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Winter Wheat Production Up 4 Percent from June Forecast Orange Production Up 2 Percent

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.34 billion bushels, up 4 percent from the June 1 forecast and up 7 percent from 2023. As of July 1, the United States yield is forecast at 52.0 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month and up 1.4 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.6 bushels per acre.

Hard Red Winter production, at 763 million bushels, is up 5 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 344 million bushels, is up less than 1 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 234 million bushels, is up 4 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 19.0 million bushels are Hard White and 215 million bushels are Soft White.

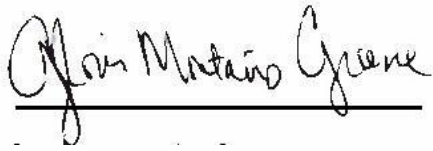
Durum wheat production is forecast at 89.3 million bushels, up 50 percent from 2023. Based on July 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 42.7 bushels per harvested acre, up 5.7 bushels from 2023. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 2.09 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 28, 2024, but up 30 percent from 2023.

Other spring wheat production for grain is forecast at 578 million bushels, up 14 percent from last year. Based on July 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 53.1 bushels per harvested acre, up 7.1 bushel from 2023. If realized, the United States yield would be a record high. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 10.9 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 28, 2024, but 1 percent below 2023. Of the total production, 532 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 14 percent from 2023.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2023-2024 season is 2.76 million tons, up 2 percent from the previous forecast and up 8 percent from the 2022-2023 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 18.0 million boxes (808,000 tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 14 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 6.76 million boxes (304,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 10 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 11.2 million boxes (504,000 tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 16 percent from last season's final utilization.

The California all orange forecast is 47.5 million boxes (1.90 million tons), up 3 percent from previous forecast and up 6 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 39.0 million boxes (1.56 million tons), up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 8 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 8.50 million boxes (340,000 tons), up 6 percent from the previous forecast but down 1 percent from last season's final utilization. The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.18 million boxes (50,000 tons), is up 7 percent from the previous forecast and up 4 percent from last season's final utilization.

This report was approved on July 12, 2024.



Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
Gloria M. Greene



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Lance Honig

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Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2023 and Forecasted July 1, 2024

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas ¹	5	(NA)	62.0	(NA)	310	(NA)
California ¹	5	(NA)	75.0	(NA)	375	(NA)
Georgia	15	20	61.0	52.0	915	1,040
Idaho	12	10	91.0	80.0	1,092	800
Illinois	17	14	90.0	93.0	1,530	1,302
Iowa	95	120	80.0	82.0	7,600	9,840
Kansas	30	35	66.0	40.0	1,980	1,400
Maine	21	22	62.0	71.0	1,302	1,562
Michigan	25	30	66.0	66.0	1,650	1,980
Minnesota	87	115	77.0	67.0	6,699	7,705
Missouri ¹	9	(NA)	68.0	(NA)	612	(NA)
Montana	22	25	37.0	43.0	814	1,075
Nebraska	24	32	53.0	60.0	1,272	1,920
New York	44	38	60.0	64.0	2,640	2,432
North Carolina	14	12	77.0	78.0	1,078	936
North Dakota	105	130	76.0	87.0	7,980	11,310
Ohio	15	15	76.0	65.0	1,140	975
Oklahoma ¹	13	(NA)	60.0	(NA)	780	(NA)
Oregon	12	12	79.0	100.0	948	1,200
Pennsylvania	47	41	61.0	63.0	2,867	2,583
South Dakota	69	83	74.0	88.0	5,106	7,304
Texas	70	50	54.0	40.0	3,780	2,000
Wisconsin	75	68	61.0	66.0	4,575	4,488
United States	831	872	68.6	70.9	57,045	61,852

(NA) Not available.

¹ Estimates discontinued in 2024.

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2023 and Forecasted July 1, 2024

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Colorado	51	42	131.0	140.0	6,681	5,880
Idaho	540	540	112.0	100.0	60,480	54,000
Minnesota	54	25	74.0	55.0	3,996	1,375
Montana	1,015	790	49.0	53.0	49,735	41,870
North Dakota	570	300	71.0	74.0	40,470	22,200
Washington	84	72	53.0	83.0	4,452	5,976
Wyoming	58	60	104.0	98.0	6,032	5,880
Other States ¹	183	188	72.1	65.9	13,190	12,395
United States	2,555	2,017	72.4	74.2	185,036	149,576

¹ Other States include: Alaska, Arizona, California, Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2024 Summary*.

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2023 and Forecasted July 1, 2024

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2023	2024	2023	2024		2023	2024
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	165	95	57.0	50.0	50.0	9,405	4,750
California	80	75	80.0	82.0	82.0	6,400	6,150
Colorado	1,820	1,830	41.0	41.0	39.0	74,620	71,370
Idaho	630	690	89.0	85.0	85.0	56,070	58,650
Illinois	780	700	87.0	82.0	83.0	67,860	58,100
Indiana	335	250	92.0	86.0	87.0	30,820	21,750
Kansas	5,750	7,150	35.0	40.0	43.0	201,250	307,450
Kentucky	460	410	88.0	83.0	77.0	40,480	31,570
Maryland	195	175	85.0	82.0	71.0	16,575	12,425
Michigan	560	375	83.0	87.0	89.0	46,480	33,375
Missouri	600	520	70.0	68.0	70.0	42,000	36,400
Montana	1,680	1,900	51.0	51.0	48.0	85,680	91,200
Nebraska	880	900	42.0	50.0	54.0	36,960	48,600
North Carolina	400	320	70.0	60.0	58.0	28,000	18,560
Ohio	590	460	90.0	83.0	89.0	53,100	40,940
Oklahoma	2,450	2,700	28.0	38.0	39.0	68,600	105,300
Oregon	725	715	56.0	70.0	71.0	40,600	50,765
Pennsylvania	230	160	76.0	77.0	77.0	17,480	12,320
South Dakota	700	780	47.0	54.0	57.0	32,900	44,460
Tennessee	390	310	80.0	76.0	76.0	31,200	23,560
Texas	2,100	2,450	37.0	34.0	32.0	77,700	78,400
Virginia	135	85	78.0	70.0	66.0	10,530	5,610
Washington	1,750	1,790	54.0	64.0	68.0	94,500	121,720
Wisconsin	230	190	76.0	79.0	79.0	17,480	15,010
Other States ¹	1,048	778	58.3	56.2	55.0	61,058	42,820
United States	24,683	25,808	50.6	51.4	52.0	1,247,748	1,341,255

