June Acreage Changes

The Canola table on page 17 was corrected.

Harvested acres for 1999 and 2000 were in error for MN & ND.
The changes are listed below.

MN 1999 HARVESTED ACRES WAS CHANGED FROM 105 TO 100
MN 2000 HARVESTED ACRES WAS CHANGED FROM 260 TO 250

ND 1999 HARVESTED ACRES WAS CHANGED FROM 855 TO 835
ND 2000 HARVESTED ACRES WAS CHANGED FROM 1,100 TO 1,070

Other corrections were minor

The Sugarbeet narrative on page 52 was updated. The first sentence was changed to reflect the estimates.
The statement read... planted acres down fractionally from 1999.
was changed to ...300 above 1999.

Sugarcane: page 52 the narrative for sugarcane was left out in the release. It as been added to page 52.

The tables on page 27 and 28. the stubs were corrected to reflect the state description. it read "Crop" instead of "State".

NASS
FACT FINDERS FOR AGRICULTURE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D.C.

Acreage

Released June 30, 2000, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. For information on "Acreage" call (202) 720-2127, office hours 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. ET.

Corn Acreage Up 3 Percent from 1999
Soybean Acreage Up 1 Percent

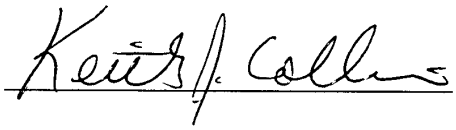
Corn planted for all purposes is estimated at 79.6 million acres, up 3 percent from last year. Growers expect to harvest 73.1 million acres for grain, up 4 percent from 1999. The corn acreage estimate was based on survey information collected between May 30 and June 19. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 99 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 ten years.

The **soybean** planted area is estimated at 74.5 million acres, 1 percent above last year's acreage. Area for harvest is estimated at 73.5 million acres, up 1 percent from 1999. 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 16 States increased acreage, while growers in 14 States reduced area planted. West Virginia acreage estimates are included for the first time.

All wheat planted area is estimated at 62.9 million acres, up slightly from 1999. Harvested area is expected to total 54.4 million acres, up 1 percent from last year.

All Cotton plantings for 2000 are expected to total 15.6 million acres, 5 percent above last year. Upland cotton acreage is expected to total 15.4 million acres, up 5 percent from 1999. Growers planted 202,000 acres of American-Pima cotton, down 30 percent from 1999. Some acreage was prevented from being planted in the Southeast due to severe drought conditions. Conversely, Arkansas farmers were frustrated by rains during their optimum planting window and thus were not able to plant all of the acreage originally intended for cotton.

This report was approved on June 30, 2000.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Keith J. Collins

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Frederic A. Vogel

Contents

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Principal Crops: Area Planted by State and United States, 1998-2000 [1] [2]

State	1998	1999	2000
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	2,253	2,228	2,093
AZ	775	728	747
AR	8,550	8,528	8,650
CA	4,983	4,833	4,811
CO	6,291	6,638	6,480
CT	101	102	98
DE	519	498	509
FL	1,125	1,099	1,069
GA	4,041	3,859	3,840
HI	33	37	35
ID	4,504	4,516	4,472
IL	23,651	23,520	23,541
IN	12,929	12,722	12,659
IA	24,791	24,891	24,870
KS	23,065	22,861	22,849
KY	5,864	5,811	5,897
LA	4,055	3,790	3,740
ME	283	287	292
MD	1,470	1,489	1,513
MA	132	137	125
MI	6,776	6,880	7,005
MN	20,310	20,175	20,560
MS	4,810	4,905	4,900
MO	13,629	13,611	13,828
MT	9,791	9,794	9,211
NE	18,955	19,425	19,320
NV	513	509	518
NH	71	77	76
NJ	450	416	363
NM	1,232	1,250	1,263
NY	2,994	3,112	3,056
NC	5,016	4,945	4,996
ND	20,751	20,078	22,228
OH	10,651	10,571	10,594
OK	10,607	11,012	10,505
OR	2,236	2,288	2,255
PA	4,347	4,296	4,398
RI	14	12	13
SC	1,902	1,787	1,714
SD	16,495	16,523	17,419
TN	4,834	4,913	5,009
TX	23,785	25,033	24,063
UT	1,105	1,081	1,093
VT	357	351	330
VA	2,930	2,912	2,793
WA	4,382	4,184	4,162
WV	659	660	681
WI	8,082	8,368	8,279
WY	1,779	1,834	1,736
US	330,043	329,767	330,858

[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 and canola acreage not allocated to States.

Corn: Area Planted and Harvested for Grain by State and United States, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested for Grain	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	220	230	200	180
AZ	50	50	30	25
AR	105	190	100	185
CA	550	540	205	235
CO	1,230	1,350	1,120	1,230
CT [2]	38	36		
DE	169	165	154	154
FL	90	85	40	49
GA	350	400	300	340
ID	165	185	55	60
IL	10,800	11,200	10,650	11,050
IN	5,800	5,700	5,670	5,550
IA	12,100	12,300	11,800	12,000
KS	3,150	3,400	2,980	3,250
KY	1,320	1,420	1,180	1,310
LA	340	350	330	340
ME [2]	33	27		
MD	470	480	360	400
MA [2]	26	26		
MI	2,200	2,200	1,950	1,950
MN	7,100	7,100	6,600	6,600
MS	340	410	310	380
MO	2,650	2,950	2,550	2,850
MT	65	60	18	18
NE	8,600	8,400	8,300	8,050
NV [2] [3]		3		
NH [2]	15	15		
NJ	110	90	60	75
NM	150	135	83	75
NY	1,150	1,080	590	530
NC	750	730	640	660
ND	820	1,100	655	950
OH	3,450	3,550	3,200	3,300
OK	430	330	310	290
OR	45	40	30	20
PA	1,500	1,550	880	1,050
RI [2]	3	3		
SC	300	310	275	280
SD	3,600	4,300	3,250	3,950
TN	630	650	570	590
TX	1,950	2,000	1,770	1,850
UT	61	64	20	22
VT [2]	106	90		
VA	500	470	280	300
WA	155	160	100	95
WV	60	60	20	35
WI	3,600	3,500	2,850	2,750
WY	85	95	52	60
US	77,431	79,579	70,537	73,088

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Area harvested for grain not estimated.
[3] Estimates began in 2000.

Sorghum: Area Planted and Harvested for Grain by State and United States, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested for Grain	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	11	8	7	6
AZ [2]		13		10
AR	130	150	125	140
CA [2]		17		14
CO	230	230	205	200
DE [2]		4		3
GA	50	50	30	30
IL	100	90	97	85
KS	3,600	3,400	3,400	3,200
KY	10	9	8	7
LA	240	210	235	205
MD [2]		17		15
MS	60	70	56	66
MO	320	280	310	270
NE	550	550	470	470
NM	150	150	135	135
NC	19	18	12	12
OK	440	430	400	410
PA [2]		13		4
SC	8	8	6	6
SD	200	160	80	100
TN	20	20	18	16
TX	3,150	2,900	2,950	2,700
VA [2]		8		6
US	9,288	8,805	8,544	8,110

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Estimates began in 2000.

Oats: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL [3]	40		20	
AR [3]	13		11	
CA	275	230	30	30
CO	50	60	20	25
GA	60	70	25	35
ID	80	80	25	20
IL	75	75	60	60
IN	40	30	25	20
IA	250	250	175	170
KS	120	110	70	50
ME	27	32	22	29
MD [3]	8		5	
MI	100	100	75	70
MN	360	400	300	330
MO	35	50	22	30
MT	170	150	70	65
NE	135	130	75	70
NY	100	80	70	60
NC	60	60	30	30
ND	650	600	330	350
OH	120	100	100	80
OK	75	60	30	25
OR	40	50	20	20
PA	170	170	145	145
SC	55	60	35	35
SD	320	380	200	240
TX	670	600	110	150
UT	45	50	9	8
WA	30	30	15	15
WV [3]	7		2	
WI	430	400	300	280
WY	60	65	27	30
US	4,670	4,472	2,453	2,472

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Forecasted.
[3] Estimates discontinued in 2000.

Barley: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AZ	63	40	62	36
CA	170	130	125	95
CO	95	100	86	95
DE	30	30	26	27
ID	710	750	690	730
KS	16	8	13	7
KY	9	10	8	9
ME [3]		22		20
MD	55	55	50	50
MI	23	20	21	19
MN	200	270	180	250
MT	1,300	1,250	1,150	1,050
NE	5	10	3	6
NV	5	4	4	3
NJ	6	5	4	4
NY [3]		18		16
NC	24	30	19	18
ND	1,350	1,750	1,240	1,680
OH [3]		10		10
OK [4]	4		3	
OR	145	150	135	140
PA	75	75	70	70
SC [4]	3		2	
SD	80	115	74	105
TX [4]	15		10	
UT	90	95	83	85
VA	80	85	60	65
WA	500	500	490	490
WI	80	65	65	55
WY	90	105	85	100
US	5,223	5,702	4,758	5,235

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Forecasted.
[3] Estimates began in 2000.
[4] Estimates discontinued in 2000.

All Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	140	140	90	95
AZ	86	92	85	92
AR	970	1,180	920	1,110
CA	590	600	455	462
CO	2,653	2,548	2,450	2,396
DE	75	65	70	63
FL	16	13	9	9
GA	300	300	225	240
ID	1,420	1,370	1,350	1,300
IL	1,050	950	1,010	910
IN	550	550	510	510
IA	40	20	31	15
KS	10,000	9,800	9,200	9,300
KY	650	670	410	420
LA	110	150	105	140
MD	215	220	200	205
MI	610	530	600	500
MN	2,045	2,175	1,990	2,124
MS	180	210	165	195
MO	980	1,050	920	1,000
MT	5,560	5,250	5,320	4,940
NE	2,000	1,850	1,800	1,750
NV	17	19	15	15
NJ	42	40	33	35
NM	445	470	270	165
NY	130	150	125	140
NC	650	720	580	550
ND	9,410	10,410	8,657	10,155
OH	1,050	1,120	1,030	1,110
OK	6,400	6,100	4,300	4,300
OR	870	880	783	855
PA	195	200	190	195
SC	225	190	220	185
SD	3,105	3,110	3,024	2,989
TN	500	550	340	350
TX	6,200	6,000	3,400	2,500
UT	176	176	170	164
VA	280	240	240	205
WA	2,525	2,475	2,290	2,420
WV	11	13	7	9
WI	133	149	127	143
WY	210	201	193	184
US	62,814	62,946	53,909	54,445

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

Winter Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	140	140	90	95
AZ	11	7	10	7
AR	970	1,180	920	1,110
CA	500	500	370	365
CO	2,600	2,500	2,400	2,350
DE	75	65	70	63
FL	16	13	9	9
GA	300	300	225	240
ID	760	780	710	730
IL	1,050	950	1,010	910
IN	550	550	510	510
IA	40	20	31	15
KS	10,000	9,800	9,200	9,300
KY	650	670	410	420
LA	110	150	105	140
MD	215	220	200	205
MI	610	530	600	500
MN	40	20	35	19
MS	180	210	165	195
MO	980	1,050	920	1,000
MT	1,050	1,500	970	1,350
NE	2,000	1,850	1,800	1,750
NV	11	11	10	9
NJ	42	40	33	35
NM	445	470	270	165
NY	130	150	125	140
NC	650	720	580	550
ND	60	110	57	105
OH	1,050	1,120	1,030	1,110
OK	6,400	6,100	4,300	4,300
OR	710	750	630	730
PA	195	200	190	195
SC	225	190	220	185
SD	1,300	1,350	1,260	1,280
TN	500	550	340	350
TX	6,200	6,000	3,400	2,500
UT	150	150	145	140
VA	280	240	240	205
WA	1,900	1,850	1,670	1,800
WV	11	13	7	9
WI	125	140	120	135
WY	200	190	185	175
US	43,431	43,349	35,572	35,401

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

Durum Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AZ	75	85	75	85
CA	90	100	85	97
MN	5	5	5	5
MT	360	550	350	540
ND	3,450	3,300	3,000	3,250
SD	55	10	54	9
US	4,035	4,050	3,569	3,986

[1] Forecasted.

Other Spring Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CO	53	48	50	46
ID	660	590	640	570
MN	2,000	2,150	1,950	2,100
MT	4,150	3,200	4,000	3,050
NV	6	8	5	6
ND	5,900	7,000	5,600	6,800
OR	160	130	153	125
SD	1,750	1,750	1,710	1,700
UT	26	26	25	24
WA	625	625	620	620
WI	8	9	7	8
WY	10	11	8	9
US	15,348	15,547	14,768	15,058

[1] Forecasted.

