

Prospective Plantings

Released March 31, 2006, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. For information on *Prospective Plantings* call (202) 720-2127, office hours 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

Corn Planted Acreage Down 5 Percent from 2005 Soybean Acreage Up 7 Percent All Wheat Acreage Down Slightly All Cotton Acreage Up 3 Percent

Corn growers intend to plant 78.0 million acres of corn for all purposes in 2006, down 5 percent from 2005 and 4 percent below 2004. If realized, this will be the lowest corn acreage since 2001 when 75.7 million acres were planted for all purposes. Expected acreage is down from last year in most States as producers intend to switch to other less input intensive crops due to high fertilizer and fuel costs. Dry conditions also contributed to lower corn planting intentions in the southern Great Plains.

Soybean producers intend to plant 76.9 million acres in 2006, up 7 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the largest planted area on record. Acreage increases are expected in all growing areas, except in the central and southern Atlantic Coast States and the southern Great Plains. The largest acreage increase is in North Dakota, where record high soybean yields last year and high input costs have some farmers shifting acreage from other crops to soybeans. Large increases in soybean acreage are also expected across the Corn Belt, including 600,000 more acres in Illinois and 500,000 more acres in Indiana.

All wheat planted area is expected to total 57.1 million acres, down slightly from 2005. If realized, this will be the lowest all wheat acreage since 1972. Winter wheat planted area for the 2006 crop is 41.4 million acres, up 2 percent from last year. Of the total, about 29.8 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 7.42 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 4.22 million acres are White Winter. The 2006 other spring wheat planted acreage is expected to total 13.9 million, down 1 percent from 2005. Of the total, about 13.2 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Intended Durum wheat planted area is 1.83 million acres, down 34 percent from the previous year. If realized, this will be the lowest Durum wheat acreage since 1961.

All cotton plantings for 2006 are expected to total 14.6 million acres, 3 percent above last year. Upland acreage is expected to total 14.3 million, also up 3 percent. Growers intend to increase acreage in all the cotton producing States except Alabama and South Carolina, where expected acreage is down slightly from 2005. American-Pima cotton growers intend to increase their plantings 24 percent from 2005, to a record high 334,000 acres. California producers expect to plant 290,000 acres, up 26 percent from last year.

This report was approved on March 31, 2006.



Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Charles F. Conner



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Carol C. House

Contents

	Page
Grains & Hay	
Barley	7
Corn	4
Hay	12
Oats	6
Rice	11
Sorghum	5
Wheat, All	8
Wheat, Durum	10
Wheat, Other Spring	10
Wheat, Winter	9
Oilseeds	
Canola	14
Flaxseed	12
Peanuts	13
Soybeans	13
Sunflower	14
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops	
Cotton	15
Sugarbeets	16
Tobacco	16
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils	
Dry Edible Beans	19
Potatoes & Miscellaneous Crops	
Sweet Potatoes	19
Crop Comments	25
Crop Summary	20
Information Contacts	32
Reliability of Acreage Data in this Report	30
Weather Summary	24

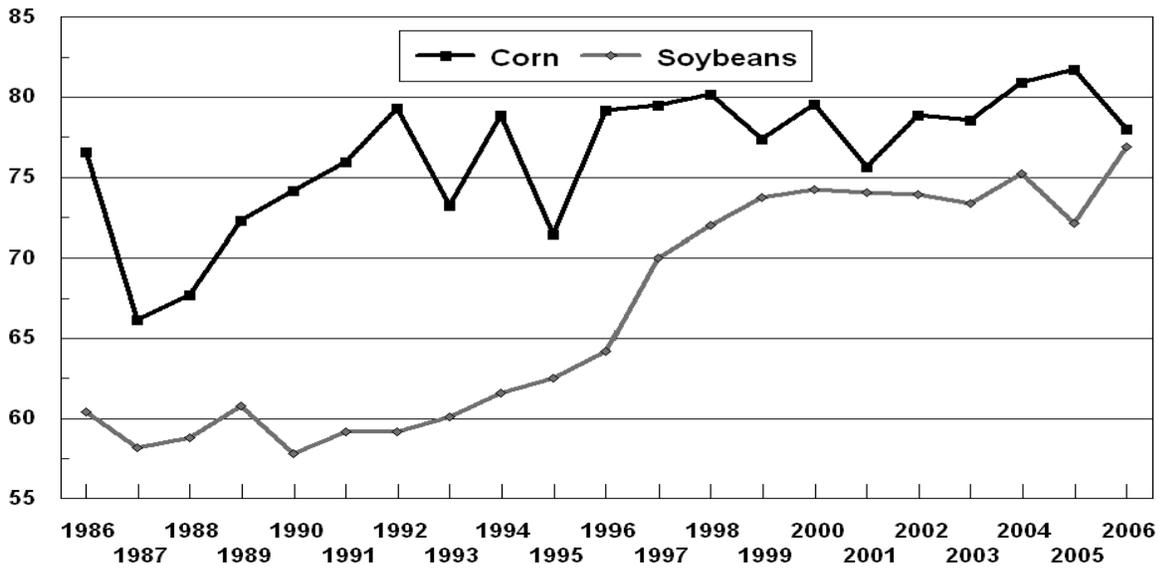
Corn: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006

State	Area Planted			
	2004 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2005 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006 ¹ <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006/2005 <i>Percent</i>
AL	220	220	220	100
AZ	53	50	55	110
AR	320	240	160	67
CA	540	540	520	96
CO	1,200	1,100	1,100	100
CT	30	28	27	96
DE	160	160	155	97
FL	70	65	60	92
GA	335	270	260	96
ID	230	235	230	98
IL	11,750	12,100	11,400	94
IN	5,700	5,900	5,500	93
IA	12,700	12,800	12,500	98
KS	3,100	3,650	3,350	92
KY	1,210	1,250	1,070	86
LA	420	340	280	82
ME	28	26	26	100
MD	490	470	460	98
MA	20	20	20	100
MI	2,200	2,250	2,150	96
MN	7,500	7,300	7,300	100
MS	460	380	330	87
MO	2,950	3,100	2,750	89
MT	70	65	60	92
NE	8,250	8,500	8,200	96
NV	4	5	4	80
NH	15	15	15	100
NJ	86	80	75	94
NM	125	140	125	89
NY	980	990	980	99
NC	820	750	730	97
ND	1,800	1,410	1,650	117
OH	3,350	3,450	3,150	91
OK	250	290	280	97
OR	58	53	50	94
PA	1,400	1,350	1,270	94
RI	2	2	2	100
SC	315	300	280	93
SD	4,650	4,450	4,400	99
TN	680	650	530	82
TX	1,830	2,050	1,700	83
UT	55	55	60	109
VT	95	95	95	100
VA	500	490	480	98
WA	170	150	135	90
WV	48	45	45	100
WI	3,600	3,800	3,700	97
WY	90	80	80	100
US	80,929	81,759	78,019	95

¹ Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

U.S. Corn and Soybean Planted Acreage

Million Acres



Sorghum: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006

State	Area Planted			
	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2006/2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	10	10	12	120
AZ	20	23	24	104
AR	60	66	60	91
CA	28	26	32	123
CO	280	160	230	144
DE ²	2			
GA	45	40	35	88
IL	85	85	85	100
KS	3,200	2,750	2,800	102
KY	15	25	27	108
LA	85	90	90	100
MD ²	5			
MS	20	25	20	80
MO	150	135	130	96
NE	550	340	360	106
NM	140	120	120	100
NC	17	16	15	94
OK	270	270	270	100
PA	12	11	8	73
SC	7	10	7	70
SD	250	180	240	133
TN	20	22	18	82
TX	2,210	2,050	1,900	93
VA ²	5			
US	7,486	6,454	6,483	100

¹ Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

² Estimates discontinued in 2005.

