Acreage

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Fact Finding for Agriculture Since 1863

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Agricultural Statistics Board

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HIGHLIGHTS

CORN planted for all purposes is estimated at 74.6 million acres, up 3 percent from last year. Growers expect to harvest 67.1 million acres for grain, up 4 percent from 1989. Excessive rains during May reduced acreage in Illinois and Missouri.

WINTER WHEAT seeded area is estimated at 57.0 million acres, up 4 percent from 1989. Expected acreage for grain harvest is 50.1 million acres, up 21 percent from last year's winterkill and drought plagued crop.

ALL TOBACCO U.S. area for harvest of 725 thousand acres is up 7 percent from a year ago. Acreage of flue-cured, burley, dark fire-cured, and most other types are above 1989, but Maryland type is below last year's level. With unseasonably warm weather in the flue-cured growing area, transplanting was earlier than usual this year. Transplanting of burley in Kentucky was slowed by wet fields.

ALL COTTON area planted is estimated at 12.4 million acres, up 17 percent from 1989. Fieldwork proceeded ahead of the average planting pace, but heavy rains prevented some plantings in Tennessee and Missouri. In Texas, early spring rains improved this year's prospects.

DRY BEAN planted acreage is set at 2.19 million acres for 1990, up 18 percent from last year and 48 percent above 1988. All States except California and New Mexico are above last year, with the largest increases in the North Central States. Planting is mostly finished, although late fields and second crop planting will continue into July.

SOYBEANS planted for all purposes totaled 58.0 million acres, 4 percent below 1989. Area for harvest is estimated at 56.9 million acres, down 4 percent from last year. Planting progress was well behind normal due to wet conditions. As of June 3, 48 percent of the crop was planted, 25 points behind normal.

For Information Call: (202) 447-2127

INTERPRETATION OF DATA IN THIS REPORT

The planted and harvested acreages in this report are based primarily on surveys conducted the first two weeks of June. These surveys used a probability area frame survey with a sample of over 15,500 segments or parcels of land (average approximately 1 square mile) and a probability list sample of over 70,000 farm operators. These surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling type errors that are common to all surveys. Sampling errors for major crops generally are between 1 to 5 percent. Sampling errors cannot be applied directly to the acreage published in this report to determine confidence intervals, since the Agricultural Statistics Board estimates represent a composite of information from more than a single survey source. the sampling errors from the 1990 area frame survey for U.S. planted acreages were: barley 4.6 percent, corn 1.1 percent, Upland cotton 3.5 percent, sorghum 4.1 percent, soybeans 1.2 percent, winter wheat 1.5 percent, and other spring wheat 3.0 percent.

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

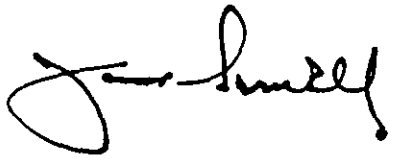
This year unusually heavy spring rains delayed corn and soybean plantings in the middle Mississippi River Valley and the eastern Corn Belt. For example, in Missouri 28 percent of the soybeans were planted by June 10, 1990, compared with 73 percent both last year and average. The percentages of major U.S. Crop acreages planted by June 10 are shown below.

ACREAGE PLANTED BY JUNE 10, U.S., 1985-90

CROP	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	PERCENT					
CORN	100	100	100	100	96	94
COTTON	93	85	88	92	92	96
SORGHUM	76	78	85	80	75	73
SOYBEANS	83	81	91	89	74	66

The **ACREAGE** report contains State and National estimates with related information on selected agricultural commodities. These data were prepared and adopted by the Agricultural Statistics Board which consists of commodity statisticians from the field offices and Washington headquarters.

A P P R O V E D:



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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY - AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED
(DOMESTIC UNITS)

CROP	AREA PLANTED FOR ALL PURPOSES		AREA HARVESTED 1/	
	1989	1990	1989	INDICATED 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
CORN	72,296	74,574	64,781	67,116
SORGHUM	12,642	10,735	11,153	9,450
OATS	12,080	10,420	6,874	6,237
BARLEY	9,175	8,277	8,303	7,746
ALL WHEAT	76,615	77,326	62,149	69,986
WINTER	55,091	57,028	41,469	50,102
DURUM	3,791	3,570	3,673	3,500
OTHER SPRING	17,733	16,728	17,007	16,384
RICE	2,731.0	2,865.0	2,687.0	2,827.0
RYE	2,014	1,690	479	433
SOYBEANS	60,670	58,045	59,388	56,913
FLAXSEED	210	240	177	232
PEANUTS	1,665.2	1,734.0	1,644.7	1,705.5
SUNFLOWER	1,880	1,930	1,826	1,864
ALL COTTON	10,586.6	12,418.2	9,537.7	
UPLAND	10,209.7	12,181.5	9,166.0	
AMER-PIMA	376.9	236.7	371.7	
ALL HAY			63,395	61,734
ALFALFA			25,939	24,925
ALL OTHER			37,456	36,809
DRY EDIBLE BEANS	1,857.6	2,192.0	1,689.9	2,102.9
SUMMER POTATOES	97.2	105.8	93.5	102.9
SWEETPOTATOES	89.5	94.5	86.0	91.7
ALL TOBACCO			679.6	725.2
SUGARBEETS	1,324.2	1,397.1	1,294.7	1,377.3
SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED			851.9	709.2

1/ HARVESTED FOR PRINCIPAL USE OF EACH CROP, IE., GRAIN, BEANS, NUTS, ETC.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY - AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED
(METRIC UNITS)

CROP	AREA PLANTED FOR ALL PURPOSES		AREA HARVESTED 1/	
	1989	1990	1989	INDICATED 1990
	HECTARES			
CORN	29,257,470	30,179,350	26,216,220	27,161,170
SORGHUM	5,116,090	4,344,350	4,513,510	3,824,320
OATS	4,888,660	4,216,870	2,781,840	2,524,050
BARLEY	3,713,030	3,349,620	3,360,140	3,134,730
ALL WHEAT	31,005,330	31,293,050	25,151,080	28,322,640
WINTER	22,294,780	23,078,660	16,782,090	20,275,780
DURUM	1,534,180	1,444,740	1,486,430	1,416,420
OTHER SPRING	7,176,370	6,769,650	6,882,560	6,630,440
RICE	1,105,210	1,159,440	1,087,400	1,144,060
RYE	815,050	683,930	193,850	175,230
SOYBEANS	24,552,540	23,490,230	24,033,730	23,032,120
FLAXSEED	84,980	97,130	71,630	93,890
PEANUTS	673,890	701,730	665,590	690,200
SUNFLOWER	760,820	781,050	738,960	754,340
ALL COTTON	4,284,290	5,025,520	3,859,810	
UPLAND	4,131,760	4,929,730	3,709,390	
AMER-PIMA	152,530	95,790	150,420	
ALL HAY			25,655,320	24,983,130
ALFALFA			10,497,250	10,086,900
ALL OTHER			15,158,070	14,896,230
DRY EDIBLE BEANS	751,750	887,080	683,890	851,020
SUMMER POTATOES	39,340	42,820	37,840	41,640
SWEETPOTATOES	36,220	38,240	34,800	37,110
ALL TOBACCO			275,030	293,480
SUGARBEETS	535,890	565,390	523,950	557,380
SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED			344,760	287,010

1/ HARVESTED FOR PRINCIPAL USE OF EACH CROP, IE. GRAIN, BEANS, NUTS, ETC.

AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED, UNITED STATES, 1981-90

YEAR	CORN		SORGHUM		OATS	
	ALL PLANTED	HARVESTED FOR GRAIN	ALL PLANTED	HARVESTED FOR GRAIN	PLANTED	HARVESTED
	1,000 ACRES					
1981	84,097	74,524	15,930	13,677	13,632	9,407
1982	81,857	72,719	16,028	14,137	13,951	10,258
1983	60,207	51,479	11,880	10,001	20,289	9,062
1984	80,517	71,897	17,254	15,355	12,414	8,163
1985	83,398	75,209	18,285	16,782	13,235	8,147
1986	76,580	68,907	15,339	13,862	14,671	6,840
1987	66,200	59,505	11,756	10,531	17,907	6,888
1988	67,717	58,250	10,343	9,042	13,910	5,533
1989	72,296	64,781	12,642	11,153	12,080	6,874
1990	74,574	67,116	10,735	9,450	10,420	6,237

YEAR	BARLEY		ALL WHEAT		WINTER WHEAT	
	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED
	1,000 ACRES					
1981	9,618	9,038	88,161	80,642	65,457	58,476
1982	9,549	9,013	86,232	77,937	65,516	57,633
1983	10,411	9,721	76,419	61,350	62,105	47,584
1984	11,934	11,218	79,213	66,928	63,419	51,513
1985	13,139	11,591	75,535	64,704	57,712	47,923
1986	13,024	11,974	71,998	60,688	53,895	43,170
1987	10,929	9,957	65,829	55,945	48,806	39,332
1988	9,831	7,636	65,529	53,189	48,800	39,800
1989	9,175	8,303	76,615	62,149	55,091	41,469
1990	8,277	7,746	77,326	69,986	57,028	50,102

YEAR	WHEAT				RICE	
	DURUM		OTHER SPRING			
	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED
	1,000 ACRES					
1981	5,776	5,655	16,928	16,511	3,827.0	3,792.0
1982	4,290	4,177	16,426	16,127	3,295.0	3,262.0
1983	2,565	2,492	11,749	11,314	2,190.0	2,169.0
1984	3,277	3,219	12,517	12,196	2,830.0	2,802.0
1985	3,207	3,094	14,616	13,687	2,512.0	2,492.0
1986	2,994	2,877	15,109	14,641	2,381.0	2,360.0
1987	3,341	3,279	13,682	13,334	2,356.0	2,333.0
1988	3,336	2,847	13,393	10,542	2,933.0	2,900.0
1989	3,791	3,673	17,733	17,007	2,731.0	2,687.0
1990	3,570	3,500	16,728	16,384	2,865.0	2,827.0

