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Winter Wheat Production Down Less Than 1 Percent from June
Durum Wheat Production Up 36 Percent from 2017
Other Spring Wheat Production Up 48 Percent from 2017
Orange Production Down 1 Percent from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.19 billion bushels, down less than 1 percent from the June 1 forecast and down 6 percent from 2017. As of July 1, the United States yield is forecast at 48.0 bushels per acre, down 0.4 bushel from last month and down 2.2 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.2 bushels per acre. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 24.8 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 29, 2018, but down 2 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 657 million bushels, is up 1 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 303 million bushels, is down 4 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 232 million bushels, is up less than 1 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 21.1 million bushels are Hard White and 211 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 74.9 million bushels, up 36 percent from 2017. The United States yield is forecast at 40.7 bushels per acre, up 15.0 bushels from last year. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 1.84 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 29, 2018, but 14 percent below 2017.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 614 million bushels, up 48 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 12.9 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 29, 2018, but 27 percent above 2017. The United States yield is forecast at a record high 47.6 bushels per acre, up 6.6 bushels from last year. Of the total production, 584 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 52 percent from last year.

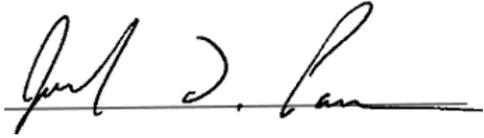
The United States all orange forecast for the 2017-2018 season is 3.86 million tons, down 1 percent from last month and down 24 percent from the 2016-2017 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 45.0 million boxes (2.02 million tons), is unchanged from last month but down 35 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 19.0 million boxes (853,000 tons), unchanged from last month but down 43 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 26.0 million boxes (1.17 million tons), is unchanged from last month but down 27 percent from last season's final utilization.

The California all orange forecast is 44.0 million boxes (1.76 million tons), down 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 9 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast, at 35.0 million boxes (1.40 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 9.00 million boxes (360,000 tons), down 5 percent from last month but unchanged from last season's final utilization. The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.88 million boxes (80,000 tons), is down 11 percent from the previous forecast but up 37 percent from last season's final utilization.

This report was approved on July 12, 2018.



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Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted July 1, 2018

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
California	10	5	65.0	90.0	650	450
Idaho	10	10	71.0	85.0	710	850
Illinois	20	30	79.0	77.0	1,580	2,310
Iowa	42	55	77.0	71.0	3,234	3,905
Kansas	25	50	54.0	48.0	1,350	2,400
Maine	20	22	67.0	68.0	1,340	1,496
Michigan	40	50	54.0	59.0	2,160	2,950
Minnesota	95	120	75.0	69.0	7,125	8,280
Montana	18	21	47.0	55.0	846	1,155
Nebraska	35	45	49.0	57.0	1,715	2,565
New York	35	33	55.0	59.0	1,925	1,947
North Dakota	80	120	58.0	62.0	4,640	7,440
Ohio	20	20	70.0	61.0	1,400	1,220
Oregon	10	10	83.0	77.0	830	770
Pennsylvania	40	40	58.0	61.0	2,320	2,440
South Dakota	60	100	70.0	82.0	4,200	8,200
Texas	60	50	45.0	48.0	2,700	2,400
Wisconsin	85	100	59.0	77.0	5,015	7,700
Other States ¹	96	128	58.9	61.8	5,651	7,906
United States	801	1,009	61.7	65.8	49,391	66,384

¹ Other States include: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2018 Summary*.

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted July 1, 2018

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	17	10	131.0	125.0	2,227	1,250
California	28	46	50.0	65.0	1,400	2,990
Colorado	68	50	132.0	123.0	8,976	6,150
Idaho	510	500	95.0	98.0	48,450	49,000
Minnesota	68	67	76.0	80.0	5,168	5,360
Montana	565	560	51.0	62.0	28,815	34,720
North Dakota	395	440	63.0	69.0	24,885	30,360
Virginia	11	11	73.0	67.0	803	737
Washington	85	65	53.0	65.0	4,505	4,225
Wyoming	63	49	102.0	103.0	6,426	5,047
Other States ¹	144	248	71.3	59.5	10,268	14,767
United States	1,954	2,046	72.6	75.6	141,923	154,606

¹ For 2017, Other States include: Delaware, Maryland, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Utah. For 2018, Other States include: Alaska, Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2018 Summary*.

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted July 1, 2018

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2017	2018	2017	2018		2017	2018
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	125	100	52.0	60.0	56.0	6,500	5,600
California	155	150	64.0	83.0	78.0	9,920	11,700
Colorado	2,020	2,050	43.0	40.0	37.0	86,860	75,850
Idaho	670	720	80.0	83.0	82.0	53,600	59,040
Illinois	470	550	76.0	75.0	69.0	35,720	37,950
Indiana	240	255	74.0	78.0	76.0	17,760	19,380
Kansas	6,950	7,300	48.0	37.0	38.0	333,600	277,400
Kentucky	310	350	77.0	80.0	65.0	23,870	22,750
Maryland	185	200	71.0	68.0	64.0	13,135	12,800
Michigan	425	500	79.0	90.0	85.0	33,575	42,500
Mississippi	25	35	58.0	62.0	59.0	1,450	2,065
Missouri	540	530	68.0	65.0	64.0	36,720	33,920
Montana	1,590	1,450	42.0	48.0	50.0	66,780	72,500
Nebraska	1,020	1,000	46.0	45.0	48.0	46,920	48,000
North Carolina	375	390	55.0	55.0	55.0	20,625	21,450
North Dakota	35	70	37.0	44.0	44.0	1,295	3,080
Ohio	435	450	74.0	79.0	79.0	32,190	35,550
Oklahoma	2,900	2,200	34.0	26.0	25.0	98,600	55,000
Oregon	690	710	63.0	54.0	54.0	43,470	38,340
South Dakota	520	730	40.0	54.0	52.0	20,800	37,960
Tennessee	275	295	70.0	75.0	63.0	19,250	18,585
Texas	2,350	1,800	29.0	27.0	30.0	68,150	54,000
Virginia	145	150	66.0	63.0	59.0	9,570	8,850
Washington	1,650	1,650	73.0	73.0	76.0	120,450	125,400
Wisconsin	170	220	68.0	70.0	68.0	11,560	14,960
Other States ¹	1,021	976	55.9	55.9	59.4	57,067	57,955
United States	25,291	24,831	50.2	48.4	48.0	1,269,437	1,192,585

