



Prospective Plantings

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Corn Planted Acreage Up 4 Percent from 2001 Soybean Acreage Down 2 Percent

Corn growers intend to plant 79.0 million acres of corn for all purposes in 2002, up 4 percent from 2001 but down 1 percent from 2000. Expected acreage is up in many areas of the United States and in virtually all areas of the Corn Belt. Compared to last year when producers had problems getting their crops in due to persistent precipitation, conditions so far this year have been cooperative and have increased farmer's hopes of planting their corn crop on time. Farmers intend to plant fewer corn acres than last year in Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado because of concerns about dry conditions.

Soybean producers intend to plant 73.0 million acres, down 2 percent from last year. Reduced soybean acreage was offset by an expected increase in corn plantings in most areas. Crop rotations, farm bill uncertainty, and price considerations were cited as primary reasons for the reduced soybean acreage. Producers in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas intend to shift from cotton to soybeans. Expected acreage in North Dakota is up 450,000 acres from last year replacing wheat acreage.

All wheat planted area is expected to total 59.0 million acres in 2002. This is down 1 percent from 2001 and the lowest level since 1972. Area planted to Durum wheat is intended to total 2.84 million acres, down 2 percent from 2001. The 2002 other spring wheat planted acreage is estimated at 15.1 million acres, down 3 percent from last year. Of the total, about 14.2 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Winter wheat planted area for the 2002 crop is 41.1 million acres, nearly identical to the previous year's acreage. This is the lowest acres seeded to winter wheat since 1971. Of the total, about 29.3 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 8.4 million acres Soft Red Winter, and 3.4 million acres White Winter.

All Cotton plantings for 2002 are expected to total 14.8 million acres, 6 percent below last year. Upland acreage is expected to total 14.5 million acres, down 7 percent from 2001. Producers from all upland cotton producing States except for Kansas, Georgia, and Missouri intend to decrease acreage from last year. American-Pima cotton growers intend to increase their plantings to 274,500 acres, up 5 percent from 2001. The increase is in California, where producers are intending to plant 15,000 acres more than last year.

This report was approved on March 28, 2002.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Keith J. Collins



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Frederic A. Vogel

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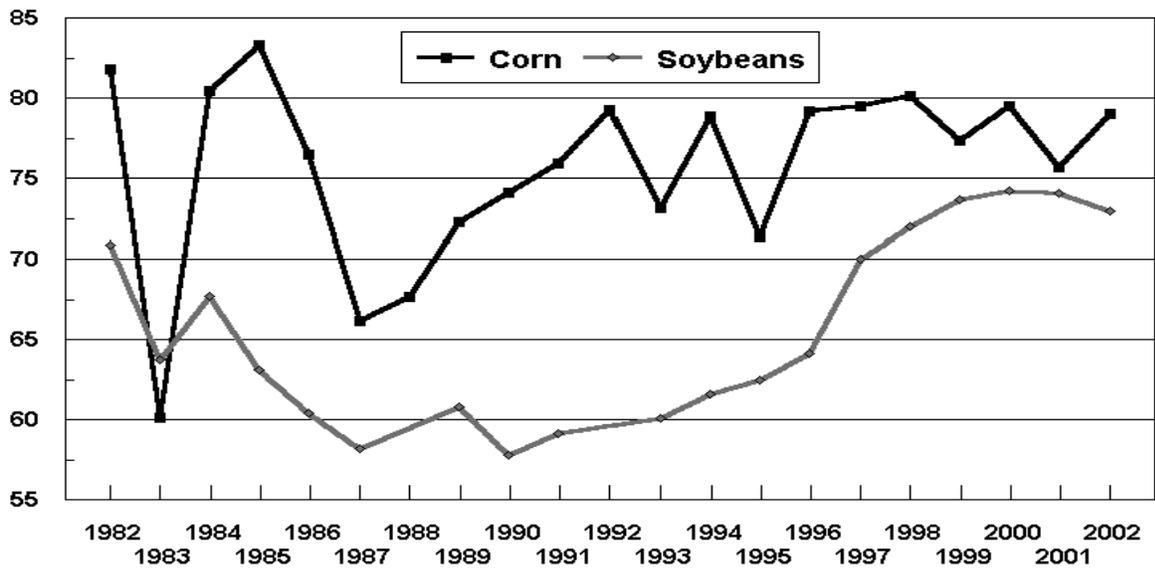
Corn: Area Planted by State and United States, 2000-2002

State	Area Planted			
	2000 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2001 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2002 ¹ <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2002/2001 <i>Percent</i>
AL	230	180	195	108
AZ	56	55	60	109
AR	180	190	300	158
CA	540	480	500	104
CO	1,350	1,220	1,150	94
CT	36	32	30	94
DE	165	170	180	106
FL	85	65	65	100
GA	360	265	330	125
ID	195	175	175	100
IL	11,200	11,000	11,300	103
IN	5,700	5,800	6,000	103
IA	12,300	11,700	12,000	103
KS	3,450	3,450	3,300	96
KY	1,330	1,200	1,270	106
LA	380	315	570	181
ME	29	28	28	100
MD	480	490	500	102
MA	25	22	22	100
MI	2,200	2,200	2,300	105
MN	7,200	6,800	7,000	103
MS	390	400	550	138
MO	2,850	2,700	2,800	104
MT	60	65	65	100
NE	8,500	8,100	8,400	104
NV	4	3	3	100
NH	15	15	15	100
NJ	90	80	86	108
NM	150	130	140	108
NY	980	1,030	1,070	104
NC	730	700	770	110
ND	1,080	880	1,200	136
OH	3,550	3,400	3,550	104
OK	270	250	210	84
OR	55	45	46	102
PA	1,550	1,500	1,450	97
RI	2	2	2	100
SC	310	260	290	112
SD	4,300	3,800	4,000	105
TN	650	680	690	101
TX	2,100	1,600	1,900	119
UT	64	60	60	100
VT	90	90	95	106
VA	470	470	510	109
WA	155	115	125	109
WV	55	50	55	110
WI	3,500	3,400	3,600	106
WY	90	90	90	100
US	79,551	75,752	79,047	104

¹ Intended plantings in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

U.S. Corn and Soybean Planted Acreage

Million Acres



Sorghum: Area Planted by State and United States, 2000-2002

State	Area Planted			
	2000 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2001 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2002 ¹ <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2002/2001 <i>Percent</i>
AL	10	12	12	100
AZ	16	12	13	108
AR	150	175	250	143
CA	12	10	12	120
CO	280	310	250	81
DE	3	2	2	100
GA	55	50	55	110
IL	90	80	70	88
KS	3,500	4,000	3,800	95
KY	11	11	12	109
LA	220	230	220	96
MD	10	9	7	78
MS	90	90	80	89
MO	280	230	210	91
NE	600	550	400	73
NM	165	170	150	88
NC	18	15	15	100
OK	450	500	450	90
PA	13	11	15	136
SC	9	8	10	125
SD	180	240	240	100
TN	25	30	35	117
TX	3,000	3,500	2,700	77
VA	8	7	7	100
US	9,195	10,252	9,015	88

¹ Intended plantings in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Oats: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2000-2002¹**

State	Area Planted				Area Harvested			
	2000	2001	2002 ²	2002/2001	2000	2001	2002 ²	2002/2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CA	220	260	330	127	25	15	35	233
CO	80	80	85	106	35	32	35	109
GA	70	100	80	80	35	35	30	86
ID	80	130	120	92	20	20	20	100
IL	75	60	65	108	55	40	45	113
IN	40	25	25	100	25	16	20	125
IA	270	240	250	104	180	130	150	115
KS	110	100	160	160	50	40	60	150
ME	32	33	34	103	30	31	32	103
MI	95	70	95	136	75	55	80	145
MN	400	300	360	120	310	210	280	133
MO	50	40	40	100	30	20	22	110
MT	130	130	135	104	50	60	65	108
NE	130	155	175	113	45	60	80	133
NY	80	95	95	100	60	80	75	94
NC	60	60	75	125	30	30	35	117
ND	600	575	700	122	315	240	430	179
OH	110	100	110	110	90	85	90	106
OK	60	55	100	182	15	10	40	400
OR	50	55	50	91	25	25	25	100
PA	175	150	145	97	145	115	115	100
SC	60	50	50	100	35	25	35	140
SD	350	350	420	120	220	130	260	200
TX	600	725	900	124	100	160	180	113
UT	50	60	60	100	7	6	15	250
WA	35	30	30	100	15	12	10	83
WI	400	300	380	127	280	195	240	123
WY	65	75	60	80	27	28	27	96
US	4,477	4,403	5,129	116	2,329	1,905	2,531	133