CONTINUED

AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED, UNITED STATES, 1981-90 - CONTINUED

YEAR	RYE		SOYBEANS		FLAXSEED	
	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED FOR BEANS	PLANTED	HARVESTED
	1,000 ACRES					
1981	2,566	685	67,543	66,163	605	577
1982	2,533	677	70,884	69,442	780	735
1983	2,707	892	63,779	62,525	605	580
1984	2,971	979	67,755	66,113	555	538
1985	2,543	708	63,145	61,599	620	584
1986	2,334	661	60,405	58,312	720	683
1987	2,428	671	58,180	57,172	470	463
1988	2,374	595	58,840	57,373	275	226
1989	2,014	479	60,670	59,388	210	177
1990	1,690	433	58,045	56,913	240	232

YEAR	PEANUTS		ALL SUNFLOWER	
	PLANTED	HARVESTED FOR NUTS	PLANTED	HARVESTED
	1,000 ACRES			
1981	1,514.0	1,488.7	3,865	3,811
1982	1,311.4	1,277.4	4,815	4,724
1983	1,411.0	1,373.5	3,110	3,063
1984	1,558.6	1,528.0	3,754	3,692
1985	1,490.4	1,467.4	3,055	2,844
1986	1,564.7	1,535.2	2,025	1,955
1987	1,567.4	1,547.4	1,805	1,775
1988	1,657.4	1,628.4	2,038	1,921
1989	1,665.2	1,644.7	1,880	1,826
1990	1,734.0	1,705.5	1,930	1,864

YEAR	COTTON		ALL HAY	DRY EDIBLE BEANS	
	PLANTED	HARVESTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED
	1,000 ACRES				
1981	14,330.1	13,841.2	59,599	2,390.0	2,270.0
1982	11,345.4	9,733.9	59,812	1,924.5	1,777.0
1983	7,926.3	7,347.5	59,694	1,180.0	1,138.7
1984	11,145.4	10,379.1	61,414	1,501.0	1,460.3
1985	10,684.6	10,229.0	60,461	1,569.9	1,481.4
1986	10,044.6	8,468.4	62,334	1,653.8	1,495.0
1987	10,397.2	10,030.3	60,133	1,782.6	1,665.4
1988	12,514.8	11,948.2	65,055	1,485.4	1,353.0
1989	10,586.6	9,537.7	63,395	1,857.6	1,689.9
1990	12,418.2		61,734	2,192.0	2,102.9

CONTINUED

AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED, UNITED STATES, 1981-90 - CONTINUED

YEAR	POTATOES		SWEETPOTATOES	
	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED
	1,000 ACRES			
1981	1,255.3	1,232.4	113.2	109.8
1982	1,302.8	1,266.9	118.7	115.4
1983	1,271.1	1,241.5	105.3	102.4
1984	1,333.7	1,297.8	105.8	102.9
1985	1,406.7	1,358.7	108.2	103.3
1986	1,256.6	1,220.2	94.5	90.8
1987	1,316.6	1,293.4	92.3	88.9
1988	1,284.7	1,259.3	89.1	85.5
1989	1,304.4	1,281.9	89.5	86.0
1990	1,316.1	1,296.9	94.5	91.7

					PRINCIPAL CROPS	
	TOBACCO	SUGARBEETS		SUGARCANE FOR: SUGAR & SEED		
	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED 1/	HARVESTED 2/
	1,000 ACRES					
1981	976.6	1,251.6	1,228.1	755.4	363,167	354,295
1982	912.7	1,054.2	1,026.8	741.7	358,708	349,644
1983	789.2	1,081.4	1,055.8	767.7	309,487	293,886
1984	791.7	1,123.6	1,096.3	747.3	345,020	335,654
1985	688.0	1,124.5	1,102.5	770.0	342,146	330,942
1986	580.6	1,232.5	1,192.2	796.2	326,637	310,872
1987	586.3	1,266.7	1,252.4	823.6	304,595	289,084
1988	634.0	1,327.2	1,300.7	845.3	307,904	289,586
1989	679.6	1,324.2	1,294.7	851.9	316,910	305,394
1990	725.2	1,397.1	1,377.3	709.2	320,239	311,145

1/ CROP ACREAGES ARE PLANTED FOR: CORN, SORGHUM, OATS, BARLEY, DURUM, OTHER SPRING WHEAT, RICE, SOYBEANS, FLAXSEED, PEANUTS, SUNFLOWER, COTTON, DRY EDIBLE BEANS, POTATOES (CURRENT YEAR INCLUDES FALL 1989 AS 1990 NOT AVAILABLE), SWEET POTATOES, AND SUGARBEETS; HARVESTED ACREAGE FOR: WINTER WHEAT, RYE, ALL HAY, TOBACCO, AND SUGARCANE. 2/ CROP ACREAGES INCLUDED ARE: CORN (FOR GRAIN AND SILAGE; FOR ALL CORN PRIOR TO 1984), SORGHUM (FOR GRAIN AND SILAGE; FOR ALL SORGHUM PRIOR TO 1984), OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT, RICE, RYE, SOYBEANS, FLAXSEED, PEANUTS, SUNFLOWER, COTTON (CURRENT YEAR DERIVED BY SUBTRACTING AVERAGE ABANDONMENT FROM PLANTED ACREAGE), ALL HAY, DRY EDIBLE BEANS, POTATOES (CURRENT YEAR INCLUDES FALL 1989 AS 1990 NOT AVAILABLE), SWEETPOTATOES, TOBACCO, SUGARCANE, AND SUGARBEETS.

AREA PLANTED, PRINCIPAL CROPS BY STATES, 1990 WITH COMPARISONS* 1/

STATE	1988	1989	IND 1990 2/
		1,000 ACRES	
AL	2,499	2,425	2,418
AZ	788	836	810
AR	7,670	7,752	7,985
CA	5,552	5,348	5,074
CO	5,750	5,818	5,850
CT	131	134	122
DE	516	554	501
FL	1,155	1,159	1,130
GA	3,918	4,310	4,042
HI	86	81	81
ID	4,008	4,304	4,223
IL	22,949	23,541	23,509
IN	11,507	11,817	11,776
IA	24,792	24,927	23,972
KS	19,502	19,221	21,337
KY	5,103	5,547	5,545
LA	4,479	4,194	4,392
ME	356	373	376
MD	1,522	1,642	1,579
MA	151	144	142
MI	6,689	6,513	6,672
MN	20,648	19,384	19,325
MS	5,364	4,875	5,009
MO	12,878	13,391	13,094
MT	8,342	9,787	10,048
NE	17,349	18,165	18,501
NV	553	557	540
NH	101	95	89
NJ	381	390	372
NM	965	967	1,013
NY	3,482	3,617	3,730
NC	4,246	4,644	4,571
ND	19,808	21,998	21,800
OH	10,085	10,341	10,563
OK	8,649	9,547	9,925
OR	2,228	2,401	2,307
PA	4,260	4,254	4,152
RI	12	10	9
SC	2,091	2,364	2,183
SD	15,191	16,120	16,335
TN	4,650	4,647	4,597
TX	17,988	19,187	20,979
UT	1,061	1,027	1,028
VT	465	453	461
VA	2,773	2,823	2,795
WA	3,802	3,958	4,009
WV	656	668	675
WI	9,017	8,908	8,745
WY	1,736	1,690	1,852
U.S.	307,904	316,910	320,239

* STATES MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING. 1/ CROP ACREAGES INCLUDED ARE PLANTED FOR CORN, SORGHUM, OATS, BARLEY, DURUM AND OTHER SPRING WHEAT, RICE, SOYBEANS, FLAXSEED, PEANUTS, SUNFLOWER, COTTON, DRY EDIBLE BEANS, POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES, AND SUGARBEETS; HARVESTED ACREAGE FOR WINTER WHEAT, RYE, ALL HAY, TOBACCO, AND SUGARCANE. 2/ ALL POTATOES IN THESE TOTALS INCLUDE FALL 1989 CROP AS 1990 FALL CROP NOT AVAILABLE.

CORN

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED FOR GRAIN	
	1989	1990	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
AL	230	260	180	210
AZ	20	18	13	10
AR	62	80	58	73
CA	365	375	170	160
CO	1,050	950	930	840
CT	49	45	1/	1/
DE	140	180	133	172
FL	115	105	80	75
GA	610	660	550	610
ID	130	100	50	40
IL	10,900	10,700	10,750	10,450
IN	5,350	5,600	5,200	5,450
IA	12,600	12,800	12,250	12,400
KS	1,370	1,600	1,240	1,450
KY	1,330	1,350	1,180	1,200
LA	150	240	132	220
ME	33	40	1/	1/
MD	480	550	400	450
MA	38	36	1/	1/
MI	2,300	2,400	1,970	2,050
MN	6,200	6,700	5,600	6,100
MS	180	190	140	140
MO	2,400	2,200	2,290	2,050
MT	80	65	4	6
NE	7,500	7,700	7,100	7,300
NH	19	17	1/	1/
NJ	95	100	71	75
NM	85	90	63	65
NY	1,150	1,240	570	610
NC	1,050	1,250	950	1,120
ND	880	870	465	600
OH	3,150	3,700	2,900	3,400
OK	95	90	78	75
OR	50	50	22	22
PA	1,380	1,380	960	980
RI	2	2	1/	1/
SC	390	390	340	345
SD	3,400	3,400	2,650	2,800
TN	650	620	530	500
TX	1,650	1,750	1,400	1,600
UT	65	65	20	18
VT	88	86	1/	1/
VA	510	530	365	375
WA	130	120	90	80
WV	85	90	46	50
WI	3,600	3,700	2,800	2,900
WY	90	90	41	45
U S	72,296	74,574	64,781	67,116

1/ NOT ESTIMATED.

