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Acreage

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Corn Planted Acreage Up 4 Percent from 2001
Soybean Acreage Down 2 Percent

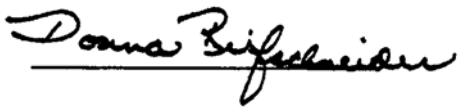
Corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 78.9 million acres, up 4 percent from 2001 but down 1 percent from 2000. Growers expect to harvest 72.1 million acres for grain, up 5 percent from 2001. Farmers reduced corn plantings 100,000 acres from their March intentions. Persistent precipitation in the eastern Corn Belt prevented farmers from getting into their fields and limited the acreage planted to corn. However, States in the western Corn Belt almost offset the acreage decrease in the east as they experienced good weather and were able to plant more acres than originally intended. Farmers reported that 97 percent of the corn acreage had been planted at the time of the survey interview which was the average for the past 10 years.

The **soybean** planted area is estimated at 73.0 million acres, down 2 percent from last year. Area for harvest is estimated at 72.0 million acres, down 1 percent from 2001. The planted acreage is up 27,000 acres from March intentions. Persistent wet weather forced growers in the southern and eastern Corn Belt to switch to soybeans from their earlier corn intentions. However, producers in the western Corn Belt planted fewer soybeans than intended and more than off-set the eastern Corn Belt increase. Growers in the Lower Mississippi Valley also increased their original spring intentions. Of the 31 soybean estimating States, growers in 19 States decreased acreage from last year, while growers in 10 States increased area planted. Farmers reported that 83 percent of the intended soybean acreage had been planted at the time of the survey interview compared to an average of 77 percent for the past 10 years.

All wheat planted area is estimated at 60.1 million acres, up 1 percent from 2001. Harvested area is expected to total 47.6 million acres, down 2 percent from last year. The 2002 winter wheat planted area, at 41.4 million acres, is less than 1 percent above both last year and the previous estimate. Winter wheat area harvested for grain is expected to total 29.8 million acres, down 1 percent from the June 1 forecast. Of the total planted acres, about 29.5 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 8.4 million acres Soft Red Winter, and 3.4 million acres White Winter. Acreage planted to other spring wheat for 2002 is estimated at 16.0 million, up 2 percent from 2001. Of this total, about 15.1 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. The Durum planted area for 2002 is estimated at 2.76 million acres, down 5 percent from last year.

All Cotton plantings for 2002 are expected to total 14.4 million acres, 9 percent below last year. Upland cotton acreage is estimated at 14.2 million acres, down 9 percent from 2001. American-Pima cotton growers planted 264,500 acres, down 2 percent from last year. The upland growers in Louisiana and Mississippi revised their original spring intentions and shifted acreage from cotton to corn and soybeans. Producers in Texas planted 100,000 more upland cotton acres than originally intended, while California growers planted 130,000 fewer upland cotton acres than intended in March.

This report was approved on June 28, 2002.



Acting Secretary of
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Donna Reifschneider

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
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Principal Crops: Area Planted by State and United States, 2000-2002 [1] [2]

State	2000	2001	2002
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	2,075	2,236	2,214
AZ	745	772	739
AR	8,490	8,396	8,405
CA	4,794	4,582	4,537
CO	6,454	6,362	6,093
CT	103	97	94
DE	500	487	481
FL	1,101	1,073	1,065
GA	3,860	3,861	3,908
HI	32	21	25
ID	4,502	4,349	4,510
IL	23,671	23,396	23,551
IN	12,547	12,442	12,062
IA	24,990	24,615	24,810
KS	22,929	23,902	22,914
KY	5,783	5,476	5,423
LA	3,775	3,723	3,725
ME	282	280	292
MD	1,531	1,496	1,482
MA	124	124	118
MI	6,718	6,604	6,498
MN	20,398	19,359	20,211
MS	4,750	4,555	4,525
MO	13,678	13,494	13,570
MT	8,883	9,211	10,040
NE	19,196	19,263	19,350
NV	523	524	512
NH	73	72	72
NJ	368	342	349
NM	1,279	1,295	1,263
NY	2,924	3,132	3,236
NC	4,909	4,847	4,931
ND	21,712	20,477	21,445
OH	10,657	10,587	10,367
OK	10,417	9,960	10,185
OR	2,355	2,232	2,315
PA	4,227	3,978	3,925
RI	12	11	11
SC	1,674	1,651	1,698
SD	17,264	17,671	17,161
TN	5,056	5,085	5,066
TX	23,311	23,777	24,635
UT	1,089	1,082	1,058
VT	320	330	325
VA	2,831	2,773	2,872
WA	4,180	4,056	4,004
WV	685	660	651
WI	7,859	7,617	7,850
WY	1,698	1,636	1,641
US	328,325	324,905	327,161

[1] Crops included in area planted are corn, sorghum, oats, barley, winter wheat, rye, durum wheat, other spring wheat, rice, soybeans, peanuts, sunflower, cotton, dry edible beans, potatoes, sugarbeets, canola and proso millet. Harvested acreage is used for all hay, tobacco, and sugarcane in computing total area planted. Includes double cropped acres and unharvested small grains planted as cover crops. Fall potatoes carried forward from the previous year for current year totals.

[2] States do not add to U.S. due to sunflower, canola, and rye acreage not allocated to States.

Corn: Area Planted and Harvested for Grain by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested for Grain	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	180	220	150	200
AZ	55	65	28	32
AR	190	320	185	315
CA	480	520	160	140
CO	1,220	1,200	1,070	1,020
CT [2]	32	32		
DE	170	180	162	171
FL	65	65	26	26
GA	265	330	220	280
ID	175	180	45	55
IL	11,000	11,600	10,850	11,400
IN	5,800	5,400	5,670	5,270
IA	11,700	12,200	11,400	11,900
KS	3,450	3,150	3,050	2,950
KY	1,200	1,160	1,100	1,060
LA	315	500	307	480
ME [2]	28	28		
MD	490	500	410	425
MA [2]	22	22		
MI	2,200	2,350	1,900	2,090
MN	6,800	7,400	6,200	6,800
MS	400	540	385	525
MO	2,700	2,800	2,600	2,700
MT	65	55	13	14
NE	8,100	8,400	7,750	8,050
NV [2]	3	3		
NH [2]	15	15		
NJ	80	90	66	75
NM	130	130	46	38
NY	1,030	1,040	540	470
NC	700	770	625	690
ND	880	1,200	705	1,030
OH	3,400	3,200	3,170	2,970
OK	250	220	210	180
OR	45	50	18	25
PA	1,500	1,400	990	950
RI [2]	2	2		
SC	260	310	240	290
SD	3,800	4,100	3,400	3,700
TN	680	690	620	620
TX	1,600	2,000	1,420	1,800
UT	60	55	15	16
VT [2]	90	90		
VA	470	510	330	370
WA	115	125	55	80
WV	50	50	26	30
WI	3,400	3,600	2,600	2,800
WY	90	80	51	44
US	75,752	78,947	68,808	72,081

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

Sorghum: Area Planted and Harvested for Grain by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested for Grain	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	12	10	7	7
AZ	12	13	6	6
AR	175	240	170	230
CA	10	15	7	10
CO	310	300	220	210
DE	2	2	1	1
GA	50	55	25	30
IL	80	80	77	78
KS	4,000	3,900	3,750	3,600
KY	11	12	10	11
LA	230	200	210	195
MD	9	5	8	4
MS	90	70	87	67
MO	230	200	220	190
NE	550	420	425	310
NM	170	140	140	75
NC	15	17	11	12
OK	500	370	420	330
PA	11	13	4	5
SC	8	6	6	3
SD	240	180	150	100
TN	30	35	27	31
TX	3,500	3,000	2,600	2,400
VA	7	7	3	3
US	10,252	9,290	8,584	7,908

[1] Forecasted.

Oats: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	260	270	15	30
CO	80	70	32	15
GA	100	85	35	27
ID	130	125	20	25
IL	60	65	40	50
IN	25	25	16	17
IA	240	290	130	210
KS	100	160	40	60
ME	33	30	31	29
MI	70	80	55	65
MN	300	420	210	320
MO	40	55	20	30
MT	130	155	60	85
NE	155	175	60	80
NY	95	70	80	55
NC	60	75	30	35
ND	575	650	240	430
OH	100	70	85	55
OK	55	85	10	40
OR	55	55	25	30
PA	150	150	115	120
SC	50	50	25	25
SD	350	450	130	250
TX	725	800	160	180
UT	60	65	6	10
WA	30	35	12	15
WI	300	450	195	315
WY	75	75	28	30
US	4,403	5,085	1,905	2,633

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

Barley: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AZ	42	42	40	38
CA	160	110	110	75
CO	90	100	80	93
DE	29	25	26	23
ID	700	710	670	690
KS	9	10	8	9
KY	9	9	8	8
ME	27	30	26	29
MD	55	45	51	41
MI	21	20	18	19
MN	160	210	145	185
MT	1,100	1,200	720	950
NE	5	6	4	4
NV	4	4	1	2
NJ	5	5	4	4
NY	15	11	12	10
NC	28	31	18	20
ND	1,500	1,600	1,450	1,520
OH	6	5	5	4
OR	110	80	100	75
PA	70	70	60	65
SD	90	60	78	50
UT	85	70	65	55
VA	70	75	50	50
WA	430	370	420	360
WI	47	60	35	45
WY	100	90	85	75
US	4,967	5,048	4,289	4,499