Oats: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006 ¹

State	Area Planted			
	2004 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2005 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006 ² <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006/2005 <i>Percent</i>
AL ³		50	50	100
CA	240	270	250	93
CO	75	75	75	100
GA	90	75	70	93
ID	90	90	80	89
IL	55	60	70	117
IN	25	20	25	125
IA	220	210	210	100
KS	120	100	110	110
ME	34	32	33	103
MI	80	90	80	89
MN	310	310	290	94
MO	26	35	39	111
MT	105	90	75	83
NE	140	150	160	107
NY	65	95	110	116
NC	55	50	55	110
ND	490	490	560	114
OH	65	80	70	88
OK	50	45	40	89
OR	50	40	45	113
PA	130	140	135	96
SC	40	35	30	86
SD	380	380	410	108
TX	680	690	720	104
UT	60	50	50	100
VA ³		14	17	121
WA	20	25	25	100
WI	340	400	390	98
WY	50	55	50	91
US	4,085	4,246	4,324	102

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

³ Estimates began in 2005.

Barley: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006 ¹

State	Area Planted			
	2004 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2005 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006 ² <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006/2005 <i>Percent</i>
AZ	40	34	30	88
CA	110	100	110	110
CO	80	60	55	92
DE	29	29	27	93
ID	680	630	600	95
KS	15	19	20	105
KY	9	10	15	150
ME	23	23	21	91
MD	42	46	52	113
MI	14	15	17	113
MN	130	125	85	68
MT	1,000	900	800	89
NE ³	6			
NV	4	4	2	50
NJ	3	3	3	100
NY	14	17	15	88
NC	23	24	20	83
ND	1,600	1,200	1,200	100
OH	5	6	5	83
OR	75	65	50	77
PA	65	55	55	100
SD	70	65	60	92
UT	50	40	40	100
VA	55	60	55	92
WA	250	215	205	95
WI	45	55	50	91
WY	90	75	75	100
US	4,527	3,875	3,667	95

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

³ Estimates discontinued in 2005.

All Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006 ¹

State	Area Planted			
	2004 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2005 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006 ² <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006/2005 <i>Percent</i>
AL	120	100	100	100
AZ	105	85	74	87
AR	670	220	370	168
CA	680	570	500	88
CO	2,315	2,570	2,420	94
DE	50	52	48	92
FL	18	18	10	56
GA	330	280	300	107
ID	1,250	1,260	1,240	98
IL	920	630	900	143
IN	450	360	460	128
IA	28	20	25	125
KS	10,000	10,000	10,200	102
KY	530	390	410	105
LA	180	110	110	100
MD	160	155	200	129
MI	660	600	610	102
MN	1,728	1,820	1,585	87
MS	160	70	80	114
MO	1,050	590	1,000	169
MT	5,470	5,340	5,500	103
NE	1,850	1,850	1,750	95
NV	14	14	21	150
NJ	28	28	23	82
NM	490	450	440	98
NY	105	100	130	130
NC	600	560	580	104
ND	8,195	9,090	7,880	87
OH	920	860	990	115
OK	6,200	5,700	5,800	102
OR	1,000	955	910	95
PA	140	150	160	107
SC	190	170	140	82
SD	3,270	3,315	3,065	92
TN	400	240	300	125
TX	6,300	5,500	5,700	104
UT	143	163	150	92
VA	210	180	210	117
WA	2,330	2,280	2,310	101
WV	8	7	8	114
WI	247	208	260	125
WY	160	169	159	94
US	59,674	57,229	57,128	100

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Intended plantings for 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Winter Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006 ¹

State	Area Planted			
	2004 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2005 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006/2005 <i>Percent</i>
AL	120	100	100	100
AZ	5	5	4	80
AR	670	220	370	168
CA	560	495	430	87
CO	2,300	2,550	2,400	94
DE	50	52	48	92
FL	18	18	10	56
GA	330	280	300	107
ID	750	770	750	97
IL	920	630	900	143
IN	450	360	460	128
IA	28	20	25	125
KS	10,000	10,000	10,200	102
KY	530	390	410	105
LA	180	110	110	100
MD	160	155	200	129
MI	660	600	610	102
MN	27	20	35	175
MS	160	70	80	114
MO	1,050	590	1,000	169
MT	1,900	2,150	2,000	93
NE	1,850	1,850	1,750	95
NV	6	8	16	200
NJ	28	28	23	82
NM	490	450	440	98
NY	105	100	130	130
NC	600	560	580	104
ND	245	310	180	58
OH	920	860	990	115
OK	6,200	5,700	5,800	102
OR	820	830	800	96
PA	140	150	160	107
SC	190	170	140	82
SD	1,650	1,550	1,350	87
TN	400	240	300	125
TX	6,300	5,500	5,700	104
UT	130	145	135	93
VA	210	180	210	117
WA	1,800	1,850	1,850	100
WV	8	7	8	114
WI	240	200	250	125
WY	150	160	150	94
US	43,350	40,433	41,404	102

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

Durum Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006 ¹

State	Area Planted			
	2004	2005	2006 ²	2006/2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AZ	100	80	70	88
CA	120	75	70	93
ID ³		20	20	100
MN ⁴	1			
MT	570	590	450	76
ND	1,750	1,980	1,200	61
SD	20	15	15	100
US	2,561	2,760	1,825	66

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

² Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

³ Estimates began in 2005.

⁴ Estimates discontinued in 2005.

Other Spring Wheat: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006

State	Area Planted			
	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2006/2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CO	15	20	20	100
ID	500	470	470	100
MN	1,700	1,800	1,550	86
MT	3,000	2,600	3,050	117
NV	8	6	5	83
ND	6,200	6,800	6,500	96
OR	180	125	110	88
SD	1,600	1,750	1,700	97
UT	13	18	15	83
WA	530	430	460	107
WI	7	8	10	125
WY	10	9	9	100
US	13,763	14,036	13,899	99

¹ Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

**Rice: Area Planted by Class, State,
and United States, 2004-2006**

Class and State	Area Planted			
	2004 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2005 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006 ¹ <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006/2005 <i>Percent</i>
Long Grain				
AR	1,405.0	1,540.0	1,300.0	84
CA	7.0	9.0	10.0	111
LA	525.0	520.0	430.0	83
MS	235.0	265.0	210.0	79
MO	195.0	215.0	210.0	98
TX	220.0	202.0	150.0	74
US	2,587.0	2,751.0	2,310.0	84
Medium Grain				
AR	155.0	102.0	110.0	108
CA	540.0	465.0	485.0	104
LA	13.0	10.0	10.0	100
MO	1.0	1.0	1.0	100
TX	2.0	0.0	0.0	
US	711.0	578.0	606.0	105
Short Grain				
AR	1.0	1.0	1.0	100
CA ²	48.0	54.0	55.0	102
US	49.0	55.0	56.0	102
All				
AR	1,561.0	1,643.0	1,411.0	86
CA	595.0	528.0	550.0	104
LA	538.0	530.0	440.0	83
MS	235.0	265.0	210.0	79
MO	196.0	216.0	211.0	98
TX	222.0	202.0	150.0	74
US	3,347.0	3,384.0	2,972.0	88

¹ Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

² Includes sweet rice.

All Hay: Area Harvested by State and United States, 2004-2006

State	Area Harvested			
	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2006/2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	850	730	710	97
AZ	275	300	310	103
AR	1,420	1,310	1,420	108
CA	1,600	1,550	1,650	106
CO	1,520	1,550	1,600	103
CT	66	63	60	95
DE	14	14	13	93
FL	260	290	300	103
GA	600	550	600	109
ID	1,480	1,410	1,410	100
IL	750	730	790	108
IN	660	650	650	100
IA	1,600	1,600	1,600	100
KS	3,350	2,900	2,900	100
KY	2,340	2,410	2,420	100
LA	370	350	320	91
ME	155	151	150	99
MD	215	190	200	105
MA	88	89	90	101
MI	1,100	1,150	1,150	100
MN	2,000	2,050	2,000	98
MS	720	730	730	100
MO	4,350	4,000	4,000	100
MT	2,500	3,000	2,900	97
NE	2,800	2,850	2,800	98
NV	420	450	480	107
NH	57	57	55	96
NJ	120	115	115	100
NM	330	330	310	94
NY	1,270	1,650	1,550	94
NC	712	691	680	98
ND	2,730	3,030	2,600	86
OH	1,190	1,200	1,200	100
OK	3,060	2,920	3,100	106
OR	1,130	1,000	980	98
PA	1,700	1,600	1,600	100
RI	9	9	10	111
SC	330	290	300	103
SD	3,900	4,000	4,000	100
TN	1,935	1,885	2,030	108
TX	5,350	5,050	4,700	93
UT	715	690	690	100
VT	230	240	250	104
VA	1,290	1,320	1,380	105
WA	790	740	780	105
WV	575	575	595	103
WI	2,050	2,050	2,100	102
WY	990	1,140	1,200	105
US	61,966	61,649	61,478	100

