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

# Prospective Plantings

**Released March 31, 2003, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. For information on "Prospective Plantings" call (202) 720-2127, office hours 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.**

## Corn Planted Acreage Virtually Unchanged from 2002
## Soybean Acreage Down 1 Percent
## All Wheat Acreage Up 2 Percent
## All Cotton Acreage Up 2 Percent

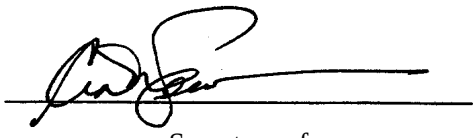
**Corn** growers intend to plant 79.0 million acres of corn for all purposes in 2003, virtually unchanged from 2002 but 4 percent above 2001. Expected acreage is up in the eastern Corn Belt as growers are switching back to corn after planting soybeans last year when persistent wet weather in the spring prevented them from seeding corn. However, all States in the Great Plains, except North Dakota, are decreasing their intended corn plantings as continued drought conditions are expected to persist into the 2003 crop year.

**Soybean** growers intend to plant an estimated 73.2 million acres of soybeans, down 1 percent from last year and, if realized, the lowest planted area since 1998. This is the third consecutive year that soybean acreage has declined in the United States. Growers in most of the Corn Belt and central Great Plains States intend to plant fewer acres in 2003. Expected increases in acreage, offsetting some to the decreases were located in the northern Great Plains, upper Mississippi Valley, Atlantic Coast, and Delta regions.

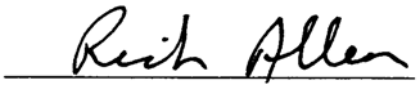
**All wheat** planted area is expected to total 61.7 million acres in 2003, up 2 percent from 2002. Winter wheat planted area for the 2003 crop is 44.3 million acres, up 6 percent from 2002. Of the total, about 31.9 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 8.2 million acres Soft Red Winter, and 4.2 million acres White Winter. The 2003 other spring wheat planted acreage is estimated at 14.6 million, down 7 percent from last year. Of the total, about 13.8 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Area planted to Durum wheat is intended to total 2.83 million acres, down 3 percent from a year ago.

**All Cotton** plantings for 2003 are expected to total 14.3 million acres, 2 percent above last year. Upland acreage is expected to total 14.1 million acres, a 2 percent increase from 2002. Producers in the Southeast region and Arizona intend to decrease acreage from last year. All other cotton producing States intend to increase planted acreage, except for Oklahoma growers who intend to plant the same acreage as last year. American-Pima cotton growers intend to decrease their plantings to 200,000 acres, down 18 percent from 2002. The decrease is primarily in California, where producers are intending to plant 40,000 acres less than last year.

This report was approved on March 31, 2003.



Secretary of
Agriculture
Ann M. Veneman



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

## Contents

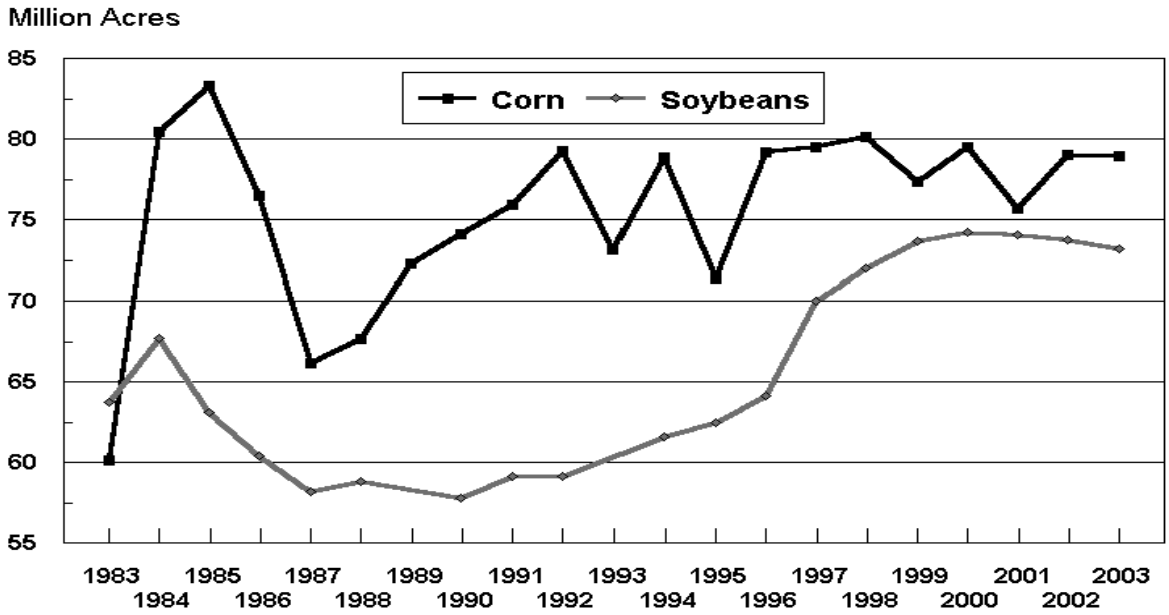
**Page**

**Corn: Area Planted by State and United States, 2001-2003**

| State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [1] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| AL | 180 | 200 | 220 | 110 |
| AZ | 55 | 60 | 45 | 75 |
| AR | 190 | 270 | 350 | 130 |
| CA | 480 | 545 | 520 | 95 |
| CO | 1,220 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 83 |
| CT | 32 | 32 | 30 | 94 |
| DE | 170 | 180 | 170 | 94 |
| FL | 65 | 75 | 85 | 113 |
| GA | 265 | 340 | 370 | 109 |
| ID | 175 | 190 | 195 | 103 |
| IL | 11,000 | 11,200 | 11,300 | 101 |
| IN | 5,800 | 5,400 | 5,700 | 106 |
| IA | 11,700 | 12,300 | 12,300 | 100 |
| KS | 3,450 | 3,250 | 3,000 | 92 |
| KY | 1,200 | 1,130 | 1,250 | 111 |
| LA | 315 | 580 | 520 | 90 |
| ME | 28 | 29 | 29 | 100 |
| MD | 490 | 510 | 510 | 100 |
| MA | 22 | 22 | 22 | 100 |
| MI | 2,200 | 2,250 | 2,200 | 98 |
| MN | 6,800 | 7,200 | 7,400 | 103 |
| MS | 400 | 550 | 550 | 100 |
| MO | 2,700 | 2,800 | 2,900 | 104 |
| MT | 65 | 65 | 60 | 92 |
| NE | 8,100 | 8,400 | 8,200 | 98 |
| NV | 3 | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| NH | 15 | 16 | 15 | 94 |
| NJ | 80 | 90 | 80 | 89 |
| NM | 130 | 135 | 130 | 96 |
| NY | 1,030 | 1,040 | 1,050 | 101 |
| NC | 700 | 790 | 810 | 103 |
| ND | 880 | 1,230 | 1,350 | 110 |
| OH | 3,400 | 3,200 | 3,300 | 103 |
| OK | 250 | 240 | 200 | 83 |
| OR | 45 | 62 | 60 | 97 |
| PA | 1,500 | 1,450 | 1,450 | 100 |
| RI | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| SC | 260 | 320 | 340 | 106 |
| SD | 3,800 | 4,400 | 4,300 | 98 |
| TN | 680 | 690 | 740 | 107 |
| TX | 1,600 | 2,050 | 1,750 | 85 |
| UT | 60 | 55 | 60 | 109 |
| VT | 90 | 92 | 90 | 98 |
| VA | 470 | 500 | 510 | 102 |
| WA | 115 | 130 | 120 | 92 |
| WV | 50 | 50 | 45 | 90 |
| WI | 3,400 | 3,650 | 3,600 | 99 |
| WY | 90 | 80 | 90 | 113 |
| US | 75,752 | 79,054 | 79,022 | 100 |

[1] Intended plantings in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

# U.S. Corn and Soybean Planted Acreage




**Sorghum: Area Planted by State and United States, 2001-2003**

| State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [1] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| AL | 12 | 10 | 12 | 120 |
| AZ | 12 | 15 | 17 | 113 |
| AR | 175 | 240 | 230 | 96 |
| CA | 10 | 15 | 10 | 67 |
| CO | 310 | 350 | 350 | 100 |
| DE | 2 | 2 | 1 | 50 |
| GA | 50 | 55 | 45 | 82 |
| IL | 80 | 80 | 90 | 113 |
| KS | 4,000 | 3,800 | 3,700 | 97 |
| KY | 11 | 12 | 14 | 117 |
| LA | 230 | 180 | 240 | 133 |
| MD | 9 | 5 | 6 | 120 |
| MS | 90 | 80 | 85 | 106 |
| MO | 230 | 190 | 230 | 121 |
| NE | 550 | 450 | 650 | 144 |
| NM | 170 | 170 | 150 | 88 |
| NC | 15 | 17 | 15 | 88 |
| OK | 500 | 430 | 350 | 81 |
| PA | 11 | 11 | 13 | 118 |
| SC | 8 | 6 | 9 | 150 |
| SD | 240 | 220 | 290 | 132 |
| TN | 30 | 35 | 35 | 100 |
| TX | 3,500 | 3,200 | 2,900 | 91 |
| VA | 7 | 7 | 9 | 129 |
| US | 10,252 | 9,580 | 9,451 | 99 |

[1] Intended plantings in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Oats: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2003 [1]**

| State | Area Planted | | | | Area Harvested | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [2] | 2003/2002 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [2] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* | *Acres* | *Acres* | *Acres* | *Percent* |
| CA | 260 | 260 | 250 | 96 | 15 | 27 | 25 | 93 |
| CO | 80 | 65 | 100 | 154 | 32 | 8 | 37 | 463 |
| GA | 100 | 90 | 80 | 89 | 35 | 25 | 20 | 80 |
| ID | 130 | 125 | 125 | 100 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 120 |
| IL | 60 | 65 | 60 | 92 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 100 |
| IN | 25 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 86 |
| IA | 240 | 290 | 260 | 90 | 130 | 175 | 170 | 97 |
| KS | 100 | 140 | 150 | 107 | 40 | 60 | 65 | 108 |
| ME | 33 | 30 | 33 | 110 | 31 | 29 | 32 | 110 |
| MI | 70 | 80 | 80 | 100 | 55 | 65 | 65 | 100 |
| MN | 300 | 420 | 300 | 71 | 210 | 285 | 210 | 74 |
| MO | 40 | 65 | 55 | 85 | 20 | 35 | 28 | 80 |
| MT | 130 | 145 | 135 | 93 | 60 | 55 | 60 | 109 |
| NE | 155 | 175 | 190 | 109 | 60 | 55 | 65 | 118 |
| NY | 95 | 70 | 80 | 114 | 80 | 55 | 65 | 118 |
| NC | 60 | 75 | 55 | 73 | 30 | 35 | 25 | 71 |
| ND | 575 | 670 | 580 | 87 | 240 | 290 | 290 | 100 |
| OH | 100 | 70 | 80 | 114 | 85 | 60 | 60 | 100 |
| OK | 55 | 85 | 80 | 94 | 10 | 30 | 25 | 83 |
| OR | 55 | 80 | 75 | 94 | 25 | 35 | 30 | 86 |
| PA | 150 | 140 | 145 | 104 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 100 |
| SC | 50 | 50 | 60 | 120 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 100 |
| SD | 350 | 450 | 480 | 107 | 130 | 100 | 250 | 250 |
| TX | 725 | 750 | 800 | 107 | 160 | 160 | 140 | 88 |
| UT | 60 | 60 | 70 | 117 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 200 |
| WA | 30 | 35 | 35 | 100 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 150 |
| WI | 300 | 430 | 380 | 88 | 195 | 250 | 250 | 100 |
| WY | 75 | 70 | 70 | 100 | 28 | 15 | 30 | 200 |
| US | 4,403 | 5,005 | 4,828 | 96 | 1,905 | 2,098 | 2,204 | 105 |