¹ For 2023, other States include Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming. For 2024, other States include Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2024 Summary*.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2023 and Forecasted July 1, 2024

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2023	2024	2023	2024		2023	2024
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	37	59	103.0	102.0	107.0	3,811	6,313
California	17	23	114.0	103.0	105.0	1,938	2,415
Idaho ¹	10	(NA)	65.0	(NA)	(NA)	650	(NA)
Montana	675	850	31.0	(X)	32.0	20,925	27,200
North Dakota	865	1,160	37.0	(X)	46.0	32,005	53,360
United States	1,604	2,092	37.0	(X)	42.7	59,329	89,288

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Estimates discontinued in 2024.

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2023 and Forecasted July 1, 2024

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Idaho	395	440	82.0	87.0	32,390	38,280
Minnesota	1,260	1,500	62.0	63.0	78,120	94,500
Montana	2,670	2,330	30.0	35.0	80,100	81,550
North Dakota	5,520	5,460	48.5	56.0	267,720	305,760
South Dakota	650	670	43.0	50.0	27,950	33,500
Washington	490	485	38.0	50.0	18,620	24,250
United States	10,985	10,885	46.0	53.1	504,900	577,840

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2023 and Forecasted July 1, 2024

[Wheat class estimates are based on the latest available data including both surveys and administrative data. The previous end-of-year season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season for States that do not have survey or administrative data available]

Crop	2023		2024	
	(1,000 bushels)		(1,000 bushels)	
Winter				
Hard red		601,017		763,310
Soft red		449,017		343,502
Hard white		14,142		18,965
Soft white		183,572		215,478
Spring				
Hard red		468,068		532,447
Hard white		8,745		10,336
Soft white		28,087		35,057
Durum		59,329		89,288
Total		1,811,977		2,008,383

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2022-2023 and Forecasted July 1, 2024

[The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year]

Crop and State	Utilized production boxes ¹		Utilized production ton equivalent	
	2022-2023	2023-2024	2022-2023	2023-2024
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all	44,700	47,500	1,788	1,900
Early, mid, and Navel ²	36,100	39,000	1,444	1,560
Valencia	8,600	8,500	344	340
Florida, all	15,820	17,960	712	808
Early, mid, and Navel ²	6,150	6,760	277	304
Valencia	9,670	11,200	435	504
Texas, all	1,130	1,180	48	50
Early, mid, and Navel ²	570	690	24	29
Valencia	560	490	24	21
United States, all	61,650	66,640	2,548	2,758
Early, mid, and Navel ²	42,820	46,450	1,745	1,893
Valencia	18,830	20,190	803	865
Grapefruit				
California	4,300	4,200	172	168
Florida	1,810	1,790	77	76
Texas	2,250	2,400	90	96
United States	8,360	8,390	339	340
Tangerines and mandarins ³				
California	23,550	24,000	942	960
Florida	480	450	23	21
United States	24,030	24,450	965	981
Lemons				
Arizona	1,400	950	56	38
California	26,000	26,000	1,040	1,040
United States	27,400	26,950	1,096	1,078

¹ Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80, Florida-85, Texas-80; tangerines and mandarins in California-80, Florida-95; lemons-80.

² Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas.

³ Includes tangelos and tangors.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class and Type – States and United States: 2023 and Forecasted July 1, 2024

[Blank data cells indicate estimation period had not yet begun]

Class, type and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia ¹	6,300	(NA)	2,150	(NA)	13,545	(NA)
North Carolina	113,000	114,000	2,300	2,000	259,900	228,000
South Carolina ¹	5,900	(NA)	1,950	(NA)	11,505	(NA)
Virginia	12,800	12,000	2,350	2,200	30,080	26,400
United States	138,000	126,000	2,283	2,019	315,030	254,400
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	6,300	5,600	3,150		19,845	
Tennessee	5,100	3,200	3,050		15,555	
Virginia ¹	100	(NA)	1,950	(NA)	195	(NA)
United States	11,500	8,800	3,095		35,595	
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	27,000	23,000	2,100		56,700	
North Carolina ¹	120	(NA)	1,650	(NA)	198	(NA)
Pennsylvania ¹	1,100	(NA)	2,500	(NA)	2,750	(NA)
Tennessee	3,000	2,000	1,550		4,650	
Virginia ¹	170	(NA)	2,050	(NA)	349	(NA)
United States	31,390	25,000	2,059		64,647	
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt ¹						
Pennsylvania	40	(NA)	2,000	(NA)	80	(NA)
United States	40	(NA)	2,000	(NA)	80	(NA)
Total light air-cured (31-32)	31,430	25,000	2,059		64,727	
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	3,500	3,200	2,600		9,100	
Tennessee	1,200	900	2,500		3,000	
United States	4,700	4,100	2,574		12,100	
Class 4, Cigar filler ¹						
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf						
Pennsylvania	2,000	(NA)	2,500	(NA)	5,000	(NA)
United States	2,000	(NA)	2,500	(NA)	5,000	(NA)
All tobacco						
United States	187,630	163,900	2,305		432,452	

(NA) Not available.