¹ Other States include Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2018 Summary*.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted July 1, 2018

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2017	2018	2017	2018		2017	2018
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	89	79	101.0	102.0	108.0	8,989	8,532
California	27	33	92.0	105.0	100.0	2,484	3,300
Montana	785	730	16.0	(NA)	32.0	12,560	23,360
North Dakota	1,205	970	24.0	(NA)	39.0	28,920	37,830
Other States ¹	30	29	65.2	(NA)	64.5	1,956	1,870
United States	2,136	1,841	25.7	(NA)	40.7	54,909	74,892

(NA) Not available.

¹ Other States include Idaho and South Dakota. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2018 Summary*.

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted July 1, 2018

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Idaho	410	415	86.0	86.0	35,260	35,690
Minnesota	1,130	1,560	67.0	67.0	75,710	104,520
Montana	2,290	2,850	21.0	33.0	48,090	94,050
North Dakota	5,070	6,500	41.0	48.0	207,870	312,000
Oregon	73	63	63.0	55.0	4,599	3,465
South Dakota	670	1,020	31.0	41.0	20,770	41,820
Washington	490	475	45.0	45.0	22,050	21,375
Other States ¹	26	16	72.6	65.6	1,887	1,050
United States	10,159	12,899	41.0	47.6	416,236	613,970

¹ Other States include Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2018 Summary*.

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2017 and Forecasted July 1, 2018

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

Crop	2017	2018
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	750,332	657,385
Soft red	292,156	302,815
Hard white	23,726	21,056
Soft white	203,223	211,329
Spring		
Hard red	385,005	583,949
Hard white	8,727	8,724
Soft white	22,504	21,297
Durum	54,909	74,892
Total	1,740,582	1,881,447

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2016-2017 and Forecasted July 1, 2018

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

Crop and State	Utilized production boxes ¹		Utilized production ton equivalent	
	2016-2017	2017-2018	2016-2017	2017-2018
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all	48,300	44,000	1,932	1,760
Early, mid, and Navel ²	39,300	35,000	1,572	1,400
Valencia	9,000	9,000	360	360
Florida, all	68,850	44,950	3,098	2,023
Early, mid, and Navel ²	33,000	18,950	1,485	853
Valencia	35,850	26,000	1,613	1,170
Texas, all	1,370	1,880	58	80
Early, mid, and Navel ²	1,090	1,530	46	65
Valencia	280	350	12	15
United States, all	118,520	90,830	5,088	3,863
Early, mid, and Navel ²	73,390	55,480	3,103	2,318
Valencia	45,130	35,350	1,985	1,545
Grapefruit				
California	4,400	4,000	176	160
Florida, all	7,760	3,880	330	165
Red	6,280	3,180	267	135
White	1,480	700	63	30
Texas	4,800	4,800	192	192
United States	16,960	12,680	698	517
Tangerines and mandarins ³				
California	23,900	20,000	956	800
Florida	1,620	750	77	36
United States	25,520	20,750	1,033	836
Lemons				
Arizona	1,650	1,300	66	52
California	20,500	20,500	820	820
United States	22,150	21,800	886	872

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

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

³ Includes tangelos and tangors.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted July 1, 2018

Class and type	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	12,500	12,500	2,100	2,100	26,250	26,250
North Carolina	163,000	158,000	2,200	2,100	358,600	331,800
South Carolina	12,000	12,000	2,100	2,100	25,200	25,200
Virginia	22,000	22,000	2,300	2,200	50,600	48,400
United States	209,500	204,500	2,199	2,111	460,650	431,650

Apricots Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted July 1, 2018

Crop	2017		2018	
	(tons)		(tons)	
California		37,000		34,000
Washington		8,650		5,800
United States		45,650		39,800

Almond Production – States and United States: 2017 and Forecasted July 1, 2018

Crop	2017		2018	
	(1,000 pounds)		(1,000 pounds)	
California		2,270,000		2,450,000
United States		2,270,000		2,450,000