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

All Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	170	150	70	70
AZ	94	99	93	99
AR	1,100	980	970	800
CA	615	575	461	400
CO	2,397	2,375	2,044	1,674
DE	60	60	57	58
FL	10	9	9	7
GA	300	350	200	200
ID	1,280	1,280	1,200	1,220
IL	750	680	720	650
IN	400	350	380	330
IA	25	20	18	15
KS	9,800	9,500	8,200	8,000
KY	550	550	360	360
LA	175	180	160	170
MD	190	195	175	180
MI	570	500	560	490
MN	1,867	2,030	1,815	1,928
MS	250	220	225	180
MO	900	940	760	760
MT	5,360	5,690	4,215	4,880
NE	1,750	1,650	1,600	1,450
NV	15	13	3	5
NJ	31	41	27	35
NM	500	490	240	120
NY	125	140	120	135
NC	680	650	470	480
ND	9,450	9,080	9,080	8,820
OH	950	870	900	800
OK	5,600	6,000	3,700	3,500
OR	930	960	875	905
PA	170	190	160	185
SC	220	210	210	190
SD	3,025	2,975	2,044	2,372
TN	500	490	340	330
TX	5,600	6,400	3,200	2,800
UT	160	155	141	144
VA	200	230	170	185
WA	2,490	2,440	2,380	2,385
WV	12	12	8	9
WI	178	198	167	181
WY	168	158	126	126
US	59,617	60,085	48,653	47,628

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

Winter Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	170	150	70	70
AZ	6	4	6	4
AR	1,100	980	970	800
CA	530	480	380	310
CO	2,350	2,350	2,000	1,650
DE	60	60	57	58
FL	10	9	9	7
GA	300	350	200	200
ID	760	730	710	690
IL	750	680	720	650
IN	400	350	380	330
IA	25	20	18	15
KS	9,800	9,500	8,200	8,000
KY	550	550	360	360
LA	175	180	160	170
MD	190	195	175	180
MI	570	500	560	490
MN	15	25	13	23
MS	250	220	225	180
MO	900	940	760	760
MT	1,300	1,400	870	800
NE	1,750	1,650	1,600	1,450
NV	9	6	2	3
NJ	31	41	27	35
NM	500	490	240	120
NY	125	140	120	135
NC	680	650	470	480
ND	150	80	80	70
OH	950	870	900	800
OK	5,600	6,000	3,700	3,500
OR	750	800	700	750
PA	170	190	160	185
SC	220	210	210	190
SD	1,300	1,150	370	800
TN	500	490	340	330
TX	5,600	6,400	3,200	2,800
UT	140	140	125	130
VA	200	230	170	185
WA	1,850	1,800	1,750	1,750
WV	12	12	8	9
WI	170	190	160	175
WY	160	150	120	120
US	41,078	41,362	31,295	29,764

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

Durum Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AZ	88	95	87	95
CA	85	95	81	90
MN	2	5	2	5
MT	510	540	495	530
ND	2,200	2,000	2,100	1,950
SD	25	25	24	22
US	2,910	2,760	2,789	2,692

[1] Forecasted.

Other Spring Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CO	47	25	44	24
ID	520	550	490	530
MN	1,850	2,000	1,800	1,900
MT	3,550	3,750	2,850	3,550
NV	6	7	1	2
ND	7,100	7,000	6,900	6,800
OR	180	160	175	155
SD	1,700	1,800	1,650	1,550
UT	20	15	16	14
WA	640	640	630	635
WI	8	8	7	6
WY	8	8	6	6
US	15,629	15,963	14,569	15,172

[1] Forecasted.

Rye: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
GA	300	250	35	45
ND	13	10	10	6
OK	250	300	50	60
SD	10	10	10	9
Oth Sts [3]	755	825	150	155
US	1,328	1,395	255	275

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

Rice: Area Planted and Harvested by Class, State, and United States, 2001-2002

Class and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Long Grain				
AR	1,480	1,390	1,472	1,382
CA	13	8	13	8
LA	540	510	538	505
MS	255	265	253	263
MO	210	215	206	211
TX	216	195	215	194
US	2,714	2,583	2,697	2,563
Medium Grain				
AR	150	150	148	148
CA	435	470	433	468
LA	8	10	8	10
MO	1	1	1	1
TX	1	5	1	5
US	595	636	591	632
Short Grain				
AR	1		1	
CA	25	32	25	32
US	26	32	26	32
All				
AR	1,631	1,540	1,621	1,530
CA	473	510	471	508
LA	548	520	546	515
MS	255	265	253	263
MO	211	216	207	212
TX	217	200	216	199
US	3,335	3,251	3,314	3,227

[1] Forecasted.

Proso Millet: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CO	240	190	230	
NE	190	160	175	
SD	220	125	175	
US	650	475	580	

[1] Estimates to be released January 2003 in the Annual Crop Summary.

Hay: Area Harvested by Type, State and United States, 2001-2002

State	All Hay		Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures		All Other	
	2001	2002 [1]	2001	2002 [1]	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL [2]	920	900			920	900
AZ	258	270	215	225	43	45
AR	1,320	1,375	20	25	1,300	1,350
CA	1,540	1,660	1,010	1,160	530	500
CO	1,600	1,500	950	900	650	600
CT	63	60	8	10	55	50
DE	17	15	8	7	9	8
FL [2]	270	280			270	280
GA [2]	650	600			650	600
ID	1,420	1,550	1,120	1,250	300	300
IL	800	820	500	500	300	320
IN	610	580	330	300	280	280
IA	1,650	1,600	1,250	1,250	400	350
KS	3,300	3,050	900	1,000	2,400	2,050
KY	2,350	2,350	250	250	2,100	2,100
LA [2]	450	450			450	450
ME	130	142	10	12	120	130
MD	225	220	65	70	160	150
MA	98	92	18	17	80	75
MI	1,150	1,100	900	900	250	200
MN	2,150	2,300	1,450	1,600	700	700
MS [2]	780	780			780	780
MO	4,050	4,260	450	460	3,600	3,800
MT	2,450	2,850	1,450	1,700	1,000	1,150
NE	3,250	3,300	1,450	1,450	1,800	1,850
NV	495	485	265	275	230	210
NH	57	57	7	7	50	50
NJ	120	120	30	30	90	90
NM	380	400	270	260	110	140
NY	1,660	1,770	560	520	1,100	1,250
NC	710	750	20	20	690	730
ND	2,700	2,650	1,600	1,450	1,100	1,200
OH	1,520	1,510	570	590	950	920
OK	2,540	2,610	340	310	2,200	2,300
OR	1,025	1,105	460	475	565	630
PA	1,650	1,700	670	600	980	1,100
RI	8	8	1	1	7	7
SC [2]	320	330			320	330
SD	4,700	4,500	3,000	2,900	1,700	1,600
TN	2,135	2,085	35	35	2,100	2,050
TX	5,230	5,640	130	140	5,100	5,500
UT	710	710	550	560	160	150
VT	240	235	40	35	200	200
VA	1,310	1,370	110	120	1,200	1,250
WA	790	830	470	490	320	340
WV	580	570	50	50	530	520
WI	2,000	2,000	1,700	1,600	300	400
WY	1,130	1,170	580	580	550	590
US	63,511	64,709	23,812	24,134	39,699	40,575

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

Soybeans: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	140	150	135	140
AR	2,900	2,950	2,850	2,900
DE	205	195	201	192
FL	10	10	9	9
GA	165	160	155	145
IL	10,700	10,300	10,620	10,200
IN	5,600	5,700	5,590	5,680
IA	11,000	10,700	10,920	10,650
KS	2,850	2,800	2,730	2,750
KY	1,240	1,230	1,220	1,210
LA	640	800	610	760
MD	520	510	515	505
MI	2,150	1,950	2,130	1,940
MN	7,300	7,000	7,200	6,900
MS	1,160	1,470	1,120	1,420
MO	4,950	4,700	4,900	4,650
NE	4,950	4,900	4,900	4,830
NJ	103	90	101	88
NY	160	155	158	153
NC	1,380	1,370	1,350	1,320
ND	2,150	2,450	2,110	2,400
OH	4,600	4,700	4,580	4,670
OK	415	300	265	280
PA	410	385	405	380
SC	450	450	430	430
SD	4,500	4,200	4,470	4,170
TN	1,080	1,150	1,050	1,120
TX	260	270	210	240
VA	500	480	480	460
WV	17	18	16	17
WI	1,600	1,450	1,570	1,420
US	74,105	72,993	73,000	72,029

[1] Forecasted.

Soybeans: Percent of Acreage Planted Following Another Harvested Crop, Selected States and United States, 1998-2002 [1]

State	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
AL	26	36	26	8	13
AR	25	23	28	23	21
DE	43	31	49	44	39
FL	15	0	39	0	38
GA	42	44	32	39	37
IL	5	5	4	3	4
IN	4	2	2	1	2
KS	2	2	3	6	5
KY	51	36	37	28	29
LA	6	6	13	5	9
MD	33	33	36	31	30
MS	5	9	9	13	9
MO	13	7	9	11	10
NJ	21	33	25	2	21
NC	44	50	39	38	42
OH	1	1	1	1	0
OK	11	16	19	8	24
PA	18	16	6	11	18
SC	48	45	38	48	42
TN	35	28	32	32	35
TX	3	4	13	1	8
VA	45	43	29	48	24
WV [2]			0	7	4
US	7	6	6	6	6

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

Peanuts: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	200.0	200.0	199.0	199.0
FL	90.0	100.0	82.0	92.0
GA	515.0	550.0	514.0	548.0
NM	22.2	23.0	22.2	23.0
NC	123.0	100.0	122.5	100.0
OK	80.0	70.0	77.0	65.0
SC	11.0	11.0	10.2	10.5
TX	425.0	350.0	310.0	310.0
VA	75.0	65.0	75.0	65.0
US	1,541.2	1,469.0	1,411.9	1,412.5

[1] Forecasted.