¹ Estimates discontinued in 2024.

Apricots Production – States and United States: 2023 and Forecasted July 1, 2024

State	Total production	
	2023	2024
	(tons)	(tons)
California	32,300	34,000
Washington	3,520	2,000
United States	35,820	36,000

Almonds Production – States and United States: 2023 and Forecasted July 1, 2024

State	Total production (shelled basis)	
	2023	2024
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
California	2,470,000	2,800,000
United States	2,470,000	2,800,000

**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States:
2023 and 2024**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2024 crop year.
Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,101	2,557	2,555	2,017
Corn for grain ¹	94,641	91,475	86,513	83,438
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,471	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	52,821	51,531
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	15,634	15,627
All other	(NA)	(NA)	37,187	35,904
Oats	2,555	2,299	831	872
Proso millet	619	450	572	
Rice	2,894	2,943	2,854	2,900
Rye	2,293	2,204	322	378
Sorghum for grain ¹	7,195	6,405	6,115	5,390
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		384	
Wheat, all	49,575	47,240	37,272	38,785
Winter	36,699	33,805	24,683	25,808
Durum	1,676	2,165	1,604	2,092
Other spring	11,200	11,270	10,985	10,885
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,344.5	2,662.5	2,319.2	2,616.0
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	178	140	160	125
Mustard seed	245.0	218.0	238.1	203.5
Peanuts	1,645.0	1,757.0	1,574.0	1,702.0
Rapeseed	13.2	20.2	10.1	18.3
Safflower	129.5	127.0	126.0	117.0
Soybeans for beans	83,600	86,100	82,356	85,261
Sunflower	1,315.0	898.5	1,267.5	862.6
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	10,230.0	11,670.0	6,439.6	
Upland	10,083.0	11,488.0	6,301.8	
American Pima	147.0	182.0	137.8	
Sugarbeets	1,137.4	1,110.0	1,127.3	1,088.6
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	929.6	909.0
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	187.6	163.9
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	372.4	502.0	359.2	485.9
Dry edible beans	1,180.0	1,359.0	1,156.9	1,318.0
Dry edible peas	966.0	1,033.0	941.0	988.0
Lentils	546.0	836.0	523.0	790.0
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	54.3	44.5
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		31.3	
Potatoes	965.0	941.0	960.2	934.2
Spearmint oil	(NA)		12.2	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States:
2023 and 2024 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2024 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2023	2024	2023 (1,000)	2024 (1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley bushels	72.4	74.2	185,036	149,576
Corn for grain bushels	177.3		15,341,595	
Corn for silage tons	20.1		129,994	
Hay, all tons	2.25		118,769	
Alfalfa tons	3.19		49,916	
All other tons	1.85		68,853	
Oats bushels	68.6	70.9	57,045	61,852
Proso millet bushels	34.2		19,572	
Rice ² cwt	7,649		218,291	
Rye bushels	32.2		10,375	
Sorghum for grain bushels	52.0		317,745	
Sorghum for silage tons	13.0		4,981	
Wheat, all bushels	48.6	51.8	1,811,977	2,008,383
Winter bushels	50.6	52.0	1,247,748	1,341,255
Durum bushels	37.0	42.7	59,329	89,288
Other spring bushels	46.0	53.1	504,900	577,840
Oilseeds				
Canola pounds	1,793		4,157,420	
Cottonseed tons	(X)		3,644.0	
Flaxseed bushels	18.5		2,961	
Mustard seed pounds	627		149,305	
Peanuts pounds	3,742		5,890,020	
Rapeseed pounds	2,003		20,230	
Safflower pounds	1,036		130,570	
Soybeans for beans bushels	50.6		4,164,677	
Sunflower pounds	1,786		2,263,520	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ² bales	899		12,066.0	
Upland ² bales	895		11,750.0	
American Pima ² bales	1,101		316.0	
Sugarbeets tons	31.2		35,226	
Sugarcane tons	36.3		33,766	
Tobacco pounds	2,305		432,452	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas ² cwt	1,315		4,722	
Dry edible beans ² cwt	2,067		23,910	
Dry edible peas ² cwt	1,922		18,086	
Lentils ² cwt	1,098		5,742	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops pounds	1,915		104,042.5	
Maple syrup gallons	(NA)	(NA)	4,843	5,860
Mushrooms pounds	(NA)		666,647	
Peppermint oil pounds	90		2,811	
Potatoes cwt	459		440,750	
Spearmint oil pounds	126		1,541	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2023 and 2024