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Intended area planted and to be planted and area to be harvested for grain in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Barley: Area Planted by State and United States, 2001-2003 [1]**

| State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [2] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| AZ | 42 | 46 | 24 | 52 |
| CA | 160 | 130 | 130 | 100 |
| CO | 90 | 85 | 80 | 94 |
| DE | 29 | 25 | 25 | 100 |
| ID | 700 | 730 | 740 | 101 |
| KS | 9 | 8 | 9 | 113 |
| KY | 9 | 10 | 9 | 90 |
| ME | 27 | 27 | 27 | 100 |
| MD | 55 | 45 | 45 | 100 |
| MI | 21 | 20 | 20 | 100 |
| MN | 160 | 210 | 180 | 86 |
| MT | 1,100 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 100 |
| NE | 5 | 6 | 5 | 83 |
| NV | 4 | 4 | 5 | 125 |
| NJ | 5 | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| NY | 15 | 11 | 14 | 127 |
| NC | 28 | 31 | 20 | 65 |
| ND | 1,500 | 1,600 | 2,000 | 125 |
| OH | 6 | 6 | 12 | 200 |
| OR | 110 | 80 | 70 | 88 |
| PA | 70 | 70 | 75 | 107 |
| SD | 90 | 80 | 80 | 100 |
| UT | 85 | 70 | 70 | 100 |
| VA | 70 | 75 | 80 | 107 |
| WA | 430 | 350 | 310 | 89 |
| WI | 47 | 60 | 55 | 92 |
| WY | 100 | 90 | 90 | 100 |
| US | 4,967 | 5,073 | 5,379 | 106 |

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Intended plantings in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**All Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2001-2003 [1]**

| State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [2] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| AL | 170 | 150 | 120 | 80 |
| AZ | 94 | 99 | 119 | 120 |
| AR | 1,100 | 960 | 760 | 79 |
| CA | 615 | 625 | 710 | 114 |
| CO | 2,397 | 2,375 | 2,630 | 111 |
| DE | 60 | 60 | 50 | 83 |
| FL | 10 | 9 | 20 | 222 |
| GA | 300 | 350 | 380 | 109 |
| ID | 1,280 | 1,260 | 1,280 | 102 |
| IL | 750 | 680 | 800 | 118 |
| IN | 400 | 350 | 450 | 129 |
| IA | 25 | 20 | 20 | 100 |
| KS | 9,800 | 9,600 | 10,300 | 107 |
| KY | 550 | 550 | 480 | 87 |
| LA | 175 | 230 | 200 | 87 |
| MD | 190 | 195 | 165 | 85 |
| MI | 570 | 500 | 680 | 136 |
| MN | 1,867 | 2,040 | 1,978 | 97 |
| MS | 250 | 250 | 150 | 60 |
| MO | 900 | 900 | 880 | 98 |
| MT | 5,360 | 5,790 | 5,550 | 96 |
| NE | 1,750 | 1,650 | 1,750 | 106 |
| NV | 15 | 13 | 10 | 77 |
| NJ | 31 | 38 | 31 | 82 |
| NM | 500 | 520 | 500 | 96 |
| NY | 125 | 130 | 125 | 96 |
| NC | 680 | 650 | 530 | 82 |
| ND | 9,450 | 9,080 | 8,930 | 98 |
| OH | 950 | 860 | 1,000 | 116 |
| OK | 5,600 | 6,000 | 6,400 | 107 |
| OR | 910 | 950 | 1,090 | 115 |
| PA | 170 | 190 | 175 | 92 |
| SC | 220 | 210 | 220 | 105 |
| SD | 3,025 | 3,030 | 2,915 | 96 |
| TN | 500 | 470 | 450 | 96 |
| TX | 5,600 | 6,400 | 6,600 | 103 |
| UT | 160 | 155 | 172 | 111 |
| VA | 200 | 230 | 210 | 91 |
| WA | 2,490 | 2,420 | 2,450 | 101 |
| WV | 12 | 12 | 12 | 100 |
| WI | 178 | 198 | 212 | 107 |
| WY | 168 | 159 | 193 | 121 |
| US | 59,597 | 60,358 | 61,697 | 102 |

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Intended planting for 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Winter Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2001-2003 [1]**

| State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| AL | 170 | 150 | 120 | 80 |
| AZ | 6 | 10 | 4 | 40 |
| AR | 1,100 | 960 | 760 | 79 |
| CA | 530 | 530 | 610 | 115 |
| CO | 2,350 | 2,350 | 2,600 | 111 |
| DE | 60 | 60 | 50 | 83 |
| FL | 10 | 9 | 20 | 222 |
| GA | 300 | 350 | 380 | 109 |
| ID | 760 | 730 | 760 | 104 |
| IL | 750 | 680 | 800 | 118 |
| IN | 400 | 350 | 450 | 129 |
| IA | 25 | 20 | 20 | 100 |
| KS | 9,800 | 9,600 | 10,300 | 107 |
| KY | 550 | 550 | 480 | 87 |
| LA | 175 | 230 | 200 | 87 |
| MD | 190 | 195 | 165 | 85 |
| MI | 570 | 500 | 680 | 136 |
| MN | 15 | 35 | 25 | 71 |
| MS | 250 | 250 | 150 | 60 |
| MO | 900 | 900 | 880 | 98 |
| MT | 1,300 | 1,450 | 1,850 | 128 |
| NE | 1,750 | 1,650 | 1,750 | 106 |
| NV | 9 | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| NJ | 31 | 38 | 31 | 82 |
| NM | 500 | 520 | 500 | 96 |
| NY | 125 | 130 | 125 | 96 |
| NC | 680 | 650 | 530 | 82 |
| ND | 150 | 80 | 130 | 163 |
| OH | 950 | 860 | 1,000 | 116 |
| OK | 5,600 | 6,000 | 6,400 | 107 |
| OR | 750 | 800 | 970 | 121 |
| PA | 170 | 190 | 175 | 92 |
| SC | 220 | 210 | 220 | 105 |
| SD | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 115 |
| TN | 500 | 470 | 450 | 96 |
| TX | 5,600 | 6,400 | 6,600 | 103 |
| UT | 140 | 140 | 160 | 114 |
| VA | 200 | 230 | 210 | 91 |
| WA | 1,850 | 1,800 | 1,850 | 103 |
| WV | 12 | 12 | 12 | 100 |
| WI | 170 | 190 | 205 | 108 |
| WY | 160 | 150 | 180 | 120 |
| US | 41,078 | 41,735 | 44,308 | 106 |

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.

**Durum Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2001-2003 [1]**

| State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [2] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| AZ | 88 | 89 | 115 | 129 |
| CA | 85 | 95 | 100 | 105 |
| MN | 2 | 5 | 3 | 60 |
| MT | 510 | 590 | 600 | 102 |
| ND | 2,200 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 95 |
| SD | 25 | 30 | 15 | 50 |
| US | 2,910 | 2,909 | 2,833 | 97 |

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall in AZ and CA.
[2] Intended plantings in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Other Spring Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2001-2003**

| State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [1] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| CO | 47 | 25 | 30 | 120 |
| ID | 520 | 530 | 520 | 98 |
| MN | 1,850 | 2,000 | 1,950 | 98 |
| MT | 3,550 | 3,750 | 3,100 | 83 |
| NV | 6 | 7 | 4 | 57 |
| ND | 7,100 | 6,900 | 6,800 | 99 |
| OR | 160 | 150 | 120 | 80 |
| SD | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,400 | 82 |
| UT | 20 | 15 | 12 | 80 |
| WA | 640 | 620 | 600 | 97 |
| WI | 8 | 8 | 7 | 88 |
| WY | 8 | 9 | 13 | 144 |
| US | 15,609 | 15,714 | 14,556 | 93 |

[1] Intended plantings in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Rice: Area Planted by Class, State, and United States, 2001-2003**

| Class and State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [1] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| Long Grain | | | | |
| AR | 1,480 | 1,350 | 1,220 | 90 |
| CA | 13 | 7 | 5 | 71 |
| LA | 540 | 530 | 460 | 87 |
| MS | 255 | 255 | 255 | 100 |
| MO | 210 | 190 | 170 | 89 |
| TX | 215 | 205 | 190 | 93 |
| US | 2,713 | 2,537 | 2,300 | 91 |
| Medium Grain | | | | |
| AR | 150 | 165 | 200 | 121 |
| CA | 435 | 500 | 500 | 100 |
| LA | 8 | 10 | 10 | 100 |
| MO | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| TX | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| US | 595 | 676 | 711 | 105 |
| Short Grain | | | | |
| AR | 1 | 1 | 2 | 200 |
| CA | 25 | 26 | 25 | 96 |
| US | 26 | 27 | 27 | 100 |
| All | | | | |
| AR | 1,631 | 1,516 | 1,422 | 94 |
| CA | 473 | 533 | 530 | 99 |
| LA | 548 | 540 | 470 | 87 |
| MS | 255 | 255 | 255 | 100 |
| MO | 211 | 190 | 170 | 89 |
| TX | 216 | 206 | 191 | 93 |
| US | 3,334 | 3,240 | 3,038 | 94 |