Sunflowers: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State, and United States, 2001-2002

Varietal Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Oil				
CO	130	100	120	93
KS	300	240	290	230
MN	30	40	28	35
NE	52	55	50	54
ND	870	1,100	860	1,070
SD	670	500	661	490
TX	35	20	33	19
Oth Sts [2]	52	40	45	35
US	2,139	2,095	2,087	2,026
Non-Oil				
CO	65	40	62	37
KS	35	15	33	14
MN	30	30	28	25
NE	30	15	29	14
ND	220	200	215	190
SD	45	40	44	39
TX	73	40	70	38
Oth Sts [2]	16	11	12	9
US	514	391	493	366
All				
CO	195	140	182	130
KS	335	255	323	244
MN	60	70	56	60
NE	82	70	79	68
ND	1,090	1,300	1,075	1,260
SD	715	540	705	529
TX	108	60	103	57
Oth Sts [2]	68	51	57	44
US	2,653	2,486	2,580	2,392

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

Canola: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
MN	80	90	75	75
ND	1,300	1,350	1,285	1,320
Oth Sts [2]	114	73	95	63
US	1,494	1,513	1,455	1,458

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

Flaxseed: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
MN	4	10	4	9
MT	14	17	12	15
ND	550	800	545	780
SD	17	17	17	17
US	585	844	578	821

[1] Forecasted.

Other Oilseeds: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-2002

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Rapeseed	3.7	2.0	3.1	1.8
Safflower	188.0	207.0	177.0	198.0
Mustard Seed	45.8	155.0	44.2	146.0

[1] Forecasted.

Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State and United States, 2001-2002

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Upland				
AL	610.0	580.0	605.0	
AZ	295.0	235.0	290.0	
AR	1,080.0	1,000.0	1,065.0	
CA	630.0	460.0	625.0	
FL	125.0	110.0	124.0	
GA	1,490.0	1,500.0	1,480.0	
KS	40.5	68.0	35.5	
LA	870.0	580.0	855.0	
MS	1,620.0	1,180.0	1,600.0	
MO	405.0	390.0	400.0	
NM	68.0	60.0	65.0	
NC	970.0	980.0	965.0	
OK	270.0	230.0	185.0	
SC	300.0	300.0	296.0	
TN	620.0	580.0	615.0	
TX	6,000.0	5,800.0	4,250.0	
VA	105.0	98.0	104.0	
US	15,498.5	14,151.0	13,559.5	
Amer-Pima				
AZ	7.8	7.5	7.5	
CA	240.0	230.0	239.0	
NM	5.2	7.0	5.2	
TX	17.0	20.0	16.5	
US	270.0	264.5	268.2	
All				
AL	610.0	580.0	605.0	
AZ	302.8	242.5	297.5	
AR	1,080.0	1,000.0	1,065.0	
CA	870.0	690.0	864.0	
FL	125.0	110.0	124.0	
GA	1,490.0	1,500.0	1,480.0	
KS	40.5	68.0	35.5	
LA	870.0	580.0	855.0	
MS	1,620.0	1,180.0	1,600.0	
MO	405.0	390.0	400.0	
NM	73.2	67.0	70.2	
NC	970.0	980.0	965.0	
OK	270.0	230.0	185.0	
SC	300.0	300.0	296.0	
TN	620.0	580.0	615.0	
TX	6,017.0	5,820.0	4,266.5	
VA	105.0	98.0	104.0	
US	15,768.5	14,415.5	13,827.7	

[1] Estimates to be released August 12, 2002 in the August Crop Production report.

Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	46.8	50.0	44.7	48.0
CO	41.5	43.7	36.8	42.0
ID	199.0	210.0	179.0	209.0
MI	180.0	180.0	166.0	175.0
MN	468.0	467.0	426.0	453.0
MT	57.4	57.8	53.5	57.5
NE	48.6	56.4	41.4	49.2
ND	261.0	287.0	237.0	282.0
OH	0.8	1.7	0.6	1.7
OR	12.2	11.2	10.0	10.3
WA	7.0	4.0	7.0	4.0
WY	48.5	40.0	41.6	39.0
US	1,370.8	1,408.8	1,243.6	1,370.7

[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, 2001-2002

State	Area Harvested	
	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
FL	465.0	453.0
HI	21.0	25.1
LA	495.0	495.0
TX	47.0	49.0
US	1,028.0	1,022.1

[1] Forecasted.

Tobacco: Area Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2002

State	Area Harvested			
	2000	2001	2002 [1]	2002/2001
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Percent*
CT	1,600	2,300	2,050	89
FL	4,500	4,500	4,800	107
GA	31,000	26,100	28,000	107
IN	3,800	4,200	4,200	100
KY	132,700	115,700	112,300	97
MD	5,700	2,200	1,700	77
MA	550	1,140	1,250	110
MO	1,400	1,300	1,300	100
NC	170,400	161,700	169,500	105
OH	7,500	6,100	6,100	100
PA	5,100	3,100	3,400	110
SC	34,000	32,000	31,000	97
TN	46,020	39,690	35,900	90
VA	25,900	29,500	30,760	104
WV	1,300	1,300	1,300	100
WI	940	1,570	1,800	115
US	472,410	432,400	435,360	101

[1] Forecasted

Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2000-2002

Class and Type	Area Harvested			
	2000	2001	2002 [1]	2002/2001
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Percent*
Class 1, Flue-cured				
Type 11, Old Belts				
NC	40,000	42,000	44,000	105
VA	17,500	20,500	22,000	107
US	57,500	62,500	66,000	106
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt				
NC	102,000	93,000	95,000	102
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt				
NC	21,000	20,000	24,000	120
SC	34,000	32,000	31,000	97
US	55,000	52,000	55,000	106
Type 14, GA-FL Belt				
FL	4,500	4,500	4,800	107
GA	31,000	26,100	28,000	107
US	35,500	30,600	32,800	107
Total 11-14	250,000	238,100	248,800	104
Class 2, Fire-cured				
Type 21, VA Belt				
VA	1,300	1,200	700	58
Type 22, Eastern District				
KY	4,100	3,300	2,500	76
TN	7,700	6,500	5,000	77
US	11,800	9,800	7,500	77
Type 23, Western District				
KY	3,800	3,100	2,400	77
TN	640	520	400	77
US	4,440	3,620	2,800	77
Total 21-23	17,540	14,620	11,000	75
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3A, Light Air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
IN	3,800	4,200	4,200	100
KY	120,000	105,000	104,000	99
MO	1,400	1,300	1,300	100
NC	7,400	6,700	6,500	97
OH	7,500	6,100	6,100	100
TN	37,000	32,000	30,000	94
VA	7,000	7,700	8,000	104
WV	1,300	1,300	1,300	100
US	185,400	164,300	161,400	98
Type 32, Southern MD Belt				
MD	5,700	2,200	1,700	77
PA	2,700	1,100	1,400	127
US	8,400	3,300	3,100	94
Total 31-32	193,800	167,600	164,500	98

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2000-2002 (continued)

Class and Type	Area Harvested			
	2000	2001	2002 [1]	2002/2001
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Percent*
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3B, Dark				
Air-cured				
Type 35, One Sucker				
Belt				
KY	3,100	2,750	2,200	80
TN	680	670	500	75
US	3,780	3,420	2,700	79
Type 36, Green River				
Belt				
KY	1,700	1,550	1,200	77
Type 37, VA Sun-cured				
Belt				
VA	100	100	60	60
Total 35-37	5,580	5,070	3,960	78
Class 4, Cigar Filler				
Type 41, PA Seedleaf				
PA	2,400	2,000	2,000	100
Class 5, Cigar Binder				
Class 5A, CT Valley				
Binder				
Type 51, CT Valley				
Broadleaf				
CT	600	1,300	1,350	104
MA	300	840	950	113
US	900	2,140	2,300	107
Class 5B, WI Binder				
Type 54, Southern WI				
WI	710	1,250	1,400	112
Type 55, Northern WI				
WI	230	320	400	125
Total 54-55	940	1,570	1,800	115
Total 51-55	1,840	3,710	4,100	111
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper				
Type 61, CT Valley				
Shade-grown				
CT	1,000	1,000	700	70
MA	250	300	300	100
US	1,250	1,300	1,000	77
All Cigar Types				
Total 41-61	5,490	7,010	7,100	101
All Tobacco	472,410	432,400	435,360	101

[1] Forecasted

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	92.0	100.0	89.0	97.0
CO	115.0	100.0	105.0	90.0
ID	75.0	85.0	73.0	83.0
KS	15.0	18.0	14.0	17.0
MI	215.0	270.0	130.0	260.0
MN	115.0	165.0	105.0	145.0
MT	38.5	23.0	24.0	21.0
NE	160.0	190.0	148.0	175.0
NM	13.0	6.0	13.0	6.0
NY	23.0	26.0	22.3	25.5
ND	440.0	750.0	400.0	700.0
OR	10.0	9.0	9.5	8.5
SD	18.0	18.0	17.0	17.5
TX	30.0	28.0	26.4	25.0
UT	6.1	1.5	5.7	1.3
WA	34.0	40.0	34.0	40.0
WI	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.3
WY	24.0	28.0	21.0	27.0
US	1,429.9	1,864.0	1,243.0	1,745.1

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

Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
CA	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.5
GA [2]	0.5		0.4	
LA	24.0	21.0	22.0	20.0
MS	16.7	15.5	16.0	15.3
NJ	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0
NC	37.0	38.0	36.0	37.0
SC	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.2
TX	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.4
VA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
US	97.9	94.4	93.5	91.8

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2002.