¹ Intended area harvested in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Flaxseed: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006

State	Area Planted			
	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2006/2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
MN	3	13	10	77
MT	20	55	45	82
ND	490	890	820	92
SD	10	25	15	60
US	523	983	890	91

¹ Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Soybeans: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006

State	Area Planted			
	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2006/2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	210	150	170	113
AR	3,200	3,030	3,200	106
DE	210	185	180	97
FL	19	9	8	89
GA	280	180	150	83
IL	9,950	9,500	10,100	106
IN	5,550	5,400	5,900	109
IA	10,200	10,100	10,400	103
KS	2,800	2,900	3,200	110
KY	1,310	1,260	1,430	113
LA	1,100	880	950	108
MD	500	480	470	98
MI	2,000	2,000	2,100	105
MN	7,300	6,900	7,200	104
MS	1,670	1,610	1,700	106
MO	5,000	5,000	5,300	106
NE	4,800	4,700	5,000	106
NJ	105	95	90	95
NY	175	190	220	116
NC	1,530	1,490	1,450	97
ND	3,750	2,950	4,150	141
OH	4,450	4,500	4,650	103
OK	320	325	320	98
PA	430	430	450	105
SC	540	430	410	95
SD	4,150	3,900	4,000	103
TN	1,210	1,130	1,220	108
TX	290	260	230	88
VA	540	530	530	100
WV	19	18	17	94
WI	1,600	1,610	1,700	106
US	75,208	72,142	76,895	107

¹ Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Peanuts: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006

State	Area Planted			
	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2006/2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	200.0	225.0	190.0	84
FL	145.0	160.0	145.0	91
GA	620.0	755.0	630.0	83
MS ²		15.0	15.0	100
NM	17.0	19.0	19.0	100
NC	105.0	97.0	87.0	90
OK	35.0	35.0	30.0	86
SC	35.0	63.0	50.0	79
TX	240.0	265.0	210.0	79
VA	33.0	23.0	15.0	65
US	1,430.0	1,657.0	1,391.0	84

¹ Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

² Estimates began in 2005.

**Sunflower: Area Planted by Type, State,
and United States, 2004-2006**

Varietal Type and State	Area Planted			
	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2006/2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Oil				
CO	90	150	105	70
KS	150	255	180	71
MN	30	75	60	80
NE	36	60	28	47
ND	720	910	900	99
SD	410	500	450	90
TX	18	50	18	36
Oth Sts ^{2 3}	79	104	104	
US	1,533	2,104	1,845	88
Non-Oil				
CO	45	65	45	69
KS	21	45	15	33
MN	30	60	35	58
NE	20	39	25	64
ND	160	230	125	54
SD	25	50	45	90
TX	23	95	40	42
Oth Sts ^{2 3}	16	21	21	
US	340	605	351	58
All				
CO	135	215	150	70
KS	171	300	195	65
MN	60	135	95	70
NE	56	99	53	54
ND	880	1,140	1,025	90
SD	435	550	495	90
TX	41	145	58	40
Oth Sts ^{2 3}	95	125	125	
US	1,873	2,709	2,196	81

¹ Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

² Other States include CA, GA, IL, LA, MI, MO, MT, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, UT, WA, WI, and WY, in 2004, and only include CA, IL, MI, MO, MT, OK, WI, and WY beginning in 2005.

³ 2006 estimates carried forward from 2005. First 2006 estimate will be published in "Acreage" on June 30, 2006.

Canola: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006

State	Area Planted			
	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2006/2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
MN	35.0	55.0	30.0	55
MT ²		17.0	16.0	94
ND	780.0	1,040.0	830.0	80
Oth Sts ^{3 4}	50.0	47.0	47.0	100
US	865.0	1,159.0	923.0	80

¹ Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

² Estimates began as part of the federal program in 2005.

³ Other States include AL, AZ, CA, GA, ID, IN, KS, MI, MT, NY, OR, PA, SC, SD, and WA, in 2004, and only include ID, MI, OK, OR, and WA beginning in 2005.

⁴ 2006 estimates carried forward from 2005. First 2006 estimate will be published in "Acreage" on June 30, 2006.

**Cotton: Area Planted by Type, State,
and United States, 2004-2006**

Type and State	Area Planted			
	2004 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2005 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006 ¹ <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2006/2005 <i>Percent</i>
Upland				
AL	550.0	550.0	540.0	98
AZ	240.0	230.0	220.0	96
AR	910.0	1,050.0	1,100.0	105
CA	560.0	430.0	310.0	72
FL	89.0	86.0	105.0	122
GA	1,290.0	1,220.0	1,300.0	107
KS	85.0	74.0	100.0	135
LA	500.0	610.0	660.0	108
MS	1,110.0	1,210.0	1,220.0	101
MO	380.0	440.0	475.0	108
NM	68.0	56.0	55.0	98
NC	730.0	815.0	880.0	108
OK	220.0	255.0	300.0	118
SC	215.0	266.0	255.0	96
TN	530.0	640.0	680.0	106
TX	5,850.0	5,900.0	6,000.0	102
VA	82.0	93.0	100.0	108
US	13,409.0	13,925.0	14,300.0	103
Amer-Pima				
AZ	3.0	4.1	7.0	171
CA	215.0	230.0	290.0	126
NM	10.6	11.5	11.0	96
TX	21.0	24.8	26.0	105
US	249.6	270.4	334.0	124
All				
AL	550.0	550.0	540.0	98
AZ	243.0	234.1	227.0	97
AR	910.0	1,050.0	1,100.0	105
CA	775.0	660.0	600.0	91
FL	89.0	86.0	105.0	122
GA	1,290.0	1,220.0	1,300.0	107
KS	85.0	74.0	100.0	135
LA	500.0	610.0	660.0	108
MS	1,110.0	1,210.0	1,220.0	101
MO	380.0	440.0	475.0	108
NM	78.6	67.5	66.0	98
NC	730.0	815.0	880.0	108
OK	220.0	255.0	300.0	118
SC	215.0	266.0	255.0	96
TN	530.0	640.0	680.0	106
TX	5,871.0	5,924.8	6,026.0	102
VA	82.0	93.0	100.0	108
US	13,658.6	14,195.4	14,634.0	103

¹ Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Sugarbeets: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006 ¹

State	Area Planted			
	2004	2005	2006 ²	2006/2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CA	49.1	44.4	44.4	100
CO	36.0	36.4	46.0	126
ID	195.0	169.0	188.0	111
MI	165.0	149.0	153.0	103
MN	486.0	491.0	508.0	103
MT	53.7	53.9	52.6	98
NE	49.8	48.4	62.0	128
ND	256.0	255.0	266.0	104
OH ³	1.9			
OR	12.9	9.8	11.0	112
WA	3.8	1.7	1.8	106
WY	36.4	36.2	39.0	108
US	1,345.6	1,294.8	1,371.8	106

¹ Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except CA. In CA, relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central CA and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern CA.

² Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

³ No acreage reported in 2005 or 2006.

Tobacco: Area Harvested by State and United States, 2004-2006

State	Area Harvested			
	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2006/2005
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CT	2,360	2,430	2,400	99
FL	4,000	2,500	1,100	44
GA	23,000	16,000	16,000	100
IN ²	4,200			
KY	114,950	79,700	67,800	85
MD ²	1,100			
MA	1,240	1,200	1,200	100
MO	1,450	1,400	1,400	100
NC	156,100	126,000	146,000	116
OH	5,600	3,400	3,100	91
PA	4,000	5,000	4,600	92
SC	27,000	20,000	22,000	110
TN	30,260	22,950	18,850	82
VA	29,680	17,040	22,180	130
WV ³	1,300	400		
WI ²	1,810			
US	408,050	298,020	306,630	103

¹ Intended area harvested in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

² Estimates discontinued in 2005.