[1] Intended plantings in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**All Hay: Area Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2003**

| State | Area Harvested | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [1] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| AL | 920 | 800 | 820 | 103 |
| AZ | 258 | 275 | 290 | 105 |
| AR | 1,320 | 1,375 | 1,375 | 100 |
| CA | 1,540 | 1,640 | 1,460 | 89 |
| CO | 1,600 | 1,350 | 1,500 | 111 |
| CT | 63 | 59 | 60 | 102 |
| DE | 17 | 15 | 15 | 100 |
| FL | 270 | 280 | 280 | 100 |
| GA | 650 | 650 | 630 | 97 |
| ID | 1,420 | 1,570 | 1,500 | 96 |
| IL | 800 | 800 | 700 | 88 |
| IN | 610 | 600 | 600 | 100 |
| IA | 1,650 | 1,600 | 1,700 | 106 |
| KS | 3,300 | 3,250 | 3,300 | 102 |
| KY | 2,350 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 100 |
| LA | 450 | 450 | 460 | 102 |
| ME | 130 | 133 | 135 | 102 |
| MD | 225 | 220 | 210 | 95 |
| MA | 98 | 93 | 95 | 102 |
| MI | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,100 | 96 |
| MN | 2,150 | 2,300 | 2,350 | 102 |
| MS | 780 | 750 | 720 | 96 |
| MO | 4,050 | 4,260 | 4,400 | 103 |
| MT | 2,450 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 100 |
| NE | 3,250 | 3,250 | 3,100 | 95 |
| NV | 495 | 485 | 480 | 99 |
| NH | 57 | 55 | 60 | 109 |
| NJ | 120 | 115 | 115 | 100 |
| NM | 380 | 380 | 380 | 100 |
| NY | 1,660 | 1,720 | 1,900 | 110 |
| NC | 710 | 750 | 760 | 101 |
| ND | 2,700 | 3,300 | 2,400 | 73 |
| OH | 1,520 | 1,490 | 1,490 | 100 |
| OK | 2,550 | 2,740 | 2,600 | 95 |
| OR | 1,025 | 1,095 | 1,050 | 96 |
| PA | 1,650 | 1,800 | 1,900 | 106 |
| RI | 8 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| SC | 320 | 330 | 320 | 97 |
| SD | 4,700 | 4,000 | 4,300 | 108 |
| TN | 2,135 | 2,030 | 1,950 | 96 |
| TX | 5,230 | 5,630 | 5,200 | 92 |
| UT | 710 | 710 | 710 | 100 |
| VT | 240 | 240 | 240 | 100 |
| VA | 1,310 | 1,370 | 1,370 | 100 |
| WA | 790 | 810 | 800 | 99 |
| WV | 580 | 570 | 570 | 100 |
| WI | 2,000 | 2,050 | 2,000 | 98 |
| WY | 1,130 | 950 | 1,150 | 121 |
| US | 63,521 | 64,497 | 63,552 | 99 |

[1] Intended area harvested in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Soybeans: Area Planted by State and United States, 2001-2003**

| State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [1] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| AL | 140 | 170 | 150 | 88 |
| AR | 2,900 | 2,950 | 2,900 | 98 |
| DE | 205 | 190 | 185 | 97 |
| FL | 10 | 10 | 11 | 110 |
| GA | 165 | 160 | 155 | 97 |
| IL | 10,700 | 10,550 | 10,400 | 99 |
| IN | 5,600 | 5,800 | 5,600 | 97 |
| IA | 11,000 | 10,400 | 10,400 | 100 |
| KS | 2,850 | 2,750 | 2,500 | 91 |
| KY | 1,240 | 1,290 | 1,170 | 91 |
| LA | 640 | 790 | 850 | 108 |
| MD | 520 | 490 | 480 | 98 |
| MI | 2,150 | 2,050 | 2,000 | 98 |
| MN | 7,300 | 7,200 | 7,400 | 103 |
| MS | 1,160 | 1,440 | 1,500 | 104 |
| MO | 4,950 | 5,050 | 4,950 | 98 |
| NE | 4,950 | 4,700 | 4,650 | 99 |
| NJ | 103 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| NY | 160 | 140 | 145 | 104 |
| NC | 1,380 | 1,360 | 1,400 | 103 |
| ND | 2,150 | 2,670 | 3,000 | 112 |
| OH | 4,600 | 4,750 | 4,500 | 95 |
| OK | 415 | 270 | 220 | 81 |
| PA | 400 | 365 | 370 | 101 |
| SC | 440 | 435 | 460 | 106 |
| SD | 4,500 | 4,250 | 4,250 | 100 |
| TN | 1,070 | 1,160 | 1,100 | 95 |
| TX | 260 | 230 | 210 | 91 |
| VA | 500 | 480 | 510 | 106 |
| WV | 17 | 18 | 16 | 89 |
| WI | 1,600 | 1,540 | 1,600 | 104 |
| US | 74,075 | 73,758 | 73,182 | 99 |

[1] Intended plantings in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Peanuts: Area Planted by State and United States, 2001-2003**

| State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [1] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| AL | 200.0 | 190.0 | 180.0 | 95 |
| FL | 90.0 | 96.0 | 110.0 | 115 |
| GA | 515.0 | 510.0 | 500.0 | 98 |
| NM | 22.2 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 100 |
| NC | 123.0 | 101.0 | 90.0 | 89 |
| OK | 80.0 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 67 |
| SC | 11.0 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 110 |
| TX | 425.0 | 315.0 | 260.0 | 83 |
| VA | 75.0 | 58.0 | 35.0 | 60 |
| US | 1,541.2 | 1,358.0 | 1,244.0 | 92 |

[1] Intended plantings in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Sunflowers: Area Planted by Type, State, and United States, 2001-2003**

| Varietal Type and State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [1] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| Oil | | | | |
| CO | 130 | 95 | 95 | 100 |
| KS | 300 | 200 | 190 | 95 |
| MN | 30 | 40 | 55 | 138 |
| NE | 52 | 45 | 40 | 89 |
| ND | 850 | 1,150 | 1,150 | 100 |
| SD | 670 | 535 | 530 | 99 |
| TX | 35 | 12 | 15 | 125 |
| Oth Sts [2] [3] | 50 | 48 | 48 | 100 |
| US | 2,117 | 2,125 | 2,123 | 100 |
| Non-Oil | | | | |
| CO | 65 | 35 | 30 | 86 |
| KS | 35 | 15 | 20 | 133 |
| MN | 30 | 30 | 35 | 117 |
| NE | 30 | 13 | 20 | 154 |
| ND | 220 | 220 | 200 | 91 |
| SD | 45 | 105 | 40 | 38 |
| TX | 73 | 30 | 37 | 123 |
| Oth Sts [2] [3] | 18 | 12 | 12 | 100 |
| US | 516 | 460 | 394 | 86 |
| All | | | | |
| CO | 195 | 130 | 125 | 96 |
| KS | 335 | 215 | 210 | 98 |
| MN | 60 | 70 | 90 | 129 |
| NE | 82 | 58 | 60 | 103 |
| ND | 1,070 | 1,370 | 1,350 | 99 |
| SD | 715 | 640 | 570 | 89 |
| TX | 108 | 42 | 52 | 124 |
| Oth Sts [2] [3] | 68 | 60 | 60 | 100 |
| US | 2,633 | 2,585 | 2,517 | 97 |

[1] Intended plantings in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] 2003 estimates carried forward from 2002. First 2003 estimate will be published in "Acreage" on June 30, 2003.
[3] Other States include CA, GA, IL, LA, MI, MO, MT, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, UT, WA, WI, and WY.

**Canola: Area Planted by State and United States, 2001-2003**

| State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [1] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| MN | 80 | 80 | 70 | 88 |
| ND | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,100 | 85 |
| Oth Sts [2] [3] | 114 | 79 | 79 | 100 |
| US | 1,494 | 1,459 | 1,249 | 86 |

[1] Intended plantings in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] 2003 estimates carried forward from 2002. First 2003 estimate will be published in "Acreage" on June 30, 2003.
[3] Other States include AL, AZ, CA, GA, ID, IN, KS, MI, MT, NY, OR, PA, SC, SD, and WA.

**Cotton: Area Planted by Type, State, and United States, 2001-2003**

| Type and State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [1] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| Upland | | | | |
| AL | 610.0 | 590.0 | 580.0 | 98 |
| AZ | 295.0 | 215.0 | 200.0 | 93 |
| AR | 1,080.0 | 960.0 | 1,030.0 | 107 |
| CA | 630.0 | 480.0 | 540.0 | 113 |
| FL | 125.0 | 120.0 | 100.0 | 83 |
| GA | 1,490.0 | 1,450.0 | 1,400.0 | 97 |
| KS | 40.5 | 80.0 | 110.0 | 138 |
| LA | 870.0 | 520.0 | 530.0 | 102 |
| MS | 1,620.0 | 1,170.0 | 1,250.0 | 107 |
| MO | 405.0 | 380.0 | 410.0 | 108 |
| NM | 68.0 | 54.0 | 58.0 | 107 |
| NC | 970.0 | 940.0 | 900.0 | 96 |
| OK | 270.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 100 |
| SC | 300.0 | 290.0 | 250.0 | 86 |
| TN | 620.0 | 570.0 | 600.0 | 105 |
| TX | 6,000.0 | 5,600.0 | 5,800.0 | 104 |
| VA | 105.0 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 95 |
| US | 15,498.5 | 13,719.0 | 14,053.0 | 102 |
| Amer-Pima | | | | |
| AZ | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 88 |
| CA | 240.0 | 210.0 | 170.0 | 81 |
| NM | 5.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 99 |
| TX | 17.0 | 18.5 | 16.0 | 86 |
| US | 270.0 | 243.6 | 200.0 | 82 |
| All | | | | |
| AL | 610.0 | 590.0 | 580.0 | 98 |
| AZ | 302.8 | 223.0 | 207.0 | 93 |
| AR | 1,080.0 | 960.0 | 1,030.0 | 107 |
| CA | 870.0 | 690.0 | 710.0 | 103 |
| FL | 125.0 | 120.0 | 100.0 | 83 |
| GA | 1,490.0 | 1,450.0 | 1,400.0 | 97 |
| KS | 40.5 | 80.0 | 110.0 | 138 |
| LA | 870.0 | 520.0 | 530.0 | 102 |
| MS | 1,620.0 | 1,170.0 | 1,250.0 | 107 |
| MO | 405.0 | 380.0 | 410.0 | 108 |
| NM | 73.2 | 61.1 | 65.0 | 106 |
| NC | 970.0 | 940.0 | 900.0 | 96 |
| OK | 270.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 100 |
| SC | 300.0 | 290.0 | 250.0 | 86 |
| TN | 620.0 | 570.0 | 600.0 | 105 |
| TX | 6,017.0 | 5,618.5 | 5,816.0 | 104 |
| VA | 105.0 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 95 |
| US | 15,768.5 | 13,962.6 | 14,253.0 | 102 |

[1] Intended plantings in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Sugarbeets: Area Planted by State and United States, 2001-2003 [1]**

| State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [2] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| CA | 46.6 | 50.0 | 50.5 | 101 |
| CO | 41.5 | 43.9 | 42.0 | 96 |
| ID | 199.0 | 212.0 | 210.0 | 99 |
| MI | 180.0 | 180.0 | 197.0 | 109 |
| MN | 468.0 | 505.0 | 487.0 | 96 |
| MT | 57.4 | 58.0 | 59.0 | 102 |
| NE | 48.6 | 57.0 | 42.0 | 74 |
| ND | 261.0 | 265.0 | 255.0 | 96 |
| OH | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 100 |
| OR | 11.9 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 98 |
| WA | 7.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 100 |
| WY | 48.5 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 100 |
| US | 1,370.5 | 1,427.9 | 1,399.3 | 98 |

