NASS
FACT FINDERS FOR AGRICULTURE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D.C.

Prospective Plantings

Released March 31, 2005, 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 Up 1 Percent from 2004
Soybean Acreage Down 2 Percent
All Wheat Acreage Down 2 Percent
All Cotton Acreage Up 1 Percent

Corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 81.4 million acres, up 1 percent from 2004 and 4 percent above 2003. If realized, this would be largest corn acreage since 1985. Expected acreage is up from last year throughout much of the Corn Belt and southern Great Plains. However, growers in most States in the Delta, Southeast, and northern Great Plains intend to decrease their corn acreage as producers are switching to other more profitable crops due to low corn prices and high fuel and fertilizer costs.

Soybean producers intend to plant 73.9 million acres in 2005, down 2 percent from last year's record high acreage. Of the 31 soybean producing States, growers in 16 States intend to plant fewer acres this year, while producers in 11 States intend to plant more acres than in 2004. The largest acreage declines are in the Dakotas, where low soybean prices have some farmers shifting to other crops. Large declines in soybean acreage are also expected in the Delta and Southeast States.

Due to the discovery of Asian soybean rust in the U.S., questions were asked of farmers in soybean producing States about their awareness of the disease and how it has affected their planting decisions. For detailed results of this effort, see pages 20 - 23 of this report.

All wheat planted area is expected to total 58.6 million acres in 2005, down 2 percent from 2004. If realized, this would be the lowest planted acreage since 1972. Winter wheat planted area for the 2005 crop is 41.6 million acres, down 4 percent from 2004. Of the total, about 30.5 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 6.6 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 4.5 million acres are White Winter. The 2005 other spring wheat planted acreage is estimated at 14.4 million, up 4 percent from last year. Of the total, about 13.7 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Area planted to Durum wheat is intended to total 2.61 million acres, up 2 percent from the previous year.

All cotton plantings for 2005 are expected to total 13.8 million acres, 1 percent above last year. Upland acreage is expected to total 13.5 million acres, also up 1 percent. Producers in Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, and Texas intend to decrease acreage from last year. Growers in all other cotton producing States intend to increase planted acreage. American-Pima cotton growers intend to increase their plantings 10 percent from 2004, to 275,000 acres. The increase is primarily in California, where producers are intending to plant 25,000 more Pima acres than last year.

This report was approved on March 31, 2005.

Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Mary Kirtley Waters

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

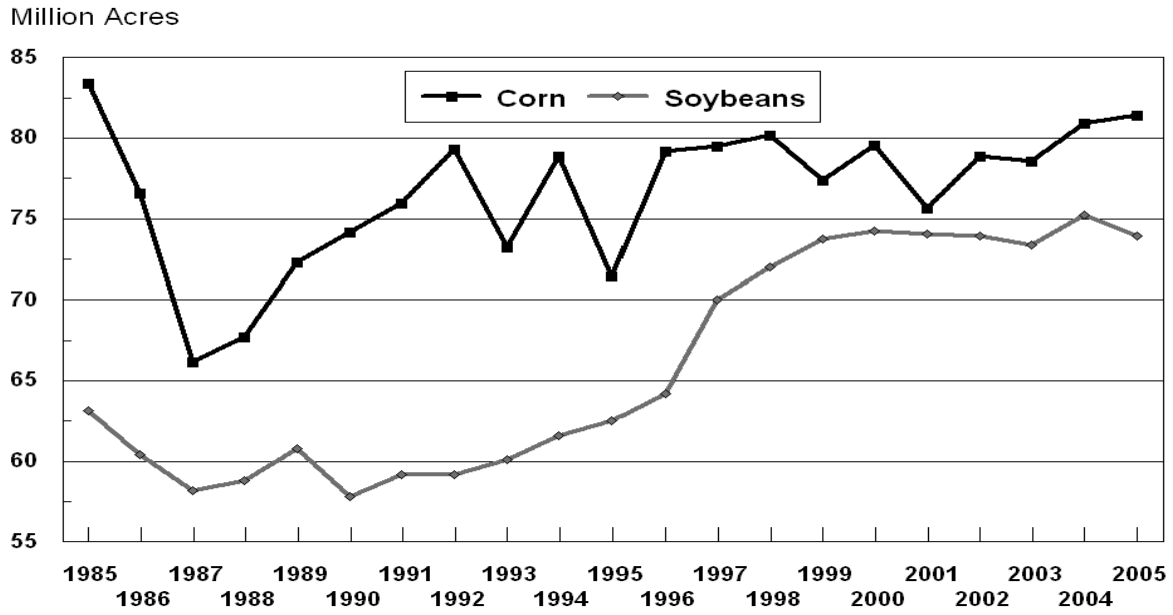
Contents

Corn: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
AL	220	220	215	98
AZ	47	53	60	113
AR	365	320	260	81
CA	530	540	560	104
CO	1,080	1,200	1,200	100
CT	30	31	32	103
DE	170	160	160	100
FL	75	70	65	93
GA	340	335	270	81
ID	190	230	240	104
IL	11,200	11,750	12,000	102
IN	5,600	5,700	5,800	102
IA	12,300	12,700	12,800	101
KS	2,900	3,100	3,400	110
KY	1,170	1,210	1,290	107
LA	520	420	390	93
ME	28	28	28	100
MD	480	490	460	94
MA	20	20	20	100
MI	2,250	2,200	2,150	98
MN	7,200	7,500	7,500	100
MS	550	460	400	87
MO	2,900	2,950	3,100	105
MT	68	70	71	101
NE	8,100	8,250	8,400	102
NV	4	4	3	75
NH	15	15	14	93
NJ	80	86	78	91
NM	130	125	120	96
NY	1,000	980	1,000	102
NC	740	820	790	96
ND	1,450	1,800	1,500	83
OH	3,300	3,350	3,400	101
OK	230	250	270	108
OR	51	58	50	86
PA	1,450	1,400	1,350	96
RI	2	2	2	100
SC	240	315	330	105
SD	4,400	4,650	4,400	95
TN	710	680	690	101
TX	1,830	1,830	1,950	107
UT	55	55	50	91
VT	100	95	90	95
VA	470	500	470	94
WA	130	170	150	88
WV	48	48	50	104
WI	3,750	3,600	3,700	103
WY	85	90	85	94
US	78,603	80,930	81,413	101

[1] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.

U.S. Corn and Soybean Planted Acreage



Sorghum: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
AL	10	10	5	50
AZ	17	20	18	90
AR	225	60	90	150
CA	18	28	26	93
CO	270	280	260	93
DE [2]	2	2		
GA	55	45	55	122
IL	110	85	130	153
KS	3,550	3,200	2,900	91
KY	33	15	22	147
LA	170	85	100	118
MD [2]	6	5		
MS	75	20	30	150
MO	215	150	150	100
NE	660	550	390	71
NM	140	140	140	100
NC	18	17	17	100
OK	300	270	280	104
PA	15	12	13	108
SC	7	7	9	129
SD	270	250	250	100
TN	45	20	15	75
TX	3,200	2,210	2,500	113
VA [2]	9	5		
US	9,420	7,486	7,400	99

[1] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2005.

Oats: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005 [1]

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [2]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
AL [3]			50	
CA	260	240	250	104
CO	100	75	75	100
GA	100	90	100	111
ID	120	90	90	100
IL	60	55	50	91
IN	25	25	20	80
IA	220	220	240	109
KS	140	120	110	92
ME	27	34	32	94
MI	90	80	80	100
MN	350	310	310	100
MO	30	26	35	135
MT	120	105	90	86
NE	220	140	150	107
NY	85	65	85	131
NC	55	55	55	100
ND	620	490	530	108
OH	80	65	65	100
OK	70	50	45	90
OR	60	50	45	90
PA	140	130	140	108
SC	40	40	35	88
SD	420	380	390	103
TX	625	680	700	103
UT	65	60	60	100
VA [3]			15	
WA	35	20	30	150
WI	380	340	320	94
WY	60	50	70	140
US	4,597	4,085	4,267	104

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[3] Estimates began in 2005.

Barley: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005 [1]

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [2]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
AZ	32	40	35	88
CA	100	110	100	91
CO	85	80	65	81
DE	25	29	29	100
ID	750	680	650	96
KS	9	15	20	133
KY	9	9	10	111
ME	28	23	22	96
MD	43	42	46	110
MI	15	14	18	129
MN	190	130	140	108
MT	1,150	1,000	950	95
NE [3]	6	6		
NV	5	4	4	100
NJ	4	3	3	100
NY	15	14	20	143
NC	20	23	22	96
ND	2,050	1,600	1,200	75
OH	7	5	5	100
OR	70	75	75	100
PA	75	65	55	85
SD	75	70	70	100
UT	45	50	40	80
VA	75	55	60	109
WA	320	250	200	80
WI	55	45	50	111
WY	90	90	85	94
US	5,348	4,527	3,974	88

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[3] Estimates discontinued in 2005.

All Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005 [1]

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [2]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
AL	150	120	120	100
AZ	119	105	85	81
AR	700	670	240	36
CA	870	680	590	87
CO	2,630	2,315	2,670	115
DE	50	50	50	100
FL	20	18	20	111
GA	380	330	350	106
ID	1,190	1,250	1,250	100
IL	850	920	650	71
IN	460	450	360	80
IA	25	28	25	89
KS	10,500	10,000	10,100	101
KY	500	530	420	79
LA	155	180	130	72
MD	165	160	150	94
MI	680	660	650	98
MN	1,877	1,728	1,975	114
MS	150	160	110	69
MO	960	1,050	700	67
MT	5,440	5,470	5,310	97
NE	1,900	1,850	1,800	97
NV	12	14	17	121
NJ	31	28	28	100
NM	500	490	490	100
NY	130	105	120	114
NC	530	600	590	98
ND	8,630	8,195	9,010	110
OH	1,060	920	840	91
OK	6,700	6,200	5,900	95
OR	1,115	1,000	1,020	102
PA	175	140	180	129
SC	200	190	180	95
SD	3,078	3,270	3,318	101
TN	430	400	270	68
TX	6,600	6,300	5,800	92
UT	177	143	152	106
VA	210	210	200	95
WA	2,400	2,330	2,340	100
WV	12	8	7	88
WI	212	247	205	83
WY	168	160	170	106
US	62,141	59,674	58,592	98

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Intended plantings for 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Winter Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005 [1]

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
AL	150	120	120	100
AZ	4	5	5	100
AR	700	670	240	36
CA	740	560	500	89
CO	2,600	2,300	2,650	115
DE	50	50	50	100
FL	20	18	20	111
GA	380	330	350	106
ID	760	750	770	103
IL	850	920	650	71
IN	460	450	360	80
IA	25	28	25	89
KS	10,500	10,000	10,100	101
KY	500	530	420	79
LA	155	180	130	72
MD	165	160	150	94
MI	680	660	650	98
MN	25	27	25	93
MS	150	160	110	69
MO	960	1,050	700	67
MT	1,900	1,900	2,150	113
NE	1,900	1,850	1,800	97
NV	7	6	8	133
NJ	31	28	28	100
NM	500	490	490	100
NY	130	105	120	114
NC	530	600	590	98
ND	130	245	260	106
OH	1,060	920	840	91
OK	6,700	6,200	5,900	95
OR	970	820	870	106
PA	175	140	180	129
SC	200	190	180	95
SD	1,650	1,650	1,500	91
TN	430	400	270	68
TX	6,600	6,300	5,800	92
UT	160	130	135	104
VA	210	210	200	95
WA	1,850	1,800	1,900	106
WV	12	8	7	88
WI	205	240	200	83
WY	160	150	160	107
US	45,384	43,350	41,613	96

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.

Durum Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005 [1]

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [2]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
AZ	115	100	80	80
CA	130	120	90	75
ID [3]			10	
MN [4]	2	1		
MT	640	570	560	98
ND	2,000	1,750	1,850	106
SD	28	20	18	90
US	2,915	2,561	2,608	102

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall in AZ and CA.
[2] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[3] Estimates began in 2005.
[4] Estimates discontinued in 2005.

Other Spring Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
CO	30	15	20	133
ID	430	500	470	94
MN	1,850	1,700	1,950	115
MT	2,900	3,000	2,600	87
NV	5	8	9	113
ND	6,500	6,200	6,900	111
OR	145	180	150	83
SD	1,400	1,600	1,800	113
UT	17	13	17	131
WA	550	530	440	83
WI	7	7	5	71
WY	8	10	10	100
US	13,842	13,763	14,371	104

[1] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Rice: Area Planted by Class, State, and United States, 2003-2005

Class and State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
Long Grain				
AR	1,300	1,405	1,460	104
CA	7	7	6	86
LA	435	525	540	103
MS	235	235	260	111
MO	175	195	205	105
TX	180	220	210	95
US	2,332	2,587	2,681	104
Medium Grain				
AR	165	155	110	71
CA	460	540	510	94
LA	20	13	10	77
MO	1	1	1	100
TX	1	2	1	50
US	647	711	632	89
Short Grain				
AR	1	1	1	100
CA [2]	42	48	44	92
US	43	49	45	92
All				
AR	1,466	1,561	1,571	101
CA	509	595	560	94
LA	455	538	550	102
MS	235	235	260	111
MO	176	196	206	105
TX	181	222	211	95
US	3,022	3,347	3,358	100

[1] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Includes sweet rice.

All Hay: Area Harvested by State and United States, 2003-2005

State	Area Harvested			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
AL	780	850	865	102
AZ	275	275	280	102
AR	1,340	1,420	1,300	92
CA	1,620	1,550	1,600	103
CO	1,500	1,520	1,600	105
CT	63	66	70	106
DE	13	14	14	100
FL	255	260	265	102
GA	600	600	600	100
ID	1,500	1,480	1,450	98
IL	775	750	750	100
IN	650	660	680	103
IA	1,600	1,600	1,500	94
KS	3,250	3,350	3,300	99
KY	2,450	2,340	2,300	98
LA	380	370	400	108
ME	144	155	160	103
MD	195	215	200	93
MA	79	88	90	102
MI	1,050	1,100	1,100	100
MN	2,075	2,000	1,950	98
MS	750	720	750	104
MO	4,250	4,350	4,350	100
MT	2,450	2,500	2,500	100
NE	3,150	2,800	2,850	102
NV	440	420	450	107
NH	52	57	57	100
NJ	120	120	120	100
NM	300	330	330	100
NY	1,850	1,270	1,740	137
NC	778	712	710	100
ND	2,950	2,730	2,800	103
OH	1,350	1,190	1,250	105
OK	2,810	3,060	3,200	105
OR	1,100	1,130	1,130	100
PA	1,650	1,700	1,750	103
RI	9	9	9	100
SC	340	330	330	100
SD	4,300	3,900	4,200	108
TN	2,030	1,935	1,920	99
TX	5,240	5,350	5,400	101
UT	700	715	720	101
VT	235	230	230	100
VA	1,280	1,290	1,290	100
WA	810	790	770	97
WV	545	575	560	97
WI	2,100	2,050	2,000	98
WY	1,200	990	1,050	106
US	63,383	61,916	62,940	102

[1] Intended area harvested in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Flaxseed: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
MN	8	3	9	300
MT	17	20	35	175
ND	560	490	850	173
SD	10	10	25	250
US	595	523	919	176

[1] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Soybeans: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
AL	170	210	160	76
AR	2,920	3,200	3,100	97
DE	180	210	180	86
FL	13	19	11	58
GA	190	280	220	79
IL	10,300	9,950	9,700	97
IN	5,450	5,550	5,400	97
IA	10,600	10,200	10,300	101
KS	2,600	2,800	2,900	104
KY	1,250	1,310	1,350	103
LA	760	1,100	850	77
MD	435	500	450	90
MI	2,000	2,000	2,000	100
MN	7,500	7,300	7,300	100
MS	1,440	1,670	1,600	96
MO	5,000	5,000	5,100	102
NE	4,550	4,800	4,800	100
NJ	90	105	100	95
NY	140	175	190	109
NC	1,450	1,530	1,550	101
ND	3,150	3,750	3,250	87
OH	4,300	4,450	4,500	101
OK	270	320	340	106
PA	380	430	440	102
SC	430	540	440	81
SD	4,250	4,150	4,050	98
TN	1,150	1,210	1,220	101
TX	200	290	310	107
VA	500	540	530	98
WV	16	19	19	100
WI	1,720	1,600	1,550	97
US	73,404	75,208	73,910	98

[1] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Peanuts: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
AL	190.0	200.0	215.0	108
FL	125.0	145.0	155.0	107
GA	545.0	620.0	750.0	121
NM	18.0	17.0	18.0	106
NC	101.0	105.0	105.0	100
OK	37.0	35.0	34.0	97
SC	19.0	35.0	55.0	157
TX	275.0	240.0	240.0	100
VA	34.0	33.0	25.0	76
US	1,344.0	1,430.0	1,597.0	112

[1] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Sunflower: Area Planted by Type, State, and United States, 2003-2005

Varietal Type and State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
Oil				
CO	95	90	130	144
KS	170	150	260	173
MN	55	30	85	283
NE	51	36	55	153
ND	1,060	720	1,000	139
SD	475	410	550	134
TX	17	18	35	194
Oth Sts [2 3]	75	79	70	
US	1,998	1,533	2,185	143
Non-Oil				
CO	35	45	60	133
KS	23	21	40	190
MN	35	30	65	217
NE	15	20	40	200
ND	150	160	260	163
SD	30	25	50	200
TX	42	23	40	174
Oth Sts [2 3]	16	16	10	
US	346	340	565	166
All				
CO	130	135	190	141
KS	193	171	300	175
MN	90	60	150	250
NE	66	56	95	170
ND	1,210	880	1,260	143
SD	505	435	600	138
TX	59	41	75	183
Oth Sts [2 3]	91	95	80	
US	2,344	1,873	2,750	147

[1] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Other States include CA, GA, IL, LA, MI, MO, MT, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, UT, WA, WI, and WY, in 2003 and 2004, and only include CA, IL, MI, MO, MT, OK, WI, and WY beginning in 2005.
[3] 2005 estimates carried forward from 2004. First 2005 estimate will be published in "Acreage" on June 30, 2005.