³ Estimates discontinued in 2006.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2004-2006**

Class and Type	Area Harvested			
	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2006/2005
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Class 1, Flue-cured				
FL	4,000	2,500	1,100	44
GA	23,000	16,000	16,000	100
NC	151,400	123,000	143,000	116
SC	27,000	20,000	22,000	110
VA	23,000	14,000	19,000	136
US	228,400	175,500	201,100	115
Class 2, Fire-cured				
KY	5,300	6,000	6,000	100
TN	5,720	5,500	5,400	98
VA	710	340	380	112
US	11,730	11,840	11,780	99
Class 3, Air-cured				
Light Air-cured				
Burley				
IN ²	4,200			
KY	106,000	70,000	58,000	83
MO	1,450	1,400	1,400	100
NC	4,700	3,000	3,000	100
OH	5,600	3,400	3,100	91
PA ³		2,200	2,200	100
TN	24,000	17,000	13,000	76
VA	5,900	2,700	2,800	104
WV ⁴	1,300	400		
US	153,150	100,100	83,500	83
Southern MD Belt				
MD ²	1,100			
PA	2,200	1,500	1,100	73
US	3,300	1,500	1,100	73
Total Light Air-cured	156,450	101,600	84,600	83

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

**Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2004-2006 (continued)**

Class and Type	Area Harvested			
	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2006/2005
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Class 3, Air-cured				
Dark Air-cured				
KY	3,650	3,700	3,800	103
TN	540	450	450	100
VA ⁵	70			
US	4,260	4,150	4,250	102
Class 4, Cigar Filler				
PA Seedleaf				
PA	1,800	1,300	1,300	100
Class 5, Cigar Binder				
CT Valley Binder				
CT	1,500	1,500	1,550	103
MA	920	900	950	106
US	2,420	2,400	2,500	104
WI Binder				
Southern WI				
WI ²	1,400			
Northern WI				
WI ²	410			
Total WI Binder	1,810			
Total Cigar Binder	4,230	2,400	2,500	104
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper				
CT Valley Shade-grown				
CT	860	930	850	91
MA	320	300	250	83
US	1,180	1,230	1,100	89
All Cigar Types	7,210	4,930	4,900	99
All Tobacco	408,050	298,020	306,630	103

¹ Intended area harvested in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

² Estimates discontinued in 2005.

³ Estimates began in 2005.

⁴ Estimates discontinued in 2006.

⁵ No sun-cured tobacco was harvested in 2005 or is expected to be harvested in 2006.

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by State
and United States, 2004-2006¹**

State	Area Planted			
	2004	2005	2006 ²	2006/2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CA	60.0	66.0	65.0	98
CO	75.0	125.0	100.0	80
ID	80.0	100.0	100.0	100
KS	9.0	13.0	14.0	108
MI	190.0	235.0	225.0	96
MN	115.0	145.0	115.0	79
MT	13.0	18.0	18.0	100
NE	120.0	175.0	165.0	94
NM	6.0	6.3	8.6	137
NY	24.0	25.0	25.0	100
ND	560.0	620.0	720.0	116
OR	8.0	9.0	12.0	133
SD	9.0	17.5	17.0	97
TX	20.0	17.0	15.0	88
UT	5.3	4.5	5.0	111
WA	30.0	49.0	70.0	143
WI	5.0	5.7	5.7	100
WY	25.0	34.0	30.0	88
US	1,354.3	1,665.0	1,710.3	103

¹ Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

² Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted by State and United States, 2004-2006

State	Area Planted			
	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2006/2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	2.8	2.7	2.5	93
CA	11.5	11.7	11.5	98
LA	16.0	18.0	19.0	106
MS	16.0	16.7	18.0	108
NJ	1.2	1.2	1.1	92
NC	45.0	36.0	39.0	108
SC	1.0	1.0	1.0	100
TX	3.0	2.7	1.6	59
VA	0.4	0.4	0.5	125
US	96.9	90.4	94.2	104

¹ Intended plantings in 2006 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2005-2006
(Domestic Units)¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3,875.0	3,667.0	3,269.0	
Corn for Grain ²	81,759.0	78,019.0	75,107.0	
Corn for Silage			5,920.0	
Hay, All			61,649.0	61,478.0
Alfalfa			22,389.0	
All Other			39,260.0	
Oats	4,246.0	4,324.0	1,823.0	
Proso Millet	565.0		515.0	
Rice	3,384.0	2,972.0	3,364.0	
Rye	1,433.0		279.0	
Sorghum for Grain ²	6,454.0	6,483.0	5,736.0	
Sorghum for Silage			311.0	
Wheat, All	57,229.0	57,128.0	50,119.0	
Winter	40,433.0	41,404.0	33,794.0	
Durum	2,760.0	1,825.0	2,716.0	
Other Spring	14,036.0	13,899.0	13,609.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,159.0	923.0	1,114.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	983.0	890.0	955.0	
Mustard Seed	49.0		44.6	
Peanuts	1,657.0	1,391.0	1,629.0	
Rapeseed	2.4		2.0	
Safflower	165.0		160.0	
Soybeans for Beans	72,142.0	76,895.0	71,361.0	
Sunflower	2,709.0	2,196.0	2,610.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	14,195.4	14,634.0	13,702.6	
Upland	13,925.0	14,300.0	13,434.0	
Amer-Pima	270.4	334.0	268.6	
Sugarbeets	1,294.8		1,238.9	
Sugarcane		1,371.8	922.9	
Tobacco			298.0	306.6
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	42.5		24.5	
Dry Edible Beans	1,665.0	1,710.3	1,568.6	
Dry Edible Peas	808.0		765.9	
Lentils	450.0		439.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.1	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.1	
Hops			29.5	
Peppermint Oil			76.0	
Potatoes, All	1,107.2		1,084.6	
Winter	20.0	17.7	19.8	17.5
Spring	68.0		66.7	
Summer	50.6		48.6	
Fall	968.6		949.5	
Spearmint Oil			17.7	
Sweet Potatoes	90.4	94.2	87.8	
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 2006 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, 2005-2006
(Domestic Units)¹

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2005	2006	2005	2006
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	64.8		211,896	
Corn for Grain	"	147.9		11,112,072	
Corn for Silage	Ton	18.0		106,311	
Hay, All	"	2.44		150,590	
Alfalfa	"	3.38		75,771	
All Other	"	1.91		74,819	
Oats	Bu	63.0		114,878	
Proso Millet	"	26.3		13,545	
Rice ²	Cwt	6,636		223,235	
Rye	Bu	27.0		7,537	
Sorghum for Grain	"	68.7		393,893	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	13.6		4,218	
Wheat, All	Bu	42.0		2,104,690	
Winter	"	44.4		1,499,129	
Durum	"	37.2		101,105	
Other Spring	"	37.1		504,456	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,419		1,580,985	
Cottonseed ³	Ton			8,501.0	
Flaxseed	Bu	20.6		19,695	
Mustard Seed	Lb	787		35,114	
Peanuts	"	2,960		4,821,250	
Rapeseed	"	1,500		3,000	
Safflower	"	1,203		192,545	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	43.3		3,086,432	
Sunflower	Lb	1,540		4,018,355	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All ²	Bale	831		23,719.0	
Upland ²	"	824		23,064.0	
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,171		655.0	
Sugarbeets	Ton	22.3		27,654	
Sugarcane	"	29.6		27,283	
Tobacco	Lb	2,147		639,709	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,253		307	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,744		27,350	
Dry Edible Peas ²	"	1,828		14,003	
Lentils ²	"	1,176		5,163	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³	"			755	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,050		6,400	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	42,500		5,100	
Hops	"	1,791		52,914.5	
Peppermint Oil	"	92		6,980	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	388		420,879	
Winter	"	247	254	4,892	4,440
Spring	"	281		18,724	
Summer	"	334		16,237	
Fall	"	401		381,026	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	109		1,933	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	179		15,747	
Taro (HI) ³	Lb			4,000	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 crop year.