Rye: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
GA	230	230	50	45
ND	40	20	37	18
OK	300	290	55	55
SD	24	20	23	19
Oth Sts [3] [4]	988	767	218	172
US	1,582	1,327	383	309

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Forecasted.
[3] For 1999, Other States include CO, IL, IN, KS, MD, MI, MN, NE, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, SC, TX, VA, and WI.
[4] For 2000, 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, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CO	250	190	240	
NE	180	140	150	
SD	170	120	150	
US	600	450	540	

[1] Estimates to be released January 2001 in the Annual Crop Summary.

Rice: Area Planted and Harvested by Class, State, and United States, 1999-2000

Class and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Long Grain				
AR	1,398	1,172	1,394	1,164
CA	5	5	5	5
LA	585	520	581	515
MS	325	280	323	278
MO	184	188	182	183
TX	254	255	253	254
US	2,751	2,420	2,738	2,399
Medium Grain				
AR	250	275	249	273
CA	475	515	470	513
LA	35	20	35	20
MO	2	2	2	2
TX	6	5	6	5
US	768	817	762	813
Short Grain				
AR	2	3	2	3
CA	60	30	60	30
US	62	33	62	33
All				
AR	1,650	1,450	1,645	1,440
CA	540	550	535	548
LA	620	540	616	535
MS	325	280	323	278
MO	186	190	184	185
TX	260	260	259	259
US	3,581	3,270	3,562	3,245

[1] Forecasted.

Soybeans: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	240	180	200	170
AR	3,450	3,500	3,350	3,400
DE	205	225	201	221
FL	20	25	19	24
GA	220	200	190	180
IL	10,600	10,300	10,550	10,250
IN	5,600	5,700	5,550	5,660
IA	10,800	10,600	10,750	10,550
KS	2,850	2,900	2,800	2,850
KY	1,200	1,100	1,150	1,080
LA	1,020	930	990	900
MD	490	500	480	490
MI	1,950	2,200	1,940	2,190
MN	7,000	7,200	6,900	7,100
MS	1,950	1,700	1,900	1,650
MO	5,400	5,150	5,350	5,100
NE	4,300	4,700	4,250	4,650
NJ	105	95	98	93
NY	130	170	128	165
NC	1,400	1,380	1,300	1,330
ND	1,350	2,100	1,340	2,070
OH	4,600	4,400	4,500	4,390
OK	480	500	360	430
PA	370	400	350	395
SC	480	470	450	450
SD	4,100	4,300	4,070	4,250
TN	1,250	1,200	1,190	1,160
TX	400	380	380	360
VA	470	480	440	460
WV [2]		16		16
WI	1,350	1,500	1,300	1,440
US	73,780	74,501	72,476	73,474

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Estimates began in 2000.

Soybeans: Percent of Acreage Planted Following Another Crop, Selected States and United States, 1996-2000 [1]

State	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AL	14	21	26	36	26
AR	32	23	25	23	28
DE	51	60	43	31	49
FL	15	27	15	0	39
GA	50	44	42	44	32
IL	5	5	5	5	4
IN	6	5	4	2	2
KS	5	1	2	2	3
KY	45	34	51	36	37
LA	8	7	6	6	13
MD	47	48	33	33	36
MS	13	8	5	9	9
MO	13	9	13	7	9
NJ	19	33	21	33	25
NC	40	43	44	50	39
OH	1	1	1	1	1
OK	26	26	11	16	19
PA	18	26	18	16	6
SC	55	66	48	45	38
TN	39	31	35	28	32
TX	1	9	3	4	13
VA	66	60	45	43	29
US	9	8	7	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.

Peanuts: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	207.0	200.0	206.0	199.0
FL	102.0	90.0	94.0	80.0
GA	546.0	510.0	544.0	507.0
NM	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
NC	126.0	125.0	124.0	125.0
OK	83.0	85.0	79.0	80.0
SC	11.5	12.0	11.0	11.5
TX	360.0	375.0	280.0	368.0
VA	77.0	76.0	76.0	75.0
US	1,534.5	1,495.0	1,436.0	1,467.5

[1] Forecasted.

Sunflower: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State, and United States, 1999-2000

Varietal Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Oil				
CO	175	120	172	113
KS	250	270	240	256
MN	80	55	77	53
NE	49	60	47	59
ND	1,250	1,020	1,220	990
SD	870	760	862	750
TX	25	30	24	29
Oth Sts [2 3]	58	45	53	41
US	2,757	2,360	2,695	2,291
Non-Oil				
CO	95	55	93	52
KS	30	20	27	19
MN	50	25	43	23
NE	52	35	50	34
ND	450	270	425	260
SD	50	40	48	38
TX	50	45	43	43
Oth Sts [2 3]	19	16	17	15
US	796	506	746	484
All				
CO	270	175	265	165
KS	280	290	267	275
MN	130	80	120	76
NE	101	95	97	93
ND	1,700	1,290	1,645	1,250
SD	920	800	910	788
TX	75	75	67	72
Oth Sts [2 3]	77	61	70	56
US	3,553	2,866	3,441	2,775

[1] Forecasted.
[2] For 1999, Other States include AR,CA, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MI, MS, MO, MT, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, UT, VA, WA, WI AND WY.
[3] For 2000, 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, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
MN	105	260	100	250
ND	855	1,100	835	1,070
Oth Sts [2] [3]	116	143	109	139
US	1,076	1,503	1,044	1,459

[1] Forecasted.
[2] For 1999, Other States include AL, AZ, AR, CA, CO, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MT, NE, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WA, WI, AND WY.
[3] For 2000, 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, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
MN	13	13	12	12
MT [2]		20		19
ND	330	540	327	525
SD	22	20	21	19
Oth Sts [3]	22		22	
US	387	593	382	575

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Estimates began in 2000.
[3] Estimates discontinued in 2000.

Special Oilseeds: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1999-2000

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Rapeseed	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Safflower	275.0	224.0	262.0	209.0
Mustard Seed	60.8	54.0	58.8	52.4

[1] Forecasted.

Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State and United States, 1999-2000

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Upland				
AL	565.0	610.0	561.0	
AZ	270.0	280.0	269.0	
AR	970.0	930.0	960.0	
CA	610.0	770.0	605.0	
FL	107.0	100.0	106.0	
GA	1,470.0	1,450.0	1,300.0	
KS	33.0	40.0	28.0	
LA	615.0	740.0	610.0	
MS	1,200.0	1,360.0	1,180.0	
MO	380.0	430.0	377.0	
NM	84.0	90.0	79.0	
NC	880.0	940.0	825.0	
OK	240.0	280.0	150.0	
SC	330.0	320.0	315.0	
TN	570.0	600.0	565.0	
TX	6,150.0	6,300.0	5,100.0	
VA	110.0	110.0	108.0	
US	14,584.0	15,350.0	13,138.0	
Amer-Pima				
AZ	9.0	6.0	8.9	
CA	240.0	170.0	239.0	
NM	7.5	6.0	7.0	
TX	33.0	20.0	32.0	
US	289.5	202.0	286.9	
All				
AL	565.0	610.0	561.0	
AZ	279.0	286.0	277.9	
AR	970.0	930.0	960.0	
CA	850.0	940.0	844.0	
FL	107.0	100.0	106.0	
GA	1,470.0	1,450.0	1,300.0	
KS	33.0	40.0	28.0	
LA	615.0	740.0	610.0	
MS	1,200.0	1,360.0	1,180.0	
MO	380.0	430.0	377.0	
NM	91.5	96.0	86.0	
NC	880.0	940.0	825.0	
OK	240.0	280.0	150.0	
SC	330.0	320.0	315.0	
TN	570.0	600.0	565.0	
TX	6,183.0	6,320.0	5,132.0	
VA	110.0	110.0	108.0	
US	14,873.5	15,552.0	13,424.9	

[1] Estimates to be released August 11, 2000 in the August Crop Production report.

Hay: Area Harvested by Type, State, and United States
1999-2000 Forecast

State	All Hay		Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures		All Other	
	1999	2000 [1]	1999	2000 [1]	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL [2]	800	720			800	720
AZ	240	255	200	210	40	45
AR	1,240	1,250	20	20	1,220	1,230
CA	1,570	1,530	1,030	1,020	540	510
CO	1,520	1,550	900	870	620	680
CT	61	60	11	12	50	48
DE	15	15	7	7	8	8
FL [2]	260	270			260	270
GA [2]	600	600			600	600
ID	1,430	1,390	1,150	1,130	280	260
IL	850	880	500	530	350	350
IN	700	670	400	390	300	280
IA	1,700	1,700	1,300	1,250	400	450
KS	2,700	2,800	850	850	1,850	1,950
KY	2,400	2,550	250	200	2,150	2,350
LA [2]	380	330			380	330
ME	162	146	12	11	150	135
MD	210	230	60	60	150	170
MA	107	95	17	15	90	80
MI	1,300	1,300	950	1,000	350	300
MN	2,450	2,350	1,600	1,550	850	800
MS [2]	850	870			850	870
MO	3,650	3,720	450	470	3,200	3,250
MT	2,600	2,400	1,650	1,550	950	850
NE	3,200	3,100	1,400	1,350	1,800	1,750
NV	480	485	255	260	225	225
NH	62	61	7	6	55	55
NJ	130	130	30	30	100	100
NM	380	380	290	290	90	90
NY	1,500	1,450	550	500	950	950
NC	710	710	20	20	690	690
ND	2,900	2,900	1,450	1,500	1,450	1,400
OH	1,300	1,400	600	570	700	830
OK	2,560	2,430	360	330	2,200	2,100
OR	1,100	1,050	420	410	680	640
PA	1,900	1,900	700	750	1,200	1,150
RI	8	9	1	1	7	8
SC [2]	300	280			300	280
SD	4,000	4,100	2,400	2,600	1,600	1,500
TN	1,880	1,935	30	35	1,850	1,900
TX	5,530	4,920	130	120	5,400	4,800
UT	700	700	540	550	160	150
VT	245	240	45	40	200	200
VA	1,270	1,290	120	120	1,150	1,170
WA	740	770	470	470	270	300
WV	580	590	50	50	530	540
WI	2,600	2,500	2,100	2,000	500	500
WY	1,290	1,170	660	620	630	550
US	63,160	62,181	23,985	23,767	39,175	38,414

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

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1999-2000 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	135.0	130.0	132.0	127.0
CO	155.0	120.0	145.0	110.0
ID	105.0	90.0	103.0	88.0
KS	22.0	18.0	20.9	17.0
MI	350.0	320.0	350.0	310.0
MN	205.0	150.0	165.0	135.0
MT	26.5	29.0	25.5	28.0
NE	210.0	170.0	187.0	160.0
NM [3]	1.0		1.0	
NY	31.0	40.0	30.2	39.0
ND	630.0	580.0	570.0	520.0
OR	11.5	12.0	10.8	11.8
SD [4]		10.0		10.0
TX	50.0	18.0	47.0	18.0
UT	6.7	6.0	6.6	5.9
WA	36.0	28.0	36.0	28.0
WI	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.8
WY	40.0	38.0	39.0	37.0
US	2,023.0	1,767.0	1,877.0	1,652.5

[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.
[2] Forecasted.
[3] Estimates discontinued in 2000.
[4] Estimates began in 2000.

Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
CA	10.0	9.7	10.0	9.7
GA	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
LA	24.0	25.0	23.0	24.0
MS	10.5	11.7	10.3	11.6
NJ	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
NC	37.0	38.0	29.0	37.0
SC	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.7
TX	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.1
VA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
US	93.8	96.1	83.1	93.3

[1] Forecasted.

Summer Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1999-2000

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL [2]	3.5	5.1	2.8	4.9
CA	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.5
CO	7.6	8.1	7.4	7.9
DE	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.7
IL	4.9	5.5	4.7	5.3
IA [3]	1.1		0.8	
KS [4]		3.0		2.9
MD	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7
MO	8.0	6.2	6.2	5.9
NE [5]	4.9		4.5	
NJ	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
NM	4.3	3.3	4.3	3.3
NC [6]	1.0		1.0	
TX	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.8
VA	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.3
US	68.8	64.8	63.9	62.7

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Includes acreage in 2000 formerly designated as spring.
[3] Estimates discontinued in 2000.
[4] Estimates began in 2000.
[5] Summer estimates included with fall in 2000.
[6] Summer estimates included in spring 2000.