SORGHUM

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED FOR GRAIN	
	1989	1990	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
AL	45	35	30	25
AZ	6	*	3	*
AR	370	300	340	270
CA	13	*	9	*
CO	400	270	325	230
GA	90	80	50	40
IL	150	150	140	130
KS	4,100	3,100	3,750	2,800
KY	13	35	9	30
LA	110	100	95	85
MS	100	80	85	75
MO	600	550	570	520
NE	1,850	1,600	1,650	1,400
NM	280	200	250	170
NC	90	65	60	40
OK	400	420	360	370
SC	30	40	10	15
SD	460	500	290	300
TN	35	60	27	50
TX	3,500	3,150	3,100	2,900
U S	12,642	10,735	11,153	9,450

* ESTIMATES DISCONTINUED.

OATS

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	IND 1990	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
AL	45	45	25	25
AR	60	50	52	37
CA	400	380	45	40
CO	95	90	55	50
GA	90	65	70	40
ID	90	60	60	30
IL	700	600	200	160
IN	200	140	95	70
IA	1,550	1,300	750	500
KS	280	160	200	120
KY	24	2/	8	2/
ME	40	36	37	33
MD	28	24	24	21
MI	330	250	300	230
MN	1,250	1,100	850	730
MO	110	60	60	35
MT	250	160	145	105
NE	500	450	240	300
NJ	8	2/	6	2/
NY	180	160	155	125
NC	100	80	55	45
ND	1,150	1,000	650	850
OH	300	270	250	230
OK	130	100	60	60
OR	105	70	70	45
PA	280	270	255	240
SC	70	60	40	35
SD	1,450	1,250	1,100	1,000
TX	1,100	1,100	200	250
UT	36	40	17	15
VA	27	2/	9	2/
WA	85	80	45	40
WV	10	10	6	6
WI	940	900	710	730
WY	67	60	30	40
U S	12,080	10,420	6,874	6,237

1/ INCLUDES AREA PLANTED IN PRECEDING FALL.
2/ ESTIMATES DISCONTINUED.

BARLEY

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	IND 1990	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
AZ	15	17	12	15
CA	320	280	240	200
CO	190	155	160	150
DE	50	30	40	27
ID	870	790	850	780
KS	60	25	18	21
KY	20	15	17	13
MD	90	70	80	63
MI	45	45	40	43
MN	925	850	800	800
MT	1,700	1,600	1,600	1,500
NE	35	25	25	22
NV	12	12	11	11
NJ	12	8	8	5
NM	10	2/	5	2/
NC	50	40	43	35
ND	2,800	2,650	2,650	2,550
OK	25	20	20	18
OR	200	135	180	125
PA	90	65	85	60
SC	12	15	10	13
SD	700	630	550	580
TX	25	30	15	10
UT	134	120	114	105
VA	95	100	75	85
WA	500	350	490	340
WI	80	70	65	50
WY	110	130	100	125
U S	9,175	8,277	8,303	7,746

1/ INCLUDES AREA PLANTED IN PRECEDING FALL.
2/ ESTIMATES DISCONTINUED.

ALL WHEAT

STATE	AREA PLANTED 1/		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	1990	1989	1990
	1,000 ACRES			
AL	300	280	220	200
AZ	120	100	118	98
AR	1,300	1,450	1,200	1,300
CA	731	680	675	607
CO	2,775	2,742	2,270	2,590
DE	80	65	74	60
FL	80	65	65	60
GA	800	650	700	590
ID	1,460	1,420	1,370	1,370
IL	1,850	2,100	1,780	1,950
IN	940	1,040	880	970
IA	80	80	70	70
KS	12,400	12,400	8,900	11,800
KY	630	700	450	500
LA	390	440	350	390
MD	230	200	215	190
MI	660	770	640	750
MN	2,765	2,960	2,699	2,854
MS	525	600	450	520
MO	1,970	2,150	1,850	2,000
MT	6,340	5,745	5,235	5,535
NE	2,550	2,450	2,050	2,250
NV	18	16	15	14
NJ	43	36	35	29
NM	550	520	160	300
NY	135	150	130	145
NC	680	600	630	550
ND	10,800	11,350	10,330	11,170
OH	1,260	1,400	1,230	1,350
OK	7,300	7,500	5,700	6,300
OR	950	1,015	920	972
PA	220	215	215	210
SC	460	400	435	385
SD	3,930	4,240	3,520	3,885
TN	540	580	450	490
TX	6,700	6,700	3,000	4,200
UT	190	185	177	178
VA	300	290	275	260
WA	3,100	2,600	2,270	2,480
WV	16	15	12	13
WI	212	205	180	192
WY	235	222	204	209
U S	76,615	77,326	62,149	69,986

1/ INCLUDES AREA PLANTED IN PRECEDING FALL.

WINTER WHEAT

STATE	AREA PLANTED 1/		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	1990	1989	1990
	1,000 ACRES			
AL	300	280	220	200
AZ	35	55	34	54
AR	1,300	1,450	1,200	1,300
CA	625	620	570	550
CO	2,700	2,700	2,200	2,550
DE	80	65	74	60
FL	80	65	65	60
GA	800	650	700	590
ID	880	960	810	920
IL	1,850	2,100	1,780	1,950
IN	940	1,040	880	970
IA	80	80	70	70
KS	12,400	12,400	8,900	11,800
KY	630	700	450	500
LA	390	440	350	390
MD	230	200	215	190
MI	660	770	640	750
MN	135	130	120	75
MS	525	600	450	520
MO	1,970	2,150	1,850	2,000
MT	2,500	2,700	1,500	2,600
NE	2,550	2,450	2,050	2,250
NV	7	7	6	6
NJ	43	36	35	29
NM	550	520	160	300
NY	135	150	130	145
NC	680	600	630	550
ND	100	250	80	170
OH	1,260	1,400	1,230	1,350
OK	7,300	7,500	5,700	6,300
OR	840	950	815	910
PA	220	215	215	210
SC	460	400	435	385
SD	1,600	1,950	1,350	1,700
TN	540	580	450	490
TX	6,700	6,700	3,000	4,200
UT	165	155	155	150
VA	300	290	275	260
WA	2,100	2,300	1,300	2,200
WV	16	15	12	13
WI	200	195	170	185
WY	215	210	193	200
U S	55,091	57,028	41,469	50,102

1/ INCLUDES AREA PLANTED IN PRECEDING FALL.

DURUM WHEAT

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	1990	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
AZ	85	45	84	44
CA	106	60	105	57
MN	30	30	29	29
MT	340	245	335	235
ND	3,100	3,100	3,000	3,050
SD	130	90	120	85
U S	3,791	3,570	3,673	3,500

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	1990	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
CO	75	42	70	40
ID	580	460	560	450
MN	2,600	2,800	2,550	2,750
MT	3,500	2,800	3,400	2,700
NV	11	9	9	8
ND	7,600	8,000	7,250	7,950
OR	110	65	105	62
SD	2,200	2,200	2,050	2,100
UT	25	30	22	28
WA	1,000	300	970	280
WI	12	10	10	7
WY	20	12	11	9
US	17,733	16,728	17,007	16,384

RYE

STATE	AREA PLANTED 1/		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	1990	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
CO	25	15	4	3
DE	17	*	2	*
GA	320	300	70	60
IL	50	45	8	5
IN	45	30	6	5
IA	25	*	5	*
KS	45	60	5	10
KY	50	*	2	*
MD	40	40	8	5
MI	120	135	20	22
MN	60	55	32	40
MO	25	*	3	*
NE	160	110	30	30
NJ	47	50	7	8
NY	80	60	15	10
NC	150	100	25	20
ND	45	35	38	30
OH	40	40	5	5
OK	100	110	28	25
OR	20	*	3	*
PA	70	60	18	16
SC	80	60	28	24
SD	100	90	90	80
TX	90	100	7	10
VA	140	110	8	10
WI	70	85	12	15
U S	2,014	1,690	479	433

1/ INCLUDES AREA PLANTED IN PRECEDING FALL.
* ESTIMATES DISCONTINUED.

RICE

STATE	AREA PLANTED 1989	AREA PLANTED 1990	AREA HARVESTED 1989	AREA HARVESTED IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
	LONG GRAIN			
AR	1,039.0	1,090.0	1,030.0	1,071.0
CA	35.0	13.0	35.0	13.0
LA	310.0	305.0	295.0	302.0
MS	240.0	240.0	235.0	235.0
MO	80.0	74.0	78.0	73.0
TX	332.0	352.0	330.0	350.0
U S	2,036.0	2,074.0	2,003.0	2,044.0
	MEDIUM GRAIN			
AR	110.0	139.0	109.0	138.0
CA	330.0	360.0	325.0	355.0
LA	195.0	265.0	190.0	263.0
MS	1/	1/	1/	1/
MO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TX	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
U S	644.0	773.0	633.0	765.0
	SHORT GRAIN			
AR	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
CA	50.0	17.0	50.0	17.0
U S	51.0	18.0	51.0	18.0
	ALL			
AR	1,150.0	1,230.0	1,140.0	1,210.0
CA	415.0	390.0	410.0	385.0
LA	505.0	570.0	485.0	565.0
MS	240.0	240.0	235.0	235.0
MO	81.0	75.0	79.0	74.0
TX	340.0	360.0	338.0	358.0
U S	2,731.0	2,865.0	2,687.0	2,827.0

1/ NO MEDIUM GRAIN ESTIMATED.