[1] Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except CA. In CA, relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central CA and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern CA.
[2] Intended plantings in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested by State and United States, 2001-2003**

| State | Area Harvested | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [1] | 2003/2002 |
| | *Acres* | *Acres* | *Acres* | *Percent* |
| CT | 2,300 | 1,850 | 2,200 | 119 |
| FL | 4,500 | 4,600 | 4,000 | 87 |
| GA | 26,100 | 26,500 | 29,000 | 109 |
| IN | 4,200 | 4,000 | 4,100 | 103 |
| KY | 115,700 | 112,200 | 106,500 | 95 |
| MD | 2,200 | 1,700 | 1,500 | 88 |
| MA | 1,140 | 1,150 | 1,250 | 109 |
| MO | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 100 |
| NC | 161,700 | 169,300 | 160,000 | 95 |
| OH | 6,100 | 5,500 | 5,900 | 107 |
| PA | 3,100 | 3,400 | 3,400 | 100 |
| SC | 32,000 | 30,500 | 34,000 | 111 |
| TN | 39,690 | 35,900 | 34,040 | 95 |
| VA | 29,500 | 29,570 | 27,370 | 93 |
| WV | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 100 |
| WI | 1,510 | 1,510 | 1,650 | 109 |
| US | 432,340 | 430,280 | 417,510 | 97 |

[1] Intended area harvested in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2001-2003**

| Class and Type | Area Harvested | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [1] | 2003/2002 |
| | *Acres* | *Acres* | *Acres* | *Percent* |
| Class 1, Flue-cured | | | | |
| Type 11, Old Belts | | | | |
| NC | 42,000 | 44,000 | 40,000 | 91 |
| VA | 20,500 | 21,500 | 20,000 | 93 |
| US | 62,500 | 65,500 | 60,000 | 92 |
| Type 12, Eastern NC Belt | | | | |
| NC | 93,000 | 95,000 | 94,000 | 99 |
| Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt | | | | |
| NC | 20,000 | 24,000 | 20,000 | 83 |
| SC | 32,000 | 30,500 | 34,000 | 111 |
| US | 52,000 | 54,500 | 54,000 | 99 |
| Type 14, GA-FL Belt | | | | |
| FL | 4,500 | 4,600 | 4,000 | 87 |
| GA | 26,100 | 26,500 | 29,000 | 109 |
| US | 30,600 | 31,100 | 33,000 | 106 |
| Total 11-14 | 238,100 | 246,100 | 241,000 | 98 |
| Class 2, Fire-cured | | | | |
| Type 21, VA Belt | | | | |
| VA | 1,200 | 800 | 800 | 100 |
| Type 22, Eastern District | | | | |
| KY | 3,300 | 2,500 | 2,600 | 104 |
| TN | 6,500 | 5,000 | 5,100 | 102 |
| US | 9,800 | 7,500 | 7,700 | 103 |
| Type 23, Western District | | | | |
| KY | 3,100 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 100 |
| TN | 520 | 400 | 410 | 103 |
| US | 3,620 | 2,800 | 2,810 | 100 |
| Total 21-23 | 14,620 | 11,100 | 11,310 | 102 |
| Class 3, Air-cured | | | | |
| Class 3A, Light Air-cured | | | | |
| Type 31, Burley | | | | |
| IN | 4,200 | 4,000 | 4,100 | 103 |
| KY | 105,000 | 104,000 | 98,000 | 94 |
| MO | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 100 |
| NC | 6,700 | 6,300 | 6,000 | 95 |
| OH | 6,100 | 5,500 | 5,900 | 107 |
| TN | 32,000 | 30,000 | 28,000 | 93 |
| VA | 7,700 | 7,200 | 6,500 | 90 |
| WV | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 100 |
| US | 164,300 | 159,600 | 151,100 | 95 |
| Type 32, Southern MD Belt | | | | |
| MD | 2,200 | 1,700 | 1,500 | 88 |
| PA | 1,100 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 100 |
| US | 3,300 | 3,000 | 2,800 | 93 |
| Total 31-32 | 167,600 | 162,600 | 153,900 | 95 |

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

**Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2001-2003 (continued)**

| Class and Type | Area Harvested | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [1] | 2003/2002 |
| | *Acres* | *Acres* | *Acres* | *Percent* |
| Class 3, Air-cured | | | | |
| Class 3B, Dark | | | | |
| Air-cured | | | | |
| Type 35, One Sucker | | | | |
| Belt | | | | |
| KY | 2,750 | 2,100 | 2,200 | 105 |
| TN | 670 | 500 | 530 | 106 |
| US | 3,420 | 2,600 | 2,730 | 105 |
| Type 36, Green River | | | | |
| Belt | | | | |
| KY | 1,550 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 108 |
| Type 37, VA Sun-cured | | | | |
| Belt | | | | |
| VA | 100 | 70 | 70 | 100 |
| Total 35-37 | 5,070 | 3,870 | 4,100 | 106 |
| Class 4, Cigar Filler | | | | |
| Type 41, PA Seedleaf | | | | |
| PA | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 100 |
| Class 5, Cigar Binder | | | | |
| Class 5A, CT Valley | | | | |
| Binder | | | | |
| Type 51, CT Valley | | | | |
| Broadleaf | | | | |
| CT | 1,300 | 1,250 | 1,500 | 120 |
| MA | 840 | 850 | 950 | 112 |
| US | 2,140 | 2,100 | 2,450 | 117 |
| Class 5B, WI Binder | | | | |
| Type 54, Southern WI | | | | |
| WI | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 108 |
| Type 55, Northern WI | | | | |
| WI | 310 | 310 | 350 | 113 |
| Total 54-55 | 1,510 | 1,510 | 1,650 | 109 |
| Total 51-55 | 3,650 | 3,610 | 4,100 | 114 |
| Class 6, Cigar Wrapper | | | | |
| Type 61, CT Valley | | | | |
| Shade-grown | | | | |
| CT | 1,000 | 600 | 700 | 117 |
| MA | 300 | 300 | 300 | 100 |
| US | 1,300 | 900 | 1,000 | 111 |
| All Cigar Types | | | | |
| Total 41-61 | 6,950 | 6,610 | 7,200 | 109 |
| All Tobacco | 432,340 | 430,280 | 417,510 | 97 |

[1] Intended area harvested in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by State and United States, 2001-2003 [1]**

| State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [2] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| CA | 88.0 | 92.0 | 80.0 | 87 |
| CO | 115.0 | 92.0 | 85.0 | 92 |
| ID | 75.0 | 95.0 | 100.0 | 105 |
| KS | 15.0 | 18.0 | 14.0 | 78 |
| MI | 215.0 | 270.0 | 150.0 | 56 |
| MN | 115.0 | 170.0 | 140.0 | 82 |
| MT | 43.5 | 26.9 | 25.0 | 93 |
| NE | 160.0 | 185.0 | 160.0 | 86 |
| NM | 15.0 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 119 |
| NY | 23.0 | 25.0 | 30.0 | 120 |
| ND | 440.0 | 790.0 | 600.0 | 76 |
| OR | 10.0 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 102 |
| SD | 18.0 | 21.0 | 17.0 | 81 |
| TX | 30.0 | 37.5 | 33.0 | 88 |
| UT | 6.1 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 278 |
| WA | 34.0 | 41.0 | 25.0 | 61 |
| WI | 6.3 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 103 |
| WY | 27.0 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 100 |
| US | 1,435.9 | 1,922.1 | 1,522.8 | 79 |

[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.
[2] Intended plantings in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted by State and United States, 2001-2003**

| State | Area Planted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 [1] | 2003/2002 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *Percent* |
| AL | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 100 |
| CA | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 97 |
| GA [2] | 0.5 | | | |
| LA | 24.0 | 21.0 | 18.0 | 86 |
| MS | 16.7 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 88 |
| NJ | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 83 |
| NC | 37.0 | 40.0 | 42.0 | 105 |
| SC | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 94 |
| TX | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 97 |
| VA | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 100 |
| US | 99.1 | 97.2 | 93.5 | 96 |

[1] Intended plantings in 2003 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2002.

## Biotechnology Varieties

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducts the March Agricultural Survey in all States each year. Randomly selected farmers across the United States were asked what they intend to plant during the upcoming growing season. Questions include whether or not farmers intend to plant corn, soybean, or upland cotton seed that, through biotechnology, is resistant to herbicides, insects, or both. The biotechnology (biotech) questions were asked for the first time in March 2000. The States published individually in the following tables represent 81 percent of all corn planted acres, 89 percent of all soybean planted acres, and 81 percent of all upland cotton planted acres.

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

The acreage estimates are subject to sampling variability because all operations planting biotech varieties are not included in the sample. The variability for the 48 corn States, as measured by the relative standard error at the U.S. level, is approximately 1.4 percent for all biotech varieties, 2.0 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 3.4 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 5.7 percent for stacked gene varieties. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 2.8 percent for all biotech varieties, 4.0 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 6.8 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 11.4 percent for stacked gene varieties. Variability for the 31 soybean States is approximately 0.7 percent for herbicide resistant varieties. Variability for the 17 upland cotton States is approximately 1.3 percent for all biotech varieties, 6.1 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 4.2 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 4.3 percent for stacked gene varieties.