² Yield in pounds.

³ Yield is not estimated.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2005-2006
(Metric Units)¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,568,170	1,484,000	1,322,930	
Corn for Grain ²	33,087,050	31,573,510	30,395,050	
Corn for Silage			2,395,760	
Hay, All ³			24,948,730	24,879,530
Alfalfa			9,060,600	
All Other			15,888,130	
Oats	1,718,310	1,749,880	737,750	
Proso Millet	228,650		208,420	
Rice	1,369,470	1,202,740	1,361,380	
Rye	579,920		112,910	
Sorghum for Grain ²	2,611,870	2,623,610	2,321,300	
Sorghum for Silage			125,860	
Wheat, All ³	23,160,000	23,119,130	20,282,660	
Winter	16,362,830	16,755,780	13,676,090	
Durum	1,116,940	738,560	1,099,140	
Other Spring	5,680,230	5,624,790	5,507,430	
Oilseeds				
Canola	469,040	373,530	450,820	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	397,810	360,170	386,480	
Mustard Seed	19,830		18,050	
Peanuts	670,570	562,920	659,240	
Rapeseed	970		810	
Safflower	66,770		64,750	
Soybeans for Beans	29,195,150	31,118,640	28,879,080	
Sunflower	1,096,310	888,700	1,056,240	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	5,744,740	5,922,230	5,545,310	
Upland	5,635,310	5,787,070	5,436,610	
Amer-Pima	109,430	135,170	108,700	
Sugarbeets	523,990	555,150	501,370	
Sugarcane			373,490	
Tobacco			120,610	124,090
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	17,200		9,910	
Dry Edible Beans	673,810	692,140	634,800	
Dry Edible Peas	326,990		309,950	
Lentils	182,110		177,660	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,470	
Ginger Root (HI)			50	
Hops			11,960	
Peppermint Oil			30,760	
Potatoes, All ³	448,070		438,930	
Winter	8,090	7,160	8,010	7,080
Spring	27,520		26,990	
Summer	20,480		19,670	
Fall	391,980		384,250	
Spearmint Oil			7,160	
Sweet Potatoes	36,580	38,120	35,530	
Taro (HI) ⁴			150	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 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, 2005-2006
(Metric Units)¹

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.49		4,613,490	
Corn for Grain	9.29		282,259,630	
Corn for Silage	40.26		96,443,720	
Hay, All ²	5.48		136,612,950	
Alfalfa	7.59		68,738,290	
All Other	4.27		67,874,660	
Oats	2.26		1,667,450	
Proso Millet	1.47		307,200	
Rice	7.44		10,125,770	
Rye	1.70		191,450	
Sorghum for Grain	4.31		10,005,340	
Sorghum for Silage	30.40		3,826,510	
Wheat, All ²	2.82		57,280,270	
Winter	2.98		40,799,610	
Durum	2.50		2,751,630	
Other Spring	2.49		13,729,040	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.59		717,120	
Cottonseed ³			7,711,980	
Flaxseed	1.29		500,280	
Mustard Seed	0.88		15,930	
Peanuts	3.32		2,186,880	
Rapeseed	1.68		1,360	
Safflower	1.35		87,340	
Soybeans for Beans	2.91		83,998,910	
Sunflower	1.73		1,822,700	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.93		5,164,200	
Upland	0.92		5,021,590	
Amer-Pima	1.31		142,610	
Sugarbeets	50.04		25,087,290	
Sugarcane	66.27		24,750,720	
Tobacco	2.41		290,170	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.40		13,930	
Dry Edible Beans	1.95		1,240,580	
Dry Edible Peas	2.05		635,170	
Lentils	1.32		234,190	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³			34,250	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.18		2,900	
Ginger Root (HI)	47.64		2,310	
Hops	2.01		24,000	
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,170	
Potatoes, All ²	43.49		19,090,750	
Winter	27.69	28.44	221,900	201,400
Spring	31.46		849,310	
Summer	37.45		736,500	
Fall	44.98		17,283,050	
Spearmint Oil	0.12		880	
Sweet Potatoes	20.10		714,270	
Taro (HI) ³			1,810	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2006 crop year.

² Production may not add due to rounding.

³ Yield is not estimated.

Winter Weather Review

Highlights: An extremely dry winter across the central and southern Plains and the Southwest contrasted with persistent cold-season storminess in the Northwest. December-February precipitation totaled less than 25 percent of normal across the middle and lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas' northern panhandle, southeastern California, and large sections of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Kansas. Meanwhile, Western winter totals in excess of 200 percent of normal were common as far east as the northern Rockies and as far south as the Sierra Nevada. In fact, wet weather nearly eradicated long-term Northwestern drought, but Southwestern drought returned following a 1-year respite. Across the southern Plains and the Southwest, pastures, rangeland, and dryland winter grains deteriorated under relentlessly dry conditions. As winter progressed, drought-related concerns gradually advanced northward across the Plains' winter wheat belt into Nebraska and South Dakota. Farther east, winter precipitation was generally near or above normal in a broad arc from the Great Lakes region into the Northeast. Elsewhere, an extremely sharp moisture gradient became established across the South. Worsening drought along and west of a line from central Texas to the middle Mississippi Valley contrasted with mostly favorable to slightly dry conditions east of a line from Louisiana into the Tennessee Valley.

Although winter temperatures averaged above normal nearly nationwide, fluctuations were significant. In fact, temperatures were significantly below normal across much of the contiguous United States for the first 3 weeks of December and for more than 1 week beginning in mid-February, but climbed to record-setting levels for an extended period from late December into early February. For the 3-month period, however, readings ranged from near normal in the Southeast and Northwest to 3 to 9 degrees F above normal across the Plains and Midwest.

December: Following a dry start to December across northern and central California and much of the Northwest, mid- to late-month storminess caused flooding but boosted high-elevation snowpacks and eased long-term drought. Dry conditions persisted, however, across the Southwest, increasing stress on pastures and rangeland. On the southern Plains, where numerous wildfires scorched brush, grassland, and timber, pastures and winter grains continued to suffer from worsening drought, occasional high winds, and sharp temperature fluctuations. Farther north, conditions across the northern and central Plains remained mostly favorable for winter wheat, despite mid- to late-month soil moisture reductions and the loss of a protective snow cover. The Corn Belt experienced a dramatic shift from cold, snowy weather to mild, showery conditions. Toward month's end, muddy conditions increased stress on some Midwestern livestock. Farther east, locally heavy rain and snow maintained wet conditions in the northern Atlantic States. The South also experienced a late-month warming trend, but abundant soil moisture reserves in the southern Atlantic States contrasted with worsening drought from Texas northeastward to the northern Delta.

Despite a late-December warming trend, monthly temperatures were below normal in the East and Northwest due to the cold snap's magnitude. December readings averaged at least 4 degrees F below normal from the eastern Corn Belt to the northern Mid-Atlantic States and in parts of the interior Northwest. In contrast, warmer-than-normal weather prevailed in California, the Southwest, and the North Central United States, boosting temperatures in some locations more than 4 degrees F above normal.

January: January featured a remarkable stretch of sustained warmth virtually nationwide, boosting monthly temperatures nearly 20 degrees F above normal on the northern Plains and generally 8 to 18 degrees F above normal across the remainder of the Plains, Midwest, and Northeast. Dozens of locations noted their warmest January, breaking records established as far back as 1914 and 1919. Near-normal January readings were confined to southern Florida, parts of California, and the Desert Southwest.