Canola: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
MN	57	35	45	129
MT [2]			23	
ND	970	780	950	122
Oth Sts [3 4]	55	50	29	
US	1,082	865	1,047	121

[1] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates began as part of the federal program in 2005.
[3] Other States include AL, AZ, CA, GA, ID, IN, KS, MI, MT, NY, OR, PA, SC, SD, and WA, in 2003 and 2004, and only include ID, MI, OR, and WA beginning in 2005.
[4] 2005 estimates carried forward from 2004. First 2005 estimate will be published in "Acreage" on June 30, 2005.

Cotton: Area Planted by Type, State, and United States, 2003-2005

Type and State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
Upland				
AL	525.0	550.0	560.0	102
AZ	215.0	240.0	230.0	96
AR	980.0	910.0	980.0	108
CA	550.0	560.0	480.0	86
FL	94.0	89.0	85.0	96
GA	1,300.0	1,290.0	1,200.0	93
KS	90.0	85.0	80.0	94
LA	525.0	500.0	620.0	124
MS	1,110.0	1,110.0	1,250.0	113
MO	400.0	380.0	410.0	108
NM	53.0	68.0	70.0	103
NC	810.0	730.0	760.0	104
OK	180.0	220.0	230.0	105
SC	220.0	215.0	230.0	107
TN	560.0	530.0	570.0	108
TX	5,600.0	5,850.0	5,700.0	97
VA	89.0	82.0	85.0	104
US	13,301.0	13,409.0	13,540.0	101
Amer-Pima				
AZ	2.5	3.0	3.0	100
CA	150.0	215.0	240.0	112
NM	6.1	10.6	10.0	94
TX	20.0	21.0	22.0	105
US	178.6	249.6	275.0	110
All				
AL	525.0	550.0	560.0	102
AZ	217.5	243.0	233.0	96
AR	980.0	910.0	980.0	108
CA	700.0	775.0	720.0	93
FL	94.0	89.0	85.0	96
GA	1,300.0	1,290.0	1,200.0	93
KS	90.0	85.0	80.0	94
LA	525.0	500.0	620.0	124
MS	1,110.0	1,110.0	1,250.0	113
MO	400.0	380.0	410.0	108
NM	59.1	78.6	80.0	102
NC	810.0	730.0	760.0	104
OK	180.0	220.0	230.0	105
SC	220.0	215.0	230.0	107
TN	560.0	530.0	570.0	108
TX	5,620.0	5,871.0	5,722.0	97
VA	89.0	82.0	85.0	104
US	13,479.6	13,658.6	13,815.0	101

[1] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Sugarbeets: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005 [1]

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [2]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
CA	50.8	49.5	49.0	99
CO	28.6	36.0	38.0	106
ID	208.0	195.0	173.0	89
MI	179.0	165.0	149.0	90
MN	492.0	486.0	484.0	100
MT	51.7	53.7	52.0	97
NE	45.3	49.8	49.0	98
ND	259.0	256.0	259.0	101
OH	2.0	1.8	0.0	
OR	10.0	13.0	7.0	54
WA	4.0	3.8	3.0	79
WY	35.0	36.4	36.0	99
US	1,365.4	1,346.0	1,299.0	97

[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 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Tobacco: Area Harvested by State and United States, 2003-2005

State	Area Harvested			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Percent*
CT	2,180	2,340	2,300	98
FL	4,400	4,000	2,800	70
GA	27,000	23,000	19,000	83
IN [2]	4,200	4,200		
KY	111,650	114,800	82,200	72
MD [2]	1,100	1,100		
MA	1,250	1,220	1,250	102
MO	1,400	1,450	1,400	97
NC	159,700	156,500	133,300	85
OH	5,300	5,600	4,500	80
PA	3,700	4,000	5,200	130
SC	30,000	27,000	23,000	85
TN	31,140	31,260	25,260	81
VA	25,110	29,790	18,950	64
WV	1,200	1,300	700	54
WI [2]	1,820	1,500		
US	411,150	409,060	319,860	78

[1] Intended area harvested in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2005.

Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2003-2005

Class and Type	Area Harvested			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Percent*
Class 1, Flue-cured				
Type 11, Old Belts				
NC	40,000	43,000	31,000	72
VA	18,000	23,000	14,000	61
US	58,000	66,000	45,000	68
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt				
NC	94,000	89,000	83,000	93
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt				
NC	20,000	19,400	16,500	85
SC	30,000	27,000	23,000	85
US	50,000	46,400	39,500	85
Type 14, GA-FL Belt				
FL	4,400	4,000	2,800	70
GA	27,000	23,000	19,000	83
US	31,400	27,000	21,800	81
Total 11-14	233,400	228,400	189,300	83
Class 2, Fire-cured				
Type 21, VA Belt				
VA	550	720	450	63
Type 22, Eastern District				
KY	2,600	2,700	3,000	111
TN	5,200	5,300	5,300	100
US	7,800	8,000	8,300	104
Type 23, Western District				
KY	2,500	2,500	2,600	104
TN	400	420	420	100
US	2,900	2,920	3,020	103
Total 21-23	11,250	11,640	11,770	101
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3A, Light Air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
IN [2]	4,200	4,200		
KY	103,000	106,000	73,000	69
MO	1,400	1,450	1,400	97
NC	5,700	5,100	2,800	55
OH	5,300	5,600	4,500	80
PA [3]			2,400	
TN	25,000	25,000	19,000	76
VA	6,500	6,000	4,500	75
WV	1,200	1,300	700	54
US	152,300	154,650	108,300	70
Type 32, Southern MD Belt				
MD [2]	1,100	1,100		
PA	1,300	2,200	1,500	68
US	2,400	3,300	1,500	45
Total 31-32	154,700	157,950	109,800	70

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2003-2005 (continued)

Class and Type	Area Harvested			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Percent*
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3B, Dark				
Air-cured				
Type 35, One Sucker				
Belt				
KY	2,300	2,300	2,300	100
TN	540	540	540	100
US	2,840	2,840	2,840	100
Type 36, Green River				
Belt				
KY	1,250	1,300	1,300	100
Type 37, VA Sun-cured				
Belt				
VA [4]	60	70		
Total 35-37	4,150	4,210	4,140	98
Class 4, Cigar Filler				
Type 41, PA Seedleaf				
PA	2,400	1,800	1,300	72
Class 5, Cigar Binder				
Class 5A, CT Valley				
Binder				
Type 51, CT Valley				
Broadleaf				
CT	1,400	1,450	1,350	93
MA	970	920	950	103
US	2,370	2,370	2,300	97
Class 5B, WI Binder				
Type 54, Southern WI				
WI [2]	1,400	1,100		
Type 55, Northern WI				
WI [2]	420	400		
Total 54-55	1,820	1,500		
Total 51-55	4,190	3,870	2,300	59
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper				
Type 61, CT Valley				
Shade-grown				
CT	780	890	950	107
MA	280	300	300	100
US	1,060	1,190	1,250	105
All Cigar Types				
Total 41-61	7,650	6,860	4,850	71
All Tobacco	411,150	409,060	319,860	78

[1] Intended area harvested in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2005.
[3] Estimates began in 2005.
[4] No sun-cured tobacco is expected to be harvested in 2005.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005 [1]

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [2]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
CA	77.0	60.0	60.0	100
CO	80.0	75.0	90.0	120
ID	75.0	80.0	95.0	119
KS	12.0	9.0	9.5	106
MI	170.0	190.0	235.0	124
MN	115.0	115.0	130.0	113
MT	13.0	13.0	14.0	108
NE	155.0	120.0	160.0	133
NM	10.0	6.0	6.0	100
NY	25.0	24.0	28.0	117
ND	540.0	560.0	720.0	129
OR	7.0	8.0	8.0	100
SD	8.0	9.0	20.0	222
TX	50.0	20.0	17.0	85
UT	5.6	5.3	6.0	113
WA	27.5	30.0	35.0	117
WI [3]	6.0	5.0		
WY	30.0	25.0	30.0	120
US	1,406.1	1,354.3	1,663.5	123

[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.
[2] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[3] Estimates discontinued in 2005.

Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted by State and United States, 2003-2005

State	Area Planted			
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2005/2004
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Percent*
AL	2.7	2.8	2.7	96
CA	10.7	11.5	11.2	97
LA	19.0	16.0	17.0	106
MS	14.0	16.0	18.0	113
NJ	1.1	1.2	1.2	100
NC	43.0	45.0	40.0	89
SC	1.4	1.0	1.0	100
TX	3.4	3.5	3.4	97
VA	0.5	0.4	0.4	100
US	95.8	97.4	94.9	97

[1] Intended plantings in 2005 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Asian Soybean Rust

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 for a number of crops, including soybeans. Due to the discovery of Asian soybean rust in the United States and the heightened speculation of how growers would react to the fast-spreading, yield-reducing disease, questions were included in the March Agricultural Survey for the 31 soybean-producing States to measure farmer awareness of Asian soybean rust and how its discovery has affected their planting decisions for the 2005 crop.

Results of the Asian soybean rust questions by State are included in the following tables, along with results by acres intended to be planted for 2005 and Region.

These survey results are subject to sampling variability because all operations planting soybeans are not included in the sample of over 68,000. The variability for the 31 soybean-producing States, as measured by the relative standard error at the U.S. level, is approximately 2.4 percent for farmer awareness, 4.6 percent for whether Asian rust was a factor in the planting decisions, and 4.3 percent for their change in planting intentions. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 4.8 percent for farmer awareness, 9.2 percent for whether Asian rust was a factor in the planting decisions, and 8.6 percent for their change in planting intentions.

Soybeans: Asian Rust Awareness by State and United States, Percent of All Farms and Farms Reporting Soybean Intentions, March 2005

State	Have you seen, read, or heard any information about Asian Rust?					
	All Farms			Farms Reporting Soybean Intentions		
	Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AL	32	58	10	91	9	*
AR	38	58	4	88	10	2
DE	22	65	13	59	3	38
FL	3	97	*	72	25	3
GA	30	70	*	90	10	*
IL	89	9	2	98	2	*
IN	62	32	6	81	18	1
IA	87	6	7	94	2	4
KS	61	32	7	89	8	3
KY	35	64	1	65	29	6
LA	52	25	23	91	4	5
MD	35	53	12	91	9	*
MI	36	61	3	93	6	1
MN	59	33	8	82	13	5
MS	42	57	1	88	12	*
MO	62	31	7	93	6	1
NE	86	13	1	96	3	1
NJ	33	67	*	86	12	2
NY	22	76	2	75	23	2
NC	37	63	*	84	16	*
ND	60	32	8	96	4	*
OH	48	39	13	92	5	3
OK	24	74	2	70	29	1
PA	34	66	*	87	12	1
SC	38	58	4	82	18	*
SD	76	20	4	95	5	*
TN	26	71	3	85	9	6
TX	15	76	9	69	28	3
VA	21	78	1	86	14	*
WV	28	65	7	91	5	4
WI	63	26	11	78	8	14
US	43	51	6	89	8	3

* Data rounds to less than 0.5 percent.

Soybeans: Asian Rust's Impact on Planting Intentions for All Farm Operators who are Aware of Rust by State, Region, and United States March 2005

State and Region [1]	Was Asian Rust a factor in your planting intentions?			
	Yes	If so, how did your intentions change?		
		Increase	Decrease	No Change
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AL	7	2	57	41
AR	6	5	59	36
DE	9	*	52	48
FL	6	*	87	13
GA	10	3	50	47
IL	12	4	58	38
IN	8	7	48	45
IA	8	10	49	41
KS	5	4	56	40
KY	3	2	48	50
LA	8	3	75	22
MD	8	3	49	48
MI	7	12	32	56
MN	7	13	56	31
MS	3	3	76	21
MO	5	8	28	64
NE	8	17	43	40
NJ	4	*	56	44
NY	2	24	26	50
NC	7	*	51	49
ND	6	8	50	42
OH	6	7	33	60
OK	2	1	54	45
PA	4	19	43	38
SC	13	1	79	20
SD	8	5	71	24
TN	6	1	66	33
TX	2	7	69	24
VA	2	4	59	37
WV	1	12	38	50
WI	7	4	75	21
Northeast	4	13	44	43
Great Lake States	7	10	58	32
Corn Belt	8	7	47	46
Northern Plains	7	10	54	36
Appalachian	4	1	56	43
Southeast	3	2	61	37
Delta States	5	3	70	27
Southern Plains	2	4	63	33
US	6	7	53	40

* Data rounds to less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Regions consist of the following States: Appalachian: KY, NC, TN, VA, WV; Corn Belt: IA, IL, IN, MO, OH; Delta States: AR, LA, MS; Great Lake States: MI, MN, WI; Northeast: DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA; Northern Plains: KS, NE, ND, SD; Southeast: AL, FL, GA, SC; Southern Plains: OK, TX.

Soybeans: Asian Rust's Impact on Planting Intentions for Soybean Farm Operators who are Aware of Rust by Region and United States March 2005

Region [1]	Was Asian Rust a factor in your planting intentions?			
	Yes	If so, how did your intentions change?		
		Increase	Decrease	No Change
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Northeast	12	16	44	40
Great Lake States	9	14	45	41
Corn Belt	10	7	47	46
Northern Plains	11	12	48	40
Appalachian	13	2	55	43
Southeast	29	4	63	33
Delta States	19	5	63	32
Southern Plains	15	6	55	39
US	11	9	49	42

[1] Regions consist of the following States: Appalachian: KY, NC, TN, VA, WV; Corn Belt: IA, IL, IN, MO, OH; Delta States: AR, LA, MS; Great Lake States: MI, MN, WI; Northeast: DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA; Northern Plains: KS, NE, ND, SD; Southeast: AL, FL, GA, SC; Southern Plains: OK, TX.

Soybeans: Asian Rust Awareness by Intended Planted Acreage, Region, and United States, Percent of Farms Reporting Soybean Intentions, March 2005

Soybean Acres Intended and Region [1]	Have you seen, read, or heard any information about Asian Rust?		
	Yes	No	Don't Know
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
1-99 Acres			
Northeast	80	15	5
Great Lake States	73	17	10
Corn Belt	86	11	3
Northern Plains	87	10	3
Appalachian	68	28	4
Southeast	80	19	1
Delta States	74	25	1
Southern Plains	53	46	1
US	80	15	5
100-249 Acres			
Northeast	95	5	*
Great Lake States	94	3	3
Corn Belt	96	2	2
Northern Plains	95	3	2
Appalachian	94	4	2
Southeast	95	5	*
Delta States	81	11	8
Southern Plains	87	10	3
US	95	3	2
250-499 Acres			
Northeast	99	1	*
Great Lake States	94	3	3
Corn Belt	97	1	2
Northern Plains	98	2	*
Appalachian	90	9	1
Southeast	97	3	*
Delta States	97	2	1
Southern Plains	85	8	7
US	96	2	2
500-999 Acres			
Northeast	97	2	1
Great Lake States	98	1	1
Corn Belt	99	1	*
Northern Plains	98	2	*
Appalachian	98	1	1
Southeast	98	1	1
Delta States	97	3	*
Southern Plains	92	6	2
US	98	1	1
1000 Acres & Over			
Northeast	85	6	9
Great Lake States	95	3	2
Corn Belt	99	1	*
Northern Plains	98	2	*
Appalachian	97	3	*
Southeast	96	3	1
Delta States	96	3	1
Southern Plains	93	7	*
US	97	2	1

* Data rounds to less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Regions consist of the following States: Appalachian: KY, NC, TN, VA, WV; Corn Belt: IA, IL, IN, MO, OH; Delta States: AR, LA, MS; Great Lake States: MI, MN, WI; Northeast: DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA; Northern Plains: KS, NE, ND, SD; Southeast: AL, FL, GA, SC; Southern Plains: OK, TX.