Tobacco: Area Harvested by State and United States, 1998-2000

State	Area Harvested			
	1998	1999	2000 [1]	2000
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Percent*
CT	2,815	3,040	2,400	79
FL	6,800	5,800	4,900	84
GA	41,000	33,000	30,000	91
IN	8,500	6,500	3,800	58
KY	226,260	221,650	137,500	62
MD	6,500	6,500	6,000	92
MA	1,265	1,320	1,300	98
MO	2,700	2,300	1,400	61
NC	251,100	207,800	175,800	85
OH	9,800	9,800	7,500	77
PA	7,800	6,200	5,500	89
SC	45,000	39,000	34,000	87
TN	59,415	63,170	53,840	85
VA	45,000	38,300	27,400	72
WV	1,600	1,600	1,500	94
WI	2,050	1,180	1,000	85
US	717,605	647,160	493,840	76

[1] Forecasted

Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 1998-2000

Class and Type	Area Harvested			
	1998	1999	2000 [1]	2000/1999
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Percent*
Class 1, Flue-cured				
Type 11, Old Belts				
NC	69,000	55,000	45,000	82
VA	33,000	26,000	17,000	65
US	102,000	81,000	62,000	77
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt				
NC	143,000	119,000	102,000	86
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt				
NC	31,000	26,000	21,000	81
SC	45,000	39,000	34,000	87
US	76,000	65,000	55,000	85
Type 14, GA-FL Belt				
FL	6,800	5,800	4,900	84
GA	41,000	33,000	30,000	91
US	47,800	38,800	34,900	90
Total 11-14	368,800	303,800	253,900	84
Class 2, Fire-cured				
Type 21, VA Belt				
VA	1,500	1,600	1,300	81
Type 22, Eastern District				
KY	3,850	3,750	4,000	107
TN	7,300	7,000	7,600	109
US	11,150	10,750	11,600	108
Type 23, Western District				
KY	3,600	3,500	3,800	109
TN	590	570	610	107
US	4,190	4,070	4,410	108
Total 21-23	16,840	16,420	17,310	105
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3A, Light Air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
IN	8,500	6,500	3,800	58
KY	215,000	210,000	125,000	60
MO	2,700	2,300	1,400	61
NC	8,100	7,800	7,800	100
OH	9,800	9,800	7,500	77
TN	51,000	55,000	45,000	82
VA	10,400	10,600	9,000	85
WV	1,600	1,600	1,500	94
US	307,100	303,600	201,000	66
Type 32, Southern MD Belt				
MD	6,500	6,500	6,000	92
PA	3,300	3,000	2,700	90
US	9,800	9,500	8,700	92
Total 31-32	316,900	313,100	209,700	67

See footnote at end of table.

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Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 1998-2000

Class and Type	Area Harvested			
	1998	1999	2000 [1]	2000/1999
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Percent*
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3B, Dark				
Air-cured				
Type 35, One Sucker				
Belt				
KY	2,450	2,850	3,000	105
TN	525	600	630	105
US	2,975	3,450	3,630	105
Type 36, Green River				
Belt				
KY	1,360	1,550	1,700	110
Type 37, VA Sun-cured				
Belt				
VA	100	100	100	100
Total 35-37	4,435	5,100	5,430	106
Class 4, Cigar Filler				
Type 41, PA Seedleaf				
PA	4,500	3,200	2,800	88
Class 5, Cigar Binder				
Class 5A, CT Valley				
Binder				
Type 51, CT Valley				
Broadleaf				
CT	1,435	1,530	1,300	85
MA	925	970	1,000	103
US	2,360	2,500	2,300	92
Class 5B, WI Binder				
Type 54, Southern WI				
WI	1,500	890	750	84
Type 55, Northern WI				
WI	550	290	250	86
Total 54-55	2,050	1,180	1,000	85
Total 51-55	4,410	3,680	3,300	90
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper				
Type 61, CT Valley				
Shade-grown				
CT	1,380	1,510	1,100	73
MA	340	350	300	86
US	1,720	1,860	1,400	75
All Cigar Types				
Total 41-61	10,630	8,740	7,500	86
All Tobacco	717,605	647,160	493,840	76

[1] Forecasted

Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 1999-2000[1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	110.0	101.0	108.0	99.0
CO	72.1	71.3	68.5	67.5
ID	211.0	212.0	210.0	211.0
MI	194.0	187.0	190.0	185.0
MN	480.0	485.0	470.0	476.0
MT	61.8	60.7	61.7	60.5
NE	72.7	78.6	66.2	72.7
ND	251.6	257.0	247.0	250.0
OH	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.1
OR	20.1	17.0	19.7	15.3
WA	27.5	29.1	27.4	28.5
WY	58.0	61.0	57.1	60.0
US	1,560.6	1,560.9	1,527.3	1,526.6

[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, 1999-2000

State	Area Harvested	
	1999	2000 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
FL	460.0	448.0
HI	37.3	35.4
LA	465.0	490.0
TX	31.0	47.0
US	993.3	1,020.4

[1] Forecasted.

Alaska: Area Planted by Crop, 1998-2000 [1]

Crop	Area Planted		
	1998	1999	2000
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
All Oats	3,500	3,400	3,200
All Barley	7,100	5,400	4,100
All Hay [2]	22,000	20,000	22,000
Potatoes	920	950	830

[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.

Farmer Reported Genetically Modified Varieties

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducts June Agricultural Surveys in all states each year. Randomly selected farmers across the United States were asked if they planted seed that, through biotechnology, was resistant to herbicides, insects, or both. The States published individually in the following tables represent 81 percent of all corn planted acres, 89 percent of all soybean planted acres, and 81 percent of all Upland cotton planted acres.

The following tables are based on the responses from the June 2000 Agricultural Survey. Herbicide resistant varieties include only those developed using biotechnology. Conventionally bred herbicide resistant varieties were excluded from the survey. Insect resistant varieties include only those containing bacillus thuringiensis (Bt.). Stacked gene varieties include those containing genetically modified (GM) traits for both herbicide and insect resistance.

The estimates are subject to sampling variability because all operations planting genetically modified 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 2.0 percent for all GM varieties, 2.3 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 4.5 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 8.3 percent for stacked gene varieties. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 4.0 percent for all GM varieties, 4.6 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 9.0 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 16.6 percent for stacked gene varieties.

The variability for the 31 soybean States is approximately 1.1 percent for herbicide resistant varieties. The variability for the 17 Upland cotton States is approximately 1.8 percent for all GM varieties, 4.8 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 3.7 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 3.7 percent for stacked gene varieties.

Soybeans: Farmer Reported Genetically Modified (GM) Varieties, by State and United States, Percent of All Soybean Planted Acres, 2000

State	Herbicide Resistant Only	All GM Varieties
	Percent	*Percent*
AR	43	43
IL	44	44
IN	63	63
IA	59	59
KS	66	66
MI	50	50
MN	46	46
MS	48	48
MO	62	62
NE	72	72
ND	22	22
OH	48	48
SD	68	68
WI	51	51
Oth Sts [1]	54	54
US	54	54

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

Corn: Farmer Reported Genetically Modified (GM) Varieties, by State and United States, Percent of All Corn Planted Acres, 2000

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

*Data rounds to less than 0.5 percent.

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

Upland Cotton: Farmer Reported Genetically Modified (GM) Varieties, by State and United States, Percent of Upland Cotton Planted Acres, 2000

State	Insect Resistant (Bt) Only	Herbicide Resistant Only	Stacked Gene Varieties	All GM Varieties
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AR	33	23	14	70
CA	3	17	4	24
GA	18	32	32	82
LA	37	13	30	80
MS	29	13	36	78
NC	11	29	36	76
TX	7	33	6	46
Oth Sts [1]	17	21	36	74
US	15	26	20	61

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

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1991-2000 [1]

Year	Corn			
	All Corn	Corn for Grain		
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
1991	75,957	68,822	108.6	7,474,765
1992	79,311	72,077	131.5	9,476,698
1993	73,239	62,933	100.7	6,337,730
1994	78,921	72,514	138.6	10,050,520
1995	71,479	65,210	113.5	7,400,051
1996	79,229	72,644	127.1	9,232,557
1997	79,537	72,671	126.7	9,206,832
1998	80,165	72,589	134.4	9,758,685
1999	77,431	70,537	133.8	9,437,337
2000	79,579	73,088		
	Sorghum			
	All Sorghum	Sorghum for Grain		
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	9,787	8,882	72.7	645,741
1995	9,429	8,253	55.6	458,648
1996	13,097	11,811	67.3	795,274
1997	10,052	9,158	69.2	633,545
1998	9,626	7,723	67.3	519,933
1999	9,288	8,544	69.7	595,166
2000	8,805	8,110		

See footnotes at end of table.

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Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1991-2000 [1] (continued)

Year	Area		Yield per Acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested		
	Oats			
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
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	206,731
1994	6,637	4,008	57.1	228,844
1995	6,225	2,952	54.6	161,094
1996	4,638	2,655	57.7	153,245
1997	5,068	2,813	59.5	167,246
1998	4,892	2,755	60.2	165,981
1999	4,670	2,453	59.6	146,218
2000	4,472	2,472		
	Barley			
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	6,279	57.2	359,376
1996	7,094	6,707	58.5	392,433
1997	6,706	6,198	58.1	359,878
1998	6,337	5,864	60.0	352,125
1999	5,223	4,758	59.2	281,853
2000	5,702	5,235		
	Proso Millet			
1999	600	540	33.2	17,910
2000	450			
	Rye			
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	1,602	385	26.1	10,064
1996	1,457	345	25.9	8,936
1997	1,400	316	25.7	8,132
1998	1,566	418	29.1	12,161
1999	1,582	383	28.7	10,993
2000	1,327	309		

See footnotes at end of table.

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Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1991-2000 [1] (continued)

Year	Area		Yield per Acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested		
	All Wheat			
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
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	69,031	60,955	35.8	2,182,708
1996	75,105	62,819	36.3	2,277,388
1997	70,412	62,840	39.5	2,481,466
1998	65,821	59,002	43.2	2,547,321
1999	62,814	53,909	42.7	2,302,443
2000	62,946	54,445		
	Winter Wheat			
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	48,591	40,987	37.7	1,545,303
1996	51,445	39,574	37.1	1,469,618
1997	47,985	41,340	44.6	1,845,528
1998	46,449	40,126	46.9	1,880,733
1999	43,431	35,572	47.8	1,699,989
2000	43,349	35,401		
	Durum Wheat			
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	3,630	3,556	32.6	116,090
1997	3,310	3,177	27.6	87,783
1998	3,805	3,728	37.0	138,119
1999	4,035	3,569	27.8	99,322
2000	4,050	3,986		
	Other Spring Wheat			
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	17,004	16,612	32.2	535,125
1996	20,030	19,689	35.1	691,680
1997	19,117	18,323	29.9	548,155
1998	15,567	15,148	34.9	528,469
1999	15,348	14,768	34.1	503,132
2000	15,547	15,058		

See footnotes at end of table.

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Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1991-2000 [1] (continued)

Year	Soybeans			
	Area Planted	Harvested for Beans		
		Area	Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
1991	59,180	58,011	34.2	1,986,539
1992	59,180	58,233	37.6	2,190,354
1993	60,085	57,307	32.6	1,869,718
1994	61,620	60,809	41.4	2,514,869
1995	62,495	61,544	35.3	2,174,254
1996	64,195	63,349	37.6	2,380,274
1997	70,005	69,110	38.9	2,688,750
1998	72,025	70,441	38.9	2,741,014
1999	73,780	72,476	36.5	2,642,908
2000	74,501	73,474		

	Rice			
	Area		Yield per Acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*
1991	2,884	2,781	5,731	159,367
1992	3,176	3,132	5,736	179,658
1993	2,920	2,833	5,510	156,110
1994	3,353	3,316	5,964	197,779
1995	3,121	3,093	5,621	173,871
1996	2,824	2,804	6,120	171,599
1997	3,125	3,103	5,897	182,992
1998	3,345	3,317	5,669	188,051
1999	3,581	3,562	5,908	210,458
2000	3,270	3,245		

	Flaxseed			
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
1991	356	342	18.1	6,200
1992	171	165	19.9	3,288
1993	206	191	18.2	3,482
1994	178	171	17.1	2,922
1995	165	147	15.0	2,212
1996	96	92	17.4	1,602
1997	151	146	16.6	2,420
1998	336	329	20.4	6,708
1999	387	382	20.6	7,880
2000	593	575		

See footnotes at end of table.