Summer Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2002

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9
CA	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
CO	5.6	6.5	5.4	6.4
DE	4.4	3.7	4.3	3.6
IL	5.5	6.3	5.3	5.9
KS	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.9
MD	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7
MO	6.2	7.2	5.6	5.7
NJ	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
NM	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.5
TX	8.5	8.8	8.0	8.3
VA	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5
US	60.9	63.8	58.6	60.9

[1] Forecasted.

Alaska: Area Planted by Crop, 2000-2002 [1]

Crop	Area Planted		
	2000	2001	2002
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
All Oats	2,500	4,000	3,300
All Barley	5,300	5,800	4,500
All Hay [2]	18,000	23,000	25,000
Potatoes	860	930	910

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

Biotechnology Varieties

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

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

The acreage estimates are subject to sampling variability because all operations planting biotech varieties are not included in the sample. The variability for the 48 corn States, as measured by the relative standard error at the U.S. level, is approximately 1.4 percent for all biotech varieties, 1.8 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 3.1 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 6.5 percent for stacked gene varieties. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 2.8 percent for all biotech varieties, 3.6 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 6.2 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 13.0 percent for stacked gene varieties. Variability for the 31 soybean States is approximately 0.8 percent for herbicide resistant varieties. Variability for the 17 upland cotton States is approximately 2.2 percent for all biotech varieties, 5.1 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 2.8 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 4.2 percent for stacked gene varieties.

Corn: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of All Corn Planted, 2001-2002

State	Insect Resistant (Bt)		Herbicide Resistant	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
IL	12	18	3	3
IN	6	7	6	6
IA	25	31	6	7
KS	26	25	11	15
MI	8	12	7	8
MN	25	29	7	11
MO	23	27	8	6
NE	24	34	8	9
OH	7	6	4	3
SD	30	33	14	23
WI	11	15	6	9
Oth Sts [1]	11	14	8	12
US	18	22	7	9
	Stacked Gene Varieties		All Biotech Varieties	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
IL	1	1	16	22
IN	*	*	12	13
IA	1	3	32	41
KS	1	2	38	43
MI	2	2	17	22
MN	4	4	36	44
MO	1	2	32	34
NE	2	4	34	46
OH	*	*	11	9
SD	3	10	47	66
WI	1	2	18	26
Oth Sts [1]	1	2	20	27
US	1	2	26	34

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

Upland Cotton: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of Upland Cotton Planted, 2001-2002

State	Insect Resistant (Bt)		Herbicide Resistant	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AR	21	27	29	37
CA	11	6	27	26
GA	13	8	43	55
LA	30	27	14	9
MS	10	19	15	22
NC	9	14	37	27
TX	8	7	35	40
Oth Sts [1]	18	19	33	35
US	13	13	32	36
	Stacked Gene Varieties		All Biotech Varieties	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AR	28	26	78	90
CA	2	1	40	33
GA	29	30	85	93
LA	47	49	91	85
MS	61	47	86	88
NC	38	45	84	86
TX	6	4	49	51
Oth Sts [1]	33	32	84	86
US	24	22	69	71

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

Soybeans: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of All Soybeans Planted, 2001-2002

State	Herbicide Resistant Only		All Biotech Varieties	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AR	60	68	60	68
IL	64	71	64	71
IN	78	83	78	83
IA	73	75	73	75
KS	80	83	80	83
MI	59	72	59	72
MN	63	71	63	71
MS	63	80	63	80
MO	69	72	69	72
NE	76	85	76	85
ND	49	61	49	61
OH	64	73	64	73
SD	80	89	80	89
WI	63	78	63	78
Oth Sts [1]	64	70	64	70
US	68	75	68	75

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

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-2002
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	4,967.0	5,048.0	4,289.0	4,499.0
Corn for Grain [2]	75,752.0	78,947.0	68,808.0	72,081.0
Corn for Silage			6,148.0	
Hay, All			63,511.0	64,709.0
Alfalfa			23,812.0	24,134.0
All Other			39,699.0	40,575.0
Oats	4,403.0	5,085.0	1,905.0	2,633.0
Proso Millet	650.0	475.0	580.0	
Rice	3,335.0	3,251.0	3,314.0	3,227.0
Rye	1,328.0	1,395.0	255.0	275.0
Sorghum for Grain [2]	10,252.0	9,290.0	8,584.0	7,908.0
Sorghum for Silage			336.0	
Wheat, All	59,617.0	60,085.0	48,653.0	47,628.0
Winter	41,078.0	41,362.0	31,295.0	29,764.0
Durum	2,910.0	2,760.0	2,789.0	2,692.0
Other Spring	15,629.0	15,963.0	14,569.0	15,172.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,494.0	1,513.0	1,455.0	1,458.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	585.0	844.0	578.0	821.0
Mustard Seed	45.8	155.0	44.2	146.0
Peanuts	1,541.2	1,469.0	1,411.9	1,412.5
Rapeseed	3.7	2.0	3.1	1.8
Safflower	188.0	207.0	177.0	198.0
Soybeans for Beans	74,105.0	72,993.0	73,000.0	72,029.0
Sunflower	2,653.0	2,486.0	2,580.0	2,392.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	15,768.5	14,415.5	13,827.7	
Upland	15,498.5	14,151.0	13,559.5	
Amer-Pima	270.0	264.5	268.2	
Sugarbeets	1,370.8	1,408.8	1,243.6	1,370.7
Sugarcane			1,028.0	1,022.1
Tobacco			432.4	435.4
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	15.9		7.1	
Dry Edible Beans	1,429.9	1,864.0	1,243.0	1,745.1
Dry Edible Peas	211.8		196.8	
Lentils	201.0		197.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.3	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.4	
Hops			35.9	29.3
Peppermint Oil			78.5	
Potatoes, All	1,267.1		1,241.3	
Winter	16.8	13.8	14.0	13.5
Spring	78.3	80.3	76.2	77.7
Summer	60.9	63.8	58.6	60.9
Fall	1,111.1		1,092.5	
Spearmint Oil			19.5	
Sweet Potatoes	97.9	94.4	93.5	91.8
Taro (HI) [3]			0.4	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 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, 2001-2002
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	58.2		249,590	
Corn for Grain	"	138.2		9,506,840	
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.6		102,352	
Hay, All	"	2.47		156,703	
Alfalfa	"	3.37		80,266	
All Other	"	1.93		76,437	
Oats	Bu	61.3		116,856	
Proso Millet	"	33.2		19,250	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,429		213,045	
Rye	Bu	27.3		6,971	
Sorghum for Grain	"	59.9		514,524	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	11.1		3,728	
Wheat, All	Bu	40.2		1,957,643	
Winter	"	43.5		1,361,479	
Durum	"	30.0		83,556	
Other Spring	"	35.2		512,608	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,374		1,998,515	
Cottonseed [3]	Ton			7,452	
Flaxseed	Bu	19.8		11,455	
Mustard Seed	Lb	930		41,106	
Peanuts	"	3,029		4,276,704	
Rapeseed	"	1,306		4,050	
Safflower	"	1,365		241,665	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	39.6		2,890,572	
Sunflower	Lb	1,349		3,480,696	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bale	705		20,302.8	
Upland [2]	"	694		19,602.4	
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,254		700.4	
Sugarbeets	Ton	20.7		25,787	
Sugarcane	"	33.6		34,587	
Tobacco	Lb	2,293		991,519	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,366		97	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,572		19,541	
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,920		3,779	
Lentils [2]	"	1,471		2,898	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			640	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,210		7,600	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	45,000		16,200	
Hops	"	1,861		66,832.1	
Peppermint Oil	"	81		6,343	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	358		444,766	
Winter	"	294	272	4,115	3,678
Spring	"	286	280	21,814	21,753
Summer	"	309		18,110	
Fall	"	367		400,727	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	105		2,052	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	156		14,565	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lb			6,400	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-2002
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,010,100	2,042,880	1,735,720	1,820,700
Corn for Grain [2]	30,656,080	31,949,060	27,845,910	29,170,460
Corn for Silage			2,488,030	
Hay, All [3]			25,702,270	26,187,090
Alfalfa			9,636,480	9,766,790
All Other			16,065,790	16,420,300
Oats	1,781,850	2,057,850	770,930	1,065,550
Proso Millet	263,050	192,230	234,720	
Rice	1,349,640	1,315,650	1,341,140	1,305,930
Rye	537,430	564,540	103,200	111,290
Sorghum for Grain [2]	4,148,880	3,759,570		
Sorghum for Silage			135,980	
Wheat, All [3]	24,126,400	24,315,800	19,689,380	19,274,580
Winter	16,623,860	16,738,790	12,664,770	12,045,190
Durum	1,177,650	1,116,940	1,128,680	1,089,430
Other Spring	6,324,900	6,460,070	5,895,930	6,139,960
Oilseeds				
Canola	604,610	612,300	588,820	590,040
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	236,740	341,560	233,910	332,250
Mustard Seed	18,530	62,730	17,890	59,080
Peanuts	623,710	594,490	571,380	571,620
Rapeseed	1,500	810	1,250	730
Safflower	76,080	83,770	71,630	80,130
Soybeans for Beans	29,989,550	29,539,540	29,542,370	29,149,420
Sunflower	1,073,640	1,006,060	1,044,100	968,020
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	6,381,350	5,833,810	5,595,930	
Upland	6,272,090	5,726,770	5,487,390	
Amer-Pima	109,270	107,040	108,540	
Sugarbeets	554,750	570,130	503,270	554,710
Sugarcane			416,020	413,630
Tobacco			174,990	176,190
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	6,430		2,870	
Dry Edible Beans	578,670	754,340	503,030	706,220
Dry Edible Peas	85,710		79,640	
Lentils	81,340		79,720	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,550	
Ginger Root (HI)			150	
Hops			14,530	11,850
Peppermint Oil			31,770	
Potatoes, All [3]	512,780		502,340	
Winter	6,800	5,580	5,670	5,460
Spring	31,690	32,500	30,840	31,440
Summer	24,650	25,820	23,710	24,650
Fall	449,650		442,120	
Spearmint Oil			7,890	
Sweet Potatoes	39,620	38,200	37,840	37,150
Taro (HI) [4]			180	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 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, 2001-2002
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.13		5,434,180	
Corn for Grain	8.67		241,484,860	
Corn for Silage	37.32		92,852,170	
Hay, All [2]	5.53		142,158,570	
Alfalfa	7.56		72,816,090	
All Other	4.32		69,342,480	
Oats	2.20		1,696,160	
Proso Millet	1.86		436,580	
Rice	7.21		9,663,560	
Rye	1.72		177,070	
Sorghum for Grain	3.76		13,069,510	
Sorghum for Silage	24.87		3,381,980	
Wheat, All [2]	2.71		53,278,310	
Winter	2.93		37,053,390	
Durum	2.01		2,274,020	
Other Spring	2.37		13,950,900	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.54		906,510	
Cottonseed [3]			6,760,520	
Flaxseed	1.24		290,970	
Mustard Seed	1.04		18,650	
Peanuts	3.40		1,939,880	
Rapeseed	1.46		1,840	
Safflower	1.53		109,620	
Soybeans for Beans	2.66		78,668,480	
Sunflower	1.51		1,578,820	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.79		4,420,410	
Upland	0.78		4,267,920	
Amer-Pima	1.40		152,490	
Sugarbeets	46.48		23,393,570	
Sugarcane	75.42		31,376,800	
Tobacco	2.57		449,750	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.53		4,400	
Dry Edible Beans	1.76		886,360	
Dry Edible Peas	2.15		171,410	
Lentils	1.65		131,450	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			29,030	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.35		3,450	
Ginger Root (HI)	50.44		7,350	
Hops	2.09		30,310	
Peppermint Oil	0.09		2,880	
Potatoes, All [2]	40.16		20,174,250	
Winter	32.94	30.54	186,650	166,830
Spring	32.09	31.38	989,470	986,700
Summer	34.64		821,460	
Fall	41.11		18,176,670	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		930	
Sweet Potatoes	17.46		660,660	
Taro (HI) [3]			2,900	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Spring Weather Summary