**Corn: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of All Corn Planted, 2002-2003**

| State | Insect Resistant (Bt) | | Herbicide Resistant | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| IL | 18 | 24 | 3 | 4 |
| IN | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| IA | 31 | 38 | 7 | 5 |
| KS | 25 | 25 | 15 | 17 |
| MI | 12 | 13 | 8 | 9 |
| MN | 29 | 35 | 11 | 10 |
| MO | 27 | 29 | 6 | 8 |
| NE | 34 | 40 | 9 | 11 |
| OH | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| SD | 33 | 35 | 23 | 23 |
| WI | 15 | 21 | 9 | 9 |
| Oth Sts [1] | 14 | 16 | 12 | 13 |
| US | 22 | 26 | 9 | 9 |
| | Stacked Gene Varieties | | All Biotech Varieties | |
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| IL | 1 | 1 | 22 | 29 |
| IN | * | 1 | 13 | 13 |
| IA | 3 | 4 | 41 | 47 |
| KS | 2 | 2 | 43 | 44 |
| MI | 2 | 1 | 22 | 23 |
| MN | 4 | 6 | 44 | 51 |
| MO | 2 | 3 | 34 | 40 |
| NE | 4 | 4 | 46 | 55 |
| OH | * | * | 9 | 10 |
| SD | 10 | 14 | 66 | 72 |
| WI | 2 | 2 | 26 | 32 |
| Oth Sts [1] | 2 | 2 | 27 | 31 |
| US | 2 | 3 | 34 | 38 |

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

**Upland Cotton: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of Upland Cotton Planted, 2002-2003**

| State | Insect Resistant (Bt) | | Herbicide Resistant | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| AR | 27 | 34 | 37 | 19 |
| CA | 6 | 4 | 26 | 28 |
| GA | 8 | 11 | 55 | 35 |
| LA | 27 | 31 | 9 | 14 |
| MS | 19 | 12 | 22 | 18 |
| NC | 14 | 12 | 27 | 38 |
| TX | 7 | 15 | 40 | 30 |
| Oth Sts [1] | 19 | 18 | 35 | 35 |
| US | 13 | 16 | 36 | 30 |
| | Stacked Gene Varieties | | All Biotech Varieties | |
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| AR | 26 | 39 | 90 | 92 |
| CA | 1 | 1 | 33 | 33 |
| GA | 30 | 43 | 93 | 89 |
| LA | 49 | 43 | 85 | 88 |
| MS | 47 | 48 | 88 | 78 |
| NC | 45 | 41 | 86 | 91 |
| TX | 4 | 5 | 51 | 50 |
| Oth Sts [1] | 32 | 33 | 86 | 86 |
| US | 22 | 24 | 71 | 70 |

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

**Soybeans: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of All Soybeans Planted, 2002-2003**

| State | Herbicide Resistant Only | | All Biotech Varieties | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| AR | 68 | 79 | 68 | 79 |
| IL | 71 | 78 | 71 | 78 |
| IN | 83 | 91 | 83 | 91 |
| IA | 75 | 82 | 75 | 82 |
| KS | 83 | 84 | 83 | 84 |
| MI | 72 | 73 | 72 | 73 |
| MN | 71 | 75 | 71 | 75 |
| MS | 80 | 81 | 80 | 81 |
| MO | 72 | 80 | 72 | 80 |
| NE | 85 | 87 | 85 | 87 |
| ND | 61 | 70 | 61 | 70 |
| OH | 73 | 74 | 73 | 74 |
| SD | 89 | 90 | 89 | 90 |
| WI | 78 | 79 | 78 | 79 |
| Oth Sts [1] | 70 | 75 | 70 | 75 |
| US | 75 | 80 | 75 | 80 |

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

**Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2002-2003**
**(Domestic Units) [1]**

| Crop | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* | *1,000 Acres* |
| Grains & Hay | | | | |
| Barley | 5,073.0 | 5,379.0 | 4,135.0 | |
| Corn for Grain [2] | 79,054.0 | 79,022.0 | 69,313.0 | |
| Corn for Silage | | | 7,490.0 | |
| Hay, All | | | 64,497.0 | 63,552.0 |
| Alfalfa | | | 23,135.0 | |
| All Other | | | 41,362.0 | |
| Oats | 5,005.0 | 4,828.0 | 2,098.0 | 2,204.0 |
| Proso Millet | 450.0 | | 220.0 | |
| Rice | 3,240.0 | 3,038.0 | 3,207.0 | |
| Rye | 1,395.0 | | 286.0 | |
| Sorghum for Grain [2] | 9,580.0 | 9,451.0 | 7,299.0 | |
| Sorghum for Silage | | | 352.0 | |
| Wheat, All | 60,358.0 | 61,697.0 | 45,817.0 | |
| Winter | 41,735.0 | 44,308.0 | 29,651.0 | |
| Durum | 2,909.0 | 2,833.0 | 2,703.0 | |
| Other Spring | 15,714.0 | 14,556.0 | 13,463.0 | |
| Oilseeds | | | | |
| Canola | 1,459.0 | 1,249.0 | 1,275.0 | |
| Cottonseed | | | | |
| Flaxseed | 785.0 | | 704.0 | |
| Mustard Seed | 191.0 | | 175.0 | |
| Peanuts | 1,358.0 | 1,244.0 | 1,296.7 | |
| Rapeseed | 3.4 | | 3.1 | |
| Safflower | 219.0 | | 196.0 | |
| Soybeans for Beans | 73,758.0 | 73,182.0 | 72,160.0 | |
| Sunflowers | 2,585.0 | 2,517.0 | 2,205.0 | |
| Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops | | | | |
| Cotton, All | 13,962.6 | 14,253.0 | 12,413.3 | |
| Upland | 13,719.0 | 14,053.0 | 12,171.0 | |
| Amer-Pima | 243.6 | 200.0 | 242.3 | |
| Sugarbeets | 1,427.9 | 1,399.3 | 1,361.0 | |
| Sugarcane | | | 1,026.1 | |
| Tobacco | | | 430.3 | 417.5 |
| Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils | | | | |
| Austrian Winter Peas | 21.5 | | 11.6 | |
| Dry Edible Beans | 1,922.1 | 1,522.8 | 1,726.9 | |
| Dry Edible Peas | 302.7 | | 279.7 | |
| Lentils | 221.0 | | 209.0 | |
| Wrinkled Seed Peas | | | | |
| Potatoes & Misc. | | | | |
| Coffee (HI) | | | 6.2 | |
| Ginger Root (HI) | | | 0.3 | |
| Hops | | | 29.3 | |
| Peppermint Oil | | | 80.2 | |
| Potatoes, All | 1,310.8 | | 1,276.5 | |
| Winter | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.5 |
| Spring | 87.8 | | 86.1 | |
| Summer | 63.0 | | 59.9 | |
| Fall | 1,144.2 | | 1,114.8 | |
| Spearmint Oil | | | 18.0 | |
| Sweet Potatoes | 97.2 | 93.5 | 83.3 | |
| Taro (HI) [3] | | | 0.4 | |

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2003 crop year. [2] Area planted for all purposes. [3] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

**Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2002-2003**
**(Domestic Units) [1]**

| Crop | Unit | Yield | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| | | | | *1,000* | *1,000* |
| Grains & Hay | | | | | |
| Barley | Bu | 54.9 | | 226,873 | |
| Corn for Grain | " | 130.0 | | 9,007,659 | |
| Corn for Silage | Ton | 14.0 | | 104,979 | |
| Hay, All | " | 2.34 | | 150,962 | |
| Alfalfa | " | 3.19 | | 73,824 | |
| All Other | " | 1.86 | | 77,138 | |
| Oats | Bu | 56.8 | | 119,132 | |
| Proso Millet | " | 12.5 | | 2,755 | |
| Rice [2] | Cwt | 6,578 | | 210,960 | |
| Rye | Bu | 24.4 | | 6,985 | |
| Sorghum for Grain | " | 50.7 | | 369,758 | |
| Sorghum for Silage | Ton | 9.5 | | 3,360 | |
| Wheat, All | Bu | 35.3 | | 1,616,441 | |
| Winter | " | 38.5 | | 1,142,802 | |
| Durum | " | 29.4 | | 79,450 | |
| Other Spring | " | 29.3 | | 394,189 | |
| Oilseeds | | | | | |
| Canola | Lb | 1,218 | | 1,552,520 | |
| Cottonseed [3] | Ton | | | 6,419.3 | |
| Flaxseed | Bu | 17.9 | | 12,569 | |
| Mustard Seed | Lb | 705 | | 123,450 | |
| Peanuts | " | 2,561 | | 3,320,490 | |
| Rapeseed | " | 1,461 | | 4,530 | |
| Safflower | " | 1,520 | | 297,980 | |
| Soybeans for Beans | Bu | 37.8 | | 2,729,709 | |
| Sunflowers | Lb | 1,133 | | 2,497,236 | |
| Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops | | | | | |
| Cotton, All [2] | Bale | 663 | | 17,145.0 | |
| Upland [2] | " | 651 | | 16,496.0 | |
| Amer-Pima [2] | " | 1,286 | | 649.0 | |
| Sugarbeets | Ton | 20.2 | | 27,550 | |
| Sugarcane | " | 35.1 | | 36,026 | |
| Tobacco | Lb | 2,068 | | 889,632 | |
| Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils | | | | | |
| Austrian Winter Peas [2] | Cwt | 1,414 | | 164 | |
| Dry Edible Beans [2] | " | 1,736 | | 29,974 | |
| Dry Edible Peas [2] | " | 1,517 | | 4,242 | |
| Lentils [2] | " | 1,200 | | 2,508 | |
| Wrinkled Seed Peas [3] | " | | | 457 | |
| Potatoes & Misc. | | | | | |
| Coffee (HI) | Lb | 1,370 | | 8,500 | |
| Ginger Root (HI) | " | 45,000 | | 14,400 | |
| Hops | " | 1,990 | | 58,336.6 | |
| Peppermint Oil | " | 85 | | 6,818 | |
| Potatoes, All | Cwt | 363 | | 463,214 | |
| Winter | " | 268 | 268 | 4,206 | 4,153 |
| Spring | " | 271 | | 23,294 | |
| Summer | " | 309 | | 18,486 | |
| Fall | " | 374 | | 417,228 | |
| Spearmint Oil | Lb | 108 | | 1,942 | |
| Sweet Potatoes | Cwt | 150 | | 12,498 | |
| Taro (HI) [3] | Lb | | | 6,100 | |

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2003 crop year. [2] Yield in pounds. [3] Yield is not estimated.

**Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2002-2003**
**(Metric Units) [1]**

| Crop | Area Planted | | Area Harvested | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| | *Hectares* | *Hectares* | *Hectares* | *Hectares* |
| Grains & Hay | | | | |
| Barley | 2,052,990 | 2,176,830 | 1,673,390 | |
| Corn for Grain [2] | 31,992,360 | 31,979,410 | 28,050,280 | |
| Corn for Silage | | | 3,031,130 | |
| Hay, All [3] | | | 26,101,290 | 25,718,860 |
| Alfalfa | | | 9,362,500 | |
| All Other | | | 16,738,790 | |
| Oats | 2,025,470 | 1,953,840 | 849,040 | 891,940 |
| Proso Millet | 182,110 | | 89,030 | |
| Rice | 1,311,200 | 1,229,450 | 1,297,840 | |
| Rye | 564,540 | | 115,740 | |
| Sorghum for Grain [2] | 3,876,930 | 3,824,730 | 2,953,830 | |
| Sorghum for Silage | | | 142,450 | |
| Wheat, All [3] | 24,426,280 | 24,968,160 | 18,541,680 | |
| Winter | 16,889,740 | 17,931,000 | 11,999,460 | |
| Durum | 1,177,240 | 1,146,490 | 1,093,880 | |
| Other Spring | 6,359,300 | 5,890,670 | 5,448,340 | |
| Oilseeds | | | | |
| Canola | 590,440 | 505,460 | 515,980 | |
| Cottonseed | | | | |
| Flaxseed | 317,680 | | 284,900 | |
| Mustard Seed | 77,300 | | 70,820 | |
| Peanuts | 549,570 | 503,430 | 524,760 | |
| Rapeseed | 1,380 | | 1,250 | |
| Safflower | 88,630 | | 79,320 | |
| Soybeans for Beans | 29,849,130 | 29,616,020 | 29,202,430 | |
| Sunflowers | 1,046,120 | 1,018,600 | 892,340 | |
| Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops | | | | |
| Cotton, All [3] | 5,650,520 | 5,768,050 | 5,023,540 | |
| Upland | 5,551,940 | 5,687,110 | 4,925,480 | |
| Amer-Pima | 98,580 | 80,940 | 98,060 | |
| Sugarbeets | 577,860 | 566,280 | 550,780 | |
| Sugarcane | | | 415,250 | |
| Tobacco | | | 174,130 | 168,960 |
| Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils | | | | |
| Austrian Winter Peas | 8,700 | | 4,690 | |
| Dry Edible Beans | 777,850 | 616,260 | 698,860 | |
| Dry Edible Peas | 122,500 | | 113,190 | |
| Lentils | 89,440 | | 84,580 | |
| Wrinkled Seed Peas | | | | |
| Potatoes & Misc. | | | | |
| Coffee (HI) | | | 2,510 | |
| Ginger Root (HI) | | | 130 | |
| Hops | | | 11,860 | |
| Peppermint Oil | | | 32,460 | |
| Potatoes, All [3] | 530,470 | | 516,590 | |
| Winter | 6,390 | 6,310 | 6,350 | 6,270 |
| Spring | 35,530 | | 34,840 | |
| Summer | 25,500 | | 24,240 | |
| Fall | 463,050 | | 451,150 | |
| Spearmint Oil | | | 7,280 | |
| Sweet Potatoes | 39,340 | 37,840 | 33,710 | |
| Taro (HI) [4] | | | 170 | |