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2017 and 2018

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,481	2,549	1,954	2,046
Corn for grain ¹	90,167	89,128	82,703	81,770
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,434	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	53,784	55,068
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	16,563	17,351
All other	(NA)	(NA)	37,221	37,717
Oats	2,588	2,889	801	1,009
Proso millet	478	490	404	
Rice	2,463	2,840	2,374	2,803
Rye	1,961	1,972	286	353
Sorghum for grain ¹	5,626	6,040	5,045	5,292
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		284	
Wheat, all	46,012	47,821	37,586	39,571
Winter	32,696	32,732	25,291	24,831
Durum	2,307	1,887	2,136	1,841
Other spring	11,009	13,202	10,159	12,899
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,077.0	2,053.5	2,002.0	2,016.1
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	303	168	272	160
Mustard seed	103.0	91.5	95.4	85.7
Peanuts	1,870.6	1,502.0	1,775.6	1,461.0
Rapeseed	10.1	5.4	9.7	5.1
Safflower	162.0	190.0	143.2	181.0
Soybeans for beans	90,142	89,557	89,522	88,862
Sunflower	1,403.0	1,461.0	1,344.7	1,406.2
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	12,612.5	13,518.0	11,100.4	
Upland	12,360.0	13,275.0	10,850.0	
American Pima	252.5	243.0	250.4	
Sugarbeets	1,131.2	1,115.8	1,114.1	1,093.4
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	904.1	885.3
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	321.5	303.7
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	26.5	14.5	9.4	8.7
Dry edible beans	2,092.0	1,834.0	2,012.7	1,777.5
Chickpeas, all	618.8	662.3	599.3	651.3
Large	439.3	457.3	424.5	449.2
Small	179.5	205.0	174.8	202.1
Dry edible peas	1,128.0	881.0	1,050.5	833.5
Lentils	1,104.0	789.0	1,022.0	752.0
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	53.3	55.3
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		60.4	
Potatoes, all	1,034.3	1,025.9	1,025.5	1,015.5
Spring	58.0	50.0	57.7	49.6
Summer	68.3	64.2	65.5	61.5
Fall	908.0	911.7	902.3	904.4
Spearmint oil	(NA)		22.3	
Sweet potatoes	161.6	159.5	159.3	157.2
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		0.4	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2017 and 2018 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production		
	2017	2018	2017 (1,000)	2018 (1,000)	
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	72.6	75.6	141,923	154,606
Corn for grain	bushels	176.6		14,604,067	
Corn for silage	tons	19.9		128,356	
Hay, all	tons	2.44		131,455	
Alfalfa	tons	3.32		55,068	
All other	tons	2.05		76,387	
Oats	bushels	61.7	65.8	49,391	66,384
Proso millet	bushels	36.1		14,567	
Rice ²	cwt	7,507		178,228	
Rye	bushels	33.9		9,696	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	72.1		363,832	
Sorghum for silage	tons	13.3		3,772	
Wheat, all	bushels	46.3	47.5	1,740,582	1,881,447
Winter	bushels	50.2	48.0	1,269,437	1,192,585
Durum	bushels	25.7	40.7	54,909	74,892
Other spring	bushels	41.0	47.6	416,236	613,970
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,558		3,118,680	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		6,422.0	
Flaxseed	bushels	14.1		3,842	
Mustard seed	pounds	632		60,250	
Peanuts	pounds	4,074		7,233,600	
Rapeseed	pounds	2,139		20,750	
Safflower	pounds	1,256		179,896	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	49.1		4,391,553	
Sunflower	pounds	1,613		2,168,737	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all ²	bales	905		20,922.5	
Upland ²	bales	895		20,223.0	
American Pima ²	bales	1,341		699.5	
Sugarbeets	tons	31.7		35,325	
Sugarcane	tons	36.8		33,238	
Tobacco	pounds	2,209		710,161	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Austrian winter peas ²	cwt	1,330		125	
Dry edible beans ²	cwt	1,781		35,845	
Chickpeas, all ²	cwt	1,152		6,905	
Large ²	cwt	1,165		4,945	
Small ²	cwt	1,121		1,960	
Dry edible peas ²	cwt	1,350		14,177	
Lentils ²	cwt	732		7,482	
Wrinkled seed peas	cwt	(NA)		357	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Hops	pounds	1,959		104,366.0	
Maple syrup	gallons	(NA)	(NA)	4,271	4,159
Mushrooms	pounds	(NA)		928,605	
Peppermint oil	pounds	96		5,778	
Potatoes, all	cwt	430		441,307	
Spring	cwt	343	354	19,790	17,552
Summer	cwt	331		21,679	
Fall	cwt	443		399,838	
Spearmint oil	pounds	125		2,796	
Sweet potatoes	cwt	224		35,646	
Taro (Hawaii)	pounds	10,530		3,686	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2017 and 2018