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2024 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,254,940	1,034,790	1,033,980	816,260
Corn for grain ¹	38,300,270	37,019,020	35,010,950	33,766,520
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,618,750	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	21,376,130	20,854,080
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	6,326,920	6,324,090
All other	(NA)	(NA)	15,049,210	14,529,990
Oats	1,033,980	930,380	336,300	352,890
Proso millet	250,500	182,110	231,480	
Rice	1,171,170	1,191,000	1,154,990	1,173,600
Rye	927,950	891,940	130,310	152,970
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,911,740	2,592,040	2,474,680	2,181,280
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		155,400	
Wheat, all ²	20,062,510	19,117,560	15,083,610	15,695,900
Winter	14,851,720	13,680,550	9,988,960	10,444,240
Durum	678,260	876,150	649,120	846,610
Other spring	4,532,530	4,560,860	4,445,520	4,405,050
Oilseeds				
Canola	948,800	1,077,490	938,560	1,058,670
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	72,030	56,660	64,750	50,590
Mustard seed	99,150	88,220	96,360	82,350
Peanuts	665,720	711,040	636,980	688,780
Rapeseed	5,340	8,170	4,090	7,410
Safflower	52,410	51,400	50,990	47,350
Soybeans for beans	33,832,080	34,843,810	33,328,650	34,504,270
Sunflower	532,170	363,610	512,940	349,090
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	4,139,980	4,722,730	2,606,040	
Upland	4,080,490	4,649,080	2,550,280	
American Pima	59,490	73,650	55,770	
Sugarbeets	460,290	449,210	456,210	440,550
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	376,200	367,860
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	75,930	66,330
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	150,710	203,150	145,360	196,640
Dry edible beans	477,530	549,970	468,190	533,380
Dry edible peas	390,930	418,040	380,810	399,830
Lentils	220,960	338,320	211,650	319,710
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	21,980	18,030
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		12,670	
Potatoes	390,530	380,810	388,580	378,060
Spearmint oil	(NA)		4,940	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States:
2023 and 2024 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2024 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.90	3.99	4,028,680	3,256,630
Corn for grain	11.13		389,694,460	
Corn for silage	45.03		117,928,570	
Hay, all ²	5.04		107,745,420	
Alfalfa	7.16		45,283,030	
All other	4.15		62,462,390	
Oats	2.46	2.54	828,010	897,780
Proso millet	1.92		443,890	
Rice	8.57		9,901,510	
Rye	2.02		263,540	
Sorghum for grain	3.26		8,071,090	
Sorghum for silage	29.08		4,518,690	
Wheat, all ²	3.27	3.48	49,313,930	54,659,230
Winter	3.40	3.50	33,958,140	36,502,980
Durum	2.49	2.87	1,614,670	2,430,020
Other spring	3.09	3.57	13,741,130	15,726,230
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.01		1,885,770	
Cottonseed	(X)		3,305,780	
Flaxseed	1.16		75,210	
Mustard seed	0.70		67,720	
Peanuts	4.19		2,671,670	
Rapeseed	2.25		9,180	
Safflower	1.16		59,230	
Soybeans for beans	3.40		113,343,930	
Sunflower	2.00		1,026,720	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	1.01		2,627,060	
Upland	1.00		2,558,260	
American Pima	1.23		68,800	
Sugarbeets	70.05		31,956,490	
Sugarcane	81.42		30,632,000	
Tobacco	2.58		196,160	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	1.47		214,190	
Dry edible beans	2.32		1,084,540	
Dry edible peas	2.15		820,370	
Lentils	1.23		260,450	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.15		47,190	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	24,220	29,300
Mushrooms	(NA)		302,390	
Peppermint oil	0.10		1,280	
Potatoes	51.45		19,992,090	
Spearmint oil	0.14		700	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Total may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2023 and 2024

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2024 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2023-2024 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production		
	2023	2024	
Citrus ¹			
Grapefruit	1,000 tons	339	340
Lemons	1,000 tons	1,096	1,078
Oranges	1,000 tons	2,548	2,758
Tangerines and mandarins	1,000 tons	965	981
Noncitrus			
Apples, commercial	million pounds	11,357.5	
Apricots	tons	35,820	36,000
Avocados	tons	128,850	
Blueberries, Cultivated	1,000 pounds	648,000	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	1,000 pounds	87,600	
Cherries, Sweet	tons	354,300	355,000
Cherries, Tart	million pounds	200.2	222.0
Coffee (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds	23,310	
Cranberries	barrel	8,110,000	
Dates	tons	49,050	
Grapes	tons	5,909,500	
Kiwifruit (California)	tons	27,400	
Nectarines (California)	tons	145,500	
Olives (California)	tons	121,500	
Papayas (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds	10,250	
Peaches	tons	588,540	
Pears	tons	665,500	
Plums (California)	tons	89,600	
Prunes (California)	tons	287,400	
Raspberries	1,000 pounds	138,100	
Strawberries	1,000 cwt	27,560.0	
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,000 pounds	2,470,000	2,800,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	tons	94,200	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds	36,800	
Pecans, in-shell	1,000 pounds	306,750	
Pistachios (California)	1,000 pounds	1,490,000	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	tons	824,000	

¹ Production years are 2022-2023 and 2023-2024.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2023 and 2024

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2024 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2023-2024 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2023	2024
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus¹		
Grapefruit	307,540	308,440
Lemons	994,270	977,950
Oranges	2,311,510	2,502,020
Tangerines and mandarins	875,430	889,950
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	5,151,680	
Apricots	32,500	32,660
Avocados	116,890	
Blueberries, Cultivated	293,930	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	39,730	
Cherries, Sweet	321,420	322,050
Cherries, Tart	90,810	100,700
Coffee (Hawaii)	10,570	
Cranberries	367,860	
Dates	44,500	
Grapes	5,361,010	
Kiwifruit (California)	24,860	
Nectarines (California)	132,000	
Olives (California)	110,220	
Papayas (Hawaii)	4,650	
Peaches	533,910	
Pears	603,730	
Plums (California)	81,280	
Prunes (California)	260,720	
Raspberries	62,640	
Strawberries	1,250,100	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,120,370	1,270,060
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	85,460	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	16,690	
Pecans, in-shell	139,140	
Pistachios (California)	675,850	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	747,520	

¹ Production years are 2022-2023 and 2023-2024.

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2024. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat for grain fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in these tables are based on counts from this survey.

Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2020-2024

Year	June	July	August
	Mature ¹	Mature ¹	Mature ¹
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2020	14	64	92
2021	7	64	97
2022	14	64	91
2023	9	52	94
2024	21	70	

¹ Includes winter wheat in the hard dough stage or beyond and are considered mature or almost mature.