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Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1991-2000 (continued)

Year	Area		Yield per Acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested		
	Canola			
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
1991	155.0	147.0	1,300	191,100
1992	140.0	112.0	1,286	144,037
1993	199.0	187.0	1,350	252,450
1994	354.0	340.0	1,316	447,440
1995	446.0	429.0	1,278	548,447
1996	367.0	347.0	1,385	480,521
1997	671.0	631.0	1,237	780,710
1998	1,115.0	1,076.0	1,448	1,557,800
1999	1,076.0	1,044.0	1,306	1,363,680
2000	1,503.0	1,459.0		
	Mustard Seed			
1991	19.4	18.1	925	16,743
1992	15.3	14.8	980	14,504
1993	18.1	16.4	755	12,382
1994	13.6	13.4	970	12,998
1995	22.9	22.0	832	18,304
1996	19.0	18.6	785	14,601
1997	76.3	74.7	793	59,273
1998	98.9	95.6	855	81,750
1999	60.8	58.8	816	48,010
2000	54.0	52.4		
	Rapeseed			
1991	18.2	15.6	1,035	16,146
1992	12.0	9.8	1,475	14,455
1993	7.2	6.1	1,220	7,442
1994	7.4	6.7	1,880	12,596
1995	2.5	2.4	1,255	3,012
1996	2.5	2.2	1,470	3,234
1997	1.6	1.4	1,243	1,740
1998	4.8	4.7	1,353	6,360
1999	4.6	4.4	1,155	5,080
2000	4.5	4.4		
	Safflower			
1991	223.0	209.0	1,200	250,800
1992	341.0	307.0	1,325	406,775
1993	404.0	293.0	1,829	535,897
1994	240.0	228.0	1,871	426,588
1995	262.0	252.0	1,755	442,290
1996	222.0	210.0	1,892	397,415
1997	228.0	215.0	1,822	391,790
1998	303.0	285.0	1,446	411,985
1999	275.0	262.0	1,545	404,715
2000	224.0	209.0		

See footnotes at end of table.

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Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1991-2000 [1] (continued)

Year	Peanuts			
	Area Planted	Harvested for Nuts		
		Area	Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
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	1,401.5	1,380.0	2,653	3,661,205
1997	1,434.0	1,413.8	2,503	3,539,380
1998	1,521.0	1,467.0	2,702	3,963,440
1999	1,534.5	1,436.0	2,667	3,829,490
2000	1,495.0	1,467.5		

Year	Sunflower			
	Area		Yield per Acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
1991	2,746	2,673	1,352	3,613,030
1992	2,187	2,043	1,255	2,564,985
1993	2,757	2,486	1,035	2,572,063
1994	3,567	3,430	1,410	4,835,825
1995	3,478	3,368	1,190	4,009,332
1996	2,536	2,479	1,436	3,559,343
1997	2,888	2,792	1,317	3,676,952
1998	3,568	3,492	1,510	5,273,162
1999	3,553	3,441	1,262	4,341,862
2000	2,866	2,775		

Year	All Cotton				Cottonseed
	Area		Yield per Acre	Production	
	Planted	Harvested			
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Bales*	*1,000 Tons*
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	14,652.5	12,888.1	705	18,942.0	7,143.5
1997	13,898.0	13,406.0	673	18,793.0	6,934.6
1998	13,392.5	10,683.6	625	13,918.2	5,365.4
1999	14,873.5	13,424.9	607	16,968.0	6,353.5
2000	15,552.0				

See footnotes at end of table.

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Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1991-2000 [1] (continued)

Year	All Hay		
	Area Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
1991	61,834	2.46	152,073
1992	58,903	2.49	146,903
1993	59,689	2.46	146,699
1994	58,815	2.55	150,136
1995	59,764	2.58	154,239
1996	61,169	2.45	149,779
1997	61,084	2.50	152,536
1998	60,076	2.53	151,780
1999	63,160	2.52	159,077
2000	62,181		

	Dry Edible Beans			
	Area		Yield per Acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*
1991	1,964.1	1,913.7	1,764	33,765
1992	1,640.6	1,529.9	1,478	22,615
1993	1,867.9	1,618.0	1,351	21,862
1994	2,011.8	1,831.2	1,581	28,950
1995	2,066.3	1,896.3	1,618	30,689
1996	1,839.0	1,750.7	1,594	27,912
1997	1,869.8	1,758.8	1,670	29,370
1998	2,014.1	1,917.7	1,586	30,418
1999	2,023.0	1,877.0	1,770	33,230
2000	1,767.0	1,652.5		

	Potatoes			
	Area		Yield per Acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
1991	1,407.5	1,374.4	304	417,622
1992	1,339.3	1,315.0	323	425,367
1993	1,389.9	1,321.2	326	430,349
1994	1,421.8	1,385.1	339	469,425
1995	1,400.7	1,376.1	323	445,099
1996	1,454.7	1,425.9	350	499,254
1997	1,383.5	1,353.6	345	467,091
1998	1,416.6	1,387.7	343	475,771
1999	1,376.7	1,332.3	359	478,109

See footnotes at end of table.

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Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1991-2000 [1] (continued)

Year	Sweet Potatoes			
	Area		Yield per Acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
1991	81.2	77.8	144	11,203
1992	85.9	82.4	146	12,005
1993	82.9	80.0	138	11,027
1994	86.1	82.7	162	13,380
1995	86.9	83.1	154	12,821
1996	88.1	83.7	158	13,216
1997	85.6	82.1	162	13,327
1998	87.2	83.8	148	12,382
1999	93.8	83.1	147	12,234
2000	96.1	93.3		

	Tobacco		
	Area Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production
	Acres	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
1991	763,680	2,179	1,664,372
1992	784,440	2,195	1,721,671
1993	746,405	2,161	1,613,319
1994	671,065	2,359	1,582,896
1995	663,525	1,914	1,269,910
1996	733,060	2,072	1,518,704
1997	836,230	2,137	1,787,399
1998	717,605	2,062	1,479,867
1999	647,160	1,997	1,292,692
2000	493,840		

See footnotes at end of table.

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Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, United States, 1991-2000 [1]

Year	Sugarbeets			
	Area		Yield per Acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
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	1,420.1	19.8	28,065
1996	1,368.4	1,323.3	20.2	26,680
1997	1,459.3	1,428.3	20.9	29,886
1998	1,497.8	1,450.7	22.4	32,499
1999	1,560.6	1,527.3	21.9	33,420
2000	1,560.9	1,526.6		

	Sugarcane		
	Area Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
1991	896.9	33.7	30,252
1992	925.2	32.8	30,363
1993	948.3	32.8	31,072
1994	936.8	33.0	30,927
1995	932.3	33.0	30,779
1996	888.9	33.1	29,464
1997	914.0	34.7	31,709
1998	947.1	36.6	34,707
1999	993.3	35.5	35,299
2000	1,020.4		

[1] Area harvested forecasted for 2000.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1999-2000
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	5,223.0	5,702.0	4,758.0	5,235.0
Corn for Grain [2]	77,431.0	79,579.0	70,537.0	73,088.0
Corn for Silage			6,062.0	
Hay, All			63,160.0	62,181.0
Alfalfa			23,985.0	23,767.0
All Other			39,175.0	38,414.0
Oats	4,670.0	4,472.0	2,453.0	2,472.0
Proso Millet	600.0	450.0	540.0	
Rice	3,581.0	3,270.0	3,562.0	3,245.0
Rye	1,582.0	1,327.0	383.0	309.0
Sorghum for Grain [2]	9,288.0	8,805.0	8,544.0	8,110.0
Sorghum for Silage			320.0	
Wheat, All	62,814.0	62,946.0	53,909.0	54,445.0
Winter	43,431.0	43,349.0	35,572.0	35,401.0
Durum	4,035.0	4,050.0	3,569.0	3,986.0
Other Spring	15,348.0	15,547.0	14,768.0	15,058.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,076.0	1,503.0	1,044.0	1,459.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	387.0	593.0	382.0	575.0
Mustard Seed	60.8	54.0	58.8	52.4
Peanuts	1,534.5	1,495.0	1,436.0	1,467.5
Rapeseed	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Safflower	275.0	224.0	262.0	209.0
Soybeans for Beans	73,780.0	74,501.0	72,476.0	73,474.0
Sunflower	3,553.0	2,866.0	3,441.0	2,775.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	14,873.5	15,552.0	13,424.9	
Upland	14,584.0	15,350.0	13,138.0	
Amer-Pima	289.5	202.0	286.9	
Sugarbeets	1,560.6	1,560.9	1,527.3	1,526.6
Sugarcane			993.3	1,020.4
Tobacco			647.2	493.8
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	6.1		4.4	
Dry Edible Beans	2,023.0	1,767.0	1,877.0	1,652.5
Dry Edible Peas	281.6		263.6	
Lentils	182.0		174.5	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.4	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.4	
Hops			34.3	36.4
Peppermint Oil			106.3	
Potatoes, All	1,376.7		1,332.3	
Winter	18.1	17.2	17.8	17.0
Spring	86.8	82.1	84.5	80.1
Summer	68.8	64.8	63.9	62.7
Fall	1,203.0		1,166.1	
Spearmint Oil			24.4	
Sweet Potatoes	93.8	96.1	83.1	93.3
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 2000 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, 1999-2000
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		1999	2000	1999	2000
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	59.2		281,853	
Corn for Grain	"	133.8		9,437,337	
Corn for Silage	Ton	15.9		96,169	
Hay, All	"	2.52		159,077	
Alfalfa	"	3.50		83,924	
All Other	"	1.92		75,153	
Oats	Bu	59.6		146,218	
Proso Millet	"	33.2		17,910	
Rice [2]	Cwt	5,908		210,458	
Rye	Bu	28.7		10,993	
Sorghum for Grain	"	69.7		595,166	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	11.6		3,716	
Wheat, All	Bu	42.7		2,302,443	
Winter	"	47.8		1,699,989	
Durum	"	27.8		99,322	
Other Spring	"	34.1		503,132	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,306		1,363,680	
Cottonseed [3]	Ton			6,354	
Flaxseed	Bu	20.6		7,880	
Mustard Seed	Lb	816		48,010	
Peanuts	"	2,667		3,829,490	
Rapeseed	"	1,155		5,080	
Safflower	"	1,545		404,715	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	36.5		2,642,908	
Sunflower	Lb	1,262		4,341,862	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bale	607		16,968.0	
Upland [2]	"	595		16,293.7	
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,128		674.3	
Sugarbeets	Ton	21.9		33,420	
Sugarcane	"	35.5		35,299	
Tobacco	Lb	1,997		1,292,692	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,364		60	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,770		33,230	
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,908		5,030	
Lentils [2]	"	1,368		2,387	
Wrinkled Seed Peas	"			658	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,640		10,500	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	46,000		16,100	
Hops	"	1,881		64,456	
Peppermint Oil	"	71		7,537	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	359		478,109	
Winter	"	229	278	4,070	4,720
Spring	"	300	281	25,327	22,486
Summer	"	295		18,865	
Fall	"	369		429,847	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	101		2,454	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	147		12,234	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lb			6,800	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2000 crop year. [2] Yield in pounds. [3] Yield is not estimated.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1999-2000
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,113,700	2,307,540	1,925,520	2,118,550
Corn for Grain [2]	31,335,550	32,204,830	28,545,620	29,577,980
Corn for Silage			2,453,230	
Hay, All [3]			25,560,220	25,164,030
Alfalfa			9,706,490	9,618,270
All Other			15,853,730	15,545,760
Oats	1,889,900	1,809,770	992,700	1,000,390
Proso Millet	242,810	182,110	218,530	
Rice	1,449,190	1,323,340	1,441,510	1,313,220
Rye	640,220	537,020	155,000	125,050
Sorghum for Grain [2]	3,758,760	3,563,300	3,457,670	
Sorghum for Silage			129,500	
Wheat, All [3]	25,420,200	25,473,620	21,816,430	22,033,350
Winter	17,576,090	17,542,910	14,395,630	14,326,430
Durum	1,632,920	1,638,990	1,444,340	1,613,090
Other Spring	6,211,180	6,291,720	5,976,460	6,093,820
Oilseeds				
Canola	435,450	608,250	422,500	590,440
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	156,620	239,980	154,590	232,700
Mustard Seed	24,610	21,850	23,800	21,210
Peanuts	621,000	605,010	581,130	593,880
Rapeseed	1,860	1,820	1,780	1,780
Safflower	111,290	90,650	106,030	84,580
Soybeans for Beans	29,858,030	30,149,810	29,330,310	29,734,190
Sunflower	1,437,860	1,159,840	1,392,540	1,123,010
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	6,019,160	6,293,740	5,432,920	
Upland	5,902,000	6,211,990	5,316,820	
Amer-Pima	117,160	81,750	116,110	
Sugarbeets	631,560	631,680	618,080	617,800
Sugarcane			401,980	412,950
Tobacco			261,900	199,850
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	2,470		1,780	
Dry Edible Beans	818,690	715,090	759,600	668,750
Dry Edible Peas	113,960		106,680	
Lentils	73,650		70,620	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,590	
Ginger Root (HI)			140	
Hops			13,860	14,730
Peppermint Oil			43,020	
Potatoes, All [3]	557,140		539,170	
Winter	7,320	6,960	7,200	6,880
Spring	35,130	33,230	34,200	32,420
Summer	27,840	26,220	25,860	25,370
Fall	486,840		471,910	
Spearmint Oil			9,870	
Sweet Potatoes	37,960	38,890	33,630	37,760
Taro (HI) [4]			200	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2000 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, 1999-2000
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.19		6,136,620	
Corn for Grain	8.40		239,719,400	
Corn for Silage	35.56		87,243,050	
Hay, All [2]	5.65		144,312,230	
Alfalfa	7.84		76,134,570	
All Other	4.30		68,177,650	
Oats	2.14		2,122,350	
Proso Millet	1.86		406,190	
Rice	6.62		9,546,210	
Rye	1.80		279,240	
Sorghum for Grain	4.37		15,117,910	
Sorghum for Silage	26.03		3,371,100	
Wheat, All [2]	2.87		62,662,230	
Winter	3.21		46,266,120	
Durum	1.87		2,703,100	
Other Spring	2.29		13,693,010	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.46		618,550	
Cottonseed [3]			5,763,800	
Flaxseed	1.29		200,160	
Mustard Seed	0.92		21,780	
Peanuts	2.99		1,737,030	
Rapeseed	1.29		2,300	
Safflower	1.73		183,580	
Soybeans for Beans	2.45		71,928,170	
Sunflower	1.41		1,969,440	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.68		3,694,350	
Upland	0.67		3,547,540	
Amer-Pima	1.26		146,810	
Sugarbeets	49.05		30,318,110	
Sugarcane	79.66		32,022,710	
Tobacco	2.24		586,360	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.53		2,720	
Dry Edible Beans	1.98		1,507,290	
Dry Edible Peas	2.14		228,160	
Lentils	1.53		108,270	
Wrinkled Seed Peas			29,850	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.84		4,760	
Ginger Root (HI)	51.56		7,300	
Hops	2.11		29,240	
Peppermint Oil	0.08		3,420	
Potatoes, All [2]	40.22		21,686,660	
Winter	25.63	31.12	184,610	214,100
Spring	33.59	31.46	1,148,810	1,019,950
Summer	33.09		855,700	
Fall	41.32		19,497,530	
Spearmint Oil	0.11		1,110	
Sweet Potatoes	16.50		554,920	
Taro (HI) [3]			3,080	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2000 crop year. [2] Production may not add due to rounding. [3] Yield is not estimated.