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Intended area planted and to be planted and area to be harvested for grain in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Barley: Area Planted by State and United States, 2000-2002 ¹

State	Area Planted			
	2000 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2001 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2002 ² <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2002/2001 <i>Percent</i>
AZ	40	42	40	95
CA	130	160	110	69
CO	110	90	100	111
DE	30	29	26	90
ID	750	700	690	99
KS	8	9	10	111
KY	9	9	9	100
ME	25	27	30	111
MD	55	55	55	100
MI	20	21	21	100
MN	270	160	210	131
MT	1,250	1,100	1,250	114
NE	7	5	5	100
NV	4	4	5	125
NJ	5	5	5	100
NY	12	15	19	127
NC	30	28	31	111
ND	1,900	1,500	1,500	100
OH	14	6	7	117
OR	150	110	100	91
PA	80	70	65	93
SD	115	90	90	100
UT	95	85	75	88
VA	85	70	75	107
WA	500	430	400	93
WI	65	47	50	106
WY	105	100	100	100
US	5,864	4,967	5,078	102

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Intended plantings in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

All Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2000-2002 ¹

State	Area Planted			
	2000 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2001 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2002 ² <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2002/2001 <i>Percent</i>
AL	140	170	150	88
AZ	92	94	96	102
AR	1,180	1,100	1,000	91
CA	635	615	625	102
CO	2,548	2,397	2,375	99
DE	65	60	60	100
FL	13	10	9	90
GA	300	300	350	117
ID	1,370	1,280	1,250	98
IL	950	750	680	91
IN	550	400	350	88
IA	20	25	20	80
KS	9,800	9,800	9,400	96
KY	670	550	550	100
LA	200	175	180	103
MD	220	190	195	103
MI	530	570	470	82
MN	2,022	1,867	2,027	109
MS	250	250	220	88
MO	1,050	900	940	104
MT	5,330	5,360	5,430	101
NE	1,750	1,750	1,700	97
NV	18	15	15	100
NJ	40	31	41	132
NM	470	500	490	98
NY	150	125	140	112
NC	720	680	650	96
ND	10,170	9,450	8,580	91
OH	1,120	950	870	92
OK	6,100	5,600	5,800	104
OR	935	930	980	105
PA	200	170	190	112
SC	200	220	200	91
SD	3,020	3,025	2,975	98
TN	550	500	430	86
TX	6,000	5,600	6,400	114
UT	173	160	158	99
VA	240	200	230	115
WA	2,475	2,490	2,420	97
WV	13	12	12	100
WI	149	178	187	105
WY	201	168	159	95
US	62,629	59,617	59,004	99

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Intended planting for 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Winter Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2000-2002 ¹

State	Area Planted			
	2000	2001	2002	2002/2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	140	170	150	88
AZ	7	6	6	100
AR	1,180	1,100	1,000	91
CA	535	530	530	100
CO	2,500	2,350	2,350	100
DE	65	60	60	100
FL	13	10	9	90
GA	300	300	350	117
ID	780	760	730	96
IL	950	750	680	91
IN	550	400	350	88
IA	20	25	20	80
KS	9,800	9,800	9,400	96
KY	670	550	550	100
LA	200	175	180	103
MD	220	190	195	103
MI	530	570	470	82
MN	20	15	25	167
MS	250	250	220	88
MO	1,050	900	940	104
MT	1,500	1,300	1,400	108
NE	1,750	1,750	1,700	97
NV	10	9	8	89
NJ	40	31	41	132
NM	470	500	490	98
NY	150	125	140	112
NC	720	680	650	96
ND	120	150	80	53
OH	1,120	950	870	92
OK	6,100	5,600	5,800	104
OR	750	750	800	107
PA	200	170	190	112
SC	200	220	200	91
SD	1,350	1,300	1,150	88
TN	550	500	430	86
TX	6,000	5,600	6,400	114
UT	150	140	140	100
VA	240	200	230	115
WA	1,850	1,850	1,800	97
WV	13	12	12	100
WI	140	170	180	106
WY	190	160	150	94
US	43,393	41,078	41,076	100

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

Durum Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2000-2002 ¹

State	Area Planted			
	2000	2001	2002 ²	2002/2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AZ	85	88	90	102
CA	100	85	95	112
MN	2	2	2	100
MT	480	510	530	104
ND	3,250	2,200	2,100	95
SD	20	25	25	100
US	3,937	2,910	2,842	98

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall in AZ and CA.

² Intended plantings in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Other Spring Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2000-2002

State	Area Planted			
	2000	2001	2002 ¹	2002/2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CO	48	47	25	53
ID	590	520	520	100
MN	2,000	1,850	2,000	108
MT	3,350	3,550	3,500	99
NV	8	6	7	117
ND	6,800	7,100	6,400	90
OR	185	180	180	100
SD	1,650	1,700	1,800	106
UT	23	20	18	90
WA	625	640	620	97
WI	9	8	7	88
WY	11	8	9	113
US	15,299	15,629	15,086	97

¹ Intended plantings in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Rice: Area Planted by Class, State,
and United States, 2000-2002**

Class and State	Area Planted			
	2000	2001	2002 ¹	2002/2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Long Grain				
AR	1,138	1,480	1,500	101
CA	9	13	10	77
LA	460	540	515	95
MS	220	255	260	102
MO	169	210	215	102
TX	210	216	190	88
US	2,206	2,714	2,690	99
Medium Grain				
AR	280	150	150	100
CA	507	435	455	105
LA	25	8	5	63
MO	1	1	1	100
TX	5	1	1	100
US	818	595	612	103
Short Grain				
AR	2	1	1	100
CA	34	25	20	80
US	36	26	21	81
All				
AR	1,420	1,631	1,651	101
CA	550	473	485	103
LA	485	548	520	95
MS	220	255	260	102
MO	170	211	216	102
TX	215	217	191	88
US	3,060	3,335	3,323	100

¹ Intended plantings in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

All Hay: Area Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2002

State	Area Harvested			
	2000 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2001 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2002 ¹ <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2002/2001 <i>Percent</i>
AL	720	920	830	90
AZ	247	258	260	101
AR	1,250	1,320	1,320	100
CA	1,530	1,540	1,640	106
CO	1,400	1,600	1,550	97
CT	65	63	65	103
DE	17	17	15	88
FL	270	270	280	104
GA	650	650	650	100
ID	1,390	1,420	1,450	102
IL	850	800	800	100
IN	750	610	580	95
IA	1,700	1,650	1,700	103
KS	2,800	3,300	3,200	97
KY	2,450	2,350	2,350	100
LA	350	450	420	93
ME	132	130	120	92
MD	235	225	235	104
MA	96	98	100	102
MI	1,300	1,150	1,150	100
MN	2,250	2,150	2,200	102
MS	800	780	800	103
MO	3,720	4,050	4,200	104
MT	2,000	2,450	2,200	90
NE	3,050	3,250	3,200	98
NV	490	495	485	98
NH	58	57	55	96
NJ	130	120	110	92
NM	380	380	400	105
NY	1,520	1,660	1,700	102
NC	710	710	730	103
ND	2,450	2,700	2,600	96
OH	1,400	1,520	1,450	95
OK	2,430	2,540	2,500	98
OR	1,080	1,025	1,160	113
PA	1,800	1,650	1,700	103
RI	9	8	8	100
SC	300	320	310	97
SD	4,050	4,700	4,700	100
TN	2,035	2,135	2,100	98
TX	4,120	5,230	5,600	107
UT	700	710	720	101
VT	230	240	240	100
VA	1,320	1,310	1,290	98
WA	780	790	830	105
WV	600	580	590	102
WI	2,100	2,000	2,000	100
WY	1,140	1,130	1,150	102
US	59,854	63,511	63,743	100