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2003 crop year. [2] Area planted for all purposes. [3] Total may not add due to rounding. [4] Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

**Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2002-2003**
**(Metric Units) [1]**

| Crop | Yield | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| | *Metric Tons* | *Metric Tons* | *Metric Tons* | *Metric Tons* |
| Grains & Hay | | | | |
| Barley | 2.95 | | 4,939,580 | |
| Corn for Grain | 8.16 | | 228,805,080 | |
| Corn for Silage | 31.42 | | 95,235,350 | |
| Hay, All [2] | 5.25 | | 136,950,420 | |
| Alfalfa | 7.15 | | 66,972,010 | |
| All Other | 4.18 | | 69,978,420 | |
| Oats | 2.04 | | 1,729,200 | |
| Proso Millet | 0.70 | | 62,480 | |
| Rice | 7.37 | | 9,568,990 | |
| Rye | 1.53 | | 177,430 | |
| Sorghum for Grain | 3.18 | | 9,392,290 | |
| Sorghum for Silage | 21.40 | | 3,048,140 | |
| Wheat, All [2] | 2.37 | | 43,992,310 | |
| Winter | 2.59 | | 31,101,970 | |
| Durum | 1.98 | | 2,162,270 | |
| Other Spring | 1.97 | | 10,728,070 | |
| Oilseeds | | | | |
| Canola | 1.36 | | 704,210 | |
| Cottonseed [3] | | | 5,823,490 | |
| Flaxseed | 1.12 | | 319,270 | |
| Mustard Seed | 0.79 | | 56,000 | |
| Peanuts | 2.87 | | 1,506,150 | |
| Rapeseed | 1.64 | | 2,050 | |
| Safflower | 1.70 | | 135,160 | |
| Soybeans for Beans | 2.54 | | 74,290,500 | |
| Sunflowers | 1.27 | | 1,132,730 | |
| Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops | | | | |
| Cotton, All [2] | 0.74 | | 3,732,880 | |
| Upland | 0.73 | | 3,591,580 | |
| Amer-Pima | 1.44 | | 141,300 | |
| Sugarbeets | 45.38 | | 24,992,940 | |
| Sugarcane | 78.70 | | 32,682,240 | |
| Tobacco | 2.32 | | 403,530 | |
| Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils | | | | |
| Austrian Winter Peas | 1.58 | | 7,440 | |
| Dry Edible Beans | 1.95 | | 1,359,600 | |
| Dry Edible Peas | 1.70 | | 192,410 | |
| Lentils | 1.35 | | 113,760 | |
| Wrinkled Seed Peas [3] | | | 20,730 | |
| Potatoes & Misc. | | | | |
| Coffee (HI) | 1.54 | | 3,860 | |
| Ginger Root (HI) | 50.44 | | 6,530 | |
| Hops | 2.23 | | 26,460 | |
| Peppermint Oil | 0.10 | | 3,090 | |
| Potatoes, All [2] | 40.67 | | 21,011,030 | |
| Winter | 30.03 | 30.03 | 190,780 | 188,380 |
| Spring | 30.32 | | 1,056,600 | |
| Summer | 34.59 | | 838,510 | |
| Fall | 41.95 | | 18,925,140 | |
| Spearmint Oil | 0.12 | | 880 | |
| Sweet Potatoes | 16.82 | | 566,900 | |
| Taro (HI) [3] | | | 2,770 | |

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2003 crop year. [2] Production may not add due to rounding. [3] Yield is not estimated.

## Winter Weather Review

**Highlights:** Given the presence of warm-phase conditions in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific (El Niño), one of the big surprises was the persistently cold weather across the eastern one-third of the Nation, for reasons unrelated to El Niño. The other surprise was the nearly total lack of significant storminess in January. December and February exhibited weather patterns more typical of El Niño, with frequent storminess in a broad swath across the South and East and drier-than-normal weather farther north in portions of the Plains and much of the Midwest. The stormy weather pattern during December and February was enough to overcome a very dry January, resulting in above-normal winter precipitation from the Rio Grande Valley northeastward into lower New England. The West received only sporadic and disappointingly light precipitation, except for above-normal seasonal precipitation along the Pacific Northwest coast and in eastern Washington.

The Eastern chill held winter temperatures generally 2 to 6 degrees F below normal. Southern Florida escaped a late-January brush with cold weather with minimal damage to citrus and winter ground crops. Farther west, temperatures from the Plains to the Mississippi River averaged a few degrees either side of normal, despite a cold February. Some locations across the northern High Plains and upper Midwest were as much as 4 degrees F above normal. The winter was warmer than normal from the Rockies westward, with temperatures ranging from slightly above normal in the Southwest to as much as 6 degrees F above normal in the Northwest.

**December:** An El Niño-driven weather pattern featured heavy precipitation in the West Coast States and across the South, but mild, mostly dry weather from the northern half of the Plains to the upper Great Lakes region. Although precipitation aided winter grains and boosted high-elevation snowpacks across northern California and the Northwest, mostly dry weather persisted in drought-affected areas from the Southwest to the central Rockies. Meanwhile, mild weather on the Plains benefited the dormant winter wheat crop. Rain and snow boosted soil moisture reserves on the southern Plains, but dry weather depleted soil moisture and left wheat exposed to potential weather extremes on the northern and central High Plains. In the Corn Belt, mild, dry weather favored off-season fieldwork across the upper Midwest, while rain and snow replenished soil moisture from the Ohio Valley to the lower Great Lakes region. Persistent rains across the South caused fieldwork delays, triggered lowland flooding, and left some winter grains in standing water. Meanwhile, rain and snow eradicated lingering long-term drought in the Atlantic Coast States.

Below-normal temperatures were confined to the South and East, where readings averaged as much as 5 degrees F below normal. In contrast, warmer-than-normal weather prevailed from the Northwest to the upper Midwest, boosting temperatures as much as 10 degrees F above normal. Little or no moisture accompanied the mild weather across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, but at least 8 to 12 inches of precipitation soaked many locations in northern California, the Pacific Northwest, the central part of Florida's peninsula, and areas from eastern Texas to the southern Appalachians.

**January:** The influence of El Niño on mainland U.S. weather patterns temporarily waned during January, despite the continuation of warm-episode conditions in the central equatorial Pacific Ocean. In fact, the Nation experienced its second-driest January on record, according to preliminary data from the National Climatic Data Center. Unusually wet weather was confined to parts of the Northwest, but drought remained a major concern elsewhere from the Rockies westward. East of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, dismal runoff prospects for the remainder of 2003, low reservoir levels, and drought-damaged rangelands were among the most serious effects of long-term Western precipitation deficits. Unfavorably dry weather also persisted on the drought-affected northern and central High Plains. Just enough snow fell on the northern Plains in advance of a mid- to late-month cold outbreak to help protect winter wheat from temperatures as low as -30 degrees F. In contrast, mild weather prevailed for the entire month on the central Plains, benefiting overwintering wheat despite dry soils and minimal snow. Dry weather and developing drought in the Corn Belt had little effect on Midwestern agriculture but hampered upper Mississippi Valley river traffic due to low water levels and curtailed snow-dependent recreational activities. Meanwhile in the South, dry weather permitted an acceleration of fieldwork, following an excessively wet spell in late 2002. By month's end, however, irrigation requirements for winter grains increased in the southern Atlantic region as far north as southern Georgia. Farther north, heavy, early-month precipitation in the Northeast was followed by cold weather and several mostly light snowfalls.

January temperatures ranged from 4 to 12 degrees F above normal across most of the West and High Plains and averaged as much as 4 degrees F above normal in the upper Midwest. In contrast, monthly readings ranged from 4 to 10 degrees F below normal in Florida and were as much as 6 degrees F below normal

elsewhere in the South. Cool January weather helped to acclimate Florida's citrus trees in advance of the January 24-25 freezes and added beneficial chill hours for fruit trees elsewhere in the Southeast. Monthly temperatures were mostly 2 to 8 degrees F below normal across the eastern one-third of the Nation, including the eastern Corn Belt and the Northeast.

**February:** Following an uncharacteristically tranquil January, much of the Nation experienced a return to stormy weather in February. Specifically, wet weather re-developed across the South (excluding southern Florida and portions of the southern High Plains), while some locations from the Ohio Valley to the northern Mid-Atlantic States and southern New England endured record-setting snowfall totals. Southern wetness slowed or halted spring planting preparations from the western Gulf Coast region to the southern Atlantic States, including the Delta. Farther north, however, drought gradually intensified in parts of the Midwest, primarily from northern Missouri to Lower Michigan. Meanwhile, the Plains received varying amounts of precipitation. Dryness persisted across northern Texas, but late-month snowfall on the central Plains boosted soil moisture reserves and insulated the winter wheat crop from a late-season cold snap. On the northern Plains, however, only a shallow snow cover protected wheat from temperatures as low as -30 degrees F. Elsewhere, areas from the Southwest to the Rockies received beneficial precipitation that boosted topsoil moisture and mountain snow packs, but provided only limited relief from long-term drought. Much of the West faces water-supply concerns due to the combination of already-low reservoir levels, near- to below-normal snow packs, and poor spring and summer runoff prospects.

Monthly temperatures were within a few degrees of normal west of the Rockies and up to 4 degrees F above normal in southern Florida, but significantly below normal elsewhere. The coldest areas, relative to normal, were the Plains, Midwest, and Northeast, where monthly readings ranging from 2 to 10 degrees F below normal maintained stress on livestock.