Soybeans: Asian Rust's Impact on Planting Intentions for Operators who Intend to Plant Soybeans and are Aware of Rust by Intended Planted Acreage, Region, and United States, March 2005

Soybean Acres Intended and Region [1]	Was Asian Rust a factor in your planting intentions?			
	Yes	If so, how did your intentions change?		
		Increase	Decrease	No Change
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1-99 Acres				
Northeast	11	21	42	37
Great Lake States	7	15	39	46
Corn Belt	8	8	42	50
Northern Plains	9	8	48	44
Appalachian	12	1	55	44
Southeast	24	4	53	43
Delta States	8	*	83	17
Southern Plains	12	*	71	29
US	9	9	46	45
100-249 Acres				
Northeast	15	14	52	34
Great Lake States	11	16	46	38
Corn Belt	13	10	44	46
Northern Plains	13	16	38	46
Appalachian	14	1	57	42
Southeast	37	1	74	25
Delta States	25	3	63	34
Southern Plains	18	14	75	11
US	13	11	46	43
250-499 Acres				
Northeast	15	*	60	40
Great Lake States	9	8	43	49
Corn Belt	11	4	59	37
Northern Plains	11	8	68	24
Appalachian	17	*	54	46
Southeast	36	14	63	23
Delta States	24	4	67	29
Southern Plains	25	*	16	84
US	12	5	58	37
500-999 Acres				
Northeast	13	4	19	77
Great Lake States	15	8	63	29
Corn Belt	10	1	45	54
Northern Plains	11	11	50	39
Appalachian	11	8	44	48
Southeast	37	*	79	21
Delta States	19	8	58	34
Southern Plains	7	22	31	47
US	12	6	51	43
1000 Acres & Over				
Northeast	34	*	15	85
Great Lake States	7	19	34	47
Corn Belt	13	10	57	33
Northern Plains	10	26	40	34
Appalachian	10	17	60	23
Southeast	31	*	74	26
Delta States	16	5	55	40
Southern Plains	11	*	33	67
US	12	12	51	37

* Data rounds to less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Regions consist of the following States: Appalachian: KY, NC, TN, VA, WV; Corn Belt: IA, IL, IN, MO, OH; Delta States: AR, LA, MS; Great Lake States: MI, MN, WI; Northeast: DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA; Northern Plains: KS, NE, ND, SD; Southeast: AL, FL, GA, SC; Southern Plains: OK, TX.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2004-2005
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	4,527.0	3,974.0	4,021.0	
Corn for Grain [2]	80,930.0	81,413.0	73,632.0	
Corn for Silage			6,103.0	
Hay, All			61,916.0	62,940.0
Alfalfa			21,707.0	
All Other			40,209.0	
Oats	4,085.0	4,267.0	1,792.0	
Proso Millet	710.0		595.0	
Rice	3,347.0	3,358.0	3,325.0	
Rye	1,380.0		320.0	
Sorghum for Grain [2]	7,486.0	7,400.0	6,517.0	
Sorghum for Silage			352.0	
Wheat, All	59,674.0	58,592.0	49,999.0	
Winter	43,350.0	41,613.0	34,462.0	
Durum	2,561.0	2,608.0	2,363.0	
Other Spring	13,763.0	14,371.0	13,174.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	865.0	1,047.0	828.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	523.0	919.0	516.0	
Mustard Seed	73.0		68.7	
Peanuts	1,430.0	1,597.0	1,394.0	
Rapeseed	8.7		7.8	
Safflower	175.0		159.0	
Soybeans for Beans	75,208.0	73,910.0	73,958.0	
Sunflower	1,873.0	2,750.0	1,711.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	13,658.6	13,815.0	13,057.0	
Upland	13,409.0	13,540.0	12,809.0	
Amer-Pima	249.6	275.0	248.0	
Sugarbeets	1,346.0	1,299.0	1,306.7	
Sugarcane			952.1	
Tobacco			409.1	319.9
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	30.5		21.5	
Dry Edible Beans	1,354.3	1,663.5	1,219.3	
Dry Edible Peas	530.0		507.8	
Lentils	345.0		329.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			5.8	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.2	
Hops			27.7	
Peppermint Oil			77.7	
Potatoes, All	1,194.0		1,168.1	
Winter	18.7	20.0	18.5	19.8
Spring	76.5		72.2	
Summer	59.1		54.6	
Fall	1,039.7		1,022.8	
Spearmint Oil			15.1	
Sweet Potatoes	97.4	94.9	93.3	
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 2005 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, 2004-2005
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2004	2005	2004	2005
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	69.4		279,253	
Corn for Grain	"	160.4		11,807,217	
Corn for Silage	Ton	17.6		107,336	
Hay, All	"	2.55		157,774	
Alfalfa	"	3.47		75,383	
All Other	"	2.05		82,391	
Oats	Bu	64.7		115,935	
Proso Millet	"	25.3		15,065	
Rice [2]	Cwt	6,942		230,818	
Rye	Bu	26.9		8,615	
Sorghum for Grain	"	69.8		454,899	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	13.5		4,763	
Wheat, All	Bu	43.2		2,158,245	
Winter	"	43.5		1,499,434	
Durum	"	38.0		89,893	
Other Spring	"	43.2		568,918	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,618		1,339,530	
Cottonseed [3]	Ton			8,411.0	
Flaxseed	Bu	20.3		10,471	
Mustard Seed	Lb	819		56,290	
Peanuts	"	3,057		4,261,700	
Rapeseed	"	1,394		10,875	
Safflower	"	1,105		175,765	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	42.5		3,140,996	
Sunflower	Lb	1,197		2,047,863	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bale	846		23,006.0	
Upland [2]	"	835		22,270.0	
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,425		736.0	
Sugarbeets	Ton	22.9		29,932	
Sugarcane	"	30.8		29,295	
Tobacco	Lb	2,159		883,171	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,228		264	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,460		17,799	
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	2,249		11,419	
Lentils [2]	"	1,271		4,182	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			899	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,220		7,100	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	40,000		6,000	
Hops	"	1,990		55,203.9	
Peppermint Oil	"	92		7,146	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	391		456,362	
Winter	"	260	235	4,818	4,658
Spring	"	314		22,663	
Summer	"	345		18,858	
Fall	"	401		410,023	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	116		1,746	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	176		16,399	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lb			5,200	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2004-2005
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,832,030	1,608,240	1,627,260	
Corn for Grain [2]	32,751,560	32,947,030	29,798,130	
Corn for Silage			2,469,820	
Hay, All [3]			25,056,790	25,471,190
Alfalfa			8,784,610	
All Other			16,272,180	
Oats	1,653,160	1,726,810	725,200	
Proso Millet	287,330		240,790	
Rice	1,354,500	1,358,950	1,345,590	
Rye	558,470		129,500	
Sorghum for Grain [2]	3,029,510	2,994,710	2,637,360	
Sorghum for Silage			142,450	
Wheat, All [3]	24,149,470	23,711,600	20,234,100	
Winter	17,543,310	16,840,360	13,946,430	
Durum	1,036,410	1,055,430	956,280	
Other Spring	5,569,750	5,815,800	5,331,390	
Oilseeds				
Canola	350,060	423,710	335,080	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	211,650	371,910	208,820	
Mustard Seed	29,540		27,800	
Peanuts	578,710	646,290	564,140	
Rapeseed	3,520		3,160	
Safflower	70,820		64,350	
Soybeans for Beans	30,435,930	29,910,640	29,930,060	
Sunflower	757,980	1,112,900	692,420	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	5,527,500	5,590,790	5,284,040	
Upland	5,426,490	5,479,500	5,183,670	
Amer-Pima	101,010	111,290	100,360	
Sugarbeets	544,710	525,690	528,810	
Sugarcane			385,310	
Tobacco			165,540	129,440
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	12,340		8,700	
Dry Edible Beans	548,070	673,200	493,440	
Dry Edible Peas	214,490		205,500	
Lentils	139,620		133,140	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,350	
Ginger Root (HI)			60	
Hops			11,230	
Peppermint Oil			31,440	
Potatoes, All [3]	483,200		472,720	
Winter	7,570	8,090	7,490	8,010
Spring	30,960		29,220	
Summer	23,920		22,100	
Fall	420,760		413,920	
Spearmint Oil			6,110	
Sweet Potatoes	39,420	38,410	37,760	
Taro (HI) [4]			150	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 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, 2004-2005
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.74		6,080,020	
Corn for Grain	10.06		299,917,130	
Corn for Silage	39.43		97,373,580	
Hay, All [2]	5.71		143,130,170	
Alfalfa	7.78		68,386,310	
All Other	4.59		74,743,860	
Oats	2.32		1,682,790	
Proso Millet	1.42		341,670	
Rice	7.78		10,469,730	
Rye	1.69		218,830	
Sorghum for Grain	4.38		11,554,970	
Sorghum for Silage	30.33		4,320,920	
Wheat, All [2]	2.90		58,737,800	
Winter	2.93		40,807,910	
Durum	2.56		2,446,490	
Other Spring	2.90		15,483,410	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.81		607,600	
Cottonseed [3]			7,630,330	
Flaxseed	1.27		265,980	
Mustard Seed	0.92		25,530	
Peanuts	3.43		1,933,070	
Rapeseed	1.56		4,930	
Safflower	1.24		79,730	
Soybeans for Beans	2.86		85,483,900	
Sunflower	1.34		928,900	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.95		5,008,970	
Upland	0.94		4,848,720	
Amer-Pima	1.60		160,250	
Sugarbeets	51.35		27,153,850	
Sugarcane	68.97		26,575,980	
Tobacco	2.42		400,600	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.38		11,970	
Dry Edible Beans	1.64		807,350	
Dry Edible Peas	2.52		517,960	
Lentils	1.42		189,690	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			40,780	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.37		3,220	
Ginger Root (HI)	44.83		2,720	
Hops	2.23		25,040	
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,240	
Potatoes, All [2]	43.79		20,700,230	
Winter	29.19	26.37	218,540	211,280
Spring	35.18		1,027,980	
Summer	38.71		855,380	
Fall	44.93		18,598,330	
Spearmint Oil	0.13		790	
Sweet Potatoes	19.70		743,850	
Taro (HI) [3]			2,360	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Winter Weather Review

Highlights: Winter conditions varied dramatically in the West, ranging from periods of excessive precipitation across southern California, the Great Basin, and much of the Southwest, to persistently dry weather across the northern half of the region. Southwestern storminess caused flooding and mudslides but eased or eradicated long-term drought. Meanwhile, drought expanded or intensified in the Northwest, where meager high-elevation snowpacks were not expected to provide much spring and summer runoff. A similar pattern was observed on the Plains, where abundant precipitation across the southeastern half of the region contrasted with worsening drought on the northern High Plains. During the second half of January and much of February, the northern High Plains' winter wheat crop was exposed to occasional weather extremes. Farther east, the Midwestern winter featured unusually wet weather in the southern and eastern Corn Belt but rather tranquil conditions in the upper Mississippi Valley. Stormy, often snowy, weather affected areas from the lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast. Farther south, however, drier-than-normal weather prevailed from the central Gulf Coast region to the southern Atlantic States.