¹ Intended area harvested in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Soybeans: Area Planted by State and United States, 2000-2002

State	Area Planted			
	2000	2001	2002 ¹	2002/2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	190	140	170	121
AR	3,350	2,900	2,850	98
DE	215	205	195	95
FL	20	10	10	100
GA	170	165	200	121
IL	10,500	10,700	10,500	98
IN	5,500	5,600	5,400	96
IA	10,700	11,000	10,800	98
KS	2,950	2,850	2,800	98
KY	1,180	1,240	1,170	94
LA	930	640	650	102
MD	520	520	525	101
MI	2,050	2,150	2,150	100
MN	7,300	7,300	7,200	99
MS	1,700	1,160	1,250	108
MO	5,150	4,950	4,750	96
NE	4,650	4,950	4,900	99
NJ	100	103	98	95
NY	135	160	155	97
NC	1,400	1,380	1,350	98
ND	1,900	2,150	2,600	121
OH	4,450	4,600	4,450	97
OK	440	415	300	72
PA	390	410	415	101
SC	450	450	460	102
SD	4,400	4,500	4,150	92
TN	1,180	1,080	1,080	100
TX	290	260	320	123
VA	490	500	500	100
WV	16	17	18	106
WI	1,550	1,600	1,550	97
US	74,266	74,105	72,966	98

¹ Intended plantings in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Peanuts: Area Planted by State
and United States, 2000-2002**

State	Area Planted			
	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ²	2002/2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	190.0	200.0	190.0	95
FL	94.0	91.0	90.0	99
GA	494.0	515.0	500.0	97
NM	27.3	23.0	23.0	100
NC	123.0	123.0	122.0	99
OK	97.0	80.0	80.0	100
SC	10.5	11.0	11.0	100
TX	425.0	425.0	375.0	88
VA	76.0	75.0	74.0	99
US	1,536.8	1,543.0	1,465.0	95

¹ Any revisions for the 2001 crop will be released in "Crop Production" published on April 10, 2002.

² Intended plantings in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Sunflowers: Area Planted by Type, State,
and United States, 2000-2002**

Varietal Type and State	Area Planted			
	2000	2001	2002 ¹	2002/2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Oil				
CO	150	130	120	92
KS	230	300	250	83
MN	55	30	50	167
NE	55	52	55	106
ND	1,010	870	1,000	115
SD	680	670	550	82
TX	15	35	20	57
Oth Sts ^{2 3}	53	52	52	100
US	2,248	2,139	2,097	98
Non-Oil				
CO	70	65	50	77
KS	20	35	25	71
MN	40	30	35	117
NE	35	30	25	83
ND	320	220	160	73
SD	40	45	50	111
TX	45	73	35	48
Oth Sts ^{2 3}	22	16	16	100
US	592	514	396	77
All				
CO	220	195	170	87
KS	250	335	275	82
MN	95	60	85	142
NE	90	82	80	98
ND	1,330	1,090	1,160	106
SD	720	715	600	84
TX	60	108	55	51
Oth Sts ^{2 3}	75	68	68	100
US	2,840	2,653	2,493	94

¹ Intended plantings in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

² 2002 estimates carried forward from 2001. First 2002 estimate will be published in "Acreage" on June 28, 2002.

³ Other States include CA, GA, IL, LA, MI, MO, MT, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, UT, WA, WI, and WY.

Canola: Area Planted by State and United States, 2000-2002

State	Area Planted			
	2000	2001	2002 ¹	2002/2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
MN	140	80	115	144
ND	1,270	1,300	1,320	102
Oth Sts ^{2 3}	145	114	114	100
US	1,555	1,494	1,549	104

¹ Intended plantings in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

² 2002 estimates carried forward from 2001. First 2002 estimate will be published in "Acreage" on June 28, 2002.

³ Other States include AL, AZ, CA, GA, ID, IN, KS, MI, MT, NY, OR, PA, SC, SD, and WA.

**Cotton: Area Planted by Type, State,
and United States, 2000-2002**

Type and State	Area Planted			
	2000	2001	2002 ¹	2002/2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Upland				
AL	590.0	610.0	600.0	98
AZ	280.0	295.0	260.0	88
AR	960.0	1,080.0	970.0	90
CA	775.0	640.0	590.0	92
FL	130.0	125.0	110.0	88
GA	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	100
KS	40.0	42.0	68.0	162
LA	710.0	870.0	660.0	76
MS	1,300.0	1,620.0	1,400.0	86
MO	400.0	405.0	405.0	100
NM	72.0	75.0	55.0	73
NC	930.0	970.0	950.0	98
OK	280.0	270.0	260.0	96
SC	300.0	300.0	290.0	97
TN	570.0	620.0	580.0	94
TX	6,400.0	6,000.0	5,700.0	95
VA	110.0	105.0	98.0	93
US	15,347.0	15,527.0	14,496.0	93
Amer-Pima				
AZ	5.0	7.8	7.5	96
CA	145.0	230.0	245.0	107
NM	4.2	6.0	6.0	100
TX	16.0	17.0	16.0	94
US	170.2	260.8	274.5	105
All				
AL	590.0	610.0	600.0	98
AZ	285.0	302.8	267.5	88
AR	960.0	1,080.0	970.0	90
CA	920.0	870.0	835.0	96
FL	130.0	125.0	110.0	88
GA	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	100
KS	40.0	42.0	68.0	162
LA	710.0	870.0	660.0	76
MS	1,300.0	1,620.0	1,400.0	86
MO	400.0	405.0	405.0	100
NM	76.2	81.0	61.0	75
NC	930.0	970.0	950.0	98
OK	280.0	270.0	260.0	96
SC	300.0	300.0	290.0	97
TN	570.0	620.0	580.0	94
TX	6,416.0	6,017.0	5,716.0	95
VA	110.0	105.0	98.0	93
US	15,517.2	15,787.8	14,770.5	94

¹ Intended plantings in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Sugarbeets: Area Planted by State and United States, 2000-2002 ¹

State	Area Planted			
	2000	2001	2002 ²	2002/2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CA	98.0	46.8	51.0	109
CO	71.5	41.5	47.7	115
ID	212.0	198.0	212.0	107
MI	189.0	180.0	180.0	100
MN	490.0	468.0	480.0	103
MT	60.7	57.4	59.5	104
NE	78.2	48.6	56.0	115
ND	258.0	261.0	267.0	102
OH	1.2	0.8	1.7	213
OR	16.2	13.3	11.8	89
WA	28.4	7.2	4.2	58
WY	61.0	48.5	47.5	98
US	1,564.2	1,371.1	1,418.4	103

¹ Relates to year of intended harvest except for overwintered spring planted beets in CA.

² Intended plantings in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Tobacco: Area Harvested by State and United States, 2000-2002

State	Area Harvested			
	2000	2001	2002 ¹	2002/2001
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CT	1,600	2,300	2,200	96
FL	4,500	4,500	4,500	100
GA	31,000	26,500	28,000	106
IN	3,800	4,200	4,200	100
KY	132,700	115,700	108,300	94
MD	5,700	1,900	1,700	89
MA	550	1,150	1,250	109
MO	1,400	1,400	1,400	100
NC	170,400	161,800	167,500	104
OH	7,500	6,100	6,100	100
PA	5,100	3,100	3,400	110
SC	34,000	32,000	30,000	94
TN	46,020	39,570	36,900	93
VA	25,900	29,500	30,760	104
WV	1,300	1,300	1,400	108
WI	960	1,620	1,800	111
US	472,430	432,640	429,410	99

¹ Intended area harvested in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2000-2002**