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,004,040	1,031,550	790,760	828,000
Corn for grain ¹	36,489,680	36,069,210	33,469,080	33,091,500
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,603,780	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	21,765,850	22,285,470
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	6,702,880	7,021,780
All other	(NA)	(NA)	15,062,970	15,263,690
Oats	1,047,340	1,169,150	324,160	408,330
Proso millet	193,440	198,300	163,490	
Rice	996,750	1,149,320	960,730	1,134,350
Rye	793,600	798,050	115,740	142,860
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,276,790	2,444,330	2,041,660	2,141,620
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		114,930	
Wheat, all ²	18,620,600	19,352,680	15,210,680	16,013,990
Winter	13,231,740	13,246,310	10,235,010	10,048,860
Durum	933,620	763,650	864,420	745,030
Other spring	4,455,230	5,342,720	4,111,250	5,220,100
Oilseeds				
Canola	840,540	831,030	810,190	815,900
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	122,620	67,990	110,080	64,750
Mustard seed	41,680	37,030	38,610	34,680
Peanuts	757,010	607,840	718,570	591,250
Rapeseed	4,090	2,190	3,930	2,060
Safflower	65,560	76,890	57,950	73,250
Soybeans for beans	36,479,570	36,242,820	36,228,660	35,961,560
Sunflower	567,780	591,250	544,190	569,080
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	5,104,150	5,470,600	4,492,220	
Upland	5,001,970	5,372,260	4,390,890	
American Pima	102,180	98,340	101,330	
Sugarbeets	457,790	451,550	450,870	442,490
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	365,880	358,270
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	130,100	122,900
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	10,720	5,870	3,800	3,520
Dry edible beans	846,610	742,200	814,520	719,340
Chickpeas ²	250,420	268,030	242,530	263,570
Large	177,780	185,060	171,790	181,790
Small	72,640	82,960	70,740	81,790
Dry edible peas	456,490	356,530	425,130	337,310
Lentils	446,780	319,300	413,590	304,330
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	21,560	22,400
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		24,440	
Potatoes, all ²	418,570	415,170	415,010	410,960
Spring	23,470	20,230	23,350	20,070
Summer	27,640	25,980	26,510	24,890
Fall	367,460	368,960	365,150	366,000
Spearmint oil	(NA)		9,020	
Sweet potatoes	65,400	64,550	64,470	63,620
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		140	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2017 and 2018 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.91	4.07	3,090,010	3,366,150
Corn for grain	11.08		370,960,390	
Corn for silage	44.72		116,442,600	
Hay, all ²	5.48		119,253,970	
Alfalfa	7.45		49,956,850	
All other	4.60		69,297,120	
Oats	2.21	2.36	716,910	963,560
Proso millet	2.02		330,370	
Rice	8.41		8,084,290	
Rye	2.13		246,290	
Sorghum for grain	4.53		9,241,760	
Sorghum for silage	29.77		3,421,900	
Wheat, all ²	3.11	3.20	47,370,880	51,204,600
Winter	3.38	3.23	34,548,410	32,456,840
Durum	1.73	2.74	1,494,380	2,038,230
Other spring	2.76	3.20	11,328,090	16,709,530
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.75		1,414,610	
Cottonseed	(X)		5,825,940	
Flaxseed	0.89		97,590	
Mustard seed	0.71		27,330	
Peanuts	4.57		3,281,110	
Rapeseed	2.40		9,410	
Safflower	1.41		81,600	
Soybeans for beans	3.30		119,518,490	
Sunflower	1.81		983,720	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	1.01		4,555,340	
Upland	1.00		4,403,040	
American Pima	1.50		152,300	
Sugarbeets	71.08		32,046,300	
Sugarcane	82.41		30,153,010	
Tobacco	2.48		322,120	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.49		5,670	
Dry edible beans	2.00		1,625,900	
Chickpeas, all ²	1.29		313,210	
Large	1.31		224,300	
Small	1.26		88,900	
Dry edible peas	1.51		643,060	
Lentils	0.82		339,380	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		16,190	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.20		47,340	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	21,360	20,800
Mushrooms	(NA)		421,210	
Peppermint oil	0.11		2,620	
Potatoes, all ²	48.23		20,017,350	
Spring	38.44	39.66	897,660	796,150
Summer	37.10		983,340	
Fall	49.67		18,136,350	
Spearmint oil	0.14		1,270	
Sweet potatoes	25.08		1,616,880	
Taro (Hawaii)	11.80		1,670	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Total may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2017 and 2018

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2017-2018 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2017	2018
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit1,000 tons	698	517
Lemons1,000 tons	886	872
Oranges1,000 tons	5,088	3,863
Tangerines and mandarins1,000 tons	1,033	836
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercialmillion pounds	11,406.0	
Apricots tons	45,650	39,800
Avocados tons	146,310	
Bananas (Hawaii)1,000 pounds	6,660	
Blackberries (Oregon)1,000 pounds	40,250	
Blueberries, Cultivated1,000 pounds	521,660	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)1,000 pounds	67,800	
Boysenberries (Oregon)1,000 pounds	1,640	
Cherries, Sweet tons	437,550	319,900
Cherries, Tartmillion pounds	259.5	352.7
Coffee (Hawaii)1,000 pounds	25,416	
Cranberries barrel	8,371,950	
Dates tons	43,320	
Figs (California) tons	31,200	
Grapes tons	7,363,260	
Kiwifruit (California) tons	33,600	
Nectarines tons	157,850	
Olives (California) tons	192,300	
Papayas (Hawaii)1,000 pounds	25,600	
Peaches tons	696,650	
Pears tons	737,450	
Plums (California) tons	141,000	
Prunes (California) tons	105,000	80,000
Raspberries, all1,000 pounds	233,910	
Strawberries1,000 cwt	31,991.5	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)1,000 pounds	2,270,000	2,450,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) tons	32,000	
Macadamias (Hawaii)1,000 pounds	49,000	
Pecans, in-shell1,000 pounds	293,850	
Pistachios (California)1,000 pounds	600,300	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) tons	630,000	

¹ Production years are 2016-2017 and 2017-2018.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2017 and 2018

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2018 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2017-2018 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2017 (metric tons)	2018 (metric tons)
Citrus¹		
Grapefruit	633,210	469,010
Lemons	803,770	791,070
Oranges	4,615,760	3,504,450
Tangerines and mandarins	937,120	758,410
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	5,173,670	
Apricots	41,410	36,110
Avocados	132,730	
Bananas (Hawaii)	3,020	
Blackberries (Oregon)	18,260	
Blueberries, Cultivated	236,620	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	30,750	
Boysenberries (Oregon)	740	
Cherries, Sweet	396,940	290,210
Cherries, Tart	117,710	159,980
Coffee (Hawaii)	11,530	
Cranberries	379,750	
Dates	39,300	
Figs (California)	28,300	
Grapes	6,679,840	
Kiwifruit (California)	30,480	
Nectarines	143,200	
Olives (California)	174,450	
Papayas (Hawaii)	11,610	
Peaches	631,990	
Pears	669,000	
Plums (California)	127,910	
Prunes (California)	95,250	72,570
Raspberries, all	106,100	
Strawberries	1,451,100	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,029,650	1,111,300
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	29,030	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	22,230	
Pecans, in-shell	133,290	
Pistachios (California)	272,290	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	571,530	

¹ Production years are 2016-2017 and 2017-2018.

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2018. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat for grain fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in these tables are based on counts from this survey.

Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2014-2018

Year	June	July	August
	Mature ¹	Mature ¹	Mature ¹
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2014	15	58	92
2015	16	64	93
2016	21	68	94
2017	28	69	93
2018	18	69	

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

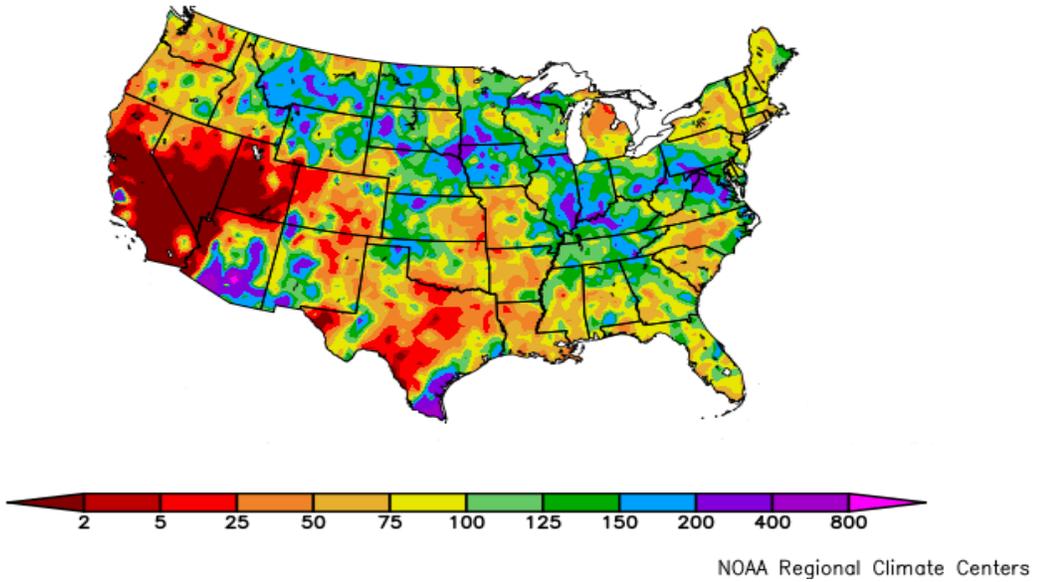
Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2014-2018

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

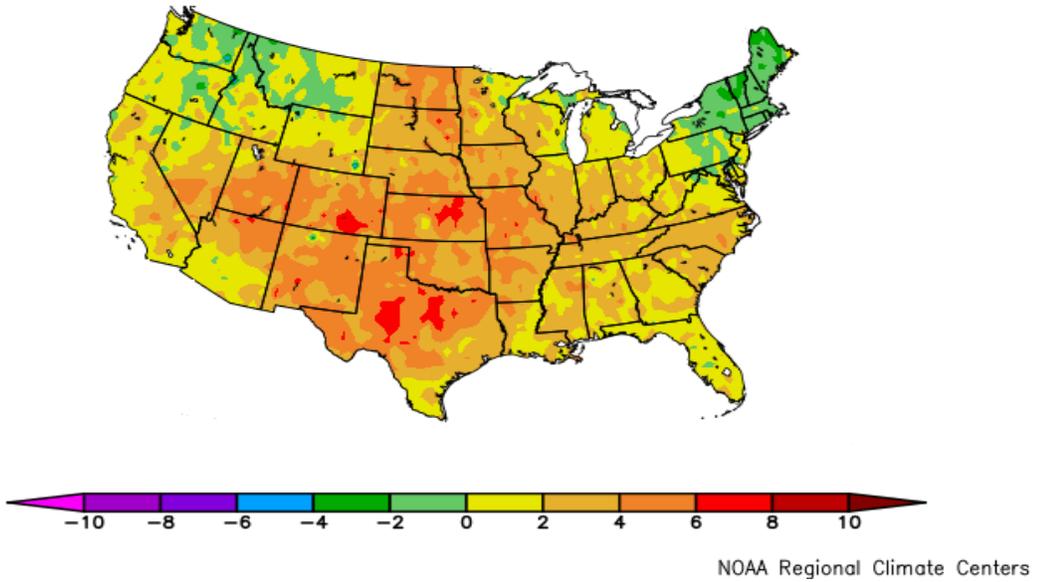
State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ¹
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	42.4	51.1	43.0	43.4	40.6
August	43.2	49.3	43.6	43.2	
Final	43.4	49.3	43.6	43.2	
Illinois					
July	63.5	56.7	57.4	56.4	60.9
August	63.7	56.9	57.3	56.4	
Final	63.7	56.9	57.3	56.4	
Kansas					
July	36.4	43.1	54.7	44.3	37.3
August	36.4	43.1	54.7	44.6	
Final	36.4	43.1	54.7	44.6	
Missouri					
July	51.2	52.5	53.7	53.9	53.7
August	50.9	52.5	53.7	53.9	
Final	50.9	52.5	53.7	53.9	
Montana					
July	43.4	48.9	54.6	44.4	44.1
August	44.2	47.7	55.2	46.2	
Final	44.2	47.7	55.2	46.2	
Nebraska					
July	48.2	47.9	60.2	52.5	50.5
August	48.2	47.6	60.3	53.3	
Final	48.2	47.6	60.3	53.3	
Ohio					
July	58.8	51.0	58.0	58.2	70.3
August	58.4	51.2	58.0	58.2	
Final	58.4	51.2	58.0	58.2	
Oklahoma					
July	34.9	39.6	41.8	35.7	32.9
August	34.9	39.4	41.8	35.7	
Final	34.9	39.4	41.8	35.7	
Texas					
July	32.8	34.3	34.4	26.6	30.9
August	32.8	34.3	34.4	26.8	
Final	33.1	34.2	34.5	26.8	
Washington					
July	32.3	31.3	36.1	34.3	41.8
August	32.1	31.3	35.3	35.8	
Final	32.3	31.3	35.5	35.7	
10 State					
July	39.5	42.8	48.3	41.2	40.1
August	39.6	42.4	48.4	41.7	
Final	39.5	42.4	48.4	41.7	