The new year began in the midst of a flood from northern California into parts of the Northwest. Although showery January weather maintained soggy or snowy conditions in the West as far south as central California, the Great Basin, and Utah's Wasatch Range, the region escaped further widespread flooding. In stark contrast, drought intensified under a dry regime in Arizona and New Mexico due to diminishing soil moisture reserves, meager mountain snowpacks, and prospects for below-normal spring and summer runoff. Exceptionally dry conditions also persisted in winter wheat areas on the southern Plains, further stressing pastures and winter grains. The remainder of the Plains also reported mostly below-normal precipitation and diminishing soil moisture reserves. However, the northern and central Plains' wheat continued to benefit from a lack of weather extremes, despite minimal snow cover and a gradual loss of the crop's winter hardiness. Farther east, most winter wheat areas of the Midwest experienced a wet January, but mild weather kept fields mostly muddy rather than frozen. Muddy conditions were a concern, however, for some Midwestern livestock, especially from the Ohio Valley to the lower Great Lakes region. Elsewhere, Southern pastures and winter grains from eastern Texas to the Delta benefited from soil moisture improvements, but winter agricultural areas of southern Texas and peninsular Florida remained extremely dry through month's end.

February: Drought stress on pastures and dryland winter grains remained severe across the southern Plains and the Southwest, and began to spread northward through the central Plains. Farther north, snow insulated most of

Nebraska's winter wheat from a short-lived but severe cold wave, while Montana's wheat had only patchy, shallow protection on February 17-18 from temperatures as low as -30 degrees F. Meanwhile, drier-than-normal weather returned to much of California and the Pacific Northwest, but abundant February snowfall maintained favorable prospects for summer water supplies across the northern Rockies and the interior Northwest. In contrast, the Southwest continued to brace for minimal spring and summer runoff, although many reservoirs remained at adequate levels following the phenomenally wet winter of 2004-05. Farther east, rain provided additional drought relief from eastern Texas to the Delta, while drought persisted in the central Corn Belt. Dryness gradually intensified across the interior Southeast, including North Carolina, while periodic rainfall eased previously dry conditions in Florida. However, the Southeast had a midmonth brush with cold weather, culminating on February 14 in a light freeze as far south as interior southern Florida. Elsewhere, a February 11-12 snow storm interrupted an otherwise quiet weather pattern in the Mid-Atlantic States, while Midwestern conditions ranged from drier than normal in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys to frequently snowy in the Great Lakes region.

Sharp temperature fluctuations tended to average out, resulting in near-normal February temperatures across much of the Nation. On the Plains, for example, warm spells in early February and again toward month's end were balanced by a week-long cold snap beginning in mid-February. Elsewhere, monthly temperatures averaged slightly below normal across the South and Northwest but were mostly above normal in the drought-stricken Southwest.

Winter Agricultural Summary

Temperatures averaged above normal nearly nationwide during the winter months, with the exception of Florida, where temperatures averaged slightly below normal. In the northernmost portions of the Great Plains and Corn Belt, temperatures averaged 4-5 degrees Fahrenheit above normal, while in the Pacific Northwest and Southeast, average temperatures were just slightly above normal.

In the northern Great Plains and adjacent areas of the Corn Belt, warm weather and lack of precipitation combined to keep snow cover well below normal, leaving winter wheat exposed to possible freeze damage. Meanwhile, on the southern Plains, warm, dry, windy weather sapped soil moisture, causing condition of winter grains to deteriorate. Farther south in Texas, some planting of summer crops had begun by the end of February.

Light precipitation in the Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, and central Atlantic Coast States maintained adequate soil moisture in most areas without seriously hindering fieldwork. By late winter, growers in the Corn Belt were taking advantage of the warm, mostly dry conditions with some limited early land preparation.

In the Mississippi Delta and Southeast, moderate precipitation in January and February replenished soil moisture after a dry December, but caused some flooding of fields and muddy pastures in some areas. Fieldwork was active during February. Though freezing temperatures occurred in Florida toward the middle of February, citrus growers used irrigation and wind machines to prevent freeze damage.

Above-normal precipitation across the Pacific Northwest and northern and central Rockies improved soil moisture, with snowpack in the upper elevations expected to provide an additional boost in the spring. Temperatures were only slightly above normal, preserving protective snow cover on winter wheat acreage. In contrast, very dry conditions prevailed in the Southwest, with almost no measurable precipitation.

Corn: Growers intend to plant 78.0 million acres of corn for all purposes in 2006, down 5 percent from 2005 and 4 percent below 2004. If realized, this will be the lowest corn acreage since 2001 when 75.7 million acres were planted for all purposes. Expected acreage is down from last year in most States as producers intend to switch to other less input intensive crops due to high fertilizer and fuel costs. Dry conditions also contributed to lower planting intentions in the southern Great Plains. States showing increases from last year include North Dakota, where producers expect to plant an additional 240,000 acres, and Arizona and Utah, where producers in each State intend to plant 5,000 more acres of corn.

Corn farmers in the 10 major corn producing States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) intend to plant 62.3 million acres, down 4 percent from the 65.1 million acres planted last year. Illinois is showing the largest decrease with 11.4 million acres intended to be planted, which is 700,000 acres below their record high last year. Minnesota producers expect to plant 7.30 million acres, unchanged from a year ago.

Sorghum: The 2006 sorghum area intended to be planted for all purposes is estimated at 6.48 million acres, up fractionally from 2005. Sorghum acres are expected to increase from last year in 8 States, but decrease in 9 States. The largest increase is expected in Colorado, where growers intend to plant 70,000 acres more than the previous year. Kansas continues to have the largest area of sorghum planted at 2.80 million acres, up 2 percent from last year. In Kansas, conditions during the winter were mostly dry and temperatures were above normal. As of March 5, topsoil moisture was rated as 95 percent short to very short, compared with only 12 percent last year. As a result, producers in Kansas intend to plant more sorghum since it is very resistant to drought conditions. The

largest acreage decline is expected in Texas, where the intended sorghum area is 1.90 million acres, down 150,000 acres from 2005. Conditions have been so dry and warm this winter in Texas that approximately half the State was in extreme or severe drought. Precipitation during the winter was the third lowest on record. As of March 5, planting of sorghum was underway, but topsoil moisture was rated at least 90 percent short to very short in 10 of the 15 agricultural districts in Texas.

Oats: Acres seeded and to be seeded for the 2006 crop year are expected to total 4.32 million acres, up 2 percent from last year's planted area. Area planted to oats is expected to increase or remain unchanged in 18 States, including most States across the central Corn Belt and Great Plains. North Dakota, the leading State in terms of oat area planted, is expecting 560,000 acres of oats to be planted in 2006, up 70,000 acres from 2005. Large increases are also expected in South Dakota and Texas, with both States expecting increases of 30,000 acres from last year. Compared with 2005, the largest declines in planted acreage are expected in California and Minnesota, both down 20,000 acres from last year.

Barley: Growers intend to plant 3.67 million acres for 2006, down 5 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the lowest barley planted acreage on record. In North Dakota, expected area planted was 1.20 million acres, unchanged from 2005's record low area. Meanwhile, Montana's expected area decreased 11 percent to 800,000 acres, and Idaho's and Washington's prospective plantings were both down 5 percent from last year, to 600,000 and 205,000 acres, respectively. If realized, Idaho's expected acreage will be the lowest since 1968, while Montana and Washington growers will plant the smallest area since 1953. Growers in California, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, and Michigan expected to plant more acres than in 2005.

Winter Wheat: Planted area for the 2006 crop is 41.4 million acres, up 2 percent from 2005, and virtually unchanged from the *Winter Wheat Seedings* report. Acreage increases from the previous report in many Soft Red Winter growing States were offset by a decrease in Texas. States with the most notable acreage increases were Illinois and North Carolina. Texas and Florida were the only States to show an acreage decrease. Of the total acreage, about 29.8 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 7.42 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 4.22 million acres are White Winter. Moisture shortages remain a concern in the central and southern Great Plains States. In Texas and Oklahoma, drought conditions have dramatically reduced the crop conditions in comparison to last year. Farther north, crop conditions in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska also declined during the winter months due to a lack of moisture.

Durum Wheat: Area seeded to Durum wheat is expected to total 1.83 million acres, down 34 percent from 2005. If realized, this would be the lowest planted acreage since 1961. Planted acreage is expected to be down in all States except Idaho and South Dakota with North Dakota showing the largest decrease. In North Dakota and Montana, growers intend to plant fewer acres due to concerns about low crop prices. Growers in Montana are expected to switch acres previously planted to Durum wheat to other spring wheat. In California, Durum wheat planting continues with no major problems being reported at this time.