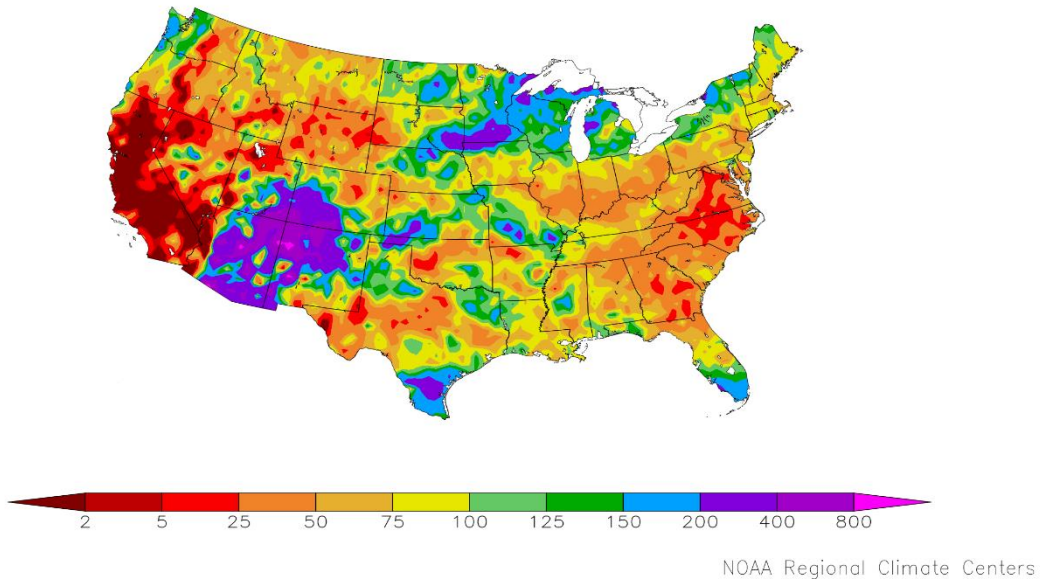
Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2020-2024

[Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

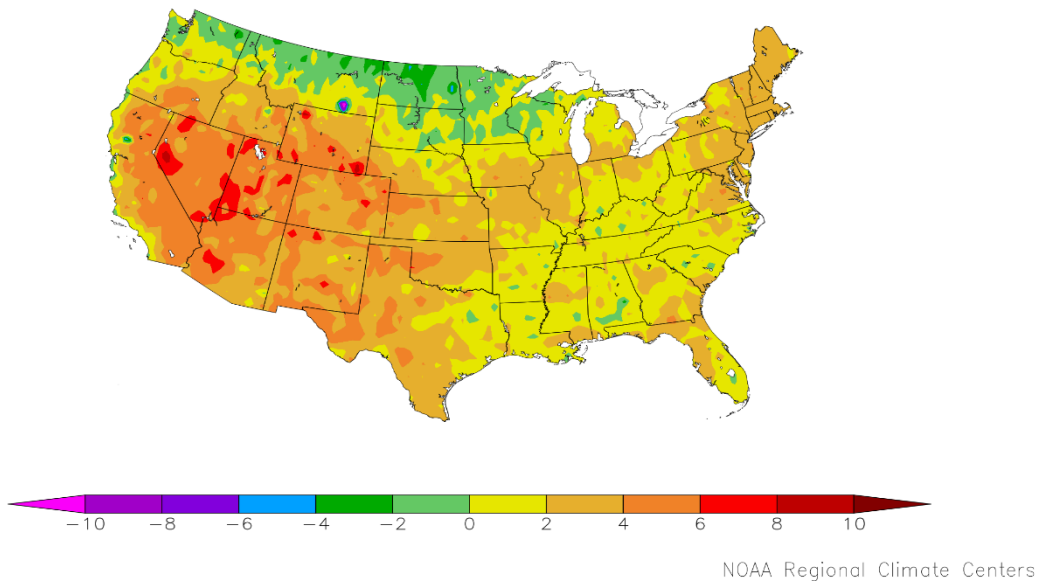
State	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ¹
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	43.0	49.9	40.8	41.5	39.8
August	42.7	46.8	39.7	48.4	
Final	42.7	46.8	39.7	48.4	
Illinois					
July	52.5	63.3	63.1	58.3	63.1
August	52.4	63.4	62.9	58.3	
Final	52.4	63.4	62.9	58.3	
Kansas					
July	45.3	51.4	40.7	37.3	42.1
August	45.4	51.4	40.7	38.5	
Final	45.4	51.4	40.7	38.5	
Missouri					
July	52.5	55.4	55.5	48.1	57.0
August	52.5	55.4	55.5	48.1	
Final	52.5	55.4	55.5	48.1	
Montana					
July	37.4	40.2	36.0	44.3	47.2
August	38.8	38.9	38.2	44.8	
Final	38.6	38.9	38.3	44.8	
Nebraska					
July	45.8	47.7	45.1	45.7	61.3
August	45.7	47.0	45.4	43.2	
Final	45.7	47.0	45.4	43.2	
Ohio					
July	64.1	66.7	55.1	57.9	61.5
August	63.9	66.5	55.0	57.7	
Final	63.9	66.5	55.0	57.7	
Oklahoma					
July	38.2	38.2	35.2	40.2	36.3
August	38.3	38.2	35.3	40.2	
Final	38.3	38.2	35.3	40.2	
Texas					
July	32.7	32.1	29.0	31.2	30.8
August	32.7	31.3	28.8	31.3	
Final	32.7	31.3	28.9	31.7	
Washington					
July	37.7	33.3	40.3	31.7	39.0
August	38.3	33.4	41.0	31.9	
Final	38.2	33.4	41.1	31.9	
10 State					
July	42.1	45.5	40.6	39.7	42.3
August	42.3	45.0	40.8	40.7	
Final	42.3	45.0	40.8	40.8	