Spring Weather Summary

Highlights: Much-needed rain arrived across much of the Corn Belt (except southwestern areas) in May, boosting topsoil moisture for summer crop establishment and easing long-term drought. In contrast, areas from eastern Louisiana to the southern Atlantic Coast endured further drought intensification. Unfavorably dry conditions also persisted from the southern Rockies to western and southern Texas, while wet weather affected the Northeast.

Spring temperatures averaged above normal nearly nationwide, despite cool weather in the East during April. March-May readings ranged from 1 to 5 degrees F above normal in the Plains and Corn Belt, and were as much as 3 degrees F above normal in the Southeast. In the Southwest, where persistently warm conditions prevailed, temperatures averaged up to 6 degrees F above normal. The warmth accelerated crop development across the country, but left some areas vulnerable to occasional cold snaps, including the interior Southeast on April 5 and 9 and the central High Plains on May 13.

March: An active storm track brought frequent, generally beneficial precipitation to key hard red winter wheat areas of the central and southern Plains. The precipitation arrived too late on the southern High Plains to provide significant relief to dryland winter wheat, but boosted summer crop pre-planting moisture. Meanwhile, areas from eastern Texas into the Southeast received frequent showers, benefitting pastures and newly planted summer crops, but failing to significantly dent long-term drought. Rainfall intensified in late March across the South, causing fieldwork delays. Farther north, occasional light precipitation dampened soft red winter wheat areas of the southern and eastern Corn Belt. Across the remainder of the Corn Belt, mostly dry weather left topsoil moisture limited and caused further long-term drought intensification. California's 9-week wet spell ended in early March, followed by mild, favorably dry weather that permitted an acceleration of spring fieldwork. Near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed nationwide for the fifth consecutive month, spurring winter wheat to break dormancy across the North and promoting rapid crop development elsewhere. Temperatures averaged 3 to 11 degrees F above normal east of the Rockies, except in a few areas from the central and southern Plains into the Southeast. Readings averaged within 3 degrees F of normal in most areas from the West Coast to the Rockies.

April: Much-needed rain boosted topsoil moisture in the eastern Corn Belt, but dryness continued to intensify in western areas. Meanwhile, heavy rainfall eased or erased drought from eastern Texas to the interior Southeast, but long-term moisture deficits continued to mount across the lower Southeast. Variable amounts of rain fell on the Plains, maintaining generally favorable topsoil moisture levels in key winter wheat areas. In contrast, most of southern and western Texas remained extremely dry. Following beneficial March precipitation, dry weather returned to the Southwest. Farther west, mid-month storminess elevated monthly precipitation totals well above normal in much of California and the Northwest. The month's most significant cold snaps caused only localized damage to winter wheat, fruit-tree blooms, and emerging summer crops, affecting the central Plains on April 4, 8, and 16, and the Southeast on April 5 and 9. Cooler-than-normal weather prevailed across the eastern half of the Nation, ending a 5-month warm spell. Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 4 degrees F below normal in the Southeast, but ranged from 2 to 8 degrees F above normal in the Southwest.

May: Heavy rainfall soaked the northern Corn Belt, easing or eliminating long-term drought, while dryness persisted in the southwestern Corn Belt. Mostly dry weather, accompanied by occasional extreme heat, stressed dryland crops and increased irrigation requirements in the Southwest, Southeast, and central and southern Plains. In the latter region, the heat and dryness accelerated winter wheat maturation and initial wheat harvesting. Meanwhile, late-month precipitation aided drought-stressed small grains on the northern Plains. Heavy rainfall slowed fieldwork and crop development in the Northeast, but provided significant long-term drought relief in the western Gulf Coast region. In northern and central California, favorably warm, dry weather followed scattered early- to mid-month showers. The month's most significant freeze affected the central High Plains on May 13, adversely affecting heading winter wheat. Nevertheless, below-normal monthly temperatures were confined to northern New England (as much as 3 degrees F below normal). A late-month heat wave gripped areas from the Southwest to the central and southern Plains, propelling monthly temperatures 2 to 7 degrees F above normal. Elsewhere, monthly readings ranged from 2 to 5 degrees F above normal in the Southeast and 1 to 3 degrees F above normal in the Corn Belt.

Spring Crop Summary

The growing season began early for the winter wheat crop, as above-normal temperatures stimulated early winter wheat development in the Great Plains and Corn Belt. Winter wheat growth and conditions also benefited from above-normal precipitation in most of the central Great Plains and parts of the southern and northern Great Plains. When spring officially arrived, soil moisture supplies were mostly adequate to support soft red winter wheat development in the eastern Corn Belt and along the Ohio and Missouri River Valleys, despite below-normal precipitation. Hail and strong winds associated with numerous isolated thunderstorms damaged some wheat fields in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas and lingering wetness promoted development of foliar diseases and yellowing in parts of Oklahoma and Kansas. Dryland wheat fields in the Texas High Plains received a much needed boost from early-spring thunderstorms, but soil moisture supplies remained precariously low.

Field preparations started near mid-March in the Corn Belt, and accelerated as Spring began with above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation. As March ended, fertilizer applications were more than 50 complete in Iowa, and by April 2, two percent of the Nation’s corn acreage was planted, equal to last year’s pace and slightly ahead

of the 5-year average. Nearly ideal planting conditions prevailed along the Ohio and Tennessee River Valleys and planting progressed well ahead of normal in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

In the Southeast, drier-than-normal conditions prevailed in the Atlantic Coastal Plains and along the Gulf Coast. In early April, field preparations were delayed by rain in parts of the lower Mississippi Valley and interior areas of the Southeast, but continued with few delays in the Atlantic Coastal Plains. Along the western Gulf Coast, field preparations and corn planting were aided by mostly dry weather. Cotton planting expanded in the Coastal Bend and South Texas and rice planting began along the Gulf Coast, ahead of the average. Growers also planted sorghum and soybeans along the Gulf Coast and inland regions of southern Texas.

A cold and wet weather pattern persisted along the Pacific Coast from central California to the Canadian border until mid-March, when a dry weather pattern returned. Fieldwork slowly gained momentum, as excess moisture slowly drained from soggy fields. In northern California, winter grains slowly recovered from excessive wetness, while warm weather promoted rapid crop development where soils were drier.

As April began, fieldwork progressed with few delays in the Great Plains and most of the Corn Belt. However, a band of precipitation delayed fieldwork in the southeastern Corn Belt, most of the Appalachians, parts of the lower Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee Valleys, and adjacent areas of the Southeast and western Gulf Coast. Corn planting accelerated in the southern Corn Belt, advancing to 26 percent complete in Missouri by April 9, mostly due to rapid progress in the Bootheel. In Kentucky and Tennessee, corn planting progressed more than 10 percentage points during the week ended April 9, but progress was limited due to rain.

Dry weather aided small grain seeding across the northern Corn Belt, northern Great Plains, and Pacific Northwest early in the month. In Iowa, growers planted more than three-fourths of their intended oat acreage by April 9. Barley and spring wheat planting was active in the Pacific Northwest and across most of the northern Great Plains.

Cotton planting rapidly progressed in the Southwest in early April, due to dry weather and above-normal temperatures. By April 9, one-third of the California cotton acreage was planted and more than 25 percent of the Arizona cotton was planted. Planting began in the Southeast, but wet weather limited progress in Alabama and prevented planting in the lower Mississippi Valley.

Below-normal temperatures occasionally slowed winter wheat growth in the Great Plains, but development remained well ahead of normal in most areas. In Texas, winter wheat was 20 percent headed on April 9, while in Oklahoma, 89 percent was jointing and 10 percent was headed. Wheat acreage in Kansas and Colorado was 60 and 23 percent jointed respectively.

Field preparations and planting rapidly gained momentum near the Ohio and Missouri River Valleys in the southern Corn Belt during the first half of April. On April 16, 53 percent of the corn was planted in Missouri, more than 3 weeks ahead of normal and the most advanced progress on record for that date. Some early-planted fields in southern Texas progressed to the reproductive phase by mid-April.

Rain and below-normal temperatures hindered planting in the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast near mid-month. On April 16, cotton planting lagged behind normal in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. However, progress remained slightly ahead of normal in Texas and South Carolina.

Rice planting remained active in Louisiana and Texas, but wet soils hindered planting in inland areas of the Mississippi Delta. In Mississippi, only 3 percent of the acreage was planted on April 16, compared with the 34-percent average for that date.

Dry weather continued to aid fieldwork across most of the Nation after mid-April, although heavy rain temporarily halted fieldwork in the central Corn Belt and around the Great Lakes. In Missouri, 77 percent of the corn was planted by April 23, while planting was over 50 percent complete in southern Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

After mid-April, strong winds and increasing moisture shortages hindered planting in parts of the southern Great Plains, eastern Gulf Coast, and Atlantic Coastal Plains. By April 23, cotton planting was behind normal in Texas and through most of the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast. Rice planting progressed ahead of normal in Texas and Louisiana and accelerated in Mississippi, where surplus moisture supplies gradually diminished.

Planting and fieldwork remained active in the northern Great Plains, Pacific Northwest, and Southwest, with only minor rain delays in the California valleys. On April 23, cotton and rice planting were ahead of normal in California, while spring wheat and barley seeding were well ahead of normal in Minnesota, Montana, Washington, and Idaho. Spring wheat planting was also far ahead of normal in South Dakota.

Mostly seasonal temperatures aided winter wheat development in the lower Mississippi Valley, Southeast, and a large portion of the Great Plains after mid-April. On April 30, one-third of the winter wheat crop was at the heading stage or beyond, nearly one week ahead of the average. Wheat headed in North Carolina and Oklahoma was 80 and 76 percent, respectively, and nearly all of the acreage was headed in Arkansas. Wheat fields in the Corn Belt and central Great Plains also quickly progressed to the heading stage. Warm weather promoted development in California and the northern Great Plains. Mostly adequate soil moisture supplies aided crop development in the central Great Plains and

Corn Belt, while conditions deteriorated in parts of the northern and southern High Plains due to increasing moisture shortages.