Other Spring Wheat: Growers intend to plant 13.9 million acres this year, down 1 percent from 2005. Of the total, about 13.2 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Large acreage decreases in the Dakotas and Minnesota were mostly offset by a large acreage increase in Montana. In Montana, good moisture conditions coming into spring planting along with producers shifting acres from Durum and winter wheat are mostly responsible for the increase. With adequate moisture levels in Washington, farmers there also intend to plant more other spring wheat than last year.

Rice: Area intended for rice in 2006 is estimated at 2.97 million acres, down 12 percent from 2005 and down 11 percent from 2004. Growers in California intend to plant 550,000 acres, up 4 percent from last year. All other rice-producing States expect a decrease in acreage from 2005.

Long grain intended acreage, representing 78 percent of the total, is down 16 percent from last year. Medium grain intended acreage is up 5 percent from 2005 and represents 20 percent of the total. Area intended for short grain varieties increased 2 percent from 2005 and represents 2 percent of the total. Producers expect acreage to decline from last year due to the current weak rice prices along with higher fuel, fertilizer, and irrigation costs for the upcoming crop year.

Hay: Producers expect to harvest 61.5 million acres of all hay in 2006, down fractionally from 2005. With the exception of Oklahoma, harvested acres are expected to decline or remain unchanged from last year throughout the Great Plains and adjacent areas of the Corn Belt. The State with the largest expected increase is Oklahoma, up 180,000 acres from last year. Wildfires and drought conditions during last fall and winter in Oklahoma combined to limit available pasture and increase supplemental feeding. With hay supplies low, farmers in Oklahoma are expecting to harvest more hay acres this year. The States with the largest decrease in harvested area are North Dakota and Texas, with expected declines of 430,000 and 350,000 acres, respectively, from 2005. Drought

conditions have been so severe in Texas that farmers have low expectations about the amount of hay ground they will be able to harvest this year, despite the current low hay supplies in the State.

Soybeans: Growers intend to plant an estimated 76.9 million acres in 2006, up 7 percent from the acreage planted in 2005. If realized, this will be the largest planted area on record.

Growers in 20 of the 31 soybean producing States intend to plant more acres this year, while producers in 10 States intend to plant fewer acres than in 2005. Virginia is unchanged from last year. Though increased soybean acreage is expected across the central and northern Great Plains, Corn Belt, and Delta, the largest intended increase is in North Dakota. Record high yields in 2005 have encouraged many North Dakota farmers to shift from other alternative crops to soybeans. If North Dakota producers' planting intentions are realized, planted area will be a record high 4.15 million acres, up 41 percent from last year. High input costs have farmers in the Corn Belt switching to soybeans from corn. Producers in the southern Great Plains and southern Atlantic Coast States are generally shifting acreage from soybeans to cotton.

Producers in the 11 major soybean growing States (Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Ohio) intend to plant 63.1 million acres, up 7 percent from last year. Planted acreage in Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, and North Dakota is expected to be the largest on record.

Peanuts: Producers intend to plant 1.39 million acres of peanuts in 2006, down 16 percent from last year. Of the 10 producing States, 8 intend to plant fewer acres than in 2005, while Mississippi and New Mexico expect acreage to be unchanged from last year. Southeast growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina) intend to plant 1.03 million acres, down 15 percent from last year. In the Virginia-North Carolina region, producers intend to plant 102,000 acres, down 15 percent from 2005. Growers in the southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) intend to plant 259,000 acres, down 19 percent from last year. The expected decrease in acreage is attributed to higher supply than in recent years, low farmer stock peanut prices, and higher input costs.

Sunflower: Growers expect to plant a total of 2.20 million acres in 2006, down 19 percent from last year but up 17 percent from 2004. Area intended for oil type varieties, at 1.85 million acres, is down 12 percent from 2005, and the non-oil varieties, estimated at 351,000 acres, are down 42 percent from last year.

North Dakota sunflower growers intend to plant 1.03 million acres in 2006, down 115,000 from 2005, and growers in South Dakota intend to plant 495,000 acres, down 55,000 from the previous year. Acreage decreases are also expected in Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Texas.

Canola: Producers intend to plant 923,000 acres in 2006, down 20 percent from 2005 but up 7 percent from 2004. Producers in North Dakota, the leading canola State, intend to plant 830,000, while producers in Minnesota and Montana expect to plant 30,000 and 16,000 acres, respectively.

Flaxseed: Producers expect to plant 890,000 acres of flaxseed in 2006, down 9 percent from last year's total of 983,000 acres. Planting intentions are down in all 4 States in the estimating program (Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota). North Dakota growers intend to plant 820,000 acres in 2006, down 8 percent from 2005.

Cotton: Area planted to all cotton for 2006 is expected to total 14.6 million acres, 3 percent more than last year. Upland acreage is expected to total 14.3 million acres, up 3 percent from last year. Growers intend to increase plantings of American-Pima cotton to a record high 334,000 acres, up 24 percent from 2005.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) intend to plant 4.14 million acres, a 5 percent increase from the previous year. The largest acreage increases are expected in Arkansas and Louisiana where farmers in both States intend to plant 50,000 more acres than last year. Growers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) intend to plant 3.18 million acres of upland cotton, 5 percent above last year. Planting intentions are up 7 percent or more in all States, except Alabama and South Carolina where expected acreage is down slightly.

Producers in Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico intend to plant 6.46 million acres of upland, up 3 percent from 2005. Texas' upland area is expected to total 6.00 million acres, up 2 percent from last year. In the Rio Grand Valley, planting is underway. Farther north in Texas, planting will begin as conditions warrant.

Cotton producers in Arizona and California expect to plant 660,000 acres, a drop of 20 percent from last year. Intended upland area in California is down 28 percent from last year, as many producers expect to plant less upland and more American-Pima this year.

American-Pima acreage intentions are estimated at a record high 334,000 acres, an increase of 24 percent from last year. Expected acreage is up in all States, except New Mexico. The largest increase is expected in California, where producers intend to plant a record high 290,000 acres.

Sugarbeets: Area planted to sugarbeets for the 2006 crop year is expected to total 1.37 million acres, 6 percent higher than the 2005 planted acreage. Intended plantings are up from last year in all States, except California, which is unchanged, and Montana is down 2 percent from 2005. Expected acreage increased by 17,000 in Minnesota and 11,000 in North Dakota, the 2 largest-producing States. The largest increase is expected in Idaho, where growers plan to plant 19,000 more acres than in 2005. Factories have been contracting more acres this year to compensate for tight sugar stocks caused by last year's hurricanes in the sugarcane-producing Gulf Coast States.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco area for harvest in 2006 is expected to be 306,630 acres, up 3 percent from the record low of 298,020 acres set in 2005 but down 25 percent from 2004. Tobacco acreage has fallen considerably below levels prior to the elimination of the tobacco quota program and price supports. Overall, a large increase in flue-cured tobacco acreage is expected but this is mostly offset by an expected decrease in light air-cured tobacco acreage. Slight decreases are also expected in fire-cured and cigar type tobacco acreage. A slight increase is expected in dark air-cured tobacco acreage.

Flue-cured tobacco, at 201,100 acres, is 15 percent above a year ago but down 12 percent from 2004. Flue-cured acreage accounts for 66 percent of this year's expected total tobacco acreage. Acreage in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured State, is up 16 percent from last year. Harvested acreage is also expected to increase in South Carolina by 10 percent and in Virginia by 36 percent while Georgia acreage is expected to remain the same. Acreage in Florida is expected to decrease by 56 percent from 2005 due to many of their growers not planting tobacco.

Light air-cured tobacco type acreage is expected to be down 17 percent from last year and 46 percent below 2004. Burley tobacco, at 83,500 acres, is 17 percent below 2005 and down 45 percent from two years ago. Kentucky and Tennessee, the two largest burley producing States, expect a large decrease in acreage and Ohio burley acreage is also expected to be down. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio are down by 17 percent, 24 percent, and 9 percent, respectively. Missouri and North Carolina acreage is expected to remain the same as last year while burley acreage in Virginia is expected to increase by 4 percent. Pennsylvania's southern Maryland type tobacco acres are estimated at 1,100, down 27 percent from last year and 50 percent below two years ago.