Above-normal temperatures were observed nearly nationwide. Winter readings generally ranged from 2 to 6 degrees F above normal on the Plains and averaged as much as 8 degrees F above normal in the upper Midwest. Near- to slightly below-normal temperatures were confined to parts of California, the Great Basin, the lower Great Lakes, and the Atlantic Coast States.

December: December featured some brief but historically snowy, cold weather across the South. Ironically, wet snow—Deep South Texas' first accumulation in more than a century—helped to insulate citrus, sugarcane, and winter vegetables from a Christmas Day freeze. Meanwhile, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather prevailed in most areas from the High Plains to the Mississippi River, providing generally favorable conditions for overwintering grains. Somewhat wetter conditions were observed in the Great Lakes and Northeastern States, although much of the rain and snow fell early in the month. Farther south, a major snow and ice storm affected parts of the Ohio Valley and interior South on December 22-23. Toward the end of December, stormy weather returned to California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest, following nearly a month-long respite. The Western precipitation caused local flooding and mudslides, but padded high-elevation snow packs and further eased long-term drought. Farther north, however, snowpacks remained mostly below normal for this time of year across the northern Rockies and northern Intermountain West.

There were also some wild temperature swings in all parts of the United States. Although monthly temperatures averaged as much as 8 degrees F above normal on the northern Plains, readings briefly dipped to -20 degrees F or lower in some locations on December 23. Two days later, the high-pressure system responsible for Montana's cold snap reached the Deep South, where southern Texas noted a hard freeze (temperatures of 28 degrees F or lower). However, cool conditions were most persistent in the Southeast, where monthly temperatures averaged as much as 4 degrees F below normal. Nevertheless, Florida's winter agricultural areas avoided a significant freeze, although temperatures flirted with the freezing mark (32 degrees F) in the State's northern citrus belt on December 15. Meanwhile, monthly temperatures were mostly above normal in the West, despite cool spells in early December and again after midmonth. The Northwest was especially warm, relative to normal.

January: In most sections of the United States, January's weather exhibited two distinct characters. For example, the first 2 weeks of January featured warmth, record wetness, and widespread flooding in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys. Colder, drier weather followed, causing concerns in soft red winter wheat areas due to numerous freeze-thaw cycles and heaving of saturated soils. Near-record to record warmth also prevailed across much of the South and East until a pattern-changing cold front swept offshore on January 14. Although only light precipitation accompanied sharply colder weather in the Southeast, a major snowstorm swept across the upper Midwestern, Great Lakes, and Northeastern States from January 21-23, preceded and followed by several less serious storms. Unlike wheat fields in Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, a thick blanket of snow protected the wheat crop from weather extremes in the lower Great Lakes region, including Michigan. Farther west, a late-month return to wet weather (rain and snow) maintained adequate to locally excessive soil moisture reserves across the southern half of the Plains. In contrast, cold, occasionally snowy conditions on the northern Plains in early to mid-January were suddenly replaced by mild, windy weather. As a result, the northern High Plains' wheat crop lost not only its protective snow cover but some of its winter hardiness as well. The interior Northwest also experienced a rapid change from cool, showery weather early in the month to unfavorable dryness and record warmth. By month's end, water-supply concerns mounted across the Northwest due to meager mountain snowpacks and already low reservoir levels. Farther south, record-setting precipitation totals deluged California, the Great Basin, and much of the Southwest through January 12, causing flash flooding and mudslides, but padding high-elevation snowpacks, improving spring and summer runoff prospects, and further easing the effects of long-term drought. Quieter weather prevailed west of the Rockies thereafter, although a pair of storms brought a brief return of showery conditions to the Southwest during the last week of January.

Despite a mid- to late-month cooling trend, January temperatures averaged 4 to 8 degrees F above normal across much of the South. Slightly lower (near-normal) temperatures were observed along the southern Atlantic Coast.

Unusually mild weather also prevailed in the Four Corners States, where monthly temperatures in a few locations averaged more than 10 degrees F above normal. In contrast, mid- to late-month warmth only partially offset a bitterly cold start to the year on the northern Plains, where January temperatures averaged as much as 4 degrees F below normal. Meanwhile, temperatures varied sharply across the interior Northwest, ranging from as much as 6 degrees F below normal in the snow-covered northern Great Basin to 4 degrees F above normal in several locations farther north. Elsewhere, temperatures averaged near normal in California, while Midwestern readings ranged from 2 degrees F below normal in Michigan to as much as 8 degrees F above normal in the lower Ohio Valley. Some of the coldest weather, relative to normal, affected New England, where temperatures averaged as much as 4 degrees F below normal.

February: Continuing a winter-long trend, unfavorably dry weather in the Northwest contrasted with excessive wetness in southern California and parts of the Southwest, where periods of heavy precipitation further eased or eradicated long-term drought and sustained tremendous high-elevation snowpacks. Southwestern storminess also caused flash flooding and mudslides, although some large reservoirs remained low. Meanwhile, Northwestern drought-related concerns included diminishing moisture reserves for dryland winter grains, meager mountain snowpacks, and dismal spring and summer runoff prospects. A similar weather pattern prevailed on the Plains, where persistently dry weather across northern areas contrasted with widespread precipitation from southeastern Nebraska and much of Kansas southward. On the drought-affected northern High Plains, winter wheat-related concerns included soil moisture shortages and the crop's exposure to occasional temperature and wind extremes. By month's end, warm weather prompted winter wheat to begin breaking dormancy as far north as the central Plains. Farther east, below-normal precipitation in parts of the Southeast promoted late-winter fieldwork but reduced topsoil moisture for pastures and winter grains. However, a pattern change toward month's end produced widespread rain and was especially beneficial across Florida's peninsula, reducing the threat of wildfires and easing citrus irrigation demands. Elsewhere, snow fell frequently during February across the Great Lakes and Northeastern States, while widespread showers maintained soggy conditions in feedlots and winter wheat fields in the southern and eastern Corn Belt. However, the upper Midwest continued to experience a relatively mild winter, with above-normal temperatures and generally light snow.

Above-normal temperatures prevailed nearly nationwide during February, with the warmest weather—relative to normal—affecting the upper Midwest (5 to 9 degrees F above normal). Colder-than-normal conditions (locally as much as 7 degrees F below normal) were confined to some valley locations across the interior Northwest, while near-normal readings were observed in parts of the Southwest, Pacific Northwest, and the Atlantic coastal plain.

Winter Agricultural Summary

Warm, dry conditions in the northern Great Plains prevented the accumulation of snow cover across most of the region. Though temperatures averaged well above normal, periods of bitterly cold weather were unfavorable for unprotected winter wheat. Moreover, producers were concerned about the availability of soil moisture in the spring, which is heavily dependent upon snow melt. By contrast, precipitation was abundant in the southern Great Plains. Soggy conditions continued to delay fieldwork, including the harvest of last year's cotton crop in Texas, which was still not complete by the end of February.

In the Corn Belt, both temperatures and precipitation were above normal for the winter. In the southern and eastern areas of the region, excessive rainfall caused widespread flooding in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys. Combined with repetition of the freeze-thaw cycle, the persistent wetness caused soil heaving, particularly in low-lying areas.

Much of the western Gulf Coast, from New Orleans to the Rio Grande, was blanketed with snow on Christmas morning, for the first time in over 100 years in some locations. However, the winter agricultural area of southern Texas escaped freeze damage, as temperatures were below 28 degrees Fahrenheit for only a few hours. Through the remainder of the winter, above-normal temperatures prevailed along the western Gulf Coast, while in Florida, temperatures averaged below normal, though not low enough to damage citrus crops.