¹ Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2018 Summary*.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2018 – 6/30/2018



Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2018 – 6/30/2018



June Weather Summary

Warm weather dominated the Country again in June, promoting a rapid pace of summer crop development. By July 1, more than one-quarter (27 percent) of the Nation's soybeans were blooming and 17 percent of the corn was silking, compared with the respective 5-year averages of 13 and 8 percent. However, below-normal monthly temperatures were noted in a few regions, including New England and parts of the Northwest.

Despite consistent warmth, abundant to locally excessive rain fell in an area broadly stretching from the northern and central Plains into the Midwestern and Mid-Atlantic States. Widespread showers also affected the Southeast. However, dry pockets developed or persisted in Michigan, the southern Mid-Atlantic States, and the Northeast. Dry conditions also lingered across the mid-South and environs, including the southwestern Corn Belt.

Some June rain was also observed across the southern High Plains and the Southwest, providing limited drought relief. However, the rain arrived too late to benefit winter wheat, which ended the season rated at least one-half very poor to poor in Oklahoma (62 percent) and Texas (50 percent). Nationally on July 1, winter wheat was rated 34 percent very poor to poor, double last year's end-of-season value of 17 percent.

Meanwhile, generally dry weather covered the Pacific Northwest and an area stretching from California to Utah. Periods of extreme heat aggravated the effects of the dry weather, reducing topsoil moisture and boosting irrigation demands. At the end of June, there were approximately five dozen active wildfires in the United States, in various stages of containment, mainly across the West. During the first half of 2018, wildfires in the United States charred more than 2.5 million acres of vegetation, compared with the 10-year average of 2.3 million acres.

June Agricultural Summary

June was warmer than average for much of the Nation, especially in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains, where average temperatures for the month were 4°F or more above normal. Temperatures were also warmer than normal in the Southeast for nearly all of the month. Despite the heat in many areas of the Nation, New England was cooler than average during the beginning of June but began to normalize as the month continued. Precipitation fell heaviest in the eastern half of the Country, where the ground was still damp from Subtropical Storm Alberto which moved through in late May. Rains in Northern Texas and Oklahoma's Panhandle alleviated some of the drought conditions in those regions, though the Lower Rockies remain in an exceptional drought.

By June 3, producers had nearly completed planting the 2018 corn acreage with 97 percent planted, 2 percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Eighty-six percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 3, two percentage points ahead of the previous year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Five percent of the Nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage by June 24, one percentage point ahead of the previous year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of the Nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage by July 1, eight percentage point ahead of the previous year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 1, seventy-six percent of the Nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 8 percentage points above the same time last year.

Eighty-seven percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 3, six percentage points ahead of the previous year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Illinois, 94 percent of the soybean acreage was planted by June 3, twelve percentage points ahead of the previous year and 17 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty-eight percent of the soybean acreage had emerged by June 3, thirteen percentage points ahead of the previous year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety percent of the soybean acreage had emerged by June 17, three percentage points ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-three percent of Illinois' soybean acreage had emerged by June 17, three percentage points ahead of the previous year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 24, twelve percent of the soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 1, twenty-seven percent of the soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 10 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 1, seventy-one percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 3, eighty-three percent of the Nation's winter wheat acreage had reached the heading stage, 3 percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Five percent of the 2018 winter wheat acreage was harvested by June 3, four percentage points behind the previous year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 17, ninety-five percent of the winter wheat acreage had reached the heading stage, 1 percentage point behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Twenty-seven percent of the winter wheat acreage was harvested by June 17, one percentage point ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-one percent of the winter wheat acreage was harvested by July 1, equal to the previous year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Kansas, 71 percent of the State's winter wheat acreage was harvested by July 1, two percentage points ahead of the previous year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 1, thirty-seven percent of the winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 11 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationwide, 76 percent of the cotton acreage had been planted by June 3, two percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Nine percent of the cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 3, one percentage point behind the previous year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Cotton planting was virtually complete by June 17 with 96 percent planted, two percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Twenty-two percent of the cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 17, one percentage point ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 24, six percent of the cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 1 percentage point behind the previous year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-two percent of the cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by July 1, one percentage point behind the previous year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, 31 percent of the cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by July 1, three percentage points behind the previous year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 1, twelve percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, equal to the previous year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 1, forty-three percent of the 2018 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 11 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sixty-one percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 3, eight percentage points ahead of the previous year and seven percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in Texas had planted 95 percent of the State's sorghum acreage at that time, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-nine percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 17, five percentage points ahead of the previous year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 17, eighteen percent of the sorghum acreage had reached the heading stage, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the sorghum acreage was planted by June 24, one percentage point ahead of the previous year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 24, twenty percent of the sorghum acreage had reached the heading stage, equal to the previous year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By July 1, twenty-two percent of the sorghum acreage had reached the heading stage, 2 percentage points behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. Fifty-three percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on July 1, nine percentage points below the same time last year.