Class and Type	Area Harvested			
	2000	2001	2002 ¹	2002/2001
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Class 1, Flue-cured				
Type 11, Old Belts				
NC	40,000	42,000	44,000	105
VA	17,500	20,500	22,000	107
US	57,500	62,500	66,000	106
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt				
NC	102,000	93,000	95,000	102
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt				
NC	21,000	20,000	22,000	110
SC	34,000	32,000	30,000	94
US	55,000	52,000	52,000	100
Type 14, GA-FL Belt				
FL	4,500	4,500	4,500	100
GA	31,000	26,500	28,000	106
US	35,500	31,000	32,500	105
Total 11-14	250,000	238,500	245,500	103
Class 2, Fire-cured				
Type 21, VA Belt				
VA	1,300	1,200	700	58
Type 22, Eastern District				
KY	4,100	3,300	2,500	76
TN	7,700	6,400	5,000	78
US	11,800	9,700	7,500	77
Type 23, Western District				
KY	3,800	3,100	2,400	77
TN	640	520	400	77
US	4,440	3,620	2,800	77
Total 21-23	17,540	14,520	11,000	76
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3A, Light Air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
IN	3,800	4,200	4,200	100
KY	120,000	105,000	100,000	95
MO	1,400	1,400	1,400	100
NC	7,400	6,800	6,500	96
OH	7,500	6,100	6,100	100
TN	37,000	32,000	31,000	97
VA	7,000	7,700	8,000	104
WV	1,300	1,300	1,400	108
US	185,400	164,500	158,600	96
Type 32, Southern MD Belt				
MD	5,700	1,900	1,700	89
PA	2,700	1,100	1,400	127
US	8,400	3,000	3,100	103
Total 31-32	193,800	167,500	161,700	97

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2000-2002 (continued)**

Class and Type	Area Harvested			
	2000	2001	2002 ¹	2002/2001
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Class 3, Air-cured				
Class 3B, Dark				
Air-cured				
Type 35, One Sucker				
Belt				
KY	3,100	2,800	2,200	79
TN	680	650	500	77
US	3,780	3,450	2,700	78
Type 36, Green River				
Belt				
KY	1,700	1,500	1,200	80
Type 37, VA Sun-cured				
Belt				
VA	100	100	60	60
Total 35-37	5,580	5,050	3,960	78
Class 4, Cigar Filler				
Type 41, PA Seedleaf				
PA	2,400	2,000	2,000	100
Class 5, Cigar Binder				
Class 5A, CT Valley				
Binder				
Type 51, CT Valley				
Broadleaf				
CT	600	1,300	1,300	100
MA	300	850	950	112
US	900	2,150	2,250	105
Class 5B, WI Binder				
Type 54, Southern WI				
WI	730	1,300	1,400	108
Type 55, Northern WI				
WI	230	320	400	125
Total 54-55	960	1,620	1,800	111
Total 51-55	1,860	3,770	4,050	107
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper				
Type 61, CT Valley				
Shade-grown				
CT	1,000	1,000	900	90
MA	250	300	300	100
US	1,250	1,300	1,200	92
All Cigar Types				
Total 41-61	5,510	7,070	7,250	103
All Tobacco	472,430	432,640	429,410	99

¹ Intended area harvested in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by State
and United States, 2000-2002¹**

State	Area Planted			
	2000	2001	2002 ²	2002/2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CA	115.0	92.0	110.0	120
CO	120.0	115.0	135.0	117
ID	90.0	75.0	70.0	93
KS	18.0	15.0	18.0	120
MI	285.0	215.0	300.0	140
MN	165.0	115.0	165.0	143
MT	40.5	38.5	30.0	78
NE	165.0	160.0	175.0	109
NM ³		13.0	7.0	54
NY	25.0	23.0	26.0	113
ND	610.0	440.0	600.0	136
OR	12.0	10.0	9.0	90
SD	11.0	18.0	18.0	100
TX	20.0	30.0	24.0	80
UT	5.4	6.1	4.0	66
WA	32.0	34.0	34.0	100
WI	8.3	6.3	6.5	103
WY	36.0	24.0	35.0	146
US	1,758.2	1,429.9	1,766.5	124

¹ Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

² Intended plantings in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

³ Estimates discontinued in 2000, reinstated in 2001.

Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted by State and United States, 2000-2002

State	Area Planted			
	2000	2001	2002 ¹	2002/2001
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	3.3	3.0	2.8	93
CA	10.5	10.2	11.0	108
GA ²	0.6	0.5		
LA	25.0	24.0	23.0	96
MS	12.7	16.7	16.0	96
NJ	1.2	1.2	1.0	83
NC	38.0	37.0	37.0	100
SC	0.7	0.6	0.8	133
TX	5.5	4.2	3.5	83
VA	0.5	0.5	0.5	100
US	98.0	97.9	95.6	98

¹ Intended plantings in 2002 as indicated by reports from farmers.

² Estimates discontinued in 2002.

Biotechnology Varieties

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducts the March Agricultural Survey in all States each year. Randomly selected farmers across the United States are asked what they intend to plant during the upcoming growing season. Questions include whether or not farmers intend to plant corn, soybean, or upland cotton seed that, through biotechnology, is resistant to herbicides, insects, or both. The biotechnology (biotech) questions were asked for the first time in March 2000. The States published individually in the following tables represent 81 percent of all corn planted acres, 90 percent of all soybean planted acres, and 81 percent of all upland cotton planted acres.

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

The acreage estimates are subject to sampling variability because all operations planting biotech varieties are not included in the sample. The variability for the 48 corn States, as measured by the relative standard error at the U.S. level, is approximately 1.9 percent for all biotech varieties, 2.6 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 3.9 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 8.0 percent for stacked gene varieties. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 3.8 percent for all biotech varieties, 5.2 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 7.8 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 16.0 percent for stacked gene varieties. Variability for the 31 soybeans States is approximately 1.0 percent for herbicide resistant varieties. Variability for the 17 upland cotton States is approximately 2.3 percent for all biotech varieties, 6.9 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 6.3 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 5.1 percent for stacked gene varieties.

Corn for Grain: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of All Corn Planted, 2001-2002

State	Insect Resistant (Bt)		Herbicide Resistant	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
IL	12	20	3	3
IN	6	8	6	7
IA	25	30	6	9
KS	26	24	11	11
MI	8	11	7	6
MN	25	31	7	7
MO	23	24	8	6
NE	24	32	8	9
OH	7	6	4	3
SD	30	35	14	22
WI	11	15	6	8
Oth Sts ¹	11	14	8	12
US	18	22	7	8
	Stacked Gene Varieties		All Biotech Varieties	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
IL	1	1	16	24
IN	*	1	12	16
IA	1	4	32	43
KS	1	3	38	38
MI	2	2	17	19
MN	4	3	36	41
MO	1	1	32	31
NE	2	2	34	43
OH	*	*	11	9
SD	3	8	47	65
WI	1	2	18	25
Oth Sts ¹	1	2	20	27
US	1	2	26	32

* Data rounds to less than 0.5 percent.

¹ Other States includes all other States in the Corn estimating program.

**Upland Cotton: Biotechnology Varieties by State and
United States, Percent of Upland Cotton Planted, 2001-2002**

State	Insect Resistant (Bt)		Herbicide Resistant	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	21	21	29	35
CA	11	12	27	41
GA	13	11	43	52
LA	30	27	14	5
MS	10	20	15	18
NC	9	8	37	27
TX	8	5	35	43
Oth Sts ¹	18	19	33	32
US	13	12	32	36
	Stacked Gene Varieties		All Biotech Varieties	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	28	28	78	84
CA	2	5	40	58
GA	29	27	85	90
LA	47	57	91	89
MS	61	49	86	87
NC	38	47	84	82
TX	6	4	49	52
Oth Sts ¹	33	31	84	82
US	24	23	69	71

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

**Soybeans: Biotechnology Varieties by State and
United States, Percent of All Soybeans Planted, 2001-2002**

State	Herbicide Resistant Only		All Biotech Varieties	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	60	63	60	63
IL	64	71	64	71
IN	78	83	78	83
IA	73	78	73	78
KS	80	80	80	80
MI	59	71	59	71
MN	63	69	63	69
MS	63	67	63	67
MO	69	73	69	73
NE	76	86	76	86
ND	49	50	49	50
OH	64	73	64	73
SD	80	86	80	86
WI	63	71	63	71
Oth Sts ¹	64	68	64	68
US	68	74	68	74