During the final week of April, planting quickly progressed in the western Corn Belt, Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and parts of the Southeast. With most of the pre-planting field preparations complete, growers in Iowa and Minnesota planted well over 50 percent of their corn acreage during the week ended April 30. Cotton planting advanced 30 percentage points or more in Louisiana and Missouri, while rice planting accelerated in Arkansas and Mississippi. Planting progress was more modest in the central and eastern Corn Belt during the last week of April. Growers in Illinois and Indiana planted about a quarter of their corn acreage. Cool weather and lingering wetness limited corn planting in Michigan and Ohio late in the month, while rain delayed progress in Pennsylvania.

Planting and fieldwork progressed ahead of normal during May, as drier-than-normal weather prevailed over large portions of the Southeast, Southwest, Great Plains, and Corn Belt. Corn and soybean planting progressed more than 1 week ahead of normal throughout the month. Corn planting was nearly complete in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri by May 7, and by mid-month more than 90 percent of the Nation's corn acreage was planted.

As corn planting neared completion, soybean planting accelerated. During the second week of the month, Iowa and Minnesota growers planted nearly half of their soybean crop. By the end of the month, 85 percent of the soybean acreage was planted, and progress was nearly 2 weeks ahead of the 5-year average. On May 21, spring wheat and barley were 95 and 96 percent planted, respectively, more than 2 weeks ahead of the 5-year average for both crops. Oat seeding was complete in Iowa and Nebraska at mid-month and by May 21, planting was 92 percent complete, more than 1 week ahead of last year and well ahead of the 5-year average.

Cotton planting accelerated and progressed well ahead of normal in Oklahoma after a period of wet weather in early May. Dry weather also aided cotton planting in Missouri, where 90 percent of the crop was planted by mid-month, nearly double the normal pace. In North Carolina, planting lagged behind normal early in the month, but normally progressed after mid-month.

In some areas, especially in the southern High Plains and Southeast, topsoil moisture shortages hindered planting progress. Cotton planting advanced slowly in Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina and lagged behind normal in all 3 States most of the month. In Texas, planting progressed slightly ahead of average, even though dry soils hindered planting on the High Plains. Peanut planting was also delayed by dry soils in the Southeast, progressing behind normal in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia throughout the month.

Planting and fieldwork were hindered by above-normal precipitation along the western Gulf Coast, parts of eastern Texas, and some inland areas of the Mississippi Delta. Rice planting was behind normal in Mississippi at the beginning of May and slowly progressed most of the month. Above-normal precipitation boosted moisture supplies and aided crop development in northern California, but planting and fieldwork delays were minor.

Above-normal temperatures aided corn emergence in early May, although dry soils delayed germination of some seeds for nearly 2 weeks. Light, scattered showers relieved excessive dryness and promoted germination in some areas, but moisture shortages remained widespread, especially in the western Corn Belt.

As mid-month approached, substantial rainfall aided emergence and replenished topsoil moisture supplies in parts of the central Corn Belt. In the western and southern Corn Belt, well-timed light rainfall aided emergence, but provided little reserve for crop development. During the week ended May 14, corn emergence advanced 50 and 48 percent in Wisconsin and Iowa, respectively, while more than 40 percent of the acreage emerged in Illinois, Minnesota, and Ohio. By May 28, ninety-three percent of the corn and 67 percent of the soybeans were emerged, more than 1 week ahead of last year's pace.

In the northern Great Plains, adequate moisture supplies in most areas promoted germination of small grains. On May 14, spring wheat and barley emergence was at 63 and 62 percent, respectively, more than double the 30 percent normal for spring wheat and nearly twice the 33-percent average for barley. By May 28, both crops were 91 percent emerged, but conditions deteriorated in Montana due to increasing moisture shortages.

Winter wheat developed ahead of normal due to warm weather. Forty percent of the Kansas crop and about one-third of the Illinois and Missouri acreage was heading by May 7, well ahead of normal in all three States. Fields rapidly matured in the lower Mississippi Valley, southern Great Plains, and Southeast, with nearly all acreage headed by mid-May in Arkansas, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. After mid-month, development accelerated in Nebraska and Ohio, where 45 and 63 percent of the crop advanced to the heading stage during the week ended May 21.

Soft red winter wheat rapidly developed in the eastern Corn Belt during the final week of the month, as heading advanced 30 and 21 percentage points in Michigan and Ohio, respectively. Hard red winter wheat rapidly advanced to the heading stage in Colorado and South Dakota. On May 28, eighty-seven percent of the crop was at the heading stage or beyond. Wheat harvest progressed with few rain delays in the southern Great Plains, and by May 28, harvest was 7 and 9 percent complete in Texas and Oklahoma, respectively. Wheat rapidly matured in Kansas, and nearly one-half of the wheat was turning color on May 28, compared with 14 percent a year ago and 13 percent normally turning color by this date.

In early June, severe storms moved across the Corn Belt, but most of the precipitation was beneficial for crop development. Corn and Soybeans emerged well ahead of normal, and by June 4, 97 percent of the corn and 80 percent

of the soybeans were emerged. However, emergence was slowed by saturated soils in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ohio, while moisture shortages hindered emergence and growth in parts of the western Corn Belt.

Triple-digit temperatures accelerated ripening of winter wheat in the central and northern Great Plains before mid-June. In Kansas, 57 percent of the wheat was ripe on June 11, compared with the 5-year average of 11 percent. In the Corn Belt, 90 percent of the wheat was headed in Michigan, 42 percent was turning color in Ohio, and 28 percent was ripe in Illinois. In Idaho and Washington, about one-fourth of the acreage entered the heading stage during the week ended June 11.

The winter wheat harvest progressed 1 week ahead of normal, as harvest rapidly progressed in the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley. Producers in Oklahoma and Arkansas harvested more than one-third of the acreage during the week ended June 11. Harvest also accelerated in California, Missouri, and North Carolina. Harvest began in Kansas, where growers harvested 9 percent of the acreage, and along the Ohio River Valley in the southern Corn Belt. Conditions deteriorated in the central and northern Great Plains due to hot weather and increasing moisture shortages.

Cotton planting and development progressed at a normal pace through mid-June, with 88 percent planted and 11 percent squaring on June 11. Development was most advanced in Arizona and California, but acreage squaring accelerated in the lower Mississippi Valley due to warm weather. Increasing moisture shortages stressed cotton plants in most areas of the Southeast and lower Mississippi Valley and parts of the southern High Plains, while rain provided adequate moisture in eastern Oklahoma and scattered parts of northern Texas.

Spring wheat and barley developed well ahead of normal, as timely showers aided emergence and stimulated growth across the Great Plains early in the month. In the Pacific Northwest, development continued even though cooler-than-normal weather prevailed. On June 11, spring wheat was 7 percent headed, barley was 12 percent headed, and oat acreage was 21 percent headed. Above-normal temperatures aided oat development in Iowa and Nebraska, where nearly two-thirds of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage.

Heavy rain boosted soil moisture supplies and improved crop conditions in the Corn Belt and parts of the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley near mid-month. Later in the month, strong thunderstorms provided additional moisture for parts of the Corn Belt and Great Plains. However, crops in parts of the northern and eastern Corn Belt deteriorated due to excessive soil moisture, while parts of the western and southern Corn Belt remained too dry.

As the end of June approached, winter wheat harvest rapidly progressed in the Great Plains and accelerated in the Corn Belt. Harvest progressed to 52 percent complete on June 25 and at 80 percent, the Kansas wheat harvest was four times the normal pace for this date. Harvest rapidly advanced in Illinois and Missouri, even though progress was temporarily halted by rain. The harvest gained momentum in Nebraska and began in Ohio and Colorado. Mostly dry conditions aided harvest progress in Arkansas, California, and Texas.

Mostly light-to-moderate showers, with some isolated heavy rainfall eased moisture shortages and boosted crop conditions in the Southeast near the end of June. Above-normal temperatures accelerated cotton development and by June 25, 59 percent was at or beyond the squaring stage, well ahead of last year and the 5-year average. In the lower Mississippi Valley, cotton squaring rapidly progressed, despite seasonably cool weather. Acreage setting bolls advanced to 11 percent, as progress jumped 13 percentage points in Louisiana and Arizona during the week ended June 25. Below-normal temperatures slowed development in Texas.

Four percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the silking stage on June 25, slightly ahead of last year and the 5-year average for this date. Fields rapidly entered the silking stage in Missouri, even though temperatures averaged slightly below normal. A few fields entered the silking stage in Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Widespread moderate-to-heavy rain increased soil moisture supplies and aided crop conditions in the southern and western Corn Belt. In the central and eastern Corn Belt, many fields suffered due to saturated soils and standing water. Excessive moisture also damaged some fields in Iowa and Nebraska, while parts of both States remained too dry. Warm, dry weather benefited corn fields in Michigan.

Soybean development remained nearly 1 week ahead of the 5-year average, with 95 percent of the acreage emerged and 8 percent of the crop blooming on June 25. Crop development was most advanced in the lower Mississippi Valley, with 35 and 43 percent blooming in Louisiana and Mississippi, respectively. Despite below-normal temperatures, development accelerated in the Corn Belt, with more than 10 percent of the crop blooming in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri. A few fields progressed to the blooming stage in the northern Great Plains.

Heavy rain and severe flooding damaged soybean fields in North Dakota and parts of the Corn Belt late in the month, while dry weather reduced surplus moisture supplies and significantly improved conditions in Michigan. In other areas of the Corn Belt, especially in Missouri, much-needed rain improved conditions.

Corn for grain: The planted area for corn for all purposes is estimated at 79.6 million acres, up 3 percent from last year. Growers expect to harvest 73.1 million acres for grain, up 4 percent from 1999. The corn acreage estimate was based on survey information collected between May 30 and June 19. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 99

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 ten years.

In late-April and May, corn planting rapidly advanced as an extended period of dry weather dominated the Corn Belt. Growers in Iowa and Minnesota planted over half of their corn acreage in one week. Mid-May precipitation eased moisture shortages in the northern Corn Belt and aided germination. Planting progressed at a record pace and by the end of May, virtually all of the crop was planted. Progress was one to two weeks ahead of average throughout the spring.

Growers in the seven major States (IL, IN, IA, MN, NE, OH, and WI) planted 51.8 million acres, an increase of 1 percent from 1999. Nebraska showed the largest decrease in plantings for the major States, with a 200,000 acre decline. Growers shifted from corn to other commodities such as soybeans due to dry soil conditions. Indiana and Wisconsin also showed decreased plantings from 1999. Illinois, Iowa, and Ohio showed an increase in planted acreage from last year, while Minnesota plantings remained unchanged.

Outside the Corn Belt, corn plantings increased 7 percent from last year. The largest planted acreage increase was 700,000 acres in South Dakota where plantings returned to more normal levels after wet weather prevented a significant amount of acreage from being planted in 1999. Other significant increases included 300,000 acres in Missouri, 280,000 acres in North Dakota, and 250,000 acres in Kansas. Corn plantings were also up in the Southeast as farmers switched from soybeans to corn. As of June 4, corn condition was rated 71 percent good to excellent compared to 76 percent for the previous year. Corn was 97 percent emerged on June 4 compared with 88 percent in 1999.

Sorghum: The 2000 planted area for sorghum is estimated at 8.81 million acres for all purposes during 2000. This is down 5 percent from 1999 and represents the lowest acreage planted on record. Of the 24 States that estimate sorghum acreage, 10 States indicate decreases, 2 States indicated increases, while 6 States indicated no change. Six States are new to the program and have no history. Texas, with 2.90 million acres, has the largest reduction of all States, decreasing by 250 thousand acres, or 8 percent. Kansas, with the largest acreage at 3.40 million acres, decreased by 200 thousand acres, or 6 percent. Nebraska, third in acreage at 550 thousand acres remained unchanged. Acreage expected for grain harvest in 2000, at 8.11 million acres, is down 5 percent from the 1999 grain acreage and is the lowest grain acreage since 1953.

Oats: The area planted to oats last fall and this spring totaled 4.47 million acres, down 4 percent from last year's final seeded acres and is the lowest recorded since 1926. Acreage to be harvested for grain is estimated at 2.47 million acres, 19,000 acres above the previous record low established last year. The acreage reductions continue a trend that began in the early seventies. Low prices and slow disappearance of stocks during the past year provided additional incentives to cut acreage.

Oat seeding progressed well ahead of normal, as dry weather aided progress in the central Great Plains and across the northern Corn Belt. In Iowa, where growers seeded nearly two-thirds of their intended oat acreage during the week ended April 9. In Wisconsin, planting was 48 percent complete on April 16, the fastest pace on record. In the northern Great Plains, planting accelerated after mid-April due to dry weather and above-normal temperatures. Planting accelerated in Ohio and Pennsylvania in late April, as surplus moisture supplies gradually diminished. By mid-May, seeding was 92 percent complete, well ahead of the 5-year average.