By June 3, ninety-five percent of the rice acreage had emerged, 5 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Three percent of the rice acreage had headed by June 17, one percentage point behind both the previous year and 5-year average. By July 1, fifteen percent of the rice acreage had reached the heading stage, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Six percent of Arkansas rice acreage had headed by July 1, two percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-one percent of the Nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on July 1, two percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 98 percent of this year's acreage by June 3, one percentage point behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Ninety percent of the oat acreage had emerged by June 3, five percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Thirty-one percent of the oat acreage had headed by June 3, three percentage points behind the previous year and two percentage points behind the 5-year average. Fifty-two percent of the oat acreage had headed by June 17, six percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-two percent of the oat acreage had headed by July 1, one percentage point behind the previous year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 1, seventy-three percent of the Nation's oat

acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 20 percentage points above the same time last year.

Ninety-seven percent of the Nation's barley was planted by June 3, one percentage point behind the previous year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 3, eighty-two percent of the barley acreage had emerged, 1 percentage point behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. By June 17, ninety-six percent of the barley acreage had emerged, equal to last year but one percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Eight percent of the barley acreage had headed by June 17, one percentage point behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Fifty percent of the barley acreage had headed by July 1, two percentage points ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. On July 1, eighty-four percent of the Nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 32 percentage points above the same time the last year.

By June 3, ninety-seven percent of the Nation's spring wheat acreage was seeded, 2 percentage points behind the previous year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-one percent of the spring wheat had emerged by June 3, seven percentage points behind the previous year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Ninety-seven percent of the spring wheat had emerged by June 17, one percentage point behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 17, nine percent of the spring wheat crop had headed, 5 percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By July 1, fifty-eight percent of the spring wheat crop had reached the heading stage, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-seven percent of the Nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition on July 1, forty percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationally, peanut producers had planted 83 percent of this year's peanut acreage by June 3, six percentage points behind the previous year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Peanut producers had planted 96 percent of this year's peanut acreage by June 17, two percentage points behind the previous year and one percentage point behind the 5-year average. By June 17, fourteen percent of the peanut acreage had reached the pegging stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 1, forty-five percent of the peanut acreage had reached the pegging stage, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 1, sixty-seven percent of the peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 8 percentage points below the same time last year.

Forty-nine percent of the Nation's 2018 sunflower acreage had been planted by June 3, nine percentage points behind the previous year but 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 17, eighty-three percent of the intended sunflower acreage had been planted, eight percentage points behind last year but 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the sunflower acreage had been planted by July 1, five percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. North Dakota was the first State to finish sunflower planting.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 66.4 million bushels, up 34 percent from 2017. Growers expect to harvest 1.01 million acres for grain or seed, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 29, 2018, but up 26 percent from last year. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 65.8 bushels per acre, up 4.1 bushels from 2017.

As of July 1, eighty-two percent of the oat acreage was headed, 1 percentage point behind last year's pace but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As of July 1, seventy-three percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 53 percent at the same time last year.

Barley: Production is forecast at 155 million bushels, up 9 percent from 2017. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 75.6 bushels per acre, up 3.0 bushels from last year. Record high yields are forecast in Minnesota and Montana. Area harvested for grain or seed, at 2.05 million acres, is unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 29, 2018, but up 5 percent from 2017.

Ninety-seven percent of the Nation's barley acreage was planted by June 3, one percentage point behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 10, ninety-two percent of the barley acreage had emerged,

2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Fifty percent of the barley acreage was headed by July 1, two percentage points ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. On July 1, eighty-four percent of the Nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 32 percentage points above the same time last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.19 billion bushels, down less than 1 percent from the June 1 forecast and down 6 percent from 2017. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 48.0 bushels per acre, down 0.4 bushel from last month and down 2.2 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.2 bushels per acre. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 24.8 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 29, 2018, but down 2 percent from last year. A record high yield is forecast in Montana for 2018.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the six Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are below last year's final head count in all States except Texas. As of July 1, harvest progress was at or behind normal in all major Hard Red Winter (HRW) States except Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the three Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are above last year's levels in Illinois and Ohio but below last year's level in Missouri. As of July 1, harvest progress in the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area was ahead of normal in all major producing States except Michigan where harvest had not yet begun.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are above last year. Eighty-two percent of the Washington crop was rated in mostly good to excellent condition as of July 1.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 74.9 million bushels, up 36 percent from 2017. The United States yield is forecast at 40.7 bushels per acre, up 15.0 bushels from last year. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 1.84 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 29, 2018, but 14 percent below 2017.

Crop development started off behind the normal pace but caught up and moved ahead of normal by July 1 this year in Montana and North Dakota, the two largest Durum-producing States. As of July 1, fifty-four percent of the acreage in Montana and 76 percent of the acreage in North Dakota was rated in good to excellent condition.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 614 million bushels, up 48 percent from 2017. The United States yield is forecast at a record high 47.6 bushels per acre, up 6.6 bushels from a year ago. Of the total production, 584 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 52 percent from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 12.9 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 29, 2018, but 27 percent above 2017. Record high yields are forecast in Minnesota and North Dakota for 2018.

Due to a wet spring in some parts of the growing area, spring wheat planting and development started out behind the normal pace but caught up by July 1. In the six major producing States, 58 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage as of July 1, two percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As of July 1, seventy-seven percent of the other spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 37 percent at the same time last year.

Grapefruit: The United States 2017-2018 grapefruit crop is forecast at 517,000 tons, down 7 percent from last month and 26 percent below last season's final utilization. In Texas, expected production, at 4.80 million boxes (192,000 tons), is down 16 percent from last month but unchanged from last year. California and Florida grapefruit production forecasts were unchanged from last month but down 9 and 50 percent, respectively, from last season.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 836,000 tons, down 5 percent from last month and down 19 percent from last season's final utilization. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast, at 20.0 million boxes (800,000 tons), is down 5 percent from last month and down 16 percent from the previous year. The Florida tangerine and mandarin forecast is unchanged from last month but down 54 percent from last year.