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

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-2002
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	4,967.0	5,078.0	4,289.0	
Corn for Grain ²	75,752.0	79,047.0	68,808.0	
Corn for Silage			6,148.0	
Hay, All			63,511.0	63,743.0
Alfalfa			23,812.0	
All Other			39,699.0	
Oats	4,403.0	5,129.0	1,905.0	2,531.0
Proso Millet	650.0		580.0	
Rice	3,335.0	3,323.0	3,314.0	
Rye	1,328.0		255.0	
Sorghum for Grain ²	10,252.0	9,015.0	8,584.0	
Sorghum for Silage			336.0	
Wheat, All	59,617.0	59,004.0	48,653.0	
Winter	41,078.0	41,076.0	31,295.0	
Durum	2,910.0	2,842.0	2,789.0	
Other Spring	15,629.0	15,086.0	14,569.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,494.0	1,549.0	1,455.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	585.0		578.0	
Mustard Seed	45.8		44.2	
Peanuts	1,543.0	1,465.0	1,400.5	
Rapeseed	3.7		3.1	
Safflower	188.0		177.0	
Soybeans for Beans	74,105.0	72,966.0	73,000.0	
Sunflowers	2,653.0	2,493.0	2,580.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	15,787.8	14,770.5	13,810.0	
Upland	15,527.0	14,496.0	13,551.0	
Amer-Pima	260.8	274.5	259.0	
Sugarbeets	1,371.1	1,418.4	1,243.7	
Sugarcane			1,029.2	
Tobacco			432.6	429.4
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	15.9		7.1	
Dry Edible Beans	1,429.9	1,766.5	1,243.0	
Dry Edible Peas	211.8		196.8	
Lentils	201.0		197.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.3	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.4	
Hops			35.9	
Peppermint Oil			78.5	
Potatoes, All	1,267.1		1,241.3	
Winter	16.8	13.8	14.0	13.5
Spring	78.3		76.2	
Summer	60.9		58.6	
Fall	1,111.1		1,092.5	
Spearmint Oil			19.5	
Sweet Potatoes	97.9	95.6	93.5	
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 2002 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, 2001-2002
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	58.2		249,590	
Corn for Grain	"	138.2		9,506,840	
Corn for Silage	Ton	16.6		102,352	
Hay, All	"	2.47		156,703	
Alfalfa	"	3.37		80,266	
All Other	"	1.93		76,437	
Oats	Bu	61.3		116,856	
Proso Millet	"	33.2		19,250	
Rice ²	Cwt	6,429		213,045	
Rye	Bu	27.3		6,971	
Sorghum for Grain	"	59.9		514,524	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	11.1		3,728	
Wheat, All	Bu	40.2		1,957,643	
Winter	"	43.5		1,361,479	
Durum	"	30.0		83,556	
Other Spring	"	35.2		512,608	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,374		1,998,515	
Cottonseed ³	Ton			7,533.0	
Flaxseed	Bu	19.8		11,455	
Mustard Seed	Lb	930		41,106	
Peanuts	"	3,027		4,239,450	
Rapeseed	"	1,306		4,050	
Safflower	"	1,365		241,665	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	39.6		2,890,572	
Sunflowers	Lb	1,349		3,480,696	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All ²	Bale	698		20,084.0	
Upland ²	"	687		19,406.0	
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,257		678.0	
Sugarbeets	Ton	20.7		25,754	
Sugarcane	"	33.7		34,712	
Tobacco	Lb	2,314		1,000,936	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,366		97	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,572		19,541	
Dry Edible Peas ²	"	1,920		3,779	
Lentils ²	"	1,471		2,898	
Wrinkled Seed Peas	"			640	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,210		7,600	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	45,000		16,200	
Hops	"	1,861		66,832.1	
Peppermint Oil	"	81		6,343	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	358		444,766	
Winter	"	294	288	4,115	3,888
Spring	"	286		21,814	
Summer	"	309		18,110	
Fall	"	367		400,727	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	105		2,052	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	154		14,355	
Taro (HI) ³	Lb			6,400	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year. ² Yield in pounds. ³ Yield is not estimated.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-02
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,010,100	2,055,020	1,735,720	
Corn for Grain ²	30,656,080	31,989,530	27,845,910	
Corn for Silage			2,488,030	
Hay, All ³			25,702,270	25,796,150
Alfalfa			9,636,480	
All Other			16,065,790	
Oats	1,781,850	2,075,660	770,930	1,024,270
Proso Millet	263,050		234,720	
Rice	1,349,640	1,344,780	1,341,140	
Rye	537,430		103,200	
Sorghum for Grain ²	4,148,880	3,648,280	3,473,860	
Sorghum for Silage			135,980	
Wheat, All ³	24,126,400	23,878,330	19,689,380	
Winter	16,623,860	16,623,050	12,664,770	
Durum	1,177,650	1,150,130	1,128,680	
Other Spring	6,324,900	6,105,150	5,895,930	
Oilseeds				
Canola	604,610	626,860	588,820	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	236,740		233,910	
Mustard Seed	18,530		17,890	
Peanuts	624,440	592,870	566,770	
Rapeseed	1,500		1,250	
Safflower	76,080		71,630	
Soybeans for Beans	29,989,550	29,528,610	29,542,370	
Sunflowers	1,073,640	1,008,890	1,044,100	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	6,389,160	5,977,470	5,588,770	
Upland	6,283,620	5,866,390	5,483,950	
Amer-Pima	105,540	111,090	104,810	
Sugarbeets	554,870	574,010	503,310	
Sugarcane			416,510	
Tobacco			175,090	173,780
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	6,430		2,870	
Dry Edible Beans	578,670	714,880	503,030	
Dry Edible Peas	85,710		79,640	
Lentils	81,340		79,720	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,550	
Ginger Root (HI)			150	
Hops			14,530	
Peppermint Oil			31,770	
Potatoes, All ³	512,780		502,340	
Winter	6,800	5,580	5,670	5,460
Spring	31,690		30,840	
Summer	24,650		23,710	
Fall	449,650		442,120	
Spearmint Oil			7,890	
Sweet Potatoes	39,620	38,690	37,840	
Taro (HI) ⁴			180	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 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, 2001-2002
(Metric Units)¹

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.13		5,434,180	
Corn for Grain	8.67		241,484,860	
Corn for Silage	37.32		92,852,170	
Hay, All ²	5.53		142,158,570	
Alfalfa	7.56		72,816,090	
All Other	4.32		69,342,480	
Oats	2.20		1,696,160	
Proso Millet	1.86		436,580	
Rice	7.21		9,663,560	
Rye	1.72		177,070	
Sorghum for Grain	3.76		13,069,510	
Sorghum for Silage	24.87		3,381,980	
Wheat, All ²	2.71		53,278,310	
Winter	2.93		37,053,390	
Durum	2.01		2,274,020	
Other Spring	2.37		13,950,900	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.54		906,510	
Cottonseed ³			6,833,820	
Flaxseed	1.24		290,970	
Mustard Seed	1.04		18,650	
Peanuts	3.39		1,922,980	
Rapeseed	1.46		1,840	
Safflower	1.53		109,620	
Soybeans for Beans	2.66		78,668,480	
Sunflowers	1.51		1,578,820	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.78		4,372,780	
Upland	0.77		4,225,160	
Amer-Pima	1.41		147,620	
Sugarbeets	46.42		23,363,640	
Sugarcane	75.61		31,490,200	
Tobacco	2.59		454,020	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.53		4,400	
Dry Edible Beans	1.76		886,360	
Dry Edible Peas	2.15		171,410	
Lentils	1.65		131,450	
Wrinkled Seed Peas			29,030	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.35		3,450	
Ginger Root (HI)	50.44		7,350	
Hops	2.09		30,310	
Peppermint Oil	0.09		2,880	
Potatoes, All ²	40.16		20,174,250	
Winter	32.94	32.28	186,650	176,360
Spring	32.09		989,470	
Summer	34.64		821,460	
Fall	41.11		18,176,670	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		930	
Sweet Potatoes	17.21		651,130	
Taro (HI) ³			2,900	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year. ² Production may not add due to rounding. ³ Yield is not estimated.