PEANUTS FOR NUTS

STATE	AREA PLANTED 1989	AREA PLANTED 1990	AREA HARVESTED 1989	AREA HARVESTED IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
AL	240.0	240.0	239.0	239.0
FL	95.0	100.0	87.0	92.0
GA	690.0	710.0	685.0	705.0
NM	18.2	20.0	18.2	20.0
NC	153.0	165.0	152.0	163.0
OK	99.0	110.0	98.0	108.0
SC	13.0	14.0	12.5	13.5
TX	265.0	280.0	262.0	270.0
VA	92.0	95.0	91.0	95.0
U S	1,665.2	1,734.0	1,644.7	1,705.5

SOYBEANS

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	1990	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
AL	600	470	570	450
AR	3,300	3,200	3,200	3,150
DE	255	200	250	195
FL	130	80	120	75
GA	1,150	920	1,100	880
IL	8,900	9,200	8,850	9,100
IN	4,600	4,300	4,550	4,250
IA	8,300	8,000	8,280	7,950
KS	1,900	2,000	1,850	1,950
KY	1,200	1,250	1,170	1,210
LA	1,800	1,800	1,600	1,700
MD	570	505	550	495
MI	1,100	1,150	1,080	1,140
MN	5,050	4,600	5,000	4,500
MS	2,200	2,200	2,000	2,100
MO	4,400	4,300	4,350	4,200
NE	2,600	2,400	2,560	2,350
NJ	115	110	113	108
NC	1,600	1,400	1,550	1,350
ND	640	450	630	445
OH	4,000	3,700	3,980	3,680
OK	300	250	285	230
PA	310	280	305	275
SC	980	800	960	790
SD	1,900	1,950	1,880	1,920
TN	1,300	1,300	1,240	1,250
TX	500	250	415	220
VA	550	540	540	530
WI	420	440	410	420
U S	60,670	58,045	59,388	56,913

PERCENT OF SOYBEAN ACREAGE PLANTED FOLLOWING ANOTHER CROP, SELECTED STATES 1/

STATE	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	STATE	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
AL	12	13	29	27	31	MS	5	9	14	17	20
AR	20	20	29	34	39	MO	5	7	10	11	15
DE	38	41	36	38	26	NJ	33	19	25	36	22
FL	27	36	35	55	44	NC	22	27	35	39	29
GA	32	31	37	43	46	OH	0	1	0	1	1
IL	2	2	2	2	4	OK	13	19	19	36	29
IN	2	1	3	4	4	PA	13	6	13	15	8
KS	9	3	10	7	6	SC	31	34	34	46	44
KY	16	30	32	39	36	TN	18	17	27	28	36
LA	6	6	10	14	15	TX	10	1	17	5	0
MD	39	36	35	40	33	VA	30	48	38	46	49
						US	6	7	9	11	11

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.

SUNFLOWER

STATE AND VARIETAL TYPE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	1990	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
OIL				
KS	100	80	97	76
MN	45	70	44	69
ND	980	980	960	950
SD	293	291	280	284
TX	33	14	32	13
U S	1,451	1,435	1,413	1,392
NON-OIL				
KS	30	20	28	19
MN	25	70	24	69
ND	340	390	330	370
SD	7	9	7	9
TX	27	6	24	5
U S	429	495	413	472
ALL				
KS	130	100	125	95
MN	70	140	68	138
ND	1,320	1,370	1,290	1,320
SD	300	300	287	293
TX	60	20	56	18
U S	1,880	1,930	1,826	1,864

FLAXSEED

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	1990	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
MN	10	15	9	14
ND	170	200	140	195
SD	30	25	28	23
US	210	240	177	232

COTTON

CROP AND STATE	AREA PLANTED 1989	AREA PLANTED 1990	AREA HARVESTED 1989	AREA HARVESTED 1990 1/
	1,000 ACRES			
UPLAND				
AL	328.0	400.0	322.0	
AZ	240.0	340.0	239.0	
AR	610.0	850.0	595.0	
CA	1,050.0	1,020.0	1,040.0	
FL	25.5	30.0	25.0	
GA	265.0	340.0	260.0	
KS	1.5	1.5	0.4	
LA	645.0	780.0	620.0	
MS	1,050.0	1,200.0	1,020.0	
MO	214.0	220.0	209.0	
NM	61.0	55.0	55.0	
NC	112.0	170.0	110.0	
OK	370.0	380.0	340.0	
SC	120.0	160.0	118.0	
TN	465.0	530.0	460.0	
TX	4,650.0	5,700.0	3,750.0	
VA	2.7	5.0	2.6	
U S	10,209.7	12,181.5	9,166.0	
AMER-PIMA				
AZ	245.0	130.0	244.5	
CA	18.0	25.7	17.9	
MS	1.6	1.0	1.1	
NM	30.3	20.0	30.2	
TX	82.0	60.0	78.0	
U S	376.9	236.7	371.7	
ALL				
AL	328.0	400.0	322.0	
AZ	485.0	470.0	483.5	
AR	610.0	850.0	595.0	
CA	1,068.0	1,045.7	1,057.9	
FL	25.5	30.0	25.0	
GA	265.0	340.0	260.0	
KS	1.5	1.5	0.4	
LA	645.0	780.0	620.0	
MS	1,051.6	1,201.0	1,021.1	
MO	214.0	220.0	209.0	
NM	91.3	75.0	85.2	
NC	112.0	170.0	110.0	
OK	370.0	380.0	340.0	
SC	120.0	160.0	118.0	
TN	465.0	530.0	460.0	
TX	4,732.0	5,760.0	3,828.0	
VA	2.7	5.0	2.6	
U S	10,586.6	12,418.2	9,537.7	

1/ ESTIMATES TO BE RELEASED AUGUST 1990.

HAY 1/

STATE	ALL HAY AREA HARVESTED		ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES AREA HARVESTED		ALL OTHER AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	IND 1990	1989	IND 1990	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES					
AL	700	750	2/	2/	700	750
AZ	185	200	150	165	35	35
AR	1,000	975	35	25	965	950
CA	1,670	1,600	1,020	1,060	650	540
CO	1,500	1,450	750	780	750	670
CT	83	75	17	15	66	60
DE	25	23	9	8	16	15
FL	260	280	2/	2/	260	280
GA	600	570	2/	2/	600	570
ID	1,120	1,170	930	980	190	190
IL	1,100	900	780	600	320	300
IN	770	750	400	400	370	350
IA	2,400	1,800	1,900	1,400	500	400
KS	2,450	2,500	850	850	1,600	1,650
KY	2,330	2,200	380	320	1,950	1,880
LA	300	320	5	2/	295	320
ME	220	220	20	20	200	200
MD	240	225	85	65	155	160
MA	103	103	31	29	72	74
MI	1,550	1,500	1,300	1,250	250	250
MN	2,600	2,400	1,700	1,600	900	800
MS	650	575	2/	2/	650	575
MO	3,730	3,680	530	480	3,200	3,200
MT	2,350	2,500	1,350	1,450	1,000	1,050
NE	3,300	3,700	1,300	1,450	2,000	2,250
NV	520	505	245	245	275	260
NH	76	72	16	16	60	56
NJ	111	110	34	26	77	84
NM	295	300	235	235	60	65
NY	2,080	2,110	840	890	1,240	1,220
NC	515	490	35	30	480	460
ND	3,400	3,000	1,500	1,300	1,900	1,700
OH	1,625	1,500	725	700	900	800
OK	2,400	2,230	450	430	1,950	1,800
OR	1,050	1,000	400	400	650	600
PA	1,930	1,900	820	790	1,110	1,110
RI	7	6	2	1	5	5
SC	235	240	2/	2/	235	240
SD	4,100	4,200	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,200
TN	1,700	1,550	90	80	1,610	1,470
TX	3,910	3,940	110	140	3,800	3,800
UT	600	610	470	485	130	125
VT	365	375	105	110	260	265
VA	1,200	1,190	150	150	1,050	1,040
WA	780	790	480	470	300	320
WV	560	560	70	60	490	500
WI	3,600	3,350	3,100	2,850	500	500
WY	1,100	1,240	520	570	580	670
U S	63,395	61,734	25,939	24,925	37,456	36,809

1/ INCLUDES SET ASIDE AND CONSERVATION RESERVE ACRES THAT WERE RELEASED FOR HAYING AND EXPECTED TO BE HARVESTED FOR HAY. 2/ INCLUDED IN ALL OTHER HAY.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS 1/

CROP AND STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	1990	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
LARGE LIMA				
CA	33.0	25.0	32.0	24.0
BABY LIMA				
CA	36.0	30.0	35.0	29.0
OTHER				
CA	119.0	100.0	117.0	98.0
ALL				
CA	188.0	155.0	184.0	151.0
CO	195.0	230.0	185.0	220.0
ID	170.0	180.0	168.0	178.0
KS	24.0	40.0	21.0	38.0
MI	330.0	350.0	300.0	340.0
MN	82.0	140.0	70.0	130.0
MT	6.0	14.5	5.9	14.0
NE	220.0	260.0	208.0	245.0
NM	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
NY	32.0	35.0	31.0	33.0
ND	500.0	630.0	410.0	600.0
OR 2/		10.0		9.9
TX 2/		25.0		24.0
UT	5.6	6.5	5.0	6.0
WA	44.0	50.0	43.0	49.0
WI 3/				
WY	46.0	52.0	45.0	51.0
U S	1,857.6	2,192.0	1,689.9	2,102.9

1/ EXCLUDES BEANS GROWN FOR GARDEN SEED. 2/ ESTIMATES BEGIN WITH 1990 CROP.
3/ ESTIMATES NOT INCLUDED TO PROTECT CONFIDENTIALITY OF INDIVIDUALS.