## Winter Agricultural Summary

Seasonally heavy precipitation in the low, coastal areas of the Pacific Northwest alleviated dry soil conditions. Abnormally dry soil conditions remained across much of the Southwest, Rocky Mountains, and Great Plains regions. Snowpack measurements were below normal in most locations. Temperatures in the eastern third of the nation were generally below normal while temperatures in the rest of the country ranged from near to slightly above normal.

The northern and central Great Plains, upper and middle Mississippi Valley, and western Great Lakes regions experienced drier than normal conditions with little snowcover. Due to the lack of snowcover, winter wheat and alfalfa in some areas were exposed to wind-blown soil and extreme temperature fluctuations. These fluctuations included several brief periods of bitter cold and many record and near record highs.

January was relatively dry from the Texas Panhandle through the Delta and Southeast regions, across the Tennessee Valley and northeast to New England. This allowed for normal fieldwork to proceed in most southern areas. However December and especially February brought heavy precipitation to these areas, saturating fields and halting fieldwork. The precipitation essentially ended the drought across this wide expanse, except for a narrow band running through Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. Parts of Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas also experienced a severe ice storm in late February.

In California, warm weather and ample moisture supplies stimulated development of winter crops. Field and orchard work progressed with few interruptions. The warm daytime temperatures also accelerated the bloom cycle in early varieties of peaches and nectarines. Timely rains in California's southern San Joaquin Valley provided good moisture for growth of dryland grain and hay crops. Weather conditions for almond pollination were less than ideal. Pastures were in good overall condition, with the best conditions reported in the northern half of the State.

In the Corn Belt, conditions were warmer than average. Precipitation was below normal across most of the Corn Belt, while the Ohio Valley and eastern Great Lakes region received above-normal precipitation.

Cold weather briefly halted growth of winter grains and forages in Florida but sub-freezing temperatures were not sustained long enough to damage the citrus crop. Many citrus growers irrigated on a rotating basis to maintain soil moisture and ensure good tree condition during the bloom cycle. Soil moisture supplies were rated short to mostly adequate. In southern Florida, the sugarcane harvest and work in vegetable fields continued with few delays.

**Corn:** Growers intend to plant 79.0 million acres of corn for all purposes in 2003, virtually unchanged from 2002 but 4 percent above 2001. Expected acreage is up in the eastern Corn Belt as growers are switching back to corn after planting soybeans last year when persistent wet weather in the spring prevented them from seeding corn. However, all States in the Great Plains, except North Dakota, are decreasing their intended corn plantings as continued drought conditions are expected to persist into the 2003 crop year.

Farmers intend to plant 38 percent of their acreage with varieties developed using biotechnology, up 4 percentage points from 2002. If these intentions are realized, 26 percent of the acreage will be planted with varieties containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt), up 4 points from last year. Nine percent of the acreage will be planted with herbicide resistant varieties developed using biotechnology, unchanged from 2002. Stacked gene varieties, those containing both insect and herbicide resistance from biotechnology, will be planted on 3 percent of the acreage, up 1 point from the previous year.

**Sorghum:** The 2003 intended sorghum acreage planted for all purposes is estimated at 9.45 million acres, down 1 percent from last year. The largest acreage declines are expected by growers in Kansas and Texas. Kansas producers intend to plant 3.70 million acres, 3 percent less than last year. In Texas, where soil preparation and early planting have been delayed by wet conditions and rains, the intended sorghum acreage of 2.90 million acres is down 9 percent from 2002. Sorghum acres are expected to increase in the Northern Great Plains where farmers are anticipating continued dry conditions. Nebraska is expecting 650,000 acres to be planted, an increase of 44 percent from last year.

**Oats:** Acres seeded and to be seeded for the 2003 crop year are expected to total 4.83 million, down 4 percent from last year's planted area. Growers expect to harvest 2.20 million acres for grain, 5 percent more than the 2002 harvested acreage of 2.10 million. Acres for grain are up in the central and northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States.

**Barley:** Growers intend to seed 5.38 million acres for 2003, up 6 percent from a year ago. The intended acreage in North Dakota is up 400,000 acres from last year. Montana's barley acreage is expected to be unchanged from last year with producers experiencing an ongoing drought. Fewer acres are expected in the Pacific Northwest States where dry conditions and concerns over water availability exist in some areas. Washington State's intended acreage is down 11 percent, the lowest since 1995, while Oregon expects its lowest planted area on record.

**Winter Wheat:** Planted area for the 2003 crop is 44.3 million acres, up 6 percent from 2002. Of the total, about 31.9 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 8.2 million acres Soft Red Winter, and 4.2 million acres White Winter. The Texas and Oklahoma crop fared well over the winter, but soil moisture was becoming short in recent weeks. However, dry weather has hampered the crop in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Although precipitation was also below normal in Montana, the crop was actually in better condition than one year ago, based on condition ratings at the end of February.

**Durum Wheat:** Area seeded to Durum wheat is expected to total 2.83 million acres, down 3 percent from 2002. Seeding in the San Joaquin Valley of California progressed rapidly from October to December. Planting began in California's Imperial Valley in late November and continued into March.

**Other Spring Wheat:** Growers intend to plant 14.6 million acres this year, down 7 percent from 2002. Of the total, about 13.8 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. All major producing States intend to plant fewer acres this year. The largest acreage decline is expected in Montana, where growers planted significant acreage following abandoned winter wheat last year.

**Rice:** Area intended for rice in 2003 is estimated at 3.04 million acres, down 6 percent from 2002 and down 9 percent from 2001. All producing States intend to plant fewer acres to rice in 2003 with the exception of Mississippi which intends to equal their 2002 acreage.

Long grain intended acreage, representing 76 percent of total, is down 9 percent from last year. Medium grain intended acreage is up 5 percent from 2002 and represents 23 percent of the total. Area intended for short grain varieties showed no change from 2002.

**Hay:** Producers expect to harvest 63.6 million acres of all hay in 2003, down 1 percent from 2002. Harvested acres for 2003 are expected to decrease in 17 States. North Dakota, down 900,000 acres, has the largest decrease following the drought conditions last year which resulted in more Conservation Reserve Program land and small grain acres harvested for hay. Hay acres in Texas dropped 430,000 acres from the

record high acreage last year. Reduced water availability for irrigating hay is lowering growers' expectations in the Pacific Coast States .

**Soybeans:** Growers intend to plant an estimated 73.2 million acres of soybeans, down 1 percent from last year and, if realized, the lowest planted area since 1998. This is the third consecutive year that soybean acreage has declined in the United States.

The largest acreage declines are expected in Kansas and Ohio, both down 250,000 acres from 2002. Growers in most of the Corn Belt and central Great Plains States also intend to plant fewer acres in 2003. States expecting increases in acreage, offsetting some of the decreases, are North Dakota and Minnesota, up 330,000 and 200,000 acres, respectively. Other States expected to increase acreage from last year were located along the Atlantic Coast and Delta region.

Producers intend to plant 80 percent of the soybean acreage to herbicide resistant varieties in 2003, up 5 percentage points from 2002.

**Peanuts:** Producers intend to plant 1.24 million acres of peanuts in 2003, down 8 percent from one year ago. Of the nine producing States, six intend to plant fewer acres than in 2002. Florida and South Carolina intend to plant more acres, while New Mexico intends to show no change in planted area from 2002. Producers continue to adjust to the peanut provisions adopted in the 2002 Farm Bill.

Southeast growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) intend to plant 801,000 acres, down 1 percent from a year ago. In the Virginia-North Carolina region producers intend to plant 125,000 acres, down 21 percent from 2002. Growers in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) intend to plant 318,000 acres, 19 percent below 2002.

**Sunflowers:** Growers expect to plant a total of 2.52 million acres in 2003, down 3 percent from last year. Acres intended for oil type varieties, at 2.12 million acres, are virtually unchanged from the 2002 acreage, while the non-oil varieties, estimated at 394,000 acres, are down 14 percent from last year.

North Dakota growers intend to plant 1.35 million acres in 2003, down 1 percent from 2002. Growers in South Dakota intend to plant 570,000 acres, down 11 percent from the previous year. Acreage decreases are also expected in Colorado and Kansas while acreage in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Texas is expected to increase from last year.

**Canola:** Producers intend to plant 1.25 million acres in 2003, a decrease of 14 percent from 2002. This is the third consecutive year that canola acreage has declined in the United States. Producers in North Dakota and Minnesota intend to plant 1.10 million and 70,000 acres, respectively.

**Cotton:** Area planted to all cotton for 2003 is expected to total 14.3 million acres, 2 percent more than last year. Upland acreage is expected to total 14.1 million acres, also up 2 percent. Growers intend to decrease plantings of American-Pima cotton to 200,000 acres, an 18 percent decline from a year ago.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) intend to plant 3.82 million acres, a 6 percent increase from the previous year. Producers in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and New Mexico intend to plant 6.17 million acres, up 4 percent. Farmers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) intend to plant 3.33 million acres of upland cotton, a 5 percent decrease from 2002.

Upland planted acreage in California and Arizona is expected to total 740,000 acres, a 6 percent increase from last year. California producers intend to plant 540,000 acres, 13 percent more than a year ago.

American-Pima acreage intentions are reported at 200,000 acres, a decrease of 18 percent from last year. The decrease occurred in all Pima estimating States, with California producers intending to plant 40,000 acres less than last year. Arizona and Texas producers are decreasing planted acreage by 12 percent and 14 percent, respectively. New Mexico growers intend to plant 7,000 acres, down slightly from last year. Growers are encouraged by the recent upturn in upland cotton prices and are switching to upland varieties. Uncertainty with water availability also contributed to lower intended Pima acreage.

**Sugarbeets:** Area planted to sugarbeets for the 2003 crop year is expected to total 1.40 million acres, 2 percent below the 2002 planted area. Minnesota and North Dakota, expecting 487,000 and 255,000 acres respectively, are both down 4 percent from last year. Michigan is expecting a 9 percent increase in acreage, planting 197,000 acres in 2003.

**Tobacco:** U.S. all tobacco area for harvest in 2003 is expected to be 417,510 acres, down 3 percent from both the 2002 and 2001 crops. If realized, this would be the lowest harvested acreage since 1874. Expected harvested area for flue-cured and light air-cured is down from last year. However, acres to be harvested of fire-cured, dark air-cured, cigar binder, and cigar wrapper are up from a year ago. Cigar filler is unchanged from 2002.

Flue-cured tobacco, at 241,000 acres, is 2 percent below a year ago. Flue-cured acreage accounts for 58 percent of this year's expected total tobacco acreage. Acreage in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured State, is down 6 percent from last year. Harvested acreage is also expected to decline in Virginia and Florida by 7 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Plans for flue-cured tobacco in Georgia are up 9 percent over last season, while South Carolina expects an 11 percent increase in harvested acres. Acreage in these two States is expected to increase to compensate for the low 2002 production and lack of carryover into the 2003 season.