¹ Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2024 Summary*.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2024 – 6/30/2024



Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2024 – 6/30/2024



June Weather Summary

A sprawling but shifting ridge of high pressure developed across the continental United States during June, driving temperatures to broadly above-normal levels and cutting off moisture from reaching several key crop production areas. Notably, June temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in numerous communities from California to the central and southern High Plains. Above-normal temperatures also dominated the East and Deep South, fueled by a late-month heat wave that sent temperatures soaring to 100°F or higher as far north as the middle Mississippi Valley and the middle Atlantic States. It was the hottest June on record in diverse locations such as Del Rio, Texas (average temperature of 90.9°F, or 3.2°F above normal); Baton Rouge, Louisiana (84.6°F, or 3.6°F above normal); and Hartford, Connecticut (74.1°F, or 5.2°F above normal). In contrast, near- or below-normal June temperatures were observed across portions of the Nation's Northern Tier, mainly from northern Washington into the upper Great Lakes region.

Starting on June 20, torrential rain accompanied the upper Midwestern cool spell, with record flooding developing in the Big Sioux and Little Sioux River basins, as well as neighboring watersheds in parts of eastern South Dakota, southern Minnesota, and northwestern Iowa. Around the same time, Tropical Storm Alberto made landfall along Mexico's Gulf Coast near Tampico, about 250 miles south of Brownsville, Texas. Despite the landfall position, tropical showers overspread southern Texas, with remnant moisture later being entrained by the fledgling Southwestern monsoon circulation and helping to enhance rainfall across the upper Midwest. Earlier, southern Florida had been one of the first areas to experience semi-organized tropical moisture, with drought-breaking rainfall totaling 10 to 20 inches or more in numerous locations from June 7-15.

Outside the wetter areas, June rainfall was lacking. Among the driest areas were the Southeast and lower Midwest, with USDA/NASS reporting topsoil moisture more than 70 percent very short to short by June 30 in six Atlantic Coast States from Georgia to Delaware. Dryness extended across the Appalachians, where West Virginia's soil moisture was rated 85 percent very short to short. On the same date, topsoil moisture was rated at least 40 percent very short to short in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, along with Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Spotty dryness extended to portions of the Plains and Rockies, where topsoil moisture was rated more than 40 percent very short to short in Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Wyoming. Conversely, topsoil moisture was rated more than one-half surplus on June 30 in rain-soaked Minnesota (53 percent) and Wisconsin (52 percent).

According to statistics from the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage dipped to 11.77 percent of the Lower 48 States on June 11, 2024. Not since March 3, 2020, when drought was affecting 11.52 percent of the country, had national coverage been lower. By July 2, 2024, however, drought coverage had grown to 18.67 percent, an increase of nearly 7 percentage points in just 3 weeks. Still, as July began, the Nation's only remaining extreme to exceptional drought (D3 to D4) covered nearly 13 percent of New Mexico and just over 5 percent of Texas.

Corresponding to some of the adversity related to heat, dryness, and wetness, USDA/NASS crop conditions generally declined during June. Notably, the portion of the national peanut crop rated in good to excellent condition declined from 63 to 53 percent between June 2 and 30, largely due to rapidly developing Southeastern drought. During the same 4-week period, good to excellent ratings fell from 61 to 50 percent for cotton and from 75 to 67 percent for corn. However, some crops—including rice and spring wheat—experienced more favorable growing conditions during June and exhibited little overall change in condition. Although June heat and dryness stressed some Southern crops, including reproductive corn, most Midwestern crops still had time for more favorable weather to return. Nationally, 20 percent of the soybeans were blooming by the end of June, while only 11 percent of the corn was silking. Elsewhere, maturing winter wheat was quickly cut, with 54 percent of the crop harvested by June 30, versus the 5-year average of 39 percent.

June Agricultural Summary

June was warmer than average for most of the Nation. Parts of the Great Basin, Rockies, and Southwest recorded temperature 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, parts of the Northern Plains, Northern Rockies, and Washington were cooler than normal. While much of the Mid-Atlantic, South, and Far West remained drier than normal for the month of June, large parts of the Southern Rockies and Southwest, as well as parts of the Gulf Coast, Great Lakes, Missouri, and Great Plains received at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Parts of southern Florida, coastal Louisiana, and the Upper Midwest recorded 12 inches of rain or more for the month.

By June 2, producers had planted 91 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 4 percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-four percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 2, seven percentage points behind the previous year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-three percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 16, two percentage points behind the previous year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 30, eleven percent of the Nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 30, sixty-seven percent of the Nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 16 percentage points above the same time last year.

Seventy-eight percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 2, eleven percentage points behind last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-five percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 2, fourteen percentage points behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-three percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 16, four percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-two percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 16, eight percentage points behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 30, two percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 30, twenty percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, equal to last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 3 percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had begun setting pods, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On June 30, sixty-seven percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 17 percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 2, eighty-three percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Six percent of the 2024 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 2, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By June 16, ninety-four percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-seven percent of the 2024 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 16, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-four percent of the 2024 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 30, twenty-one percentage points ahead of last year and 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 30, fifty-one percent of the 2024 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 11 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationwide, 70 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 2, two percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Nine percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 2, four percentage points ahead of last year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 90 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 16, three percentage points ahead of the previous year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Twenty-two percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 16, five percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 16, six percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 97 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 30, one percentage point behind the previous year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Forty-three percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 30, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By June 30, eleven percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On June 30, fifty percent of the 2024 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the same time last year.