Lemons: The forecast for the 2017-2018 United States lemon crop is 872,000 tons, unchanged from last month but down 2 percent from last season's final utilization. The California production forecast, at 20.5 million boxes (820,000 tons), is unchanged from both last month and the 2016-2017 season.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, daily high temperatures reached the mid-80s to low 90s on most days. Night time lows were in the high 60s to mid-70s. Rainfall was above average in about half of the monitored weather stations. All stations had at least four inches of rainfall, while localized showers produced heavier amounts in some areas. In the central citrus producing area, several stations had over nine inches of rainfall for the month. The most precipitation recorded was in Sebring (Highlands County) at 12.69 inches, followed by Frostproof (Polk County) at 11.07 inches. According to the June 28, 2018 U.S. Drought Monitor, the entire citrus region was drought free.

Field workers applied herbicides and sprayed intermittently on days with permissible weather. Mowing, fertilizing, removal of dead and dying trees, and young tree care was also observed. Fruits sets looked good so far this season. Canals and ditches had ample water for irrigation. Irrigation was scaled back on some days due to heavy rainfall. The fruit and trees were responding well to the moisture, showing signs of growth and new leaves on the trees.

California citrus: Valencia orange harvest continued. Some citrus trees were being planted and older trees were trimmed and skirted. Grapefruit were harvested. Citrus packers were color sorting as reports of citrus greening increased.

Tobacco: United States all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 432 million pounds, down 6 percent from the 2017 crop. Area harvested, at 204,500 acres, is 2 percent below last year. Yield per acre for flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 2,111 pounds, down 88 pounds from a year ago. The majority of the crop was rated in good to fair condition in all four flue-cured program States.

Apricots: The 2018 apricot crop is forecast at 39,800 tons, down 13 percent from last year. In California, some growers reported frost and hail damage. If realized, this year's production will be the lowest on record since 1999. In Washington, growers reported pollination issues due to variable temperatures in February.

Almonds: The 2018 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 2.45 billion pounds, up 7 percent from the previous forecast and 8 percent above the previous year. The almond bloom began earlier than normal this year and was extended due to cold temperatures. Frosts during bloom negatively impacted orchards, with younger trees affected more severely than older trees. Weather during the spring was variable. As temperatures warmed up in May, nuts were sizing well. Reports of disease pressure in almonds remained light. The July forecast is based on the almond objective measurement survey. The complete report is available at:

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/California/Publications/Specialty_and_Other_Releases/Almond/Objective-Measurement/201807almom.pdf.

California noncitrus fruits and nuts: Grapes were developing well. Vineyards were irrigated and some vines trimmed to increase airflow and light. Stone fruit orchards were irrigated and fertilized. New orchards were being planted. Some orchard floors were lined with reflective plastic to aid in fruit color. Summer pruning of stone fruit began. Peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, and plums were harvested. Cherry harvest was winding down for the season. Almond and walnut orchards were irrigated. Pesticides and fungicides were applied to some almond groves. Coddling moth sprays were applied to some walnut orchards. Weed control continued.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 23 and July 9 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for 73 percent of the 2017 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet, and personal interviewers. Approximately 6,800 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

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

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

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

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

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

The “Root Mean Square Error” for the July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 2.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 2.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 4.0 percent. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 20 years have averaged 26 million bushels, ranging from less than 1 million to 81 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

The “Root Mean Square Error” for the July 1 orange production forecast is 1.4 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (one freeze and two hurricane seasons), the “Root Mean Square Error” is 1.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 1.4 percent, or 1.3 percent, excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.4 percent, or 2.2 percent, excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the July 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 97,000 tons (85,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 9,000 tons to 251,000 tons (9,000 tons to 227,000 tons, excluding abnormal seasons.) The July 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 times (below 6 times and above 11 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the July 1 forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

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

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Natasha Bruton – Current Agricultural Industrial Reports.....	(202) 401-0034
David Colwell – Current Agricultural Industrial Reports	(202) 720-3338
Chris Hawthorn – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet	(202) 720-9526
James Johanson – County Estimates, Hay	(202) 690-8533
Jeff Lemmons – Oats, Soybeans	(202) 690-3234
Sammy Neal – Peanuts, Rice	(202) 720-7688
Joshua O’Rear – Crop Weather, Barley	(202) 720-7621
Jean Porter – Rye, Wheat	(202) 720-8068
Bianca Pruneda – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum.....	(202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds.....	(202) 720-7369
Jorge Garcia-Pratts, Head, Fruits, Vegetables and Special Crops Section.....	(202) 720-2127
Vincent Davis – Apricots, Bananas, Cherries, Garlic, Lettuce, Mint, Papaya, Pears, Strawberries, Tomatoes.....	(202) 720-2157
Fleming Gibson – Avocados, Cauliflower, Celery, Citrus, Coffee, Dates, Figs, Kiwifruit, Nectarines, Olives, Green Peas, Taro, Watermelons	(202) 720-5412
Greg Lemmons – Blackberries, Blueberries, Boysenberries, Cranberries, Cucumbers, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Raspberries, Squash, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes	(202) 720-4285
Dan Norris – Artichokes, Austrian Winter Peas, Cantaloupes, Dry Beans, Dry Edible Peas, Honeydews, Lentils, Mushrooms, Peaches, Snap Beans	(202) 720-3250
Daphne Schauber – Bell Peppers, Broccoli, Cabbage, Chile Peppers, Floriculture, Grapes, Hops, Maple Syrup, Tree Nuts, Spinach	(202) 720-4215
Chris Singh – Apples, Asparagus, Carrots, Lima Beans, Onions, Plums, Prunes, Sweet Corn, Tobacco	(202) 720-4288

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