ALASKA 1/

CROP	AREA PLANTED		
	1988	1989	1990
	ACRES		
ALL OATS	2,200	1,400	1,400
ALL BARLEY	5,300	5,100	5,400
MIXED GRAIN CROPS	1,000	600	500
GRAIN HAY OR SILAGE 2/ 3/	2,600	900	1,200
GRASS HAY OR SILAGE 3/	16,700	14,200	16,600
POTATOES	850	850	810

1/ ESTIMATES ARE PROVIDED TO MEET SPECIAL NEEDS OF USERS FOR CROPS AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION STATISTICS. ESTIMATES ARE EXCLUDED FROM COMMODITY DATA TABLES.
2/ INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE GRAIN CROP ESTIMATES. 3/ AREA HARVESTED.

SWEETPOTATOES

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	1990	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES			
AL	4.0	5.0	3.9	4.9
CA	8.3	8.9	8.3	8.9
GA	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7
LA	19.0	22.0	18.0	21.0
MD	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
MS	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.5
NJ	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
NC	35.0	37.0	34.0	36.0
SC	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.5
TN 1/	0.6		0.6	
TX	7.8	6.8	7.0	6.5
VA	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0
U S	89.5	94.5	86.0	91.7

SUMMER POTATOES

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	1990	1989	1990
AL	7.7	7.0	7.5	6.8
CA	6.1	5.6	6.1	5.6
CO	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.9
DE	7.7	8.2	7.2	8.2
IL	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.4
IA	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6
MD	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
MI	10.5	12.0	10.0	11.5
MN	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.1
MO 2/		6.8		5.9
NE	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
NJ	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.9
NM	11.6	13.0	11.5	13.0
NC	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
TN 1/	0.6		0.6	
TX	11.0	12.0	10.5	11.5
VA	13.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
U S	97.2	105.8	93.5	102.9

1/ ESTIMATES DISCONTINUED IN 1990. 2/ ESTIMATES BEGIN WITH 1990 CROP.

TOBACCO BY STATES

STATE	AREA HARVESTED		
	1988	1989	IND 1990
	ACRES		
CT	1,810	1,730	1,880
FL	6,400	6,700	7,000
GA	38,000	40,000	42,000
IN	5,500	6,100	6,400
KY	158,000	178,050	194,800
MD	9,000	8,500	7,100
MA	520	480	470
MO	2,200	2,500	2,500
NC	249,900	266,700	285,500
OH	7,820	9,100	9,100
PA	9,500	9,500	10,000
SC	45,000	48,000	51,000
TN	48,520	45,500	47,050
VA	46,710	49,590	52,290
WV	1,700	1,450	1,800
WI	3,450	5,700	6,300
U S	634,030	679,600	725,190

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

CLASS AND TYPE	AREA HARVESTED 1989	AREA HARVESTED 1990	CLASS AND TYPE	AREA HARVESTED 1989	AREA HARVESTED 1990
	ACRES			ACRES	
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED			CLASS 3, AIR-CURED		
TYPE 11, OLD AND			CLASS 3B, DARK		
MIDDLE BELTS			AIR-CURED		
NC	98,000	104,000	TYPE 35, ONE SUCKER		
VA	37,000	39,000	BELT		
U S	135,000	143,000	KY	1,950	2,100
TYPE 12, EASTERN NC			TN	500	500
BELT			U S	2,450	2,600
NC	127,000	137,000	TYPE 36, GREEN RIVER		
TYPE 13, NC BORDER &			BELT		
SC BELT			KY	1,000	1,000
NC	34,000	36,000	TYPE 37, VA SUN-CURED		
SC	48,000	51,000	BELT		
U S	82,000	87,000	VA	90	90
TYPE 14, GA-FL BELT			TOTAL 35-37	3,540	3,690
FL	6,700	7,000			
GA	40,000	42,000	CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER		
U S	46,700	49,000	TYPE 41, PA SEEDLEAF		
TOTAL 11-14	390,700	416,000	PA	5,500	6,300
			U S	5,500	6,300
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED					
TYPE 21, VA BELT					
VA	2,000	2,200			
TYPE 22, EASTERN					
DISTRICT			CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER		
KY	3,100	3,500	CLASS 5A, CT VALLEY		
TN	6,500	7,000	BINDER		
U S	9,600	10,500	TYPE 51, CT VALLEY		
TYPE 23, WESTERN			BROADLEAF		
DISTRICT			CT	630	630
KY	3,000	3,200	MA	*100*	*90*
TN	500	550	U S	730	720
U S	3,500	3,750			
TOTAL 21-23	15,100	16,450	CLASS 5B, WI BINDER		
			TYPE 54, SOUTHERN WI		
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED			WI	3,600	3,700
CLASS 3A, LIGHT			TYPE 55, NORTHERN WI		
AIR-CURED			WI	*2,100*	*2,600*
TYPE 31, BURLEY			TOTAL 54-55	5,700	6,300
IN	6,100	6,400	TOTAL 51-55	6,430	7,020
KY	169,000	185,000			
MO	2,500	2,500	CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER		
NC	7,700	8,500	TYPE 61, CT VALLEY		
OH	9,100	9,100	SHADE-GROWN		
TN	38,000	39,000	CT	1,100	1,250
VA	10,500	11,000	MA	380	380
WV	1,450	1,800	U S	1,480	1,630
U S	244,350	263,300	ALL CIGAR TYPES		
TYPE 32, SOUTHERN MD			TOTAL 41-61	13,410	14,950
BELT					
MD	8,500	7,100			
PA	4,000	3,700			
U S	12,500	10,800			
TOTAL 31-32	256,850	274,100	ALL TOBACCO	679,600	725,190

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

STATE	AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES	
FL	420.0	422.0
HI	81.4	81.0
LA	315.0	170.0
TX	35.5	36.2
U S	851.9	709.2

SUGARBEETS 1/

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	1990	1989	1990
	1,000 ACRES			
CA	176.0	180.0	169.0	175.0
CO	40.6	40.6	40.0	40.0
ID	179.0	188.0	177.0	186.0
MI	154.0	160.0	150.0	157.0
MN	342.0	362.0	341.0	360.0
MT	52.7	55.4	51.9	55.0
NE	69.9	75.3	62.4	71.9
NM	2/	2/	2/	2/
ND	180.2	190.0	180.1	190.0
OH	13.6	20.0	11.9	19.0
OR	15.9	16.2	15.2	16.0
TX	36.6	41.9	35.3	40.2
WY	61.8	65.5	59.3	65.0
OTHER 3/	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.2
U S	1,324.2	1,397.1	1,294.7	1,377.3

1/ RELATES TO YEAR OF INTENDED HARVEST EXCEPT FOR OVERWINTERED SPRING PLANTED BEETS IN CA.
2/ INCLUDED IN OTHER STATES TO AVOID DISCLOSURE OF INDIVIDUAL OPERATIONS.
3/ INCLUDES NM AND WA.

1990 SPRING CROP PROGRESS

Early in January, lack of snow cover and inadequate soil moisture concerned winter wheat producers in most of the Great Plains. Montana's crop was good to fair with adequate snow cover. In Texas, lack of moisture combined with wind and freezing nighttime temperatures stressed winter wheat in the High Plains. During the third week of the month, precipitation fell in the Great Plains from Texas to central Nebraska, providing much needed snow cover and moisture. In portions of Texas and Oklahoma, many fields broke dormancy due to above-normal temperatures and rain. The last week of January brought above-normal temperatures, which melted snow cover in the central and southern Great Plains and caused additional fields to break dormancy, leaving them vulnerable to freeze damage. Greenbugs were active in the Blacklands and central Texas. Montana's crop was good despite limited snow cover. In the Corn Belt, winter wheat was good with limited snow cover. Warm weather caused fields to begin greening late in the month. Winter wheat was good to fair in the Delta and Southeast. In Oregon and Washington, crop condition was good to fair. Warm weather aided stand establishment for late seedings in the Columbia Basin of Oregon. In California, seeding continued throughout the month. Near the end of January, Russian wheat aphids were a problem, especially in the Sacramento Valley. During January, land preparation for the 1990 cotton crop was active in Arizona and California. Rain slowed fieldwork in the Delta and Southeast.

Precipitation and above-normal temperatures promoted winter wheat growth in the central and southern Great Plains during February. The northern Great Plains remained dry during most of the month. Lack of snow cover concerned producers. In Montana, winter wheat remained in fair to good condition. About mid-February, blowing soil caused some damage. Greenbugs caused some problems in the Blacklands and central Texas. In the Corn Belt and Southeast, winter wheat condition was mostly good. Periodic snows protected the crop from cold weather in Michigan. In western Oregon and Washington, winter wheat was good to excellent, but the eastern areas needed additional moisture. Cool weather slowed winter wheat growth in California late in the month. Land preparation for the 1990 cotton crop was active in Arizona and California during February. By the end of the month, cotton planting was underway in Arizona. Rain and wet field conditions slowed land preparation in the Delta, Southeast, and eastern Corn Belt during February. By the end of February, corn planting was underway in Florida, Georgia, and Texas. Sorghum planting began in portions of Texas near the end of the month. Tobacco bed preparation and seeding were active, as weather permitted, in the Southeast during the month.

Rain slowed fieldwork in the central and southern Great Plains, Delta, and Southeast during most of March. The northern Great Plains and western Corn Belt received some beneficial moisture. Fieldwork was limited to spreading fertilizer in the Corn Belt. As March began, cotton planting was underway in Arizona, California, and Texas. Rain slowed planting in Arizona and Texas during the last week of March. Planting was nearly complete in the Coastal Bend and Rio Grande Valley of Texas. As March ended, cotton was germinating in southern California and planting was underway in Georgia. During March, corn planting progressed, as weather permitted, in the Delta and Southeast. By mid-month, planting was underway in Kansas. In Alabama, corn planting was over a third finished but flooding was expected to force some replanting. By the end of March, planting was over half finished in Georgia and was underway in North and South Carolina. Rain slowed corn and sorghum planting in Texas during March. By month's end, corn planting was nearly complete in the Coastal Bend and Rio Grande Valley.