Light air-cured tobacco types are down 5 percent from last year and 8 percent below 2001. Burley tobacco, at 151,100 acres, is down 5 percent from a year ago and 8 percent below two years ago. Four burley producing States expect a decline in acres from last year. These States are North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia which are down 5 percent, 6 percent, 7 percent, and 10 percent, respectively. Two States are expecting increased acres. Indiana is up 3 percent from 2002 and Ohio is up 7 percent. Missouri and West Virginia are expecting no change in acreage from the previous year. Southern Maryland type tobacco acres are estimated at 2,800 acres, down 7 percent from last year. Maryland's acreage dropped 12 percent from last year but Pennsylvania expects no change from 2002.

Fire-cured tobacco types, at 11,310 acres, are up 2 percent from 2002. The leading States of Tennessee and Kentucky are both expected to increase harvested acres over last year by 2 percent.

Dark Air-cured tobacco types, at 4,100 acres, are 6 percent above last year's harvested acres but 19 percent below 2001. One sucker type tobacco, at 2,730 acres, is 5 percent above last year and Green River type tobacco, at 1,300 acres, is 8 percent above 2002. Sun-cured is unchanged from last year but down 30 percent from 2001.

All cigar types, at 7,200 acres, are up 9 percent from last year and 4 percent above 2001. Acreage of Pennsylvania seedleaf, at 2,100 acres, is unchanged from last year. However, Connecticut and Massachusetts broadleaf acreage, at 2,450, is up 17 percent from the 2002 crop. Expected harvested acres of Connecticut and Massachusetts shade-grown tobacco are estimated to be 1,000, up 11 percent from a year ago. Wisconsin binder tobacco, at 1,650 acres, is up 9 percent from last year.

**Dry Beans:** Prospective 2003 planting of dry beans in the U.S. totals 1.52 million acres, down 21 percent from last year but 6 percent above two years ago. Low prices for the 2002 crop pushed planting intentions down in 11 of the 18 major producing States. Six States expect to plant more dry bean acres than a year ago, while acreage is intended to be the same in Wyoming.

Michigan farmers expect a 44 percent decline in dry bean acreage this year. Washington's prospective acreage is down 39 percent. North Dakota growers expect a 24 percent decline, Minnesota dry bean acreage is expected to decline 18 percent, and Nebraska growers expect a 14 percent downturn if current plans are carried out. California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, South Dakota, and Texas also expect their dry bean acreage to be down. The States that expect planting increases from a year ago are: Idaho, up 5 percent; New Mexico, up 19 percent; Utah, up nearly triple from last year's drought affected crop; Oregon, up 2 percent; Wisconsin, up 3 percent; and New York, up 20 percent.

Planting is ready to go for California's early classes. Most States, however, will wait until late April through June for dry bean planting. Dryland areas of Colorado and Utah are looking for a return of their acreage after last year's drought. A heavy snow storm across Colorado's Rockies should help provide irrigation water but normal supplies are still short. Drought conditions also remain in Montana, Wyoming, and Oregon.

**Sweet Potatoes:** Growers intend to plant 93,500 acres of sweet potatoes in 2003, down 4 percent from last year and 5 percent below 2001 for comparable States. Six States expect lower acreage than last year, two are unchanged, but North Carolina growers expect a 5 percent increase.

Transplant preparations are active in North Carolina as most growers have planted their beds or have lined up sources for plants. Planted acreage in Virginia and Alabama is expected to be the same as last year. Alabama growers are preparing hotbeds for slip development and expect to start transplanting toward the end of April. Planting intentions in South Carolina are down 6 percent and New Jersey growers look for a 17 percent decline. Mississippi and Louisiana intentions for sweet potatoes are down 12 and 14 percent, respectively. Sweet potato acreage in Louisiana has continued a decline caused by two years of drought followed by two years of excessive rains and hurricane damage.

Planting intentions in California and Texas are both down 3 percent from last year. Texas growers face wet soils this year which is quite the opposite of the dryness a year ago. California farmers are busy preparing hotbeds for plant development as field transplanting time approaches. No major problems or unusual situations have been reported.

## Reliability of Acreage Data in this Report

**Survey Procedures:** The acreage estimates in this report are based primarily on surveys conducted during the first 2 weeks of March. The March Agricultural Survey is a probability survey that includes a sample of nearly 75,000 farm operators selected from a list of producers that ensures all operations in the U.S. have a chance to be selected. These operators were contacted by mail, telephone, or personal interview to obtain information on crop acreage planned for the 2003 crop year.

**Estimating Procedures:** National, Regional, State, and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. Each State Statistical Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). Survey data are compiled to the National level and are reviewed at this level independently of each State's review. Acreage estimates were based on survey data and the historical relationship of official estimates to the survey data.

**Revision Policy:** Acreage estimates in the "**Prospective Plantings**" report will not be revised. These estimates are intended to reflect grower intentions as of the survey period. New acreage estimates will be made based on surveys conducted in June when crop acreages have been established or planting intentions are firm. These new estimates will be published in the "**Acreage**" report scheduled for June 30, 2003. Winter wheat is an exception. Since winter wheat was seeded prior to the March survey, any changes in estimates in this report are considered revisions. The estimate of the harvested acreage of winter wheat will be published on May 12, 2003, along with the first production forecast of the crop year.

**Reliability:** The survey used to make acreage estimates is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors that are common to all surveys. Sampling errors represent the variability between estimates that would result if many different samples were surveyed at the same time. Sampling errors for major crops are generally between 1.0 and 3.0 percent, but they cannot be applied directly to the acreage published in this report to determine confidence intervals because the official estimates represent a composite of information from more than a single source.

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

To assist users in evaluating the reliability of acreage estimates in this report, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviations between the acreage estimates in this report and the final estimates are expressed as a percentage of the final estimates. The average of 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 estimates relative to the final end-of-season estimates, assuming that factors affecting this year's estimates are not different from those influencing recent years.

For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the corn planted estimate is 2.1 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current corn acreage estimate will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 2.1 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.6 percent.

Also, shown in the table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the difference between the **"Prospective Plantings"** planted acreage estimates and the final estimates. Using corn again as an example, changes between the intentions estimates and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 1.19 million acres, ranging from 7,000 acres to 3.84 million acres. The prospective plantings estimates have been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times. This does not imply that the planted estimate this year is likely to understate or overstate the final estimate.

**Reliability of Prospective Plantings Planted Acreage Estimates**

| Crop | Root Mean Square Error Percent | 90 Percent Confidence Interval | 20-Year Record of Differences Between Forecast and Final Estimate | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Thousand Acres Quantity | | | Number of Years | |
| | | | Average | Smallest | Largest | Below Final | Above Final |
| | | | *Thousands* | *Thousands* | *Thousands* | *Number* | *Number* |
| Corn | 2.1 | 3.6 | 1,186 | 7 | 3,844 | 7 | 13 |
| Sorghum | 8.1 | 14.0 | 785 | 76 | 2,471 | 11 | 9 |
| Oats | 7.7 | 13.3 | 641 | 22 | 2,429 | 4 | 16 |
| Barley | 5.2 | 9.0 | 370 | 5 | 1,369 | 6 | 14 |
| Winter Wheat | 1.2 | 2.1 | 478 | 8 | 1,630 | 8 | 12 |
| Durum Wheat | 8.7 | 15.0 | 219 | 12 | 573 | 11 | 9 |
| Other Spring Wheat | 7.6 | 13.1 | 960 | 12 | 2,543 | 13 | 7 |
| Soybeans | 2.8 | 4.8 | 1,360 | 0 | 5,046 | 13 | 6 |
| Upland Cotton | 5.6 | 9.8 | 416 | 6 | 1,354 | 10 | 10 |

## Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity specialists in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mark Harris, Chief | (202) 720-2127 |
| **Field Crops Section** | |
| Greg Thessen, Head | (202) 720-2127 |
| Dave DeWalt - Cotton, Cotton Ginnings | (202) 720-5944 |
| Herman Ellison - Soybeans, Minor Oilseeds | (202) 720-7369 |
| Lance Honig - Wheat, Rye | (202) 720-8068 |
| Darin Jantzi - Corn, Proso Millet | (202) 720-9526 |
| Troy Joshua - Hay, Oats | (202) 690-3234 |
| Roy Karkosh - Barley, Sorghum, Sugar Crops | (202) 690-8140 |
| Terry O'Connor - Weekly Crop Weather | (202) 720-4288 |
| Mark R. Miller - Peanuts, Rice | (202) 720-7688 |
| **Fruit, Vegetable & Special Crops Section** | |
| Jim Smith, Head | (202) 720-2127 |
| Arvin Budge - Dry Beans, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes | (202) 720-4285 |
| Kathy Broussard - Citrus, Tropical Fruits | (202) 720-5412 |
| Debbie Flippin - Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mint, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas | (202) 720-3250 |
| Mike Miller - Berries, Grapes, Maple Syrup, Tobacco | (202) 720-7235 |
| Terry O'Connor - Apples, Cherries, Cranberries, Plums, Prunes | (202) 720-4288 |
| Kim Ritchie - Hops | (360) 902-1940 |
| Betty Johnston - Floriculture, Nursery, Nuts | (202) 720-4215 |
| Biz Wallingsford - Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries | (202) 720-2157 |

The next "Prospective Plantings" report will be released in March 2004.



## ACCESS TO REPORTS!!

---

For your convenience, there are several ways to obtain NASS reports, data products, and services:

### INTERNET ACCESS

All NASS reports are available free of charge on the worldwide Internet. For access, connect to the Internet and go to the NASS Home Page at: **http:/www.usda.gov/nass/**. Select "Today's Reports" or Publications and then Reports Calendar or Publications and then Search, by Title or Subject.

### E-MAIL SUBSCRIPTION

All NASS reports are available by subscription free of charge direct to your e-mail address. Starting with the NASS Home Page at **http:/www.usda.gov/nass/**, click on **Publications**, then click on the **Subscribe by E-mail** button which takes you to the page describing e-mail delivery of reports. Finally, click on **Go to the Subscription Page** and follow the instructions.

### AUTOFAX ACCESS

NASSFax service is available for some reports from your fax machine. Please call 202-720-2000, using the handset attached to your fax. Respond to the voice prompts. Document 0411 is a list of available reports.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

### PRINTED REPORTS OR DATA PRODUCTS

**CALL OUR TOLL-FREE ORDER DESK: 800-999-6779 (U.S. and Canada)**

**Other areas, please call 703-605-6220 FAX: 703-605-6900**

**(Visa, MasterCard, check, or money order acceptable for payment.)**

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

### ASSISTANCE

For **assistance** with general agricultural statistics or further information about NASS or its products or services, contact the **Agricultural Statistics Hotline** at **800-727-9540**, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: **nass@nass.usda.gov.**

---