Warm weather and timely rain aided germination in the central Corn Belt and Great Lakes region. However, diminishing soil moisture reserves limited progress in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska during the second half of April. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, cool, wet weather hindered development. Seasonal temperatures and adequate moisture supplies promoted rapid germination in North Dakota, and by May 28, the Nation's oat acreage was 96 percent emerged. By June 25, 65 percent of the oat acreage was headed, compared with 38 percent normally headed by that date.

Barley: Growers seeded 5.70 million acres for 2000, up 9 percent from the 5.22 million acres seeded a year ago. North Dakota is increasing barley by 400 thousand acres, or 30 percent, and Minnesota is increasing barley by 70 thousand acres, or 35 percent. Of the 27 States that estimate barley seeding, 12 States are increasing acreage, 8 States are reducing acreage, and 4 States are showing no change from 1999. Three States have been added this year and have no history.

Winter Wheat: Area harvested for grain is now expected to total 35.4 million acres, up 2 percent from the June 1 forecast, but down less than 1 percent from the 1999 acreage for grain. This is the smallest area for grain since 1972. Planted area is slightly above the previous estimate, but still down fractionally from 1999.

Most of the harvested area increase is due to a 2 percent gain in Hard Red Winter grain acres. Acreage increases in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas more than offset a decline in Montana where dry weather has increased abandonment. Soft Red Winter area also increased, driven by increases in Missouri and Ohio. An increase in Washington led to a higher total for White Winter acreage.

Durum Wheat: The Durum planted area for 2000 harvest is estimated at 4.05 million acres, up slightly from last year. Area to be harvested for grain is expected to total 3.99 million acres, 12 percent above last year's level.

Crop condition in the California Imperial Valley was excellent as harvest began in mid-May. Seeding progress was ahead of normal in the Northern Durum growing States.

Other Spring Wheat: Acreage planted for 2000 harvest is estimated at 15.5 million, 1 percent above the 1999 total. Grain area is expected to total 15.1 million acres, up 2 percent from last year. The large acreage decline in Montana was more than offset by a larger increase in North Dakota. The Montana decrease is due primarily to dry spring conditions, while North Dakota is returning to a more normal acreage level.

Dry conditions in Montana have the crop developing more rapidly than normal. Producers in Minnesota had an easier time planting the crop this year due to improved weather. Excellent planting conditions and timely rains enabled the South Dakota crop to get off to an excellent start. Moisture and growing conditions are good in most areas of Washington. After a slow start, planting was completed ahead of normal in Idaho.

Rye: The 2000 planted area for rye is estimated at 1.33 million acres, 16 percent below 1999. Harvested area is expected to total 309,000 acres, down 19 percent from last year. As of June 1, the Oklahoma crop was rated 74 percent good to excellent as soil moisture supplies were mostly adequate. Harvest was just beginning.

Proso Millet: The National Agricultural Statistics Service began estimating proso millet acreage and grain production in Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota in 1999. These three States produce the vast majority of proso millet for grain in the United States. The sum of production for these three States will be considered a "US" production, not just a "3-State" total. Proso millet can be harvested for grain, seed, or hay. Proso millet harvested for hay has always been included in "other hay" estimates.

Acreage planted for 2000 is estimated at 450,000 acres, 25 percent below the 1999 planted acreage of 600,000 acres. All three States show a decrease in acreage from the previous year due to lower price prospects and reduced winter wheat abandonment.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2000 is estimated at 3.27 million acres, 9 percent below 1999 and 2 percent less than 1998's planted area. Area for harvested is estimated at 3.25 million acres, 9 percent below a year ago.

Long grain planted acreage, representing 74 percent of the total, is down 12 percent from last year. Medium grain planted acreage increased 6 percent above 1999, while area planted to short grain varieties decreased 47 percent. Rice planting got off to an early start in California, Louisiana, and Texas, while in Arkansas and Mississippi began behind normal. As of June 25, some early fields began to head ahead of normal in Louisiana and Texas. The U.S. crop condition was rated 67 percent good to excellent by June 25, compared to 77 percent for the same week last year.

Soybeans: The 2000 planted area for soybeans is estimated at 74.5 million acres, 1 percent above last year's acreage. Area for harvest is estimated at 73.5 million acres, up 1 percent from 1999. 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 16 States increased acreage, while growers in 14 States reduced area planted. West Virginia acreage estimates are included for the first time. Estimated acreage increases are mainly occurring in the Great Plains, Upper Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes States and Northeast while decreases are more prevalent across the Corn Belt, South, and Southeast.

The largest acreage increases are in North Dakota and Nebraska, up 750,000 and 400,000 acres, respectively. Growers in Michigan increased acreage by 250,000 acres, and in Minnesota and South Dakota the acreage increased by 200,000 acres. Wisconsin and Indiana farmers planted an additional 150,000 and 100,000 acres of soybeans respectively. The two largest soybeans States, Iowa at 10.6 million and Illinois at 10.3 million, decreased area planted by 200,000 and 300,000 acres, respectively. Planted area in both Missouri and Mississippi dropped 250,000 acres from 1999. Ohio acreage was also reduced by 200,000 acres.

Planting activities for soybeans started and progressed at a record pace in most regions as mostly favorable weather permitted producers to plant corn and soybeans with very few disruptions. By the end of May, 95 percent or more of the acreage had already been planted in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Dakota. As of June 11, soybean planting had progressed to 93 percent complete, 4 percentage points ahead of the 1999 season and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-three percent of the crop had emerged by June 18 and was running one week ahead of last year's progress.

Peanuts: Acreage planted to peanuts in 2000 is estimated at 1.50 million acres, down 3 percent from 1999 plantings and down 2 percent from the 1998 level. Area for harvest is estimated at 1.47 million acres, up 2 percent from last year.

Southeast growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) planted 812,000 acres, down 6 percent from 1999. Peanut planting lagged behind normal in Georgia due to moisture shortages in April. The majority of the peanut crop was planted the last three weeks of May. As of June 25, Georgia's crop condition showed 67 percent of the crop in fair to good condition. Alabama peanuts were rated in mostly very poor condition. Crop condition in Florida on June 25, showed 89 percent was rated poor to fair.

Planting in the Virginia-North Carolina region totaled 201,000 acres, down 1 percent from 1999. As of May 28, Virginia and North Carolina plantings were 90 percent complete. The crop was rated in mostly good to excellent condition in the two-state area by June 25.

Growers in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas), planted 482,000 acres, up 4 percent from last year. As of May 28, Texas and Oklahoma plantings were well ahead of normal. The crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition by June 25.

Sunflower: Planted area for all sunflowers in 2000 is estimated at 2.87 million acres, down 19 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 2.78 million acres, also down 19 percent from 1999. Planted area for oil type varieties estimated at 2.36 million acres, is down 14 percent from 1999 plantings. Acres planted to non-oil varieties at 506,000, are down 36 percent from a year ago.

Acreage in North Dakota is estimated at 1.29 million acres, declined by 410,000 acres as many sunflower growers shifted to others crops such as soybeans, canola, and flaxseed. More than half of the sunflower acreage reduction in North Dakota occurred in the oil type varieties, down 230,000 acres from last year. Non-oil type sunflowers decreased 180,000 acres. Sunflower plantings in North Dakota started early in May and progressed rapidly. Ninety-seven percent of crop was planted by June 12, well ahead of the 1999 pace.

Growers in Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota also planted fewer acres. Growers in Kansas increased acreage and in Texas acreage was unchanged from 1999.

Flaxseed: An estimated 593,000 acres will be planted to flaxseed in 2000, up 53 percent from last year's planted area and is the largest planted area since 1986 when 720,000 acres were planted to flaxseed. Area for harvest is estimated at 575,000 is expected to increase by 51 percent above the harvested acreage in 1999.

In North Dakota, growers planted 540,000 acres of flaxseed, 210,000 more acres than in 1999 and is the largest acreage since 1986. Growers in Minnesota planted the same amount of acreage as 1999, while South Dakota decreased acreage by 2,000 acres. Acreage estimates are being published for the first time in Montana. Montana producers planted 20,000 acres to flaxseed.

Canola: Area planted to Canola is estimated at 1.50 million acres, an increase of 40 percent above last year. Harvested area is estimated at 1.46 million acres, up 40 percent from a year ago. The two leading canola States, North Dakota at 1.10 million and Minnesota at 260,000 acres, increased area planted by 245,000 and 155,000 acres, respectively.

Special Oilseeds: Safflower growers planted an estimated 224,000 acres, a decrease of 19 percent from 1999. Safflower area for harvest is estimated at 209,000 acres, down 20 percent. Planted area of Mustard Seed is estimated at 54,000 acres, down 11 percent from 1999. Mustard Seed harvested area is estimated at 52,400 acres. Rapeseed growers planted an estimated 4,500 acres, virtually unchanged from last year.

Cotton: The United States planted area of all cotton for 2000 is estimated at 15.6 million acres, 5 percent above last year. Upland cotton is expected to total 15.4 million acres, up 5 percent from 1999. Growers planted 202,000 acres of American-Pima cotton. This is a 30 percent decrease from last year's acreage. The vast majority of the reduction in acreage is being shifted to upland cotton.

Producers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) planted 3.53 million acres of upland cotton. This is an increase of 2 percent from 1999. Many cotton producers delayed planting in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina due to extreme drought conditions. By mid to late-May, Georgia farmers were 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting accelerated in early June, as farmers were forced to plant acreage to minimize the potential damage that would result from an early frost. Some dryland acreage, which was intended to be planted to cotton, was not planted due to the lack of topsoil moisture. Alabama cotton producers also experienced extremely dry soil conditions, resulting in delayed planting. However, on May 7 they reported 60 percent planted. This was up 28 percentage points from the previous week and surpassed the 5-year average by six points. Some replanting was necessary due to poor stands which resulted from the lack of moisture. Conversely, North Carolina and Virginia cotton planting was delayed early in the spring due to wet soils. The rain and lingering wetness persisted until early May. Warm, dry weather during the first half of May allowed Virginia cotton producers to plant nearly 75 percent of their acreage. North Carolina farmers were also busy, planting 58 percent of their acreage during the first 14 days of May.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) planted 4.06 million acres, up 9 percent from last year. Planting progressed smoothly throughout most of the region. With the exception of parts of Arkansas, dry weather permitted excess moisture to drain from fields and planting was in full swing by early May. Producers in Arkansas experienced frequent rains during May, resulting in some prevented plantings. The percent of acreage planted in Mississippi and Missouri was well ahead of the 5-year average by the second week of May. During the week ending May 7, the Missouri Bootheel planted 41 percent of their cotton acreage. Brief rain delays slowed planting from May 8 through May 14 in isolated parts of the region. However, by May 21, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri were all greater than 90 percent completed.

Producers in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and New Mexico have planted 6.71 million acres of upland cotton, a 3 percent increase from 1999. Planting continued to move northward during April, keeping pace with the 5-year average. However, heavy rains during the first week of May resulted in some delays in planting in eastern and southern Texas. Shortage of soil moisture limited progress on the High Plains. The second week of May allowed Oklahoma producers to advance planting 34 percentage points to nearly one-half complete. Farmers on the High Plains of Texas continued to combat poor soil moisture, record high temperatures and strong winds. Most were forced to wait for rain or use irrigation systems in effort to make the ground moist enough to sustain newly planted seeds. Planting conditions throughout the second half of May allowed Oklahoma farmers to stay well ahead of the 5-year average planting rate. Texas producers managed to maintain pace with the average, despite the continued lack of moisture and high winds. Rain began to fall across most of the High Plains during the first week in June. The moisture allowed farmers to accelerate planting and near completion prior to the last week in June. Heavy rainfall, wind, and hail have resulted in damage to some of the newly emerged plants.

Upland planted acreage in California and Arizona is estimated at 1.05 million acres, 19 percent above last year. The planting conditions in California were excellent throughout the spring. By mid-April over one-half of the crop was planted. As of April 16, California producers reported 65 percent of their cotton acreage as planted, compared to

27 percent for the 5-year average. By mid-May, California planting was virtually complete. Arizona also experienced good conditions for planting and maintained a pace which was near the 5-year average. Arizona producers were completed with planting by the end of May.

American-Pima acreage decreased from 1999 to an estimated 202,000 acres. This is a decrease of 87,500 acres from last year. The vast majority of this decrease is in California, where producers shifted to upland cotton. The San Joaquin Valley began planting American-Pima cotton in late March. Cool weather and rain resulted in brief delays to planting, but producers were able to finish during early-May. A hailstorm in mid-April forced some replanting. Cool weather during May has slowed plant development and slightly offset the early planting.