Winter Weather Review

Highlights: Each winter month featured a long spell of mild weather nearly nationwide, followed by colder, sometimes stormy weather toward month's end. Despite brief stormy spells, the majority of the Nation experienced drier-than-normal winter weather. Winter precipitation totaled less than one-half of the normal in a broad swath from Arizona and southern California to the northern Plains, and at several locations in the middle and southern Atlantic States. Meanwhile, the largest areas of above-normal precipitation included the Pacific Northwest and areas from northeastern Texas to the lower Ohio Valley. Winter temperatures contrasted sharply across the Continental Divide, ranging from as much as 7 degrees F below normal in the Intermountain West to 6 to 14 degrees F above normal in the upper Midwest.

December: Near-record to record warmth carried over into the first 3 weeks of December, followed by the first large-scale cold outbreak of the season. Several precipitation anomalies from late November were repeated in early- to mid-December, including unfavorably dry weather in the East, torrential rainfall from the western Gulf Coast to the lower Ohio Valley, and drought-easing precipitation in northern California and the Northwest.

The dry weather in the East was particularly severe in the southern Atlantic Coast Plain. In sharp contrast, wet weather produced lowland flooding from eastern Texas to the lower Ohio Valley. Portions of the Delta netted more than 20 inches of rain in less than 4 weeks. The Great Plains received little precipitation, leaving most of the region in need of moisture. In the Southwest, an improvement in 2002 water supplies was noted in much of California and the Northwest following a dry trend during the second half of the year.

Despite colder weather during the last week of December, monthly temperatures were above normal at nearly all locations east of the Rockies and averaged at least 10 degrees F above normal in portions of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Temperatures were near normal across most of the West, although readings in some interior valley locations averaged as much as 6 degrees F below normal, in part due to a substantial snow cover.

January: Precipitation slackened across the Northwest during January, leaving the region's recovery from the 2000-01 drought incomplete, despite several major storm systems during November and December. Farther south, a late-January storm system delivered the month's only significant precipitation in the Four Corners region. The same storm crossed the central and southern Plains and parts of the Corn Belt on January 30-31, providing much-needed moisture for the Plains' wheat crop and recharging soil moisture in parts of the Midwest. The cold air that fueled the late-month storm also left much of the northern High Plains' winter wheat crop exposed to temperatures as low as -20 degrees F.

Cool air also spilled into California, bringing several freezes in mid- to late January. On the coldest mornings, January 23 and 24, low temperatures generally ranged from 24 to 30 degrees F in the San Joaquin Valley. As a result, orange harvest accelerated and freeze-protection measures were necessary in some groves. Also, winter grain development slowed, but fruit and nut trees received beneficial chill hours. Cold air also briefly spread into winter agricultural areas of the Southwest. Farther east, heavy precipitation was confined to portions of the South, including areas from the Delta to the southern Appalachians. While the rain and snow aided previously drought-stressed pastures and winter grains in the southern Atlantic region, lowland flooding returned to the lower Mississippi Valley and adjacent areas. Following the early-month snowfall, nearly all of the South's heavy rain fell from January 18-25.

February: February's weather was highlighted by an early-month cold snap and a long spell of mild conditions thereafter. Like January, February featured a major late-month storm system and cold outbreak. Meanwhile, high-elevation snow packs remained significantly below normal across the central and southern Rockies and the Southwest. Snow packs remained mostly above normal in the Northwest, despite a lack of February storminess. Farther east, mostly dry, breezy weather and wide temperature fluctuations stressed the High Plains' winter wheat crop. Areas from Montana to western Nebraska remained especially dry for most of February. At month's end, some of the coldest air of the season swept across the Plains, accompanied and trailed by a widespread snowfall that provided much-needed moisture and a short-lived layer of insulation for winter wheat. However, the storm system passed north of the southern High Plains' wheat crop, which was exposed to temperatures as low as 0 degrees F. The suddenly cold, snowy weather persisted into early March across most of the Plains and Midwest, recharging soil moisture supplies but stressing livestock and

hampering rural travel. Meanwhile, dryness intensified across southern Texas and much of the middle and southern Atlantic regions, but rain and snow provided limited relief from long-term drought in the Northeast.

Above-normal monthly precipitation was confined to scattered areas, including the upper Mississippi Valley, southern Florida, extreme southeastern Arizona to southwestern Texas, the interior Northwest, and from the Great Lakes States into New England. In contrast, less than one-fourth of the normal February precipitation was noted in a broad area from southern California and much of Arizona to the Dakotas, across much of southern Texas, and at many locations in the northern Mid-Atlantic region.

Continuing a winter-long trend, monthly temperatures were significantly above normal in the upper Midwest, averaging 4 to 12 degrees F above normal. In contrast, near- to below-normal temperatures prevailed across the South, averaging as much as 6 degrees F below normal in eastern Texas. In the West, readings averaged near normal along and near the Pacific Coast, but were as much as 12 degrees F below normal at some interior valley locations, where cold, dry air remained trapped for much of the month.

Winter Agricultural Summary

Warm, dry weather dominated most of the Nation during the 2001-2002 winter season. Many areas from the northern Great Plains to the Great Lakes recorded new record day time highs, and parts of the Corn Belt and Great Lakes region experienced their warmest January ever. Precipitation was well below normal across most of the Great Plains, Southwest, Gulf Coast, and Atlantic Coastal Plain. Numerous storms struck the Pacific Northwest, producing heavy rainfall in low-lying coastal areas as far south as central California. As the storms tracked inland, they produced heavy snow accumulations in the coastal mountain ranges, increasing irrigation water reserves for the 2002 summer crops. The systems weakened as they crossed the Great Plains, but reorganized over the southern Great Plains where they delivered several heavy rainfall events in the interior Mississippi Delta and lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys.

On the central and northern Great Plains, snowfall was far below normal, exposing winter wheat fields to wind-blown soil and extreme temperature fluctuations, including several brief periods of bitter cold and many record and near record highs. In addition, winter wheat root systems struggled to access diminishing soil moisture reserves. In the southern Great Plains, moisture shortages hindered winter wheat growth and limited winter foraging.

Although temperatures averaged above-normal in the Southeast, periods of sub-freezing temperatures provided beneficial chill hours for fruit trees approaching the upcoming bloom season. The cold weather briefly halted growth of winter grains and forages but sub-freezing temperatures were not sustained long enough to damage the Florida citrus crop. However, citrus trees experienced minor foliage burn and some new leafy growth was lost. In southern Florida, the sugarcane harvest and work in vegetable fields continued with few delays.

In California, above-normal temperatures and ample moisture supplies stimulated development of winter crops in early January, but below normal temperatures hindered growth through most of the winter. Nighttime temperatures occasionally dropped below freezing, but the sub-freezing temperatures were not sustained long enough to seriously damage citrus trees and unharvested fruit. Vegetable growers ran irrigation systems to protect delicate leafy crops and citrus growers ran irrigation systems and wind machines to protect fruit from frost damage. Nevertheless, ice marks and slight freeze damage showed in some citrus varieties. Field and orchard work progressed with few interruptions.

In the Corn Belt, temperatures averaged above normal and included several record and near record highs. Parts of the northern and western Corn Belt also experienced brief periods of sub-zero temperatures. Precipitation was below normal across most of the Corn Belt, although parts of the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region were near-normal, and the lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys received above-normal precipitation.

Corn: Growers intend to plant 79.0 million acres of corn for all purposes in 2002, up 4 percent from 2001 but down 1 percent from 2000. Expected acreage is up in many areas of the United States and in virtually all areas of the Corn Belt. Compared to last year when producers had problems getting their crops in due to persistent precipitation, conditions so far this year have been cooperative and have increased farmer's hopes

of planting their corn crop on time. Farmers intend to plant fewer corn acres than last year in Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado because of concerns about dry conditions.

Farmers intend to plant 32 percent of their acreage with varieties developed using biotechnology, up 6 percentage points from 2001. If these intentions are realized, 22 percent of the acreage will be planted with varieties containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt), up 4 points from 2001. Eight percent of the acreage will be planted with herbicide resistant varieties developed using biotechnology, up 1 point from 2001. Stacked gene varieties, those containing both insect and herbicide resistance from biotechnology, will be planted on 2 percent of the acreage, up 1 point from 2001.