Despite an early-season hot spell across the Deep South, a mid-April period of record warmth nearly nationwide, and an impressive late-May heat wave in the Southwest, cool air was dominant for much of the spring, especially during March and during a 5-week span beginning after mid-April. Spring temperatures averaged as much as 12 degrees F below normal across northern Montana and generally 2 to 10 degrees F below normal elsewhere across the northern Plains and upper Midwest. Near- to above-normal spring temperatures were confined to the Southwest and areas south and east of a line from southern Texas to southern New England. A few locations in Florida registered spring temperatures up to 4 degrees F above normal.

Copious precipitation fell in a swath from the southeastern Plains into the Northeast, but only light amounts were observed elsewhere. The wetness caused extensive spring planting delays, primarily in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, while drought worsened across the central High Plains and the southeastern half of the West. Soil moisture shortages and the continuing effects of long-term drought persisted in portions of the interior Northwest and in much of the southern Atlantic region. Shorter-term dryness developed during the spring across the Deep South and in the Dakotas and adjacent areas. In contrast, rain and snow brought some drought relief to pastures and spring-sown small grains on the northern High Plains. More substantial drought relief was noted in the Northeast.

Spring Crop Summary

A persistent wet weather pattern centered over the Ohio River Valley produced numerous storms that delayed fieldwork and planting in the southern, central, and eastern Corn Belt until late-May. Elsewhere, below-normal precipitation provided ample planting opportunities across most of the western Corn Belt, Great Plains, and Southeast. However, despite mostly accommodating topsoil moisture conditions, small grain seeding on the northern Great Plains got off to a slow start due to recurring periods of cold weather that included many record and near-record low temperatures. The cold weather extended the winter wheat dormant season on the northern Great Plains, slowed winter wheat development in the central Great Plains, and delayed emergence and early-season growth of spring planted crops in the Corn Belt. In the central and southern High Plains, drought conditions intensified, stressing winter grains and forage crops and forcing producers to delay fieldwork and planting. In the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast, seasonal and above-normal temperatures quickly ripened winter grains and promoted development of spring crops where soil moisture was available.

Corn planting progressed slightly ahead of normal during April, but fell behind normal during May, as storms frequently halted progress across the southern Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the central and eastern Corn Belt through most of the month. Elsewhere, drier-than-normal weather supported planting in the western Corn Belt and central Great Plains through most of the Spring. On May 19, planting delays ranged from 2 to 4 weeks behind normal in most areas east of the Mississippi River, with the largest delays in Indiana and Ohio. West of the Mississippi River, planting progressed ahead of the 5-year average in most areas and planting neared completion ahead of normal in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Dakota's. Cold weather, including many overnight record lows, hampered germination, emergence, and growth across the entire Corn Belt and Great Plains during most of May. Arrival of hot weather near the end of the month aided emergence, and stimulated growth and improved the color of most emerged fields. A rapid planting pace in late May and early June erased most progress deficits in the central and eastern Corn Belt and on June 9, planting was 98 percent complete. During June, warm weather and ample soil moisture aided emergence and growth of late-planted fields and promoted vigorous growth of early-planted fields.

A few soybean fields were planted during April, although progress was mostly confined to the lower Mississippi Valley. In the Corn Belt, progress was isolated during April and planting lagged behind normal at the beginning of May. However, planting quickly gained momentum in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains, and the planting pace remained active through most of the remainder of the month. Progress was especially rapid near midmonth. By the end of May, planting was nearly complete in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Dakota's. In the southern, central, and eastern Corn Belt very few fields were planted before mid-May due to persistent wet weather and on May 19, planting was 3 weeks behind normal in Indiana and Ohio and 2 weeks late in Illinois. Planting accelerated in the central and eastern Corn Belt late in the month and remained active through the end of Spring, but progress remained behind normal in most areas. Seasonal warmth aided germination and promoted growth on the Atlantic Coastal Plains, but cold weather hampered emergence in the Corn Belt and Great Plains until late May.

Many winter wheat fields on the northern Great Plains remained dormant or produced very little growth prior to mid-April due to extremely cold nighttime temperatures. After midmonth, abnormally hot weather accelerated vegetative growth in the central Great Plains and Corn Belt, but jointing progressed behind normal in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, and Ohio. Near the end of April, fields quickly progressed into the heading stage in the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast. By mid-May, virtually all of Montana's crop had broken dormancy, but cold weather persisted on the northern Great Plains, hampering growth during most of the month. Development accelerated in the southern Corn Belt and central Great Plains during May, even though temperatures were not favorably warm. In the eastern Corn Belt, fields entered the heading stage much later than normal, especially in Ohio. Meanwhile, hot weather quickly ripened winter wheat fields along and near the Gulf Coast and harvest progressed with few delays. Harvest also progressed without delay along the Atlantic Coastal Plain, while rain periodically interrupted progress in interior parts of the southern Great Plains and Mississippi Delta. Harvest rapidly accelerated in the Corn Belt and central Great Plains after mid-June. By June 23, harvest was nearly complete in the Southeast and well over one-half complete in the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley.

Cotton planting was mostly confined to the southern Great Plains and Southwest until mid-April. After mid-April and through most of May, nearly ideal conditions supported cotton planting in the Southeast. Favorable conditions also aided planting in the lower Mississippi Valley during April, but above-normal precipitation hampered planting in the interior Delta States during May, while dry soils limited planting near the Gulf Coast. Planting remained active in the southern Great Plains until mid-June, although progress was occasionally interrupted by rain in southern Oklahoma and northeastern Texas, and moisture shortages slowed progress on the High Plains. Planting was nearly complete in the Southwest by midmonth. Warmer-than-normal temperatures promoted germination and growth where moisture supplies were adequate, especially from late May through mid-June. However, fields in the dryland areas of South Texas and the Coastal Bend suffered due to inadequate moisture and excessive heat.

Dry weather spurred spring wheat and barley seeding in the Pacific Northwest in early April, especially in Washington. During the second half of April, cold weather and scattered snowfall hampered barley and spring wheat seeding across most of the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest, but dry conditions supported spring wheat planting in South Dakota. In early-May, barley and spring wheat seedings were delayed by winter-like weather that included locally significant snowfall and widespread periods of sub-freezing temperatures. By mid-May, planting was about 1 week behind the 5-year average for both crops, but planting was nearly complete in the Pacific Northwest. After mid-May, dry weather supported rapid planting on the northern Great Plains and by the end of the month, planting was slightly ahead of normal. Cold weather hindered germination and emerged fields produced little growth until above-normal temperatures accelerated growth in late-May.