In early March, rice seeding began in Louisiana and was underway in Mississippi and Texas by month's end. By the end of March, tobacco plant bed seeding was active in Kentucky and Tennessee and transplanting was over half finished in Georgia. Precipitation and warm weather improved winter wheat prospects in the central and southern Great Plains during most of March. In the Great Plains, cold weather slowed growth during the third week of March but caused little or no freeze damage. By month's end, winter wheat was mostly good to fair in the central and southern Great Plains and fair to good in the northern Great Plains. Excess moisture caused some yellowing and hampered fertilizer application in portions of the southern Great Plains. In Texas, rust was a problem in the Blacklands. Disease and insect problems were light in Kansas. In Nebraska, Russian wheat aphids and armyworm infestations were heavy in the Panhandle. Crop condition was mostly good in the Corn Belt and good to fair in the Southeast. Powdery mildew was widespread in Georgia at month's end. In the Pacific Northwest, winter wheat was mostly good to fair. Some reseeding occurred in the Columbia Basin of Oregon. Russian wheat aphids were a problem in eastern Washington and portions of California.

Rain and wet field conditions continued to slow fieldwork in the Delta and central and southern Great Plains during most of April. Soil moisture was adequate or adequate to surplus in those areas. The northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest were dry during most of April but did receive some beneficial rains near the end of the month. Soil moisture was short or short to adequate in the northern Great Plains and most of the West. At the end of April, soil moisture was adequate in the eastern Corn Belt, but portions of the western Corn Belt needed rain. In the Southeast and East, soil moisture was mostly adequate except in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, where additional moisture was needed. Corn planting lagged behind normal during April. Rain slowed planting in the Delta and portions of the Corn Belt during the month. By April 29, planting was underway in all 17 major producing States but was only 21 percent (%) complete, 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting lagged more than 15 points behind normal in Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri. North Carolina producers planted one-half of their crop during the last 2 weeks of April. Planting was nearly complete in Georgia by month's end. During April, cotton planting progressed at a near normal pace. Early in April, planting lagged behind normal in most of the Delta and Southeast. About mid-month, cotton began squaring in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Producers in the Plains were waiting for warmer soil temperatures before planting. The last week of April, planting progressed rapidly in Alabama, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, and the Carolinas. Louisiana producers planted over one-half of their crop during that week. Dry soil conditions slowed planting in Georgia, while rain and wet field conditions slowed planting in Arkansas, Missouri, and portions of Texas. By April 29, planting was 31% complete, 1 point behind normal, in the 14 major producing States. Planting had not started in Oklahoma. By April 29, sorghum planting was 18% complete, 2 points behind normal. Planting was underway in 7 of the 12 major producing States. Planting lagged behind normal in Arkansas and Mississippi but was near or ahead of normal in the other States. Rice seeding was 28% complete, 24 points behind normal by April 29. Seeding lagged behind normal in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas but was near normal in California and Louisiana. Soybean planting was underway by mid-April in the Delta and Southeast. By the end of April, planting had started in portions of the Corn Belt. At the beginning of April, spring wheat seeding was underway in all five major producing States. Seeding advanced rapidly during the month and was 54% complete by April 29, 9 points ahead of normal. Seeding was 95% complete, 32 points ahead of normal in South Dakota. In North Dakota, seeding was 37% complete, 1 point ahead of normal.

Rain slowed fieldwork in the Corn Belt and portions of the Delta during May. The number of days suitable for fieldwork averaged one day or less in Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio during the third week of the month. Soil moisture was mostly surplus to adequate in the Corn Belt at the end of May. In the central and southern Great Plains soil moisture was mostly adequate, but the northern Great Plains was dry. Near the end of May, some beneficial rains fell in the northern Great Plains but more was needed, especially in North Dakota. The Pacific Northwest received some rain at the end of May, but additional moisture was needed. Soil moisture was short to adequate in most of the West. Most of the East had adequate soil moisture, but rain was needed in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. At the beginning of May, corn planting was 50% complete, 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Rain and wet field conditions slowed planting progress in most of the Corn Belt and portions of the Delta during the month. During the third week of May, planting came to a near stand-still in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio. Cool temperatures slowed emergence and growth in Nebraska and South Dakota. By May 27, corn planting was 81% complete, 13 points behind normal. Planting lagged 20 or more points behind normal in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri. Planting lagged 47 points behind normal in Missouri. As May began, cotton planting was 39% complete, 5 points behind normal. Planting lagged behind normal in portions of the Delta but was nearly complete in Arizona and California. Rain continued to slow fieldwork in the Delta, Missouri, and Tennessee. By mid-month, cotton was setting bolls in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Cool weather slowed growth in the Plains area. By the end of May, planting was 83% complete, 7 points ahead of normal, in the major producing States. Planting still lagged behind normal in Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee but was near or ahead of normal elsewhere. Fields were beginning to square in Alabama and Georgia. Early in May, soybean planting was underway in all 19 major producing States except Arkansas. Rain and wet field conditions slowed planting in the Corn Belt and portions of the Delta during the month. By May 27, planting was 26% complete, 34 points behind normal. Planting lagged 45 or more points behind normal in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. Planting lagged 38 points behind normal in Indiana and Nebraska. Early in May, rain slowed sorghum planting in the central Great Plains and portions of the Delta and Corn Belt. About mid-month, fields were heading in the Rio Grande Valley, Texas. At the end of May, planting was 42% complete, 11 points behind normal, in the 12 major producing States. Planting continued to lag behind normal, especially in Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska but was near or ahead of normal in Kansas and Texas. On May 6, rice seeding was 34% complete, 33 points behind normal. Rain slowed seeding in portions of the Delta. By May 27, seeding was 83% complete, 13 points behind normal. Crop condition was mostly good to fair with 65% of the crop emerged, 19 points behind normal. In Arkansas, seeding was 67% complete, 27 points behind normal. Arkansas' crop was in mostly fair condition. Spring wheat seeding was 75% complete, 10 points ahead of normal on May 6. Seeding was complete in South Dakota and nearly complete in Idaho. By the third week of May, seeding was nearly complete in the 5 major producing States. By the end of May, crop condition was good to fair with 89% of the acreage emerged, 5 points ahead of normal. North Dakota's crop was good to fair. Winter wheat was good to fair during May. Harvest was underway in Texas and California as the month began. Cool temperatures slowed crop development in the central Great Plains and portions of the Corn Belt during the month. Kansas' winter wheat was in good to excellent condition. Near the end of May, rain improved winter wheat conditions in eastern Oregon and Washington but more rain was needed. Excess moisture was causing some disease problems in Arkansas and Missouri.

SPRING WEATHER REVIEW
March-May 1990

HIGHLIGHTS: Spring 1990 was marked by severe weather with tornadoes, heavy rains, and floods from the central and southern Plains to the northern and middle Atlantic coast. The abundant precipitation provided favorable moisture for the hard red winter wheat in the Great Plains but caused soggy fields and local flooding which delayed planting across the Corn Belt and South Central States. During the first part of May, continuing torrential rains caused some of the worst flooding in a century in Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas. Late-season rains eased long-term drought conditions in parts of the West, while dry weather prevailed over portions of the northern Plains, Tennessee Valley, and southern Atlantic coast. However, above-normal rainfall relieved extreme drought in southern Florida.

MARCH: Storm systems spread abundant precipitation across the Great Plains into parts of the Mississippi Valley and the Southeast. These systems continued to provide beneficial moisture for much of the winter wheat and alleviated long-term dryness in the North Central States but again brought severe weather with tornadoes and local flooding from eastern Texas to the Carolina coast. During the middle of the month, torrential rains of over 10 inches caused severe flooding in Alabama and Georgia. Thunderstorms eased extreme drought in southern Florida, but warm dry weather aggravated persistent dryness in the West and portions of the spring wheat regions in the northern Plains. Unseasonably warm weather dominated the Nation for the third month in a row. During the latter part of the month, however, a blast of arctic air plunged across the hard red winter wheat in the central and southern Plains and over blooming peach trees in the East.

APRIL: A series of storm systems developed over the country's midsection, then rapidly intensified as they moved eastward. These storms gave abundant rainfall to the southern Plains and across the northern Delta. Toward the end of the month, a stagnant weather pattern dampened the Plains and Mississippi Valley with beneficial rain, but locally torrential amounts inundated portions of north-central Texas with amounts of over 16 inches. Parts of the central and northern Plains and Pacific coast remained dry. Most of the Corn Belt and Southeast also received less than their normal rainfall for the month. Above-normal rainfalls, however, did relieve extreme drought in southern Florida. Unseasonably warm conditions continued to prevail over the western third of the Nation, but much of the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys and central and southern Plains experienced cool weather.

MAY: Extensive storm systems raked much of the eastern two-thirds of the Nation with severe weather and heavy rains throughout the month. The drenching rains caused widespread flooding and soggy fields which delayed planting in the Corn Belt and South Central States. Heavy rains, however, due in part to the Atlantic Ocean's first tropical depression, did ease long-term drought conditions in southeastern Florida.

CORN: Corn planted for all purposes in 1990 is estimated at 74.6 million acres, up 3 percent from last year. Growers expect to harvest 67.1 million acres for grain, 4 percent above last year. If realized, this would be 90 percent of the planted acreage.

The largest acreage increases from last year were: Ohio - 550 thousand; Minnesota - 500 thousand; Indiana - 250 thousand; and Kansas - 230 thousand. The unusually wet planting conditions resulted in a 200 thousand acres decline from last year's acreages in Illinois and Missouri.