Sorghum: The 2002 intended sorghum acreage planted for all purposes is estimated at 9.02 million acres, down 12 percent from last year and, if realized, the lowest plantings since 1929. Most of the acreage declines are expected by growers in the Central and Southern Plains States. Fewer acres are also expected in Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri. Growers in 7 States intend to plant more acres this year. Planting intentions in Arkansas show an increase of 75,000 acres from last year.

Oats: Acres seeded and to be seeded for the 2002 crop year is expected to total 5.13 million acres, up 16 percent, or 726,000 acres, from last year's final planted acres. Growers expect to harvest 2.53 million acres for grain, 33 percent more than the final 2001 harvested acreage of 1.91 million. If intentions are realized, planted and harvested acres would be the highest since 1995. Planting intentions for 2002 are higher than last year's final planted acreage in 17 States. Intentions are unchanged in 6 States and down in 5 States.

Barley: Growers intend to seed 5.08 million acres for 2002, up 2 percent from the record low of 4.97 million acres seeded a year ago. Increases in 11 States were partially offset by declines in 8 States. The intended acreage in Montana is up 150,000 acres from last year's drought reduced crop. Acreage in Minnesota is rebounding 50,000 acres from last year when cool wet weather limited planting. Fewer acres are expected in California as well as the Pacific Northwest States where dry conditions and concerns over water availability exist in some areas.

Winter Wheat: Planted area for the 2002 crop is 41.1 million acres, nearly identical to the previous year's acreage. This is the lowest acres seeded to winter wheat since 1971. Of the total, about 29.3 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 8.4 million acres Soft Red Winter, and 3.4 million acres White Winter. Dry fall conditions (especially in the central and western districts) hampered emergence in Kansas. Wheat condition ratings declined during the winter as dry conditions persisted. Acreage across most of the Plains has been stressed by low soil moisture. High winds in Oklahoma have taken a toll on wheat in lighter soils. Wheat has been slow growing in Texas. Growers planted record low acreages in Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska.

Durum Wheat: Area seeded to Durum wheat is expected to total 2.84 million acres, down 2 percent from 2001. Disease problems and changes in government programs in recent years have contributed to the decline in North Dakota. The strong Durum price relative to other spring wheat in Montana, combined with good Durum yield performance in drought type conditions has Montana growers intending to plant more of the crop this year. Seeding in the San Joaquin and Imperial Valleys of California progressed rapidly during January and February. Most of the San Joaquin Valley acreage was planted prior to January.

Other Spring Wheat: Growers intend to plant 15.1 million acres this year, down 3 percent from 2001. Of the total, about 14.2 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. The largest acreage decline is in North Dakota, where current government programs and weak prices are encouraging producers to grow alternate crops. Minnesota growers intend to plant more acres than last year, when cool and very wet spring conditions reduced their acreage. In South Dakota, poor fall conditions resulted in low winter wheat acres, leading to more spring wheat in the traditional wheat areas. Soil moisture conditions in Washington are better than a year ago, although some areas still remain dry.

Rice: Area intended for rice in 2002 is estimated at 3.32 million acres, down less than 1 percent from 2001, but 9 percent more than 2000's planted area.

Long grain planted acreage, representing 81 percent of the total, is down 1 percent from last year. Medium grain planted acreage, representing 18 percent of the total, increased 3 percent from 2001, while area planted

to short grain varieties decreased 19 percent and represents less than 1 percent of the total rice acres intended in 2002.

Hay: Producers expect to harvest 63.7 million acres of hay in 2002, up less than 1 percent from 2001. Increases in 21 States are expected to offset declines in 18 States. Oregon, up 13 percent, has the largest increase where producers are responding to strong prices and an increase in cattle inventory. California expects to increase harvested acres by 6 percent in response to the strong dairy market. Record high acreages are expected in Florida, Idaho, Missouri, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah. Producers in Montana intend to harvest 10 percent fewer acres than last year, when they harvested large acreages of CRP and grain hay. Growers in Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin expect to harvest record low acreages of hay.

Soybeans: Soybean producers intend to plant 73.0 million acres, down 2 percent from last year. Reduced soybean acreage was offset by an expected increase in corn plantings in most areas. Crop rotations, farm bill uncertainty, and price considerations were cited as primary reasons for the reduced soybean acreage.

Of the seven major producing States, the largest intended decreases in planted acres for 2002 are in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri, all down 200,000 acres from 2001. Growers in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Ohio also intend to plant fewer acres in 2002. Producers in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas intend to shift from cotton to soybeans. Expected acreage in North Dakota is up 450,000 acres from last year replacing wheat acreage.

Producers intend to plant 74 percent of the soybean acreage to herbicide resistant varieties in 2002.

Peanuts: Producers intend to plant 1.47 million acres of peanuts in 2002, down 5 percent from one year ago. Of the nine producing States, 6 intend to plant fewer acres in 2002, and 3 intend to show no change. Growers across all regions expressed uncertainty about the 2002 peanut crop as Congress has not completed work on a new farm bill. Financial institutions are awaiting Congressional action on the farm bill before completing financing for peanut producers.

Southeast growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) intend to plant 791,000 acres, down 3 percent from a year ago. In the Virginia - North Carolina region, producers intend to plant 196,000 acres, down 1 percent from 2001. Growers in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) intend to plant 478,000 acres, 9 percent below 2001.

Sunflowers: Growers are expected to plant a total of 2.49 million acres in 2002, down 6 percent from last year. Acres intended for oil type varieties, at 2.10 million acres, are down 2 percent from 2001, and non-oil varieties estimated at 396,000 acres are down 23 percent from last year.

North Dakota growers intend to plant 1.16 million acres in 2002, up 6 percent from 2001. Growers in South Dakota intend to plant 600,000 acres, down 16 percent from the previous year. Acreage decreases are also expected in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas while acreage in Minnesota is expected to increase from last year.

Canola: Producers intend to plant 1.55 million acres in 2002, an increase of 4 percent from 2001. Producers in North Dakota and Minnesota intend to plant 1.32 million and 115,000 acres, respectively.

Cotton: Area planted to all cotton for 2002 is expected to total 14.8 million acres, 6 percent below last year. Upland acreage is expected to total 14.5 million acres, down 7 percent from 2001. Growers intend to increase their plantings of American-Pima cotton to 274,500 acres, up 5 percent from a year ago. Low prices and uncertainty with the farm bill led to the decrease in planted acreage intentions.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) intend to plant 4.02 million acres, a 13 percent decrease from the previous year. Producers in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and New Mexico intend to plant 6.08 million acres, down 5 percent from last year. Farmers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) intend to plant 3.55 million acres of upland cotton, a 2 percent decrease from 2001.

Upland planted acreage in California and Arizona is expected to total 850,000 acres, 9 percent below last year. California producers intend to plant 590,000 acres, an 8 percent decrease from 2001. If realized, the California planted acreage will represent the lowest planted acreage since 1950 and about half the acreage that was planted as recently as 1995.

American-Pima acreage intentions are reported at 274,500 acres, an increase of 5 percent from last year. The increase is in California, where producers are intending to plant 15,000 acres more than last year. Growers are encouraged by the better prices that American-Pima cotton commands. Arizona and Texas producers are decreasing planted acreage by 4 percent and 6 percent, respectively. New Mexico growers intend to plant 6,000 acres, the same level as last year.

Sugarbeets: Area planted to sugarbeets for the 2002 crop year is expected to total 1.42 million acres, 3 percent above the 2001 planted acres. If intentions are realized, acreage will increase in 8 of the 12 sugarbeet producing States, especially in Idaho and Minnesota, where acreage is expected to be up 14,000 and 12,000 acres, respectively. Planting intentions for 2002 are down in Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In Michigan, planting intentions are unchanged from 2001.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco area for harvest in 2002 is forecast at 429,410 acres, down 1 percent from the 2001 crop and 9 percent below two years ago. If realized, this would be the lowest harvested acreage since 1874. Expected harvested area for Light Air-cured, Fire-cured, Dark Air-cured, and Cigar Wrapper are down from last year. However, planned harvested acres of Flue-cured and Cigar Binder are up from a year ago. Cigar filler is unchanged from 2001.