Fifty-one percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 2, four percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 16, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 16, fifteen percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 30, six percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 30, nineteen percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. Twelve percent of

the Nation's sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by June 30, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Fifty-eight percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on June 30, three percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 2, eighty-eight percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 16, ninety-seven percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 16, six percent of the Nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of the previous year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 30, eighteen percent of the Nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, equal to the previous year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 30, eighty-two percent of the Nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 97 percent of this year's acreage by June 2, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-seven percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by June 2, four percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Thirty-three percent of the Nation's oat acreage had headed by June 2, three percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by June 16, one percentage point behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Fifty percent of the Nation's oat acreage had headed by June 16, four percentage points behind last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-four percent of the Nation's oat acreage had headed by June 30, two percentage points behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 30, sixty-seven percent of the Nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 22 percentage points above the same time last year.

Ninety-four percent of the Nation's barley crop was planted by June 2, four percentage points ahead of last year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-four percent of the Nation's barley crop had emerged by June 2, seven percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Eighty-eight percent of the Nation's barley crop had emerged by June 16, five percentage points behind the previous year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Four percent of the Nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by June 16, two percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Thirty-eight percent of the Nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by June 30, six percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 30, sixty-four percent of the Nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 13 percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 2, ninety-four percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 2, seventy-eight percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 7 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 16, ninety-five percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 1 percentage point behind the previous year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 16, four percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 30, thirty-eight percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 7 percentage points behind the previous year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On June 30, seventy-two percent of the Nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 24 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationally, peanut producers had planted 82 percent of the 2024 peanut acreage by June 2, one percentage point ahead of the previous year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Nationally, peanut producers had planted 96 percent of the 2024 peanut acreage by June 16, one percentage point ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. By June 16, fifteen percent of the Nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, five percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 30, forty-four percent of the Nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, eight percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 30, fifty-three percent of the Nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 11 percentage points below the same time last year.

Thirty-eight percent of the Nation's intended 2024 sunflower acreage was planted by June 2, one percentage point ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-three percent of the Nation's intended 2024

sunflower acreage was planted by June 16, equal to last year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-seven percent of the Nation's intended 2024 sunflower acreage was planted by June 30, one percentage point behind last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 61.9 million bushels, up 13 percent from 2023 in comparable States. Growers expect to harvest 872,000 acres for grain, unchanged from the previous forecast but up 9 percent from 2023 in comparable States. Based on conditions as of July 1, the United States yield is forecast at a record high 70.9 bushels per acre, 2.1 bushels above the 2023 average in comparable States. If realized, the forecasted yield will be a record high in Illinois and North Dakota.

As of June 30, seventy-four percent of the Nation's oat acreage was headed, 2 percentage points behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As of June 30, sixty-seven percent of the Nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 45 percent at the same time last year.

Beginning in 2024, estimates for oats were discontinued in Arkansas, California, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

Barley: Production is forecast at 150 million bushels, down 19 percent from 2023. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 74.2 bushels per acre, up 1.8 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 2.02 million acres, is unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 28, 2024, but down 21 percent from last year.

Fifty-six percent of the Nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by July 7, equal to last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 7, seventy percent of the Nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 18 percentage points above the same time last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.34 billion bushels, up 4 percent from the previous forecast and up 8 percent from 2023 in comparable States. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 52.0 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month and up 1.5 bushels from last year's average yield in comparable States. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.8 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 28, 2024, but up 5 percent from last year in comparable States. Record high yields are forecast in Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin for 2024.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the six Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are above last year's levels in Kansas, Montana, and Nebraska, but below last year's level in Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas. As of June 30, harvest progress was ahead of normal in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. Harvest had not yet begun in Montana as of June 30.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the three Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are above last year's levels in all three States. As of June 30, harvest progress was ahead of the 5-year average pace in Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are above last year. Forty-eight percent of the Washington acreage was rated in good to excellent condition as of June 30.

Beginning in 2024, estimates for winter wheat were discontinued in New Jersey.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 89.3 million bushels, up 52 percent from 2023 in comparable States. The United States yield is forecast at 42.7 bushels per acre, up 5.9 bushels from last year's average yield in comparable States. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 2.09 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 28, 2024, but up 31 percent from 2023 in comparable States. A record high yield is forecast in North Dakota for 2024.

Montana and North Dakota are the two largest Durum-producing States. As of June 30, fifty-six percent of the acreage in Montana and 79 percent of the acreage in North Dakota were rated in good to excellent condition. As of June 30, Montana Durum wheat progress was only 8 percent headed. In North Dakota, Durum wheat headed progress was rated at 35 percent as of June 30, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Beginning in 2024, estimates for Durum wheat were discontinued in Idaho.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 578 million bushels, up 14 percent from 2023. The United States yield is forecast at 53.1 bushels per acre, up 7.1 bushel from last year's average yield of 46.0 bushels per acre. If realized, this US yield would be a record high. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 10.9 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 28, 2024, but 1 percent below 2023. A record high yield is forecast in North Dakota for 2024.

In the six major producing States, 38 percent of the acreage was headed as of June 30, one percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. As of June 30, seventy-two percent of the other spring wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition compared to 48 percent at the same time in 2023.

Grapefruit: The United States 2023-2024 grapefruit crop is forecast at 340,000 tons, down 1 percent from the previous forecast but up less than 1 percent from last season's final utilization. The California forecast, at 4.20 million boxes (168,000 tons), is up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 2 percent from the last season.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 981,000 tons, up 9 percent from the previous forecast and up 2 percent from last season's final utilization. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast, at 24.0 million boxes (960,000 tons), is up 9 percent from the previous forecast and up 2 percent from last season.

