alabama and Georgia with approximately two-thirds of the acreage in good to excellent condition. About three-fourths of the Carolina acreage was in good to excellent condition.

Upland planted acreage in the Western States (Arizona, California, and New Mexico) is estimated at 1.38 million acres, 13 percent below last year and down 6 percent from 1994. Arizona acreage was planted well ahead of the average due to approval of early planting dates in an attempt to lessen effects of whitefly. California seeding pace was behind average most of the season as low soil temperatures and rainfall in April and May slowed activity. That also caused some replanting. Arizona and California crops are making very good progress this season. In mid-June, 95 percent of the Arizona acreage and all of the California acres were in good to excellent condition.

American-Pima plantings increased from 1995 in all States except Arizona. In Arizona, producers lowered plantings by 8,600 acres from last year. California acreage increased 50,000 acres from 1995, up 43 percent. New Mexico and Texas increased 2,000 acres and 6,000 acres, respectively. The Arizona crop is progressing well thanks to beneficial weather during germination. California's progress is ahead of normal as a result of excellent growing conditions during most of April and May.

Hay: Producers expect to harvest 60.6 million acres of hay in 1996, a 1 percent increase from the 59.8 million acres harvested one year earlier. Area harvested of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is expected to total 24.3 million acres, down 1 percent from 1995. All other hay acreage is estimated at 36.3 million acres, 3 percent above last year. Hay acreage is expected to decrease mainly in the great lake States and a few northeastern States. The largest increases are expected in Plains States and a few of the Delta states.

First cuttings are underway but lag behind average in many northern and eastern States due to cool, wet weather. Michigan producers were 40 percent behind the average because of the weather. In Texas, rains finally allowed progress on the first cut, although producers are generally making second cuttings at this time.

A record high alfalfa acreage is expected in Montana. Kansas expects to harvest a record high acreage of other hays. Texas will harvest its largest acreage since 1964, and Tennessee producers will harvest the highest acreage of other hay since 1949. Hay condition is good throughout the Nation although rains have deteriorated quality in some areas.

Dry Beans: Planted acreage of dry beans is estimated at 1.82 million acres this year, down 12 percent from last year and 10 percent below two years ago. Acreage for harvest is forecast at 1.72 million acres, off 10 percent from a year ago and 6 percent below 1994. Acreage is down in every State except New York, Oregon, and Wyoming. Most notable downturns are in Minnesota, Nebraska, and the dryland areas of the Southwest.

Planting of dry beans is late across most of the country because of wet soils and heavy spring rains. Mid-June saw Michigan at their slowest pace in 30 years. Planting was less than 20 percent complete, compared to an average of 75 percent. In New York, beans were pushed back as farmers tried to get their other crops planted first. If weather and the season permit, bean acreage may increase as a last minute catch up. The Pacific Northwest planted most of their acreage after June first, much later than normal.

Competition from corn and wheat reduced dry bean acreage in the corn belt. Minnesota is down 32 percent, Michigan skidded 13 percent, Nebraska dropped 16 percent, Kansas fell 9 percent, and Wisconsin is off 14 percent from a year ago. Drought precluded bean planting in dryland areas of the Southwest. Colorado's acreage fell 21 percent, Utah dropped to practically nothing, and Texas acreage was cut almost in half.

Low prices for kidneys and blackeyes were blamed for acreage declines in California. Last minute improvements in pinto prices were credited for the higher acreage in Wyoming.

Sweet Potatoes: Planted area of sweet potatoes is estimated at 89,400 acres this year, up 2 percent from last year and 4 percent above 1994. Increases are noted in Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and California. These increases more than make up for lighter plantings along the Atlantic Coast. Harvest area is forecast at 86,200 acres, a gain of 3 percent above last year and 4 percent above two years ago.

Trans-planting is later along the Atlantic Coast than last year and later than the five year average. By Mid June, North Carolina's planting was 76 percent finished compared with 80 percent the year before. Recent warm weather along the Gulf Coast helped a late planting season catch up and pass last year's pace. Planting progress by mid-June in Louisiana easily moved ahead of last year. California's sweet potato crop was planted in ideal weather.

Summer Potatoes: Growers in 14 summer States planted 79,300 acres of potatoes in 1996, a gain of 10 percent from last year and 7 percent above 1994. Area for harvest is forecast at 77,500 acres, up 10 percent from last year and 8 percent above the comparable States two years ago.

Acreage is higher than last year in chip producing States from Illinois to Colorado. Illinois acreage jumped 29 percent, Missouri is up 10 percent, Nebraska increased 24 percent, and Colorado gained 4 percent. Texas's acreage is up 44 percent in their summer areas. Plantings in the Delmarva Peninsula are up slightly from last year. Maryland growers have put in some additional acreage after last year's short year but are still below two years ago. Virginia growers expect to have a better harvest percentage than last year. New Jersey and North Carolina have planted less than last year. Other summer

acreage declines are seen in New Mexico and Iowa. Alabama and California summer acreages are the same as last year.

Potato development started slowly in the Southeast and Atlantic States because of a wet spring. Recent warming trends have helped catch up. Harvest started in the Delmarva Peninsula and in the Country's mid-section in late June. Missouri farmers have dug a few early chip fields for the summer season. In Colorado, weather for planting and early growth has been nearly ideal with no hail damage of note. Hail hit some fields in the Texas panhandle but was less damaging in neighboring New Mexico. The California summer crop is in good condition with no unusual problems.

Tobacco: The Nation's all tobacco for harvest in 1996 is estimated at 724,180 acres, up 9 percent from 1995.