SORGHUM: Area planted for all purposes for 1990 is expected to total 10.7 million acres. Sorghum for grain is estimated at 9.45 million acres. Both totals are down 15 percent from 1989.

Planting of the 1990 crop was 92 percent complete in the 12 major producing States as of June 24. Surface moisture has generally been adequate in Kansas; growth has been good. Planting progress has been delayed in southeastern counties by excess moisture. Chinch bug populations are heavy in northeast and north central Kansas. Nebraska's sorghum crop rated in mostly good condition with planting nearing completion. Chinch bug damage has been reported in southeastern counties.

OATS: Oats planted last fall and this spring totaled 10.4 million acres, down 14 percent from 1989. Iowa has the largest planted acreage, with 1.30 million acres, 250 thousand acres less than last year. All major States are showing sharp reductions from last year. Area to be harvested for grain is expected to total 6.24 million acres, down 9 percent from last year.

BARLEY: Seedings of barley last fall and this spring totaled 8.28 million acres, a decrease of 10 percent from last year. North Dakota continues to lead all States with 2.65 million acres planted, down 150 thousand acres from a year earlier. Montana growers seeded 1.60 million acres, 100 thousand acres less than last year. The area to be harvested for grain is expected to total 7.75 million acres, 7 percent less than last year.

ALL WHEAT: Seeded area for 1990 is estimated at 77.3 million acres, up 1 percent from 1989. Area for grain is expected to total 70.0 million acres, up 13 percent from last year. This would be the largest harvested acreage since 1982.

WINTER WHEAT: Area planted for 1990 is estimated at 57.0 million acres, up 4 percent from 1989. Acreage for grain is expected to total 50.1 million acres, up 21 percent from a year ago, but off 1 percent from the June 1 forecast.

As of June 24, harvest was active in the Southern and central Great Plains. Harvest had started in Illinois and Indiana. Harvest is complete in south Texas and nearly so in the Blacklands area.

DURUM WHEAT: Seeded acreage for 1990 is estimated at 3.57 million acres, down 6 percent from 1989. Acres for grain is placed at 3.50 million acres, off 5 percent from last year. Area for harvest is down sharply in Arizona, California, Montana and South Dakota, being off 48, 46, 30, and 29 percent, respectively. Harvested area is up 50 thousand acres in North Dakota and is unchanged in Minnesota from 1989.

As of June 24, 74 percent of North Dakota's durum acreage was jointing and beyond; average is 78 percent. The crop is rated in mostly good condition.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Growers have seeded 16.7 million acres for 1990, down 6 percent from 1989. Plans are to harvest 16.4 million acres for grain, down 4 percent.

Intended acres for grain are above last year in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Utah. All other States expect less harvested acreage than in 1989.

North Dakota's harvested acreage is up 700 thousand acres from 1989. As of June 17, 20 percent of the area was in the boot stage or beyond; average is 34 percent. The crop rated in mostly good condition. Topsoil moisture is mostly adequate, but sub-soil moisture is mostly short. Montana's grain area is 700 thousand acres less than a year ago, when a large amount of spring wheat was seeded on the winterkill reduced winter wheat acreage. Moisture is short in Montana's northeast spring wheat area. South Dakota's crop is developing ahead of average and is rated in fair to good condition.

Planting finished in Colorado's San Luis Valley by mid-May. The Horse Heaven Hills area of Washington has been dry; some spring wheat has been plowed under in Benton County. Wyoming's spring wheat has received favorable moisture so far and is rated in mostly good condition.

RYE: Seeded area is estimated at 1.69 million acres for 1990, down 16 percent from 1989. Area for grain is expected to total 433 thousand acres, down 10 percent from last year. Both acreages are at record low levels. Harvested acreage is down in Georgia and the Dakotas. Minnesota's acres for grain is up 8 thousand from 1989 at 40 thousand acres. The Nebraska acreage is unchanged from the 30 thousand acres estimated in 1989.

RICE: Seedings totaled 2.87 million acres in 1990, 5 percent above the 2.73 million acres seeded in 1989. Producers plan to harvest 2.83 million acres in 1990 compared with 2.69 million acres harvested in 1989. Area seeded increased in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, decreased in California and Missouri, and remained unchanged in Mississippi.

The area seeded to long grain rice is up 2 percent from 1989. Medium grain acreage seeded is up 20 percent and area seeded to short grain rice is down 65 percent.

Rain and wet field conditions hampered rice seeding in the Delta. By the beginning of June, seeding was virtually complete except in Arkansas and Mississippi. Crop condition was fair to good in Arkansas and Mississippi and mostly good in the other States.

PEANUTS: Producers planted 1.73 million acres of peanuts for 1990, up 4 percent from the 1989 planted area of 1.67 million acres and up 5 percent from the 1.66 million acres planted in 1988. This total is the largest planted acreage since 1957 when 1.78 million acres were planted. Although most States showed an increase in planted acreage, the largest increase was in the Southwest region with a 28 thousand acre increase from last year.

Area for harvest is estimated at 1.71 million acres, 4 percent above last year. If realized, this year's harvest would be the largest harvested area since 1951 when 1.98 million acres were harvested.

Southeastern growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) planted 1.06 million acres. This acreage represents a 3 percent climb from both 1989 and 1988. Plantings were 98 percent complete as of June 3 and the crop was in good condition, but Georgia's crop began showing some stress due to hot, dry weather.

In the Virginia-North Carolina region, producers planted 260 thousand acres of peanuts.

This acreage is a 6 percent increase from the 245 thousand acres planted in 1989, and is up 5 percent from the 1988 planted area. The progress of the crop is good and both States had adequate soil moisture in the principal growing areas until mid-June, after which Virginia's soil moisture was not as adequate as desired.

The acreage planted in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is estimated at 410 thousand acres. This region's plantings are up 7 percent and 10 percent from 1989 and 1988, respectively. As of June 3, plantings in Texas were 29 percent complete, close to the normal one-third progress. In Oklahoma, 45 percent was planted compared to 55 percent last year and an average of 65 percent. Most of the Texas fields are in good condition, but some of the South Texas fields were stressed for moisture.

SOYBEANS: Acreage planted is estimated at 58.0 million acres in 1990, 4 percent below last year. Twenty States planted or intend to plant less acreage this year than in 1989. Six States showed increases in plantings and three States showed no change from 1989.

In the North Central Region, Illinois is up 300 thousand acres as additional double-crop plantings were expected. Kansas is up 100 thousand acres, South Dakota and Michigan are each up 50 thousand acres, and Wisconsin is up 20 thousand acres. Minnesota plantings are 450 thousand acres below 1989. Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio are each down 300 thousand acres. Nebraska, North Dakota, and Missouri are down 200, 190, and 100 thousand acres, respectively.

In the South Central Region, Kentucky is 50 thousand acres above the 1989 plantings, while Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee are unchanged from last year. Texas plantings are half of what they were in 1989, a decrease of 250 thousand acres. Alabama is off 130 thousand acres from last year, Arkansas is down 100 thousand acres, and Oklahoma is 50 thousand acres below 1989.

In the Atlantic Region, all States were below previous year plantings. Georgia plantings are down 230 thousand acres, North Carolina is down 200 thousand acres, and South Carolina is down 180 thousand acres. Maryland plantings are down 65 thousand acres and Delaware is off 55 thousand acres.

Soybean planting began very late in most Corn Belt States. By mid-May, U.S. planting progress was 12 percent complete, lagging behind the average by 11 points. A wet spring delayed corn planting, which postponed soybean planting considerably. By June 3, 48 percent of the crop had been planted, trailing the average percent planted by 25 points. Illinois and Missouri were critically late getting the crop in. By the end of June, 89 percent of the crop was planted, 4 points behind the average. Soybean condition was rated mostly good to fair for the week ending June 24, similar to the condition at this time a year earlier.

SUNFLOWER: Acreage planted to sunflower for all purposes is estimated at 1.93 million acres in 1990, up 3 percent from last year. In the 5 estimating States of Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas, oil type varieties were planted on 1.44 million acres, down 1 percent from 1989. Non-oil type plantings, at 495 thousand acres, were 15 percent above the previous year.

In North Dakota, the largest acreage State, oil type plantings were unchanged from 1989, at 980 thousand acres, while non-oil plantings increased 50 thousand acres to 390 thousand acres in 1990.

The 1990 sunflower crop was planted at a near to slightly ahead of normal pace. By June 24, conditions in North Dakota were mostly good as recent rains have helped the newly emerged crop.

FLAXSEED: The 3-State planted estimate of 240 thousand acres in 1990 is 14 percent above 1989. Rainfall during late spring has given the Dakotas optimism for the 1990 crop.

Planted area in North Dakota, at 200 thousand acres, is 18 percent above 1989. The condition is rated mostly good to fair and plant development is near normal after recent emergence. South Dakota's plantings are down 5 thousand acres but Minnesota acreage is up 5 thousand acres.

COTTON: United States planted area of all cotton for 1990 is estimated at 12.4 million acres, 17 percent above the 1989 plantings, and unchanged from the March 1 prospective plantings. Upland acreage is expected to total 12.2 million acres, up 19 percent from last year. Growers intend to reduce their plantings of American-Pima cotton to 237 thousand acres, a 37 percent decrease from last year's record high acreage of 374 thousand acres.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) planted or intend to plant 3.58 million acres. This total is a 20 percent increase from 1989 and is up 4 percent from two years ago. As of June 3, Louisiana was the only state in this region where planting progress was ahead of average. Due to heavy precipitation, Missouri and Tennessee were 13 percent and 7 percent behind their averages, respectively, and, as a result, all of the intended acreage was not planted in these two States. Some replanting was done in Louisiana and Arkansas due to heavy rainfall.