Lemons: The 2023-2024 United States lemon crop is forecast at 1.08 million tons, up 17 percent from the previous forecast but down 2 percent from last season's final utilization. The California forecast, at 26.0 million boxes (1.04 million tons), is up 18 percent from the previous forecast but unchanged from the final 2022-2023 season.

Tobacco: The 2024 United States all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 254 million pounds, down 12 percent from 2023 for comparable States. Area harvested is expected to total 126,000 acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 28, 2024, but up slightly from 2023 for comparable States. If realized, this will be the second lowest flue-cured harvested area and production on record. Yield for the 2024 crop year is forecast at 2,019 pounds per acre, 286 pounds below last year's average yield in comparable States.

Beginning in 2024, estimates for flue-cured tobacco were discontinued in Georgia and South Carolina.

Apricots: The 2024 apricot crop is forecast at 36,000 tons, up 1 percent from last year. In California, growers experienced favorable growing conditions with a few weeks of heavy rain and hail with minimal crop damage in the spring.

Almonds: The 2024 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 2.80 billion pounds, down 7 percent from the previous forecast but up 13 percent from last year.

The 2024 almond crop experienced mostly favorable weather during the bloom period, which began the second week in February and finished by the middle of March. Bee hours were reported to be significantly higher than last year. Wet and warm weather in April increased pest and disease pressure, but dry conditions and mild temperatures in May helped the developing crop. Multiple heat waves across the state during June and July required growers to increase irrigation on their orchards. The almond harvest is expected to be on schedule.

The complete report is available at:

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/California/Publications/Specialty_and_Other_Releases/Almond/Objective-Measurement/2024almondOM%20with%20CI.pdf

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 24 and July 9 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for about 64 percent of the 2023 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and internet. Approximately 4,600 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Orange survey procedures: In Florida, during August and September, the number of bearing trees and the number of fruit per tree is determined. In August and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which combined with the previous components are used to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys in September for Navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

Wheat estimating procedures: National and State level objective yield and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The survey data were also reviewed considering weather patterns and crop progress compared to previous months and previous years. Each Regional Field Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published July 1 forecasts.

Orange estimating procedures: State level objective measurement estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. Reports from growers in California and Texas were also used for setting estimates. These three States submit their analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published July 1 forecast.

Revision policy: The July 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season wheat estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the wheat marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data warrant changes. End-of-season orange estimates will be published in the *Citrus Fruits Summary* released in August. The orange production estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including information from marketing orders, shipments, and processor records. Allowances are made for recorded local utilization and home use.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the July 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the July 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of the squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The “Root Mean Square Error” for the July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 3.5 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 3.5 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 6.1 percent.

Also shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the July 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using winter wheat as an example, changes between the July 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 36 million bushels, ranging from less than 1 million to 98 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of July 1 Crop Production Forecasts

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Production			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
	(percent)	(percent)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(number)	(number)
Barley bushels	6.5	11.3	10	(Z)	31	11	9
Oranges ¹ tons	3.1	5.4	115	9	387	11	9
Oats bushels	11.2	19.4	7	(Z)	17	4	16
Wheat							
Winter wheat bushels	3.5	6.1	36	(Z)	98	8	12
Durum wheat bushels	13.8	23.9	8	(Z)	24	10	10
Other spring bushels	8.5	14.8	33	2	98	10	10

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.

¹ Quantity is in thousands of units.

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to nass@usda.gov

Nicholas Streff, Acting Chief, Crops Branch.....	(202) 720-2127
Chris Hawthorn, Head, Field Crops Section.....	(202) 720-2127
Irwin Anolik – Crop Progress and Condition, Flaxseed, Mustardseed.....	(202) 720-7621
Joshua Bates – Hemp, Oats, Soybeans.....	(202) 690-3234
Natasha Bruton – Barley, Cotton System Consumption and Stocks, Grain Crushings.....	(202) 690-1042
David Colwell – Fats and Oils, Flour Milling Products.....	(202) 720-8800
Michelle Harder – Hay, Peanuts.....	(202) 690-8533
Chris Hawthorn – Corn, Proso Millet, Rice.....	(202) 720-2127
James Johanson – Rye, Wheat.....	(202) 720-8068
Becky Sommer – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum.....	(202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Canola, Rapeseed, Safflower, Sunflower.....	(202) 720-7369
Fleming Gibson, Head, Fruits, Vegetables and Special Crops Section.....	(202) 720-2127
Deonne Holiday – Almonds, Carrots, Coffee, Cranberries, Garlic, Onions, Plums, Prunes, Tobacco.....	(202) 720-4288
Bret Holliman – Apricots, Chickpeas, Nectarines, Peaches, Snap Beans, Sweet Corn, Tomatoes.....	(202) 720-7235
Robert Little – Blueberries, Cabbage, Dry Beans, Lettuce, Macadamia, Maple Syrup, Pears, Raspberries, Spinach.....	(202) 720-3250
Krishna Rizal – Artichokes, Asparagus, Celery, Grapefruit, Kiwifruit, Lemons, Mandarins and tangerines, Mint, Mushrooms, Olives, Oranges, Pistachios.....	(202) 720-5412
Chris Singh – Apples, Cucumbers, Hazelnuts, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squash, Strawberries, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes.....	(202) 720-4285
Antonio Torres – Cantaloupes, Dry Edible Peas, Grapes, Green Peas, Honeydews, Lentils, Sweet Cherries, Tart Cherries, Walnuts, Watermelons.....	(202) 720-2157
Chris Wallace – Avocados, Bell Peppers, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Chile Peppers, Dates, Floriculture, Hops, Papayas, Pecans.....	(202) 720-4215

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For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: nass@usda.gov.

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