Across the remainder of the Southeast and Mississippi Delta, mild, dry weather prevailed through most of the winter. However, periods of heavy rainfall toward the end of the season hindered field preparation and planting.

Heavy precipitation fell in the Southwest, causing persistent flooding in southern California, where over 25 inches fell in some areas. However, the rain and snowfall eased long-term drought conditions, recharged reservoirs, and increased high-elevation snowpacks. Further north, however, in the interior Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains, conditions were mostly warm and dry. Snow accumulation remained well below normal throughout winter, leaving winter wheat unprotected from occasional cold snaps and limiting the availability of moisture from spring snowmelt.

Corn: Growers intend to plant 81.4 million acres of corn for all purposes in 2005, up 1 percent from 2004 and 4 percent above 2003. If realized, this would be largest corn acreage since 1985 when 83.4 million acres were

planted for all purposes. Expected acreage is up from last year throughout much of the Corn Belt and southern Great Plains. However, growers in most States in the Delta, Southeast, and northern Great Plains intend to decrease their corn acreage as producers are switching to other more profitable crops due to low corn prices and high fuel and fertilizer costs.

Corn farmers in the ten major corn producing States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) intend to plant 64.5 million acres, an increase of 1 percent from the 63.6 million acres last year. Kansas is showing the largest increase as 3.40 million acres are intended to be planted, which is 300,000 acres above last year. Illinois farmers expect to plant a record high 12.0 million acres, an increase of 250,000 acres from last year. South Dakota is the only major corn State showing a decrease from last year as producers there expect to plant 250,000 fewer acres.

Sorghum: The 2005 intended sorghum area planted for all purposes is estimated at 7.40 million acres, down 1 percent from last year. Sorghum acres declined from last year in seven States, but increased in ten States. The largest acreage declines are expected by growers in Kansas and Nebraska, which will combine for a decrease of 460,000 acres. Parts of Kansas that had been in very dry conditions for several years received ample moisture this last fall and winter. Due to the better moisture conditions, some Kansas growers are planning on switching to other crops this year. The largest acreage increase is expected in Texas, where the intended sorghum area is 2.50 million acres, up 13 percent from the previous year. Soil conditions are adequate across most of Texas due to plenty of rainfall this fall and winter, but planting has been slowed in some areas due to wet field conditions. If the wet field conditions persist, some growers may change their planting intentions.

Oats: Acres seeded and to be seeded for the 2005 crop year are expected to total 4.27 million acres, up 4 percent from last year's planted area. Acreage planted to oats is expected to increase or remain at the same level as 2004 in most states across the Great Plains, except in Kansas, Montana, and Oklahoma. The largest increase of oat acreage is expected in North Dakota, which is up 8 percent from 2004. Iowa, New York, Texas, and Wyoming are each expecting an increase of 20,000 acres from last year.

Barley: Growers intend to plant 3.97 million acres for 2005, down 12 percent from last year and, if realized, the lowest since barley planted acreage estimates began in 1926. Expected acreage declined from last year in the 4 largest barley-producing States. Of the top 10 barley States, Minnesota is the only State with increased planting intentions. North Dakota growers expect to plant 1.20 million acres, 400,000 acres below 2004 and, if realized, the fewest planted acres on record. Acreage intentions in Montana and Washington are the lowest since 1953. Drought conditions and an expected decrease in malting barley contracts are the main reasons for the decrease in planting intentions.

Winter Wheat: Planted area for the 2005 crop is 41.6 million acres, down 4 percent from 2004, but virtually unchanged from the *Winter Wheat Seedings* report. Changes from the previous report were minor and mostly offsetting. Of the total, about 30.5 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 6.6 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 4.5 million acres are White Winter. Seeding began last August and advanced ahead of the 5-year average pace until the middle of October, when wet weather slowed progress. Nearly all of the U.S. acreage was seeded by December 1. Ample precipitation in most areas contributed to record high condition ratings throughout much of the fall.

Durum Wheat: Area seeded to Durum wheat is expected to total 2.61 million acres, up 2 percent from 2004. Planted area is up 100,000 acres in North Dakota, where growers expect to shift acres from other crops to wheat. This more than offsets acreage declines in all other States. In Idaho, which is new to the estimating program this year, growers intend to plant 10,000 acres. Unusually heavy rain in California hampered seeding activities during February.

Other Spring Wheat: Growers intend to plant 14.4 million acres this year, up 4 percent from 2004. Of the total, about 13.7 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Large increases in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota more than offset declines in the Pacific Northwest (PNW) and Montana. Growers in the Dakotas are returning acreage to other spring wheat from barley, corn, and soybeans. Extremely dry conditions in the PNW are leading to lower intended acreage. Montana producers shifted acreage from other spring wheat to winter wheat.

Rice: Area intended for rice in 2005 is estimated at 3.36 million acres, up less than 1 percent from 2004 and up 11 percent from 2003. Growers in California and Texas intend to plant fewer acres compared with last year, while the remaining producing States expect an increase in acreage from 2004.

Long grain intended acreage, representing 80 percent of the total, is up 4 percent from last year. Medium grain intended acreage is down 11 percent from 2004 and represents 19 percent of the total. Area intended for short grain varieties declined 8 percent from 2004 and represents 1 percent of the total.

Hay: Producers expect to harvest 62.9 million acres of all hay in 2005, up 2 percent from last year. The two States with the largest expected increases are New York, which is up 470,000 acres from last year, and South Dakota, which is up 300,000 acres. Acreage in Texas and Oklahoma is expected to increase due to beneficial weather conditions. A wet fall combined with a mild winter has allowed for adequate soil moisture and expectations of a larger hay crop in those States. Conversely, much of the Northwest has experienced an unusually dry winter with very low snow-pack levels leading to reduced expectations for hay in that region.

Soybeans: Growers intend to plant an estimated 73.9 million acres in 2005, down 2 percent from the record acreage planted in 2004.

Growers in 16 of the 31 soybean producing States intend to plant fewer acres this year, while producers in 11 States intend to plant more acres than in 2004. Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and West Virginia are unchanged from last year. The largest intended decrease in soybean acreage is in the Dakotas, where low soybean prices have some farmers shifting to other crops. Producers in the Delta and Southeast States are more concerned with Asian soybean rust than in other parts of the country. The expected rise in soybean production costs to combat the disease are persuading some farmers in those regions to find alternatives. Acreage planted to soybeans in Louisiana is expected to decrease 23 percent, partially due to the risks of Asian soybean rust.

Producers in the eleven major soybean growing States (Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Ohio) intend to plant 60.4 million acres, down 1 percent from last year. Illinois and Indiana farmers intend to plant 250,000 and 150,000 fewer soybean acres, respectively. Planted acreage is expected to increase from last year in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Ohio.

Due to the discovery of Asian soybean rust in the U.S., questions were asked of farmers in soybean producing States about their awareness of the disease and how it has affected their planting decisions. Of those intending to plant soybeans this year, 89 percent had seen, read, or heard at least some information about Asian soybean rust. Only 11 percent of those aware of the disease considered rust as a factor in making their 2005 soybean planting decisions, but 49 percent of these farm operators who intend to plant soybeans decreased acreage because of the additional factor of rust in their decisions. The largest percentage of soybean farmers who decreased their acreage due to the additional factor of Asian soybean rust were in the Delta and Southeast regions, where 63 percent decreased acreage. For additional information by State, Region, and intended soybean acres planted, see pages 20 - 23 of this report.

Peanuts: Producers intend to plant 1.60 million acres of peanuts in 2005, up 12 percent from last year. Of the nine producing States, five intend to plant more acres than in 2004. Southeast growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) intend to plant 1.18 million acres, up 18 percent from last year. In the Virginia-North Carolina region, producers intend to plant 130,000 acres, down 6 percent from 2004. Growers in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) intend to plant 292,000 acres, unchanged from last year.

Sunflower: Growers expect to plant a total of 2.75 million acres in 2005, up 47 percent from last year and the first acreage increase since 1998. Area intended for oil type varieties, at 2.19 million acres, is up 43 percent from 2004, and the non-oil varieties, estimated at 565,000 acres, are up 66 percent from last year.

North Dakota sunflower growers intend to plant 1.26 million acres in 2005, up 380,000 from 2004, and growers in South Dakota intend to plant 600,000 acres, up 165,000 acres from the previous year. Acreage increases are also expected in Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Texas.

Canola: Producers intend to plant 1.05 million acres in 2005, up 21 percent from 2004, the first increase in canola acreage since 2000. Producers in North Dakota, the leading canola State, intend to plant 950,000, while producers in Minnesota and Montana expect to plant 45,000 and 23,000 acres, respectively.