Texas and Oklahoma plantings are estimated at 6.08 million acres, a 21 percent increase from last year. Texas plantings moved ahead of average in May and continued at a fast pace, as early spring rains improved the prospects for a good year. However, moisture supplies have been depleted recently, and planting progress was slowed as a result. As of June 3, Texas had planted 85 percent of the acreage compared to the average of 69 percent. In Oklahoma, plantings were behind average until late May, and then the pace exceeded the average. Replanting occurred due to high winds and hail in Oklahoma.

In the Southeast (Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina) producers planted 1.07 million acres, up 30 percent from 1989. Alabama plantings exceeded the average pace early in the season, but in mid-May heavy rains slowed fieldwork. Cooler than normal weather in the Tennessee Valley slowed development during late May, but the crop benefitted from hot, humid weather in mid-June. On June 3, the crop was mostly fair to good in this region.

Upland planted acreage in the Western States (Arizona, California, and New Mexico) is estimated at 1.42 million acres, up 5 percent from last year. Plantings in Arizona and California were ahead of the normal pace during the year and plantings were completed in late May in these two States.

HAY: Growers are expected to harvest 61.7 million acres of hay during 1990. This is 3 percent less than the 63.4 million acres harvested last year and 5 percent less than the 65.1 million acres cut 2 years ago. Acreage is down from last year in 28 states, but is up in 17 and unchanged in 3.

The area of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures to be harvested as hay is estimated at 24.9 million acres, 4 percent lower than the 1989 acreage. Compared with 1988, the area to be harvested is off 7 percent. In the following principal States, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and Michigan acreages are down 8, 6, 26, 13, and 4 percent, respectively. Montana and Nebraska are up 7 and 12 percent, respectively. South Dakota's acreage is unchanged from 1989.

All other hay acreage harvested is expected to total 36.8 million acres, down 2 percent from the 1989 crop and 4 percent below the total 2 years ago.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: Area planted or to be planted to dry beans in 1990 is estimated at 2.19 million acres, a jump of 18 percent from last year and 48 percent over the estimate two years ago. Some of this increase comes from Oregon and Texas entering into the estimating program. Without these two States, U.S. planted acreage would be up 16 percent from last year and harvested acreage would be up 22 percent.

Total U.S. acreage for harvest is estimated at 2.10 million acres, a gain of 24 percent over last year and 55 percent above two years ago. All States, except California and New Mexico, expect more acreage planted than last year. California and New Mexico planted acreages are down 18 and 7 percent, respectively.

In California, dry bean planting continues after wheat harvest. At the same time, harvest of early classes such as garbanzo is nearly finished. The completion of planting in Washington was delayed in June by rain and cool temperatures. The Oregon crop is in good shape after earlier cool temperatures and soil crusting. Idaho planting was still in progress in mid-June. Drought is a problem in southeastern Utah and southwestern Colorado. Fields received some rain but harvest is in doubt. In eastern Colorado, Kansas, western Nebraska, and Wyoming dry beans are doing well, having missed hail damage so far, although some early planting was slowed by rain.

The largest planted acreage increase came in the North Central States. North Dakota acreage is up 26 percent from last year while Minnesota is up 71 percent. Montana growers, attracted by high prices, have more than doubled their relatively small acreage. North Dakota planting was finished by June 10, and, as of June 17, crop growth was rated mostly good. Michigan planting began in late May, with the bulk of the acreage planted in mid-June. New York planting progressed at a rapid pace in June due to favorable weather.

SWEETPOTATOES: U. S. growers have planted or will plant 94.5 thousand acres of sweetpotatoes for harvest in 1990, up 6 percent from the last two years. Harvest is anticipated from 91.7 thousand acres, up 7 percent from 1989 and 1988.

Transplanting of sweetpotatoes was mostly completed in the Carolinas by mid-June, well ahead of last year and normal. Acreage is 6 percent larger in North Carolina and 9 percent in South Carolina and crop condition is rated fair to mostly good. In New Jersey, planting was delayed by rain, but recent warm weather helped progress.

Acreage in Louisiana and Alabama is up substantially, 16 percent and 25 percent respectively, from last year. Alabama planting was still in progress by mid-June in the northern half of the State. Moisture supplies are good. By June 17, Louisiana sweetpotatoes were about 70 percent planted, a little later than normal. Most fields are planted to the new "Beauregard" variety, known for its hardness. Planted area in both Texas and Mississippi is down from last year. Transplanting is late in Texas because of wet fields in May.

California sweetpotatoes are doing well under near ideal conditions. May rains helped and warm June temperatures have aided development.

SUMMER POTATOES: Planted acreage for 1990 is set at 106 thousand acres, a gain of 9 percent over last year and 10 percent above 1988. Harvest is expected from 103 thousand acres, up 10 percent from last year and 12 percent above two years ago. Most of the acreage increase is a result of adding Missouri to the estimating program. Excluding Missouri, summer potatoes would be up only 2 percent for planted acreage and 4 percent for harvested acreage in the states comparable to last year.

California summer potatoes are growing under normal conditions, although, some rain damage was reported in May. Growers in New Mexico anticipate a good crop with few problems to date. In Texas, plantings were completed on schedule in the High Plains. Irrigation has been steady, with growth and development good. Harvest should start in early July. Alabama reported adequate moisture over most of the State.

Up the Atlantic coast, Virginia farmers reported mostly good progress throughout the growing season. Moisture has been adequate, supplemented in June with irrigation. Harvest started about June 18th. Delaware growers welcomed a good growing season with a 6 percent acreage increase from last year. New Jersey acreage was up 2 percent from last year, but Maryland plantings were down 14 percent.

In the Midwest, Michigan planted acreage gained 14 percent from last year on the strength of good prices and interest in additional processing. Illinois and Iowa acreage was up 13 percent. Iowa growers indicated good current conditions, after the loss of some acreage in May to high winds and rain. Minnesota growers also lost a few acres from spring rains. The Nebraska potato crop looks good, although delayed by cool, wet conditions in the spring. Hail damage occurred in some Central and Southwest Nebraska fields. Colorado potatoes were rated in mostly good condition.

Missouri harvest is underway in the Scott-Mississippi area and should be completed by July 10th. Most of the Missouri crop is grown in this area of the State and is headed for the chip market.

TOBACCO: U.S. all tobacco area for harvest in 1990, of 725 thousand acres, is 7 percent greater than a year ago and 14 percent above the area harvested two years ago. The area of flue-cured, burley, dark fire-cured, and most of the other types are above 1989 but Maryland type is below last year's level.

The flue-cured acreage for harvest, at 416 thousand acres, is 6 percent larger than last year. North Carolina, with about two-thirds of the acreage, is up 7 percent from 1989.

South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Florida are up 6, 5, 5, and 4 percent, respectively. Transplanting of the North Carolina crop began in early April with unseasonably warm weather and was virtually complete by May 25, 2 weeks ahead of normal. Transplanting in South Carolina and Georgia was also earlier than usual. Harvest began in Florida about June 1.

Burley area for harvest increased 8 percent from 1989 to reach 263 thousand acres. Kentucky, with over two-thirds of the acreage, is 9 percent above their 1989 total. Tennessee, the next ranking State, is up 3 percent from last year. Transplanting of the crop in Kentucky was slowed by wet fields. Many late transplants were very large but took hold with a minimum of trouble due to the wet soil.

Acreage of the dark-fired types grown in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia increased 9 percent from a year ago. The dark-air cured types produced in the same States are up 4 percent. Maryland type, grown in Maryland and Pennsylvania, is off 14 percent. The total of all cigar types is 11 percent above last year's acreage. Acreage increased 15, 9, and 10 percent, respectively, for filler, binder, and wrapper types.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Growers intend to harvest 709 thousand acres of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 1990. If realized, this acreage will be 17 percent less than the record high of 852 thousand acres harvested in 1989. The decline is primarily the result of a sharp acreage drop in Louisiana.

The Florida sugarcane acreage is up fractionally from 1989. The area has been dry but the crop is irrigated.

In Hawaii, acreage is off fractionally from last year. Wet weather slowed harvest through early March but with mostly favorable weather since then, harvest is nearly back on schedule.

In Louisiana, the worst freeze of the century occurred December 24, 25, and 26, 1989. This freeze killed a majority of the nodes on both plant and stubble cane. Resulting stands on much of the acreage were not economically feasible to maintain; therefore, producers plowed out this acreage. Thin stands on remaining acreage will further reduce this year's production. The 170 thousand acres expected to be harvested in 1990 is down sharply from the 315 thousand in 1989.

Irrigation of the Texas crop has been steady with hot, dry weather. Some salt build up is occurring.

SUGARBEETS: Growers planted an estimated 1.40 million acres for the 1990 crop, up 6 percent from 1989. Some increase in acreage is general in the beet growing areas. In the leading states of Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, California, and Michigan planted acreage is up from 1989 by 6, 5, 5, 2, and 4 percent, respectively.

With a lack of subsoil moisture some Minnesota growers increased acreage anticipating lower yields. Considerable acreage has been replanted. A cool, wet spring hampered growth.

In North Dakota, planting was completed by May 15. That date was a week earlier than average despite a slow start during a cool April.

Planting in Idaho was completed by the first week of May, slightly ahead of normal. Thinning is mostly wrapped up. Frost damage in mid-May forced some replanting.

Michigan sugarbeet planting started in late April, and was rapidly completed. Wind and rain damage made some replanting necessary. Growers are optimistic about crop prospects.

The Nebraska crop is in very good condition and has grown well during recent warm weather. Wyoming growers have some shortage of irrigation water, but most growers will pull water off other crops before sugarbeets. Montana reseeded a fair amount of acreage in the northern areas following frost damage. In Texas, planting was completed without delay. Dry conditions have prompted steady irrigation. Colorado prospects are good, although there was freeze damage causing some replanting early in the spring.

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