Oat planting advanced ahead of normal in the western Corn Belt, but cold weather delayed planting in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains in early April. In Iowa and Nebraska, planting was active most of the month and neared completion well ahead of normal. In early May, dry weather supported planting in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains. Meanwhile, rain and wet soils limited progress in the eastern Corn Belt until late in the month. Above-normal temperatures and favorable topsoil moisture aided emergence and stimulated vegetative growth in Iowa, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania during April. Below-normal temperatures slowed emergence and growth across most of the Corn Belt and Great Plains during May, but 96 percent of the oat crop was emerged by June 9, equaling the 5-year average.

Dry weather aided rice seeding along the western Gulf Coast during April, although storms temporarily interrupted progress near midmonth. Planting progressed well ahead of normal in Texas and near normal in Louisiana. In the interior Mississippi Delta, planting accelerated after mid-April, but wet weather slowed progress during early May. Planting delays were especially lengthy in Missouri. In California, planting advanced with few delays. Warm weather promoted rapid emergence and growth throughout the Mississippi Delta and Gulf Coast during May, although a period of below-normal temperatures temporarily slowed development near the end of the month. On June 23, about one-third of the fields were heading in Louisiana and Texas, but very few fields were heading in the interior Mississippi Delta and none were heading in California.

Sorghum planting accelerated in the lower Mississippi Valley after mid-April and remained active through early May, even though moisture shortages developed near the Gulf Coast and rain temporarily delayed progress in the interior Delta States. The planting pace slowly increased on the Great Plains, with a few fields seeded as far north as South Dakota by mid-May. After mid-May, dry weather prevailed across the central

and northern Great Plains and planting rapidly accelerated. In the Corn Belt planting was slow during most of May due to frequent heavy rain.

Peanut planting progressed with few rain delays in the Southeast and mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain during May. In the southern High Plains, blowing soil and moisture shortages hindered progress. On June 2, planting was 91 percent complete, slightly ahead of the 5-year average of 87 percent.

Sugarbeet planting was nearly complete in Idaho and Michigan by mid-May. In Minnesota and North Dakota, cold weather and wintery precipitation limited sugarbeet seeding in early May, but planting accelerated near midmonth and remained active through the remainder of the month.

Corn: The 2002 planted area for corn for all purposes is estimated at 78.9 million acres, up 4 percent from 2001 but down 1 percent from 2000. Growers expect to harvest 72.1 million acres for grain, up 5 percent from 2001. The corn acreage is based on survey information collected between May 30 and June 18. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 97 percent of the intended corn acreage had been planted at the time of the interview compared to an average of 97 percent for the past 10 years.

Corn farmers in the seven major States (IL, IN, IA, MN, NE, OH, WI) planted 51.8 million acres, an increase of 3 percent from last year. Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa showed the largest increases in planted acreage, while Nebraska and Wisconsin increased moderately. Producers in these areas cited more advantageous corn loan rates from the newly adopted Farm Bill when compared to soybeans as the main reason for the acreage increase. Indiana and Ohio showed the largest decreases from the March intentions as excess moisture prevented farmers from planting their originally intended fields to corn.

Drier than normal weather provided good planting conditions through most of the spring for farmers in the western Corn Belt and central Great Plains. However, eastern Corn Belt farmers experienced frequent planting delays due to persistent precipitation, especially in Indiana and Ohio. The delays were evident as only 83 percent of the crop was planted as of May 26, compared with 94 percent for both 2001 and the 5-year average. Germination and emergence were hampered throughout the Corn Belt by excess moisture in the east and by cold weather in the west. Hot weather at the end of May stimulated growth and improved color in emerged fields across much of the Corn Belt, but planting and emergence were still behind normal. As of May 26, forty-three percent of the corn crop was in good to excellent condition, down 27 percentage points from the same time period in 2001. Since then, warmer, drier weather has allowed conditions to improve. As of June 25, sixty-two percent of the crop was rated good to excellent, down only 5 percentage points from the same time period last year.

Outside the Corn Belt, corn acreage increased 6 percent from last year to 27.1 million acres. Texas, North Dakota, and South Dakota plantings showed the largest increases while many States in the Southeast planted more corn this year as farmers switched from cotton and soybeans. Acreage is mostly down in the Rocky Mountain States as severe drought conditions are prevalent.

Sorghum: Growers intend to plant 9.29 million acres, down 9 percent from 2001. Area harvested for grain is estimated at 7.91 million acres, down 8 percent from last year.

Kansas continues to lead the Nation in sorghum acres. However, extremely dry conditions reduced their planted acreage by 100,000 from last year. Drought conditions have also reduced acreage in Colorado, New Mexico, and South Dakota. Texas showed the largest decrease in planted acres, declining 500,000 from last year. Growers in 8 States intend to plant more acres than in 2001, with Arkansas showing the largest increase, up 65,000 acres from last year.

As of June 2, sorghum was 58 percent planted, which is 12 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. During midmonth, planting increased rapidly, but as of June 23, was 5 percent behind last year and 4 percent behind the 5-year average.

Oats: The area planted to oats last fall and this spring totaled 5.09 million acres, 1 percent below the March intentions, but 15 percent above last year's final seeded acres. Acreage to be harvested for grain, at 2.63 million acres, is 4 percent above the March intentions and 38 percent more than last year's record low. The increases for planted and harvested acres are the first since 1997.

Planting advanced ahead of normal in parts of the western Corn Belt, but cold weather delayed planting in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains in early April. In Iowa and Nebraska, planting was active

most of the month and neared completion well ahead of normal. In the eastern Corn Belt, rain and wet soils hindered progress during most of April and May, especially in Ohio and Wisconsin. Planting accelerated in Minnesota and the Dakota's in early May, as dry weather supported progress. By June 2, the oat crop was 98 percent seeded and neared completion slightly ahead of normal.

Barley: Growers seeded 5.05 million acres for 2002, up 2 percent from the 4.97 million acres seeded a year ago. This level is an increase from the record low planted acreage of 2001. Acres for harvest, at 4.50 million, rebounded 5 percent from the 2001 level.

Montana and North Dakota each seeded 100,000 acres more this year than last year. Acres for harvest in Montana are estimated to be up 230,000 from previous year, while acres for harvest in North Dakota are estimated to be up 70,000.

Barley planting slowly gained momentum on the northern Great Plains during April, despite cold weather and scattered snowfall. Below-normal temperatures hindered emergence and limited growth in the Pacific Northwest and on the Great Plains. In early May barley seedings were delayed by winter-like weather that included locally significant snowfall and widespread periods of sub-freezing temperatures. By mid-May, planting was about 1 week behind the 5-year average. However, planting was nearly complete in the Pacific Northwest. After midmonth, dry weather supported rapid planting on the northern Great Plains and by the end of the month, planting was slightly ahead of normal. Cold weather hindered germination and emerged fields produced little growth until late in the month.

Development of barley during June lagged across the northern High Plains, Pacific Northwest, and North Dakota, despite stimulation by above-normal temperatures. By June 23, Barley heading at 15-percent trailed last year's 20-percent progress and the 5-year average of 24 percent.

Winter Wheat: The 2002 winter wheat planted area, at 41.4 million acres, is less than 1 percent above both last year and the previous estimate. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 29.8 million acres, down 1 percent from the June 1 forecast and 5 percent below the 2001 total. This is the smallest area for grain since 1917.

The U.S. harvested area decrease from the June forecast is mostly due to a 3 percent decline in Hard Red Winter grain acres. Significant additional abandonment was reported in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and South Dakota where drought conditions have continued to plague the crop. These declines more than offset a 300,000 acre increase in Texas where acreage losses were less than expected. Soft Red Winter and White Winter area each increased nearly 2 percent from the June forecast.

Durum Wheat: The Durum planted area for 2002 is estimated at 2.76 million acres, down 5 percent from last year. Area to be harvested for grain is expected to total 2.69 million acres, 4 percent below last year's level.

Crop condition in the California Imperial Valley was mainly good to excellent where harvest is now complete. San Joaquin Valley harvest is active. Planting continued after June 1 in the northeast corner of Montana. Emergence has been slow due to cool spring temperatures and snow. Seeding in North Dakota began slower than normal, but favorable weather in May and early June allowed progress to quickly catch up.

Other Spring Wheat: Acreage planted to other spring wheat for 2002 is estimated at 16.0 million, up 2 percent from 2001. Grain area is expected to total 15.2 million acres, up 4 percent from last year.

Idaho's acreage rebounded from last year's low level which was negatively affected by several power buyback programs offered to farmers with irrigated land. Planting progress in Minnesota was hampered in late April and early May due to persistent cold, wet weather in the northern part of the State. Warmer June temperatures have set development back on track, however the Northwest and North Central districts are suffering from widespread flooding. Planting also began slowly in Montana where farmers were waiting for moisture. Emergence of the Montana crop was slow due to cool temperatures, snow, and late planting. Seeding progress in North Dakota quickly made up for a slow start, moving ahead of average by the end of May. The crop there was rated 62 percent good to excellent for the week ending June 23. South Dakota growers have been plagued by drought conditions. The Washington crop is in mostly fair to good condition, where precipitation has been below normal in most wheat areas. Crop development in Washington is behind normal due to a cooler than normal spring.