Fire-cured tobacco, at 11,780 acres, is down 1 percent from 2005 but up less than 1 percent from 2004. Kentucky acreage is expected to remain at the same level as last year while Tennessee growers are expecting to decrease their acreage by 2 percent. Acreage in Virginia is expected to increase from a year ago by 12 percent.

Dark air-cured tobacco, at 4,250 acres, is 2 percent above 2005 but down less than 1 percent from two years ago. Acreage in Kentucky is expected to increase 3 percent from last year while Tennessee growers expect acreage to remain the same as 2005. Farmers in Virginia do not expect to grow sun-cured tobacco this year.

All cigar types, at 4,900 acres, are down 1 percent from last year and 32 percent below 2004. Acreage of Pennsylvania seedleaf, at 1,300 acres, is expected to remain unchanged from last year. Connecticut and Massachusetts broadleaf acreage, at 2,500 acres, is up 4 percent from the 2005 crop. Expected harvested acres of Connecticut and Massachusetts shade-grown tobacco are estimated to be 1,100 acres, down 11 percent from a year ago.

Dry Beans: Prospective 2006 planting of dry beans in the U.S. totals 1.71 million acres, up 3 percent from last year and 26 percent above 2 years ago. The increase in planted acres can be contributed in part to higher demand for chickpeas and lower prices for crops farmers could plant instead of dry beans. Six States expect to plant more dry bean acres than a year ago, 4 States expect planted acres to be unchanged, while acreage in 8 States is expected to be down from 2005.

North Dakota farmers expect a 16 percent increase in dry bean acreage this year. Washington's prospective acreage is up 43 percent. Kansas growers expect an 8 percent increase, while Oregon dry bean acreage is expected to go up 33 percent. New Mexico producers expect planted acres to be up 37 percent, while prospective dry bean acres in Utah rose 11 percent. Acres in Idaho, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin are expected to be unchanged from 2005. Michigan growers expect a 4 percent decrease if current plans are realized. Nebraska farmers expect a 6 percent drop in dry bean acreage this year. Minnesota's prospective acreage is down 21 percent. Colorado growers expect a 20 percent decrease, while California dry bean acreage is expected to go down 2 percent. Wyoming and Texas dry bean acreage is expected to decrease 12 percent, while South Dakota prospective acreage is down 3 percent.

Part of the increase in dry bean acreage is due to more chickpeas (Garbanzo beans) expected to be planted. A world wide shortage and good prices have influenced growers to increase planting intentions in Idaho, North Dakota,

Oregon, and Washington. The expected increase in chickpea acreage in Northern Idaho offsets the expected decline in dry bean acreage in Southern Idaho. In California, chickpeas are showing good growth due to warm temperatures and rain. Other varieties will not be planted until late April to mid-May in California. Most States will wait until late April through June for dry bean planting. In Texas, acreage is expected to be down due to dry conditions.

Sweet Potatoes: Growers intend to plant 94,200 acres of sweet potatoes in 2006, up 4 percent from last year but 3 percent below 2004. This intended increase in planted acreage is being influenced by the higher prices received for last year's crop by growers in the major sweet potato States. Four States expect to increase planted acreage from last year, 1 is unchanged, and 4 States expect to decrease acres.

Growers in North Carolina and Mississippi expect to increase planted acres by 8 percent. In North Carolina, supply of the previous year's crop is low resulting in increased planting intentions. Growers have lined up their plant suppliers and thus far the weather has been good for these suppliers. Louisiana growers plan to plant 6 percent more acres than last year. Virginia planting intentions for sweet potatoes are up 25 percent. Growers in South Carolina expect to plant the same as last year. Alabama growers expect to decrease sweet potato acres by 7 percent due to high labor costs and an increase in fuel and fertilizer prices. Growers in New Jersey expect to plant 8 percent fewer acres than last year due to the poor demand for the 2005 crop.

Planting intentions in California are down 2 percent from last year. Most growers there have planted their hotbeds and ample rainfall has helped growth. Texas growers plan to decrease acres 41 percent this year. This decrease is due to drought conditions.

Reliability of Acreage Data in this Report

Survey Procedures: The acreage estimates in this report are based primarily on surveys conducted during the first 2 weeks of March. The March Agricultural Survey is a probability survey that includes a sample of over 87,000 farm operators selected from a list of producers that ensures all operations in the U.S. have a chance to be selected. These operators were contacted by mail, telephone, or personal interview to obtain information on crop acreage planned for the 2006 crop year.

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

Revision Policy: Acreage estimates in the "**Prospective Plantings**" report will not be revised. These estimates are intended to reflect grower intentions as of the survey period. New acreage estimates will be made based on surveys conducted in June when crop acreages have been established or planting intentions are firm. These new estimates will be published in the "**Acreage**" report scheduled for June 30, 2006. Winter wheat is an exception. Since winter wheat was seeded prior to the March survey, any changes in estimates in this report are considered revisions. The estimate of the harvested acreage of winter wheat will be published on May 12, 2006, along with the first production forecast of the crop year.

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

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

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

For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the corn planted estimate is 2.0 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current corn acreage estimate will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 2.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.5 percent.

Also, shown in the table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the difference between the "**Prospective Plantings**" planted acreage estimates and the final estimates. Using corn again as an example, changes between the intentions estimates and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 1.13 million acres, ranging from 153,000 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>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Corn	2.0	3.5	1,129	153	3,844	6	14
Sorghum	8.4	14.6	690	31	2,471	9	11
Oats	7.5	12.9	542	21	2,429	3	17
Barley	4.6	8.0	278	31	667	4	16
Winter Wheat	1.3	2.3	477	9	1,630	8	12
Durum Wheat	7.0	12.1	178	12	552	13	7
Other Spring Wheat	5.8	10.0	797	12	2,543	13	7
Soybeans	2.0	3.5	1,121	25	2,582	13	7
Upland Cotton	3.9	6.7	410	6	945	10	10

Information Contacts

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

Joe Prusacki, Chief	(202) 720-2127
Field Crops Section	
Greg Thessen, Head	(202) 720-2127
Shiela Corley - Cotton, Cotton Ginnings	(202) 720-5944
Scott Cox - Wheat, Rye	(202) 720-8068
Ty Kalas - Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed	(202) 720-9526
Dennis Koong - Peanuts, Rice	(202) 720-7688
Jason Lamprecht - Soybeans, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds	(202) 720-7369
Travis Thorson - Hay, Oats, Sorghum	(202) 690-3234
Brian Young - Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops	(202) 720-7621
Fruit, Vegetable & Special Crops Section	
Jim Smith, Head	(202) 720-2127
Leslie Colburn - Berries, Grapes, Maple Syrup, Tobacco	(202) 720-7235
Debbie Flippin - Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mint, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas	(202) 720-2157
Rich Holcomb - Citrus, Tropical Fruits	(202) 720-5412
Doug Marousek - Floriculture, Nursery, Nuts	(202) 720-4215
Terry O'Connor - Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Plums, Prunes	(202) 720-4288
Kim Ritchie - Hops	(360) 902-1940
Cathy Scherrer - Dry Beans, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes	(202) 720-4285
Debbie Flippin - Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries	(202) 720-2157

ACCESS TO REPORTS!!

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

INTERNET ACCESS

All NASS reports are available free of charge on the worldwide Internet. For access, connect to the Internet and go to the NASS Home Page at: www.nass.usda.gov.

E-MAIL SUBSCRIPTION

All NASS reports are available by subscription free of charge direct to your e-mail address. Starting with the NASS Home Page at www.nass.usda.gov, under the right navigation, *Receive reports by Email*, click on **National** or **State**. Follow the instructions on the screen.

PRINTED REPORTS OR DATA PRODUCTS

CALL OUR TOLL-FREE ORDER DESK: 800-999-6779 (U.S. and Canada)
Other areas, please call 703-605-6220 FAX: 703-605-6900
(Visa, MasterCard, check, or money order acceptable for payment.)

ASSISTANCE

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

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.