Flaxseed: Producers expect to plant 919,000 acres in 2005, up 76 percent from last year. If realized, this would be the largest planted area since 1979 when 922,000 acres were planted. Each of the four States in the estimating program (Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota) are showing significant increases from 2004 as producers are hoping to take advantage of high flaxseed prices. North Dakota growers intend to plant 850,000 acres in 2005, up 73 percent from 2004.

Cotton: The U.S. planted area for all cotton in 2005 is estimated at 13.8 million acres, up 1 percent from 2004. Upland cotton acreage totaled 13.5 million acres, also up 1 percent. Growers intend to increase American-Pima cotton planted area 10 percent from 2004, to 275,000 acres.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) planted 3.83 million acres, up 12 percent from 2004. Farmers in Louisiana and Mississippi expect to plant 120,000 and 140,000 more acres than last year, respectively.

Producers in Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas intend to plant 6.08 million acres of upland, a 2 percent decrease from last year. Planting intentions in Texas are 150,000 acres below 2004. In the Southeast (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia), farmers expect to plant 2.92 million acres, 1 percent below 2004.

Upland planted acreage in Arizona and California is estimated at 710,000 acres, 11 percent below last year. California producers intend to plant 480,000 acres, 14 percent less than 2004.

Growers expect to plant 275,000 acres of American-Pima cotton. This is a 10 percent increase from last year's crop. California shows the largest increase, planting 240,000 acres, a 12 percent increase from last year. Texas producers are planning to increase planted acreage by 5 percent, while Arizona remained the same as last year. New Mexico growers intend to plant 10,000 acres, down 600 acres from a year ago. Factors such as water availability, the cost of irrigating, and prices of upland relative to American-Pima will impact the final planting decisions.

Sugarbeets: Area planted to sugarbeets for the 2005 crop year is expected to total 1.30 million acres, 3 percent below the 2004 planted acreage. Intended plantings decreased from last year in all States, except North Dakota and Colorado. The largest declines in acreage were in Idaho, with 22,000 fewer acres than in 2004, and Michigan, with 16,000 fewer acres. If realized, these would be the lowest planted acreage since 1988 for Idaho and since 1987 for Michigan. Lack of soil moisture across most sugarbeet-producing areas was the main reason for the decline in planting intentions.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco area for harvest in 2005 is expected to be 319,860 acres, down 22 percent from both 2004 and 2003. If realized, this will be the lowest harvested acreage on record. The previous low of 369,000 acres occurred in 1868. Large decreases in flue-cured and light air-cured harvested acreage are expected as well as decreases in dark-air cured and all cigar types. However, a slight increase in acres to be harvested is expected for fire-cured. Acreage this year will be heavily impacted by the elimination of the tobacco quota program and price supports as farmers adjust to the tobacco buyout.

Flue-cured tobacco, at 189,300 acres, is 17 percent below a year ago and down 19 percent from 2003. Flue-cured acreage accounts for 59 percent of this year's expected total tobacco acreage. Acreage in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured State, is down 14 percent from last year. Harvested acreage is also expected to decline in Virginia, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina by 39 percent, 30 percent, 17 percent, and 15 percent, respectively.

Light air-cured tobacco types are down 30 percent from last year and 29 percent below 2003. Burley tobacco, at 108,300 acres, is down 30 percent from a year ago and 29 percent below two years ago. Seven burley producing States expect acres to decrease from last year. These States are Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina, Missouri, and West Virginia which are down 31 percent, 24 percent, 25 percent, 20 percent, 45 percent, 3 percent, and 46 percent, respectively. Pennsylvania tobacco farmers expect to begin growing burley in 2005, with 2,400 acres. New opportunities for Pennsylvania growers are available due to the elimination of the tobacco quota program. Pennsylvania's southern Maryland type tobacco acres are estimated at 1,500, down 32 percent from last year but 15 percent above two years ago.

Fire-cured tobacco types, at 11,770 acres, are up 1 percent from 2004 and 5 percent above 2003. Kentucky producers expect acreage to increase 8 percent from last year while Tennessee growers expect no change in their acreage.

Dark air-cured tobacco types, at 4,140 acres, are 2 percent below last year's harvested acres but virtually unchanged from 2003. One sucker type tobacco, at 2,840 acres, and Green River type tobacco, at 1,300 acres, are both unchanged from last year. Farmers in Virginia do not expect to grow sun-cured tobacco this year.

All cigar types, at 4,850 acres, are down 29 percent from last year and 37 percent below 2003. Acreage of Pennsylvania seedleaf, at 1,300 acres, is down 28 percent from last year. Connecticut and Massachusetts broadleaf acreage, at 2,300, is down 3 percent from the 2004 crop. Expected harvested acres of Connecticut and Massachusetts shade-grown tobacco are estimated to be 1,250, up 5 percent from a year ago.

Dry Beans: Prospective 2005 planting of dry beans in the U.S. totals 1.66 million acres, up 23 percent from last year and 18 percent above 2 years ago. High prices for the 2004 crop and low inventories contributed to the expected increase in planted acres. Thirteen States expect to plant more dry bean acres than a year ago and 3 States expect planted acres to be unchanged, while acreage in Texas is expected to be down from 2004.

North Dakota farmers expect a 29 percent increase in dry bean acreage this year. Michigan's prospective acreage is up 24 percent. Nebraska growers expect a 33 percent increase, while Minnesota dry bean acreage is expected to go up 13 percent. South Dakota growers expect a 122 percent increase if current plans are realized. Colorado and Wyoming producers expect planted acres to be up 20 percent, while prospective dry bean acres in Idaho rose

19 percent. Acres in Kansas, Montana, New York, Utah, and Washington are also expected to be up. Acres in California, Oregon, and New Mexico are expected to be unchanged from 2004. Texas acres are expected to decrease 15 percent from last year due to good planting conditions for other crops.

Garbanzo beans have been planted in California but other varieties will not be planted until mid-May. Growers are waiting for warmer and drier weather. Most States will wait until late April through June for dry bean planting. Water supplies in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington are low and growers are uncertain if they will be able to plant. In Colorado, water supplies are better than in the last 3 years.

Sweet Potatoes: Growers intend to plant 94,900 acres of sweet potatoes in 2005, down 3 percent from last year and 1 percent below 2003. This intended decrease in planted acreage is being influenced by high storage inventories. Acreage is expected to be lower than last year in 4 States, unchanged in 3, and higher in 2.

Transplant preparations are active in North Carolina, as most growers have planted their beds or have lined up sources for plants. North Carolina growers expect to decrease planted acres by 11 percent. Alabama growers plan to lower planted acres by 4 percent. Mississippi and Louisiana planting intentions for sweet potatoes are up 13 and 6 percent, respectively. Growers in New Jersey, South Carolina, and Virginia expect to plant the same as last year.

Planting intentions in California are down 3 percent from last year. Hotbed planting is underway in California. Growing conditions have been good, with ample rainfall reported. Texas growers also plan to decrease acres 3 percent this year. Wet conditions may delay planting.

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 over 83,000 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 2005 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, 2005. 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, 2005, 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 2.0 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 2.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.5 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 1.16 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
			1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Number*	*Number*
Corn	2.0	3.5	1,164	7	3,844	7	13
Sorghum	7.8	13.6	662	31	2,471	10	10
Oats	7.7	13.3	604	24	2,429	4	16
Barley	4.8	8.3	311	31	760	5	15
Winter Wheat	1.2	2.0	423	9	1,630	9	11
Durum Wheat	7.3	12.5	186	12	552	12	8
Other Spring Wheat	6.0	10.3	835	12	2,543	14	6
Soybeans	2.0	3.5	1,094	25	2,582	13	7
Upland Cotton	3.8	6.7	406	6	945	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.

Joe Prusacki, Chief	(202) 720-2127
Field Crops Section	
Greg Thessen, Head	(202) 720-2127
Lance Honig - Wheat, Rye	(202) 720-8068
Darin Jantzi - Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed	(202) 720-9526
Troy Joshua - Cotton, Cotton Ginnings	(202) 720-5944
Dennis Koong - Hay, Oats, Sorghum	(202) 720-7688
Jason Lamprecht - Soybeans, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds	(202) 720-7369
Dennis Koong - Peanuts, Rice	(202) 720-7688
Brian Young - Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops	(202) 720-7621
Fruit, Vegetable & Special Crops Section	
Jim Smith, Head	(202) 720-2127
Leslie Colburn - Berries, Grapes, Maple Syrup, Tobacco	(202) 720-7235
Debbie Flippin - Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mint, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas	(202) 720-3250
Jorge Garcia-Pratts - Citrus, Tropical Fruits	(202) 720-5412
Rich Holcomb - Floriculture, Nursery, Nuts	(202) 720-4215
Terry O'Connor - Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Plums, Prunes	(202) 720-4288
Kim Ritchie - Hops	(360) 902-1940
Cathy Scherrer - Dry Beans, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes	(202) 720-4285
Biz Wallingsford - Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries	(202) 720-2157

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: **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 **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.

- -

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.**