Hay: Producers expect to harvest 62.2 million acres of hay in 2000, down 2 percent from the 63.2 million acres harvested the previous year. Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures are estimated at 23.8 million acres, down 1 percent from last year. All other hay is estimated at 38.4 million acres, down 2 percent from last year.

No regional changes are expected in hay acres. Texas estimates a decrease in harvested hay of 610 thousand acres, or 11 percent. Montana estimates a decrease of 200 thousand acres, or 8 percent. Ten States report no expected changes in acreage.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry bean growers planted 1.77 million acres for 2000, down 13 percent from last year and 12 percent below two years ago. Acres to be harvested are forecast at 1.65 million, 12 percent below last year and down 14 percent from 1998.

Only three of the sixteen dry bean producing States, Montana, New York, and Oregon have an increase in planted acres for 2000 compared to 1999. In North Dakota, growers planted 580,000 acres, down 8 percent from last year and 23 percent below 1998. Michigan producers planted 320,000 acres, down 9 percent from 1999 but up 7 percent from two years ago. Nebraska acreage, at 170,000, is 19 percent below last year and is the lowest since 1992 when 165,000 acres were planted. Growers in Minnesota planted 150,000 acres, down 27 percent from last year and 21 percent below two years ago. In Colorado, growers planted 120,000 acres, down 23 percent from 1999 and 29 percent below 1998. This is the lowest planted area for Colorado since 1921, when 52,000 acres were planted.

In North Dakota planting started slightly ahead of the five year average. Excellent planting conditions during May, along with adequate moisture supplies allowed growers to finish by the second week of June, nearly one week ahead of average. However, due to recent heavy rains which caused flooding overall crop conditions are down from last year.

Most of Michigan's dry bean planting was delayed due to frequent rainfall but was 87 percent complete as of June 25, 5 percent ahead of the five year average. As of June 25, 46 percent of the crop had emerged, compared to 81 percent from last year. In the Thumb area, precipitation from April 1 through mid June was twice the normal amount. Planted acres in New York are estimated at 40,000, up 29 percent from both last year and two years ago.

In Nebraska 88 percent of the dry bean crop had emerged as of June 25, the same as last year but 7 percent ahead of the five year average. Some failed sugar beet acreage is being replanted to dry beans due to dry conditions. Growers in Western Colorado are planting less dryland acreage due to limited moisture. As of June 25, 98 percent of the dry beans were planted compared to 88 percent for a five year average. Eighty-five percent was emerged on June 25 compared to 91 percent for 1999, and 77 percent on average.

California planted acres are estimated at 130,000, 4 percent below 1999 but 18 percent above two years ago. Dry spring weather gave growers excellent planting conditions with good emergence reported. Harvest of Garbanzo varieties are reported to be going well.

Idaho planted acres are estimated at 90,000, 14 percent below both 1999 and 1998. This is the lowest since 1992 when planted acres were at the same level. As of June 25, emergence was 92 percent, compared to 79 percent for 1999 and 80 percent on average.

Growers in Wyoming planted 38,000 acres, down 5 percent from 1999 and 3 percent below two years ago. Crop progress was two weeks ahead of average. In Montana, plantings are 29,000 acres, up 9 percent from last year and the highest since 1943 when 74,000 acres were planted. Most of the increases in acreage are in the Garbanzo varieties. Planted acres in Washington are estimated to be 28,000, 22 percent below 1999 and 30 percent below two years ago. This is the lowest since 1983 when 16,000 acres were planted.

In Texas and Kansas planted acres are down 64 percent and 18 percent respectively from 1999. Planted acreage in 2000 is up 4 percent in Oregon, but down 10 percent and 4 percent in Utah and Wisconsin respectively.

Sweet Potatoes: Planted area of sweet potatoes is estimated at 96,100 acres in the U. S. this year, up 2 percent from last year and 10 percent above 1998. This is the highest planted acreage of sweet potatoes since 1985. Increases from last year were noted in Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina. California, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Texas were down. Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia remained unchanged. Harvest is forecast at 93,300 acres, a gain of 12 percent from last year.

Field transplanting progressed ahead of normal as dry soils during May helped speed field work in Alabama, Louisiana, and the Carolinas. By the middle of June, planting in Louisiana was 84 percent complete, compared with normal progress of 71 percent. Current crop conditions are rated fair to good in North and South Carolina. Growing conditions are favorable in New Jersey. Mississippi's acreage increased 11 percent from last year, Louisiana's acreage climbed 4 percent and North Carolina's growers planted 3 percent more than a year ago. Some areas in Alabama have received only half their normal rainfall causing some smaller growers to drop out. Dry weather in Texas caused some growers to reduce their acreage plans. Planting proceeded on a normal schedule in California during April and May with some fields still being transplanted in June.

Summer Potatoes: Growers in the summer producing States planted an estimated 64,800 acres of potatoes this year. Harvested area is forecast at 62,700 acres. Planted acres in comparable States are down 3 percent from last year, while harvested acres are expected to be up 1 percent from a year ago. Comparable States include Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, Texas, and Virginia. To arrive at comparable numbers for Alabama, their 1999 spring acreage of 1,700 planted and 1,600 acres harvested was added to the 1999 summer acreage of 3,500 and 2,800 acres. Thus, comparable 1999 estimates for Alabama summer potatoes are 5,200 acres planted and 4,400 acres for harvest.

Changes to the seasonal statistical program for summer potatoes combines Alabama spring acreage with summer acreage this year and combines former summer acres in North Carolina and Nebraska to spring and fall seasons, respectively. Iowa estimates have been dropped and Kansas acreage has been added to the estimating program.

There were sharp acreage declines in Missouri and New Mexico of 23 percent each. California acreage slipped 3 percent from a year ago while Alabama (total acreage) and Texas were off 2 percent. States with increases include Delaware and Illinois, up 12 percent and Colorado, up 7 percent. Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia remained unchanged from last year's level.

Virginia growers are starting harvest in the DelMarVa Peninsula. Delaware and Maryland potatoes are doing well. Planting in these States was early and growth has been favorable. Dry weather in Alabama has reduced yield potential. Harvest in early areas of Alabama is continuing. Missouri growers planted early and should start harvest early as well. California harvest is slated to begin in early July. Heavy rains early in the season delayed planting and caused some field losses.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco area for harvest in 2000 is forecast at 493,840 acres, down 24 percent from the 1999 crop and 1 percent below the March intentions. Compared to the 1999 crop, large harvested acreage reductions are planned for Flue-cured and Light Air-cured tobacco. Expected acres for harvest of Cigar Filler and Cigar Binder are also down 12 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Cigar Wrapper is down 25 percent from last year. However, planned harvested acres of Fire-cured are up 5 percent and Dark Air-cured 6 percent higher.

Flue-cured tobacco, at 253,900 acres, is 16 percent below a year ago. Flue-cured acreage, which accounts for 51 percent of this year's total tobacco acreage, is expected to hit its lowest in recorded history. Acreage in North Carolina, the leading State, is down 16 percent from last year.

Fire-cured tobacco, at 17,310 acres, is 5 percent above the 1999 acreage. Expected acres harvested for Kentucky and Tennessee, the leading States, are up 8 percent, while Virginia acreage is down 19 percent from last year.

Light Air-cured tobacco types are down 33 percent from last year and 3 percent below the March intentions. Burley tobacco, at 201,000 acres, is down 34 percent from a year ago and 3 percent below the March intentions. Except for North Carolina, which remained unchanged from a year ago, all burley producing States are expected to harvest fewer acres this year. Acreage in Kentucky, the leading State, is down 40 percent from last year. This acreage decrease was brought about by a decrease in the effective quota. Southern Maryland type tobacco acres are estimated at 8,700 acres, down 8 percent from last year. Maryland and Pennsylvania growers expect to decrease their harvested acreage by 8 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Dark Air-cured tobacco types, at 5,430 acres, are 6 percent above 1999 acres harvested, but unchanged from the March intentions. One Sucker type tobacco is up 5 percent and Green River type tobacco 10 percent higher. Sun-cured is expected to be the same as last year.

All Cigar types, at 7,500 acres, is down 14 percent from last year and 3 percent below the March intentions. Acreage of Pennsylvania Seedleaf, at 2,800 acres, is down 12 percent and Connecticut and Massachusetts Broadleaf tobacco, at

2,300 acres, is down 8 percent from a year ago. Connecticut and Massachusetts Shade-grown tobacco, at 1,400 acres, is down 25 percent from last year. Wisconsin Binder tobacco at 1,000 acres, is down 15 percent.

Sugarbeets: Area planted totaled 1.56 million acres in the 12 sugarbeet-producing States, 300 acres above 1999, but 1 percent below the March 1 intentions. The area for harvest is estimated at 1.53 million, 700 acres less than last year.

Planted acres continue to trend higher in the northern Great Plains. Estimated planted acres are new record highs for Minnesota and North Dakota, exceeding their previous records of last year by 1 and 2 percent, respectively. In Minnesota, planted acres has increased every year since 1987, while North Dakota has had consecutive increases since 1993. Idaho's planted acreage is also a record high, 1,000 acres above last year's record. Planted acres is up 8 percent in Nebraska, the largest acreage since 1994. Acreage is also up in Washington and Wyoming. In California, estimated planted acres are down nearly 10 percent from 1999 and could fall further if possible plant closures are realized. Idaho, Minnesota, and North Dakota will harvest a record high acreage if intentions are realized.

In Minnesota and North Dakota, planting progressed well ahead of normal and was nearly complete by May 7. Planting was complete in Idaho and Wyoming by the first week of May, but cold weather and hail damaged some emerging fields in Wyoming. In Michigan, planting was finished by May 14, but heavy rains destroyed some fields, forcing growers to replant part of their acreage. Planting progressed well in Colorado, but substantial acreage was replanted due to freezing temperatures near mid-May. Favorable weather aided planting progress in California.

Sugarcane: Acres harvested for sugar and seed during the 2000 crop year will exceed 1 million acres for the first time in history, 3 percent above last year's record harvested acres. The record high is mostly due to a 25,000 acre expansion in Louisiana and a 16,000 acre increase in Texas. The expansion in Louisiana continues a trend that began in 1996 and is due, in part, to increased acreage of a new high-yielding sugarcane variety. The expansion is also partly attributable to increasing utilization of a new, more efficient mechanical harvester.

In Louisiana, crop development started well due to a mild winter, but below-normal precipitation has stunted growth. Despite the dry weather, most of the crop remains in fair condition and recent rains have partially relieved dryness in some areas. In Florida, irrigated acreage is in good condition, but dryland acreage is stressed by moisture shortages. Below-normal precipitation has also stunted growth in Hawaii.

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 farm 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 77,700 farm operators. Enumerators conducing the area survey contact all farmers having operations within the sampled segments of land and account for their operations. From these data, estimates can be calculated. The list survey sample is contacted by mail, telephone, or personal interviews to obtain information on these operations. Responses from the list sample plus data from the area operations that were not on the list to be sampled are combined to provide another estimate of planted and harvested acreages.

Estimating Procedures: National, Regional, State, and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. Each State Statistical Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). Survey data are compiled to the National level and are reviewed at this level independently of each State's review. Acreage estimates were based on survey 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 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. 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 combined error term from the 2000 area frame survey for U.S. planted acres were: barley 5.8 percent, corn 1.1 percent, Upland cotton 1.6 percent, sorghum 4.7 percent, soybeans 1.1 percent, winter wheat 1.8 percent, and other spring wheat 3.6 percent.

Non-sampling errors cannot be measured directly. They may occur due to incorrect reporting and/or recording, data omissions or duplications, and errors in processing. To minimize non-sampling errors, vigorous quality controls are used in the data collection process and all data are carefully reviewed for consistency and reasonableness.

A method of evaluating the reliability of acreage estimates in this report is the **"Root Mean Square Error**," a statistical measure based on past performances shown below for selected crops. This is computed by expressing the deviations between the planted acreage estimates and the final estimates as a percent of the final estimates and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1980-1999 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 0.7 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current acreage estimate of 79.6 million acres will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 0.7 percent or approximately 557 million acres. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that difference will not exceed 1.1 percent or approximately 875 thousand acres.

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 398,000 acres ranging from 24,000 acres to 1,126,000 acres. The mid-year planted acres have been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 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	0.7	1.1	398	24	1,126	8	12
Sorghum	4.4	7.7	425	1	1,113	12	8
Oats	1.1	1.9	94	3	260	9	11
Barley	2.2	3.8	126	10	907	5	15
Winter Wheat	0.7	1.2	307	12	748	2	18
Spring Wheat	1.0	1.7	110	0	368	10	8
Soybeans	1.4	2.4	652	134	2,571	5	15
Upland Cotton	2.2	3.8	230	35	468	9	11

Information Contacts

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