Rye: The 2002 planted area for rye is estimated at 1.40 million acres, 5 percent above 2001. Harvested area is expected to total 275,000 acres, up 8 percent from last year. This is the second smallest harvested acreage on record, only behind last year. As of June 23, thirty-seven percent of the Oklahoma crop was rated good to excellent.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2002 is estimated at 3.25 million acres, 3 percent below last year's acreage. Area for harvest is estimated at 3.23 million acres, also 3 percent below a year ago.

Long grain planted acreage, representing 79 percent of total, is down 5 percent from last year. Medium grain planted acreage, representing 20 percent of the total, increased 7 percent from 2001, while area planted to short grain varieties increased 23 percent and represents 1 percent of the total rice acres planted in 2001. As of June 23, 8 percent of the crop was headed compared with 6 percent for the 5-year average. Frequent, heavy rains in Missouri forced delays in planting the 2002 rice crop. Along the Gulf Coast dry conditions persisted at planting.

Proso Millet: Planted acreage for the 2002 proso millet crop is estimated at 475,000 acres, 27 percent below the 2001 planted acreage of 650,000 acres. All three States in the estimating program, Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota, show decreases from the previous year as drought conditions have limited plantings so far this year. Proso millet can be harvested for grain, seed, or hay.

Hay: Producers expect to harvest 64.7 million acres of all hay in 2002, up less than 2 percent from 2001. This is the largest harvested acreage of all hay since 1988. Alfalfa and alfalfa mixture are estimated at 24.1 million acres, up 1 percent from last year. New seedings of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures, published in the *Crop Production 2001 Summary*, were 6 percent higher in 2001 compared to 2000. All other hay is estimated at 40.6 million acres, up 2 percent from last year.

Increases in 22 States are expected to more than offset declines in 18 States. Growers in Texas plan to harvest 5.64 million acres of all hay, an increase of 8 percent from the previous year. California also expects to increase harvested acres by 8 percent in response to the strong dairy market. Continued dry weather in most areas of the Great Plains, Rocky Mountain States, and Southwest has also increased the demand for hay.

Soybeans: The 2002 soybean planted area is estimated at 73.0 million acres, down 2 percent from last year. Area for harvest is estimated at 72.0 million acres, down 1 percent from 2001. If realized, this will be the second year planted acres have declined since the record high in 2000.

Of the 31 soybean estimating States, growers in 19 States decreased acreage, while growers in 10 States increased area planted. Estimated acreage decreases are mainly in the western Corn Belt, central Great Plains, Great Lake States, and Atlantic Coastal Plain while increases are in North Dakota, eastern Corn Belt, and across the South.

Compared to 2001, the largest acreage decreases are in Illinois, down 400,000 acres; and in Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota where acreage declined 300,000 acres each. Growers in Missouri also reduced acreage by 250,000 acres, and in Michigan and Wisconsin the acreage decreased by 200,000 and 150,000 acres, respectively. Mississippi farmers planted an additional 310,000 acres and in North Dakota the acreage increased by 300,000 acres.

Early spring planting activities for soybeans started behind normal across most of the Corn Belt while progress was ahead normal in the lower Mississippi Valley and along the Atlantic Coastal Plain. By mid-May, planting gained momentum in the central Great Plains and western Corn Belt. In the southern, central, and eastern Corn Belt, persistent wet weather stalled planting progress before mid-May. A wet spring caused some farmers to plant soybeans instead of corn in the southern and eastern Corn Belt. As June 23, soybean planting had progressed to 97 percent complete, slightly ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Ninety-one percent of the crop had emerged by June 23 compared with last year's progress of 89 percent. Soybean condition was rated mostly good by mid-June.

Peanuts: Acreage planted to peanuts in 2002 is estimated at 1.47 million acres, down 5 percent from 2001 plantings and down 4 percent from the 2000 level. Area for harvest is estimated at 1.41 million acres, virtually unchanged from last year.

Southeast growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) planted 861,000 acres, up 6 percent from 2001. Growers with irrigation used the equipment to attain adequate soil moisture for planting. Dryland

growers either had to plant into dry soils or time their plantings with the rains. The Southeast peanut crop pegging in 2002 was on pace with the 5-year average as of June 23.

Plantings in the Virginia-North Carolina region totaled 165,000 acres, down 17 percent from 2001. Peanut planting in the region was delayed due to dry conditions. Farmers waited for the Farm Bill to be completed before finalizing planting decisions. By June 23, North Carolina had 5 percent of the crop pegging, compared with the 5-year average of 13 percent. Virginia had 1 percent of their crop pegging, compared with the 5-year average of 6 percent.

Growers in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) planted 443,000 acres, down 16 percent from last year. Farmers responded to the new Farm Bill by planting fewer dry-land peanuts. The Texas crop was 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average for peanuts pegging on June 23, and Oklahoma was 9 percentage points ahead.

Sunflowers: Planted area for all sunflowers in 2002 is 2.49 million acres, down 6 percent from last year. Harvested acres is estimated at 2.39 million acres, down 7 percent from 2001. Planted area for oil type varieties, at 2.10 million acres, is down 2 percent from 2001 planted acres. The area planted to non-oil varieties, at 391,000 acres, is down 123,000 acres.

Acreage planted in North Dakota increased 19 percent from 2001 to 1.30 million acres. Oil type varieties increased 230,000 acres while non-oil varieties declined by 20,000 acres. Sunflower planting in North Dakota started in early May and was completed mid-June. Crop condition is rated mostly fair to good with adequate soil moisture.

Canola: Area planted to canola is estimated at 1.51 million acres, an increase of 1 percent from last year but 2 percent below intended acreage in March. Harvested area is estimated at 1.46 million acres, virtually unchanged from a year ago.

Flaxseed: Acreage planted to flaxseed in 2002 is 844,000 acres, up 44 percent from last year's planted area, and the largest area planted since 1979 when 922,000 acres were planted. Area for harvest, estimated at 821,000, is 42 percent above the harvested acres in 2001.

In North Dakota growers planted 800,000 acres of flaxseed, up 45 percent from 2001. This is the largest flaxseed planted acreage in North Dakota since 1975.

Other Oilseeds: Safflower growers planted an estimated 207,000 acres, an increase of 10 percent from 2001. Safflower area for harvest is estimated at 198,000 acres, up nearly 12 percent. Planted area of mustard seed is estimated at a record 155,000 acres, up 109,200 acres from 2001. Mustard seed harvested area is estimated at 146,000 acres, also a record. Higher mustard seed prices resulting from lower than normal 2001 North American production are driving the acreage increase. Rapeseed growers planted an estimated 2,000 acres, a decrease of 1,700 acres from last year.

Cotton: The United States planted area for all cotton for 2002 is estimated at 14.4 million acres, 9 percent below last year. Upland cotton acreage is expected to total 14.2 million acres, down 9 percent from 2001. By early April, planting was well underway in California, Arizona, and southern areas of Texas. Growers were planting their fields to upland cotton in nearly all growing areas by the third week of April and were ahead of the 5-year average. By the end of May, 88 percent of the acreage had been sown, with mostly Texas and Oklahoma growers still seeding their fields.

Producers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) planted 3.57 million acres of upland cotton, a decrease of 1 percent from the previous year, but 8,000 acres higher than two years ago.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) planted 3.73 million acres, down 7 percent from their original intentions. The acreage seeded to cotton is down 19 percent from a year ago and 5 percent less than the 2000 planted acreage.

Acreage planted to upland cotton in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and New Mexico is estimated at 6.16 million acres, 3 percent less than a year ago and 10 percent below what was seeded in 2000. Texas accounts for 5.80 million of this acreage, down 3 percent from last year.

Upland planted acreage in California and Arizona is estimated at 695,000 acres, 18 percent less than what was intended for upland cotton in March and 25 percent below last year. California cotton growers reduced upland cotton acreage this year by 170,000 acres due to a combination of low prices, high electricity costs, and the uncertainty of the available water supply. This is the lowest acreage of upland cotton planted in California since 1946.

American-Pima planted acreage is estimated at 264,500 acres, a decrease of 2 percent from last year. California accounts for 230,000 acres, down 4 percent from a year ago, but 59 percent higher than 2000. Texas growers planted 20,000 acres of American-Pima cotton, 3,000 acres more than last year and 4,000 acres above their 2000 seedings.

Sugarbeets: Area planted totaled 1.41 million acres in the 12 sugarbeet-producing States, down 1 percent from the March intentions but up 3 percent from 2001. The area for harvest is estimated at 1.37 million, 10 percent above 2001, when harvested acreage was reduced by the payment-in-kind diversion program.

Planting progressed in spurts in Idaho and Michigan during April. Idaho growers planted nearly one-third of their sugarbeet acreage during the week prior to midmonth and Michigan growers planted more than one-third of their acreage during the week following midmonth. By mid-May, planting was nearly complete in Idaho and Michigan. In the Red River Valley, planting gained momentum near the end of April, but cold weather and wintery precipitation limited progress until early-May. On May 26, planting was 98 percent complete, slightly exceeding last year's 91-percent pace and the 5-year average of 96 percent.

Sugarcane: Acres to be harvested for sugar and seed during the 2002 crop year is estimated at 1.02 million acres, 1 percent below last year. Acreage increases in Hawaii and Texas partially offset an acreage reduction in Florida. Louisiana's acreage is expected to be unchanged from 2001.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco area for harvest in 2002 is forecast at 435,360 acres, up 1 percent from both the 2001 crop and the March intentions. Expected harvested area for light air-cured, fire-cured, dark air-cured, and cigar wrapper are down from last year. However, planned harvested acres of flue-cured and cigar binder are up from a year ago. Cigar filler is unchanged from 2001.