Flue-cured acreage, at 400,300 acres, is up 4 percent from a year ago. After a slow start due to cool, wet soils, transplanting was completed on time. In Florida, a frost on April 11 killed some plants and burned leaves. Cool, wet weather in the early Spring slowed plant development, but warmer weather in May aided growth. Harvest in Florida and Georgia started mid-June, with markets expected to open in July.

Burley acreage, at 282,100 acres, jumped 20 percent over a year ago. Burley transplanting was delayed early in the season by wet weather. Tobacco setting in Kentucky was 65 percent complete as of June 16, compared to an average of 90 percent. Heavy rains flooded and washed fields and required considerable replanting. A shortage of disease free plants limited some tobacco producers from planting additional acreage. The presence of blue mold was reported in a few counties in Kentucky, and was aggravated by hot, humid weather conditions.

Dark fire-cured types are estimated at 16,790 acres, down 1 percent from a year ago. Transplanting in Virginia was slightly behind schedule with most of the crop reported in good condition.

Acreage for cigar types is estimated at 9,660 acres, down 1 percent from 1995. Poor growing conditions for greenhouse tobacco seedlings and wet spring conditions delayed planting. Cold, damp cloudy weather with some frost damage slowed the start of tobacco planting, but as the weather improved, growers hurried and finished on schedule. Some hand setting of failed tobacco was required.

Sugarbeets: Growers planted an estimated 1.39 million acres of sugarbeets for 1996, down 4 percent from last year. Planted acres decreased 58 percent in Ohio from a year ago, due to inclement weather that delayed planting progress beyond the cut-off date. Late spring rains and price uncertainty prompted some California growers to plant alternative crops and resulted in sugarbeet planted acres dropping to 18 percent below last year. Wet spring weather in Minnesota forced cooperatives to increase planted acres 4 percent from last year to make up for expected lower average yield. Cool, wet weather slowed the start of sugarbeet planting in Nebraska, where planted acres declined 26 percent from last year due to the closing of a sugarbeet processing factory. In Colorado, a late April freeze required approximately one-fifth of the acreage to be replanted. Colorado's improved sugarbeet processing mill allowed planted acres to increase 36 percent from last year, the highest level since 1981.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed: Growers intend to harvest 869,000 acres of sugarcane in 1996, down 7 percent from last year. A freeze in late 1995 and early 1996 in Louisiana damaged winter dormant

sugarcane fields. The most severe damage was in the Northern Parishes, but the remainder of the State also reported damage. The damage to Louisiana's sugarcane was not expected to be as devastating as the 1989-90 freeze because of the shorter duration of the low temperatures. The effect of the freeze is a decrease of 13 percent in Louisiana's acres for harvest from last year. The closing of sugarcane plantations continued in Hawaii, where one plantation closed in March and another was expected to discontinue sugarcane production during 1996. Sugarcane acres for harvest in Hawaii were down 25 percent from 1995, reflecting the closing of plantations in the island State. Florida growers expect to harvest 437,000 acres, unchanged from 1995.

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 over 13,200 segments or parcels of land (average approximately 1 square mile) and a probability list sample of over 51,000 farm operators. Enumerators conducting the area survey contact all farmers having operations within the sampled segments of land and account for their operations. From these data, estimates can be calculated. The list survey sample is contacted by mail, telephone, or personal interviews to obtain information on these operations. Responses from the list sample plus data from the area operations that were not on the list to be sampled are combined to provide another estimate of planted and harvested acreages.

Estimating Procedures: National, Regional, State, and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with general cultural practices, farm legislation, and historical estimates. The survey estimates were also reviewed considering weather patterns and planting progress. Each State Statistical Office submits their analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). Planted acreage estimates were based on survey estimates and the historical relationship of official estimates to survey estimates. Harvested acreage estimates were based on survey estimates and the historical relationship between planted and harvested acres.

Revision Policy: Planted acreage estimates are subject to revision August 1 if actual plantings are significantly different than those reported in early June. Also, planted acreage estimates can be reviewed 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. Sampling errors for major crops generally are between 1 and 5 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 sampling errors from the 1996 area frame survey for U.S. planted acres were: barley 5.0 percent, corn 1.1 percent, upland cotton 3.2 percent, sorghum 3.9 percent, soybeans 1.2 percent, winter wheat 1.6 percent, and other spring wheat 3.1 percent.

Non-sampling errors cannot be measured directly but may occur due to planting intentions, 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 production forecasts 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 mid-year acreage estimates and the final estimates as a percent of

the final estimates and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1976-1995 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 1.2 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current acreage estimate of 80.4 million acres will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.2 percent or approximately 964 thousand acres. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that difference will not exceed 2.0 percent or approximately 1.61 million acres.

Also shown in the table is a 10-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 10 years have averaged 358,000 acres ranging from 24,000 acres to 1,024,000 acres. The mid-year planted acres have been below the final estimate 4 times and above 6 times. This does not imply that the mid-year planted estimate this year is likely to understate or overstate the final estimate.

Reliability of Mid-Year Planted Acreage Estimates

Crop	Root Mean Square Error			10 Year Record of Differences Between Mid-Year and Final Estimates				
		90% Percent Confidence Level		Thousand Acres			Number of Years	
	Percent	Percent	Thousand Acres	Average	Small	Large	Below Final	Above Final
Corn	1.2	2.0	1,607	358	24	1024	4	6
Sorghum	4.1	7.1	892	360	10	1113	5	5
Oats	1.8	3.2	147	67	3	127	2	8
Barley	2.3	3.9	278	183	15	907	3	7
Winter Wheat	.66	1.1	573	239	25	613	1	9
Spring Wheat	.9	1.5	300	105	0	300	4	5
Soybeans	1.2	2.1	1,342	583	105	1440	3	7
Upland Cotton	2.1	3.6	508	222	35	369	4	6

Index

Report Features

The next **"Acreage"** report will be released in June 1997.

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