Flue-cured tobacco, at 245,500 acres, is 3 percent above a year ago. Flue-cured acreage accounts for 57 percent of this year's total tobacco acreage. Acreage in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured State, is up 4 percent from last year. Other increases in flue-cured acreage were Virginia at 7 percent, and Georgia at 6 percent. Florida forecasts no change from last season, while South Carolina expects a 6 percent decrease in harvested acres.

Light Air-cured tobacco types are down 3 percent from last year and 17 percent below 2000. Burley tobacco, at 158,600 acres, is down 4 percent from a year ago and 14 percent below two years ago. Three burley producing States expect a decline in acres from last year. These States are Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee which are down 5 percent, 4 percent, and 3 percent, respectively. Two States are forecasting increased acres. Virginia is up 4 percent from 2001 and West Virginia is up 8 percent. Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio are expecting no change in acreage from 2001. Southern Maryland type tobacco acres are estimated at 3,100 acres, up 3 percent from last year. Maryland's acreage dropped from last year by 11 percent but Pennsylvania expects an increase of 27 percent from 2001.

Fire-cured tobacco types, at 11,000 acres, are down 24 percent from 2001. The leading States of Tennessee and Kentucky are expected to be down in harvested acres from last year by 22 percent and 23 percent, respectively.

Dark Air-cured tobacco types, at 3,960 acres, are 22 percent below last year's harvested acres, and 29 percent below 2000. One Sucker type tobacco is 22 percent below last year and Green River type tobacco is 20 percent lower. Sun-cured is down 40 percent from both last year and 2000.

All Cigar types, at 7,250 acres, are up 3 percent from last year and 32 percent above 2000. Acreage of Pennsylvania Seedleaf, at 2,000 acres, is unchanged from last year. However, Connecticut and Massachusetts Broadleaf acreage, at 2,250, is up 5 percent from the 2001 crop. Expected harvested acres of Connecticut and Massachusetts Shade-grown tobacco are estimated to be 1,200, down 8 percent from a year ago. Wisconsin Binder tobacco, at 1,800 acres, is up 11 percent from last year.

Dry Beans: Area planted to dry beans for the 2002 crop year is expected to total 1.77 million acres, up 24 percent from last year and less than 1 percent above 2000. Ten of the eighteen dry bean producing States expect acreage increases, two are unchanged, and six plan for fewer acres than last season. Improved prices have encouraged many growers but dry weather in the mountain States is of concern.

Most mid-west and plains States will return to acreage levels they had two years ago after cutting acreage sharply last year. North Dakota growers intend to plant 600,000 acres, up 36 percent from last year. Michigan has rebounded 40 percent to 300,000 acres and Minnesota's acreage jumped 43 percent to 165,000 acres. Nebraska growers look to plant 175,000 acres, a gain of 9 percent. Wyoming producers expect 46 percent more dry bean acres and Colorado, at 135,000 acres, should be up 17 percent. Kansas farmers intend to plant 20 percent more dry beans, Wisconsin is up 3 percent, but South Dakota expects to remain the same as last year.

Mountain States are generally down on dry bean acreage this year due to dry weather. Idaho is down 7 percent and at their lowest level since 1924, Montana is off 22 percent, New Mexico fell 46 percent, and Utah is down 34 percent from last year. Oregon intends to plant 10 percent fewer dry bean acres, Texas is off 20 percent, while Washington bean acreage will be the same as last year. California will plant 20 percent more dry beans and New York looks for an increase of 13 percent over 2001.

Sweet Potatoes: Growers intend to plant 95,600 acres of sweet potatoes in 2002, down 2 percent from the last two years for comparable States. Two States expect higher acreage than last year, five States look for declines, and two are unchanged. Georgia sweet potato estimates are discontinued this year.

California farmers plan to increase sweet potato acreage by 8 percent and South Carolina growers look for an increase of 33 percent from a year ago. With soils on the dry side, both Texas and New Jersey expect 17 percent drops from last year. Plans for sweet potatoes in Alabama are down 7 percent from a year ago. Louisiana and Mississippi growers look for declines of 4 percent each from 2001. Acreage in North Carolina and Virginia should remain the same as a year ago.

Transplant preparations are active in North Carolina as most growers have planted their beds or have lined up sources for plants. Favorable weather in South Carolina and Alabama should help get sweet potato planting off to a good start. Availability of labor worries some growers in Louisiana, where acreage is expected to be down 1,000 acres. With acreage on the increase, California farmers report no unusual growing situations.

Reliability of Acreage Data in this Report

Survey Procedures: The acreage estimates in this report are based primarily on surveys conducted the first 2 weeks of March. The March Agricultural Survey is a probability survey that includes a sample of more than 67,000 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 interviews to obtain information on crop acreage planned for the 2002 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 estimates and the historical relationship of official estimates to survey estimates.

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 acreage have been established or planting intentions are firm. These new estimates will be published in the "**Acreage**" release scheduled for June 28, 2002. Winter wheat is an exception. Since winter wheat acreage were 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 10, 2002, along with the first production forecast of the crop year. The winter wheat planted and harvested acreage is subject to revisions in the "**Acreage**" report.

Reliability: The survey used to make acreage estimates is subject to sampling and non-sampling type errors that are common to all surveys. Both types of errors for major crops generally are between 1.0 and 3.0 percent. Sampling errors represent the variability between estimates that would result if many different samples were surveyed at the same time. Sampling errors cannot be applied directly to the acreage published in this report to determine confidence intervals since 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.

A method of evaluating the reliability of acreage estimates in this report is the "**Root Mean Square Error**," a statistical measure based on past performances shown below for selected crops. This is computed by expressing the deviations between the planted acreage estimates and the final estimates as a percent of the final estimates and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1982-2001 twenty-year period; the square root of this average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error". Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current estimates relative to the final estimates assuming that factors affecting this year's estimate are not different than those influencing the past 20 years.

For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the corn planted estimate is 2.2 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current corn acreage will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 2.2 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that difference will not exceed 3.8 percent.

Also, shown in the table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the difference between the "**Prospective Plantings**" planted acres 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 1.33 million acres ranging from 167,000 acres to 3.84 million acres. The prospective plantings estimates have been below the final estimate 6 times and above 14 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
			<i>Million</i>	<i>Million</i>	<i>Million</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Corn	2.2	3.8	1,329	167	3,844	6	14
Sorghum	8.0	13.8	775	76	2,471	11	9
Oats	7.8	13.5	672	22	2,429	4	16
Barley	5.3	9.2	392	80	1,369	6	14
Winter Wheat	1.2	2.1	482	8	1,630	7	13
Durum Wheat	8.9	15.3	235	12	573	10	10
Other Spring Wheat	7.6	13.2	963	12	2,543	12	8
Soybeans	2.8	4.8	1,386	0	5,046	13	6
Upland Cotton	5.6	9.8	472	6	1,354	10	10

Information Contacts

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

Mark Harris, Chief	(202) 720-2127
Field Crops Section	
Greg Thessen, Head	(202) 720-2127
Darin Jantzi - Corn, Proso Millet	(202) 720-9526
Herman Ellison - Soybeans, Minor Oilseeds	(202) 720-7369
Lance Honig - Wheat, Rye, Hay	(202) 720-8068
Dave DeWalt - Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum	(202) 720-5944
Mark E. Miller - Oats, Sugar Crops, Weekly Crop Weather	(202) 720-7621
Mark R. Miller - Peanuts, Rice, Barley	(202) 720-7688
Fruit, Vegetable & Special Crops Section	
Jim Smith, Head	(202) 720-2127
Arvin Budge - Dry Beans, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes	(202) 720-4285
Jim Smith - Citrus, Tropical Fruits	(202) 720-2127
Debbie Flippin - Fresh Vegetables, Mushrooms	(202) 720-3250
Steve Gunn - Apples, Cherries, Cranberries, Prunes, Plums	(202) 720-4288
Jim Smith - Noncitrus Fruits, Mint, Dry Peas	(202) 720-2127
Jim Smith - Berries, Grapes, Maple Syrup, Tobacco	(202) 720-2127
Kim Ritchie - Hops	(360) 902-1940
Betty Johnston - Nuts, Floriculture, Nursery	(202) 720-4215
Biz Wallingsford - Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries	(202) 720-2157

The next "Prospective Plantings" report will be released in March 2003.

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