Flue-cured tobacco, at 248,800 acres, is 4 percent above a year ago and 1 percent above March intentions. Flue-cured acreage accounts for 57 percent of this year's total tobacco acreage. Acreage in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured State, is up 5 percent from last year. Other increases in flue-cured acreage were found in Virginia, Georgia, and Florida, all 7 percent higher. South Carolina expects a 3 percent decrease in harvested acres.

Light air-cured tobacco types are down 2 percent from last year but 2 percent above the March intentions. Burley tobacco, at 161,400 acres, is down 2 percent from a year ago but 2 percent above March intentions. Three burley producing States expect a decline in acres from last year. These States are Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee which are down 1 percent, 3 percent, and 6 percent, respectively. Virginia is up 4 percent from 2001. Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, and West Virginia are expecting no change in acreage from the previous year. Southern Maryland type tobacco acres are estimated at 3,100 acres, down 6 percent from last year. Maryland's acreage dropped 23 percent from last year but Pennsylvania expects an increase of 27 percent from 2001.

Fire-cured tobacco types, at 11,000 acres, are down 25 percent from 2001 but unchanged from the March intentions. The leading States of Tennessee and Kentucky are both expected to be down in harvested acres from last year by 23 percent.

Dark Air-cured tobacco types, at 3,960 acres, are 22 percent below last year's harvested acres but unchanged from the March intentions. One sucker type tobacco, at 2,700 acres, is 21 percent below last year and Green River type tobacco, at 1,200 acres, is 23 percent lower than 2001. Sun-cured, at 60 acres, is down 40 percent from last year.

All cigar types, at 7,100 acres, are up 1 percent from last year but 2 percent below the March intentions. Acreage of Pennsylvania seedleaf, at 2,000 acres, is unchanged from last year. However, Connecticut and Massachusetts broadleaf acreage, at 2,300, is up 7 percent from the 2001 crop. Expected harvested acres of Connecticut and Massachusetts Shade-grown tobacco are estimated to be 1,000, down 23 percent from a year ago. Wisconsin binder tobacco, at 1,800 acres, is up 15 percent from last year.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry bean growers planted 1.86 million acres for 2002, up 30 percent from last year and 6 percent above two years ago. High prices for the 2001 crop have encouraged growers to plant more acres this year after last year's reduced crop. Estimated plantings are 6 percent above the March intentions. Eleven of the 18 producing States are increasing planted acreage this year. Six States are reducing their plantings and 1 State planted the same acreage. Acres to be harvested are forecast at 1.75 million, 40 percent above last year and 9 percent above 2000.

North Dakota growers planted 750,000 acres, a gain of 70 percent from last year. Minnesota growers have boosted their acreage 43 percent to 165,000 acres planted. Michigan producers planted 270,000 acres, up 26 percent from last year. Nebraska plantings, at 190,000 acres, are 19 percent above last year. California increased their dry bean acreage to 100,000 acres, up 9 percent and Idaho, with 85,000 acres planted, is up 13 percent from a year ago.

A widespread drought has reduced dry bean acreage across most of the west. Colorado growers cut their acreage 13 percent to 100,000 planted because of drought and water shortages. Utah dropped their planted acreage 75 percent. Montana is down 40 percent from last year and New Mexico is off 54 percent. Oregon and Texas are also down 10 and 7 percent, respectively. Nebraska and Kansas are experiencing dry conditions; however their acreage is up from last year. In the Northwest, cool spring weather slowed early development. Southern Idaho dry bean growth was slowed by cool temperatures. Planting in Washington by mid June was 91 percent complete, 6 percentage points below a year ago. Mild spring weather in California helped dry beans get off to a good start.

Dry bean planting is still active in a number of States. Wet soils delayed planting and early crop progress in the North Central States. North Dakota planting of dry beans started late but caught up in June and finished slightly ahead of average. Crop condition is rated mostly fair to good. Flooding in Minnesota took out some fields and replanting in hard hit areas is not likely to occur. Planting of dry beans is continuing in Wisconsin and New York where other crops could not be planted earlier in wet soils. Planting in Michigan is on schedule with adequate soil moisture for good crop progress.

Sweet Potatoes: Planted area of sweet potatoes for 2002 is estimated at 94,400 acres across the U. S., down 4 percent from the last two years in comparable States. Fewer acres are planted in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Texas. Increases from last year are noted in California, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Virginia remains unchanged. Harvested acreage is forecast at 91,800 acres, down 2 percent from last year. Georgia estimates have been dropped from the program.

North Carolina's planting progress was 48 percent by June 2, advancing to 80 percent by June 16, 2002. Dry weather in the Carolina's helped planting progress move forward. Growing conditions were ideal from Virginia to New Jersey. Cool weather in May slowed early growth in Alabama and Louisiana, with many fields in Alabama replanted due to slow growth. Planting progress was slow in Louisiana where 79 percent of the crop was planted by June 17 compared with 86 percent last year. Planting in Mississippi was 80 percent finished by June 23, eleven points ahead of last year and will be completed soon. Crop progress has been good in Texas as planting draws to a close. California had reports of cool weather but overall growing conditions have been good.

Summer Potatoes: Growers in the summer producing States planted an estimated 63,800 acres of potatoes this year, up 5 percent from last year. Harvested area is forecast at 60,900 acres, up 4 percent from last year. Planted acres have increased over last year in Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Texas. Alabama and Delaware are down from 2001. California, Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia are holding at last year's level.

Harvest is complete in early planted areas of Alabama. Virginia growers got off to a good start with ideal conditions followed by some cool temperatures. Overall, the growing season has been good. Delaware acreage is down from last year. Growers reported some hail damage but current prospects are good. Maryland potato growth looks good, aided by timely rains. Planting in New Jersey was completed on time. June rains are providing needed moisture and crop prospects are good. Wet weather and flood damage in the Midwest hurt Missouri potato fields and have slowed field progress. Some late planting in Kansas will likely lead to delayed completion of harvest. Colorado weather has been dry this year and water is in short supply. However, the absence of hail damaged vines is expected to minimize abandonment. Dry weather and wind have stressed potatoes in West Texas, but the use of irrigation has kept the crop in good condition as harvest approaches. Potatoes in New Mexico are in bloom and showing good progress. California growers report a good summer potato crop after earlier frost damage.

Reliability of Acreage Data in this Report

Survey Procedures: The estimates of planted and harvested acreages in this report are based primarily on surveys conducted the first 2 weeks of June. These surveys are based on a probability area frame survey with a sample of approximately 11,100 segments or parcels of land (average approximately 1 square mile) and a probability sample of just under 80,000 farm operators. Enumerators conducting the area survey contact all farmers having operations within the sampled segments of land and account for their operations. From these data, estimates can be calculated. The list survey sample is contacted by mail, telephone, or personal interviews to obtain information on these operations. Responses from the list sample plus data from the area operations that were not on the list to be sampled are combined to provide another estimate of planted and harvested acreages.

Estimating Procedures: National, Regional, State, and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. Each State 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 revised at the end of the season and again the following year, if new information is available that would justify a change. Harvested acres can be adjusted anytime a change is made in planted acres. In addition, harvested acres are subject to change anytime a production forecast is made. Estimates will also be reviewed after data for the 5-year Census of Agriculture are available. No revisions will be made after that date.

Reliability: The survey used to make acreage estimates is subject to sampling and non-sampling type errors that are common to all surveys. Both types of errors for major crops generally are between 1.0 and 6.0 percent. Sampling errors represent the variability between estimates that would result if many different samples were surveyed at the same time. Sampling errors cannot be applied directly to the acreage published in this report to determine confidence intervals since the official estimates represent a composite of information from more than a single source. The relative standard error from the 2002 area frame survey for U.S. planted acres were: barley 6.4 percent, corn 1.2 percent, Upland cotton 2.7 percent, sorghum 4.8 percent, soybeans 1.2 percent, winter wheat 1.9 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 1982-2001 twenty-year period; the square root of this average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error". Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current estimates relative to the final estimates assuming that factors affecting this year's estimate are not different than those influencing the past 20 years.

For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the corn planted estimate is 0.6 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current corn acreage will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 0.6 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that difference will not exceed 1.1 percent.

Also, shown in the table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the difference between the mid-year planted acres estimate and the final estimates. Using corn again as an example, changes between the mid-year estimates and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 363,000 acres, ranging from 24,000 acres to 1,126,000 acres. The mid-year planted acres have been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times. This does not imply that the mid-year planted estimate this year is likely to understate or overstate the final estimate.

Reliability of June Planted Acreage Estimates

Crop	Root Mean Square Error Percent	90 Percent Confidence Interval	20-Year Record of Differences Between June and Final Estimate				
			Thousand Acres Quantity			Number of Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below Final	Above Final
			Thousands	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Number*	*Number*
Corn	0.6	1.1	363	24	1,126	7	13
Sorghum	4.6	8.0	449	1	1,113	14	6
Oats	1.5	2.6	86	1	260	8	12
Barley	2.3	4.0	138	10	907	5	15
Winter Wheat	0.6	1.2	304	25	755	2	18
Other Spring Wheat	1.1	1.9	127	0	383	11	8
Soybeans	1.4	2.5	682	134	2,571	5	15
Upland Cotton	2.3	4.0	229	3	444	7	13

Information Contacts

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