



Released July 12, 2023, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Winter Wheat Production Up 6 Percent from June Forecast Durum Wheat Production Down 16 Percent from 2022 Other Spring Wheat Production Down 1 Percent from 2022 Orange Production Down 1 Percent from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.21 billion bushels, up 6 percent from the June 1 forecast and up 9 percent from 2022. As of July 1, the United States yield is forecast at 46.9 bushels per acre, up 2.0 bushels from last month but down 0.1 bushel from last year's average yield of 47.0 bushels per acre. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.7 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2023, but up 10 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 577 million bushels, is up 10 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 422 million bushels, is up 5 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 207 million bushels, is down 1 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 11.4 million bushels are Hard White and 196 million bushels are Soft White.

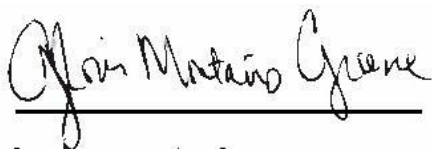
Durum wheat production is forecast at 54.0 million bushels, down 16 percent from 2022. Based on July 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 37.9 bushels per harvested acre, down 2.6 bushels from 2022. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 1.43 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2023, but down 10 percent from 2022.

Other spring wheat production for grain is forecast at 479 million bushels, down 1 percent from last year. Based on July 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 45.2 bushels per harvested acre, down 1.0 bushel from 2022. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 10.6 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2023, but 1 percent above 2022. Of the total production, 441 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 1 percent from 2022.

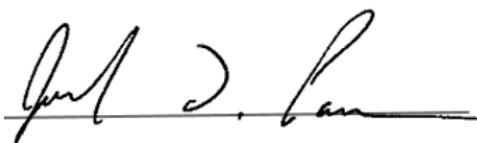
The United States all orange forecast for the 2022-2023 season is 2.52 million tons, down 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 26 percent from the 2021-2022 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 15.9 million boxes (714,000 tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 62 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 6.15 million boxes (277,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 66 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 9.70 million boxes (437,000 tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 58 percent from last season's final utilization.

The California all orange forecast is 44.0 million boxes (1.76 million tons), down 2 percent from the previous forecast but up 13 percent from last season's utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 37.0 million boxes (1.48 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 17 percent from last season's utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 7.00 million boxes (280,000 tons), down 14 percent from the previous forecast and down 8 percent from last season's utilization. The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.13 million boxes (48,000 tons), is up 8 percent from the previous forecast and up significantly from last season's utilization.

This report was approved on July 12, 2023.



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Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2022 and Forecasted July 1, 2023

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
California	6	5	65.0	65.0	390	325
Idaho	16	10	64.0	90.0	1,024	900
Illinois	10	14	83.0	64.0	830	896
Iowa	40	45	80.0	70.0	3,200	3,150
Kansas	25	25	41.0	44.0	1,025	1,100
Maine	24	19	86.0	73.0	2,064	1,387
Michigan	30	20	61.0	45.0	1,830	900
Minnesota	140	104	59.0	70.0	8,260	7,280
Montana	24	30	38.0	50.0	912	1,500
Nebraska	18	25	51.0	45.0	918	1,125
New York	51	47	54.0	61.0	2,754	2,867
North Dakota	190	136	71.0	80.0	13,490	10,880
Ohio	15	22	70.0	67.0	1,050	1,474
Oregon	8	10	105.0	105.0	840	1,050
Pennsylvania	61	39	59.0	62.0	3,599	2,418
South Dakota	75	77	80.0	60.0	6,000	4,620
Texas	35	39	55.0	56.0	1,925	2,184
Wisconsin	65	60	74.0	44.0	4,810	2,640
Other States ¹	57	67	48.0	47.6	2,734	3,187
United States	890	794	64.8	62.8	57,655	49,883

¹ Other States include: Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2023 Summary*.

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2022 and Forecasted July 1, 2023

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	15	18	133.0	120.0	1,995	2,160
California	19	19	55.0	60.0	1,045	1,140
Colorado	40	44	111.0	113.0	4,440	4,972
Idaho	540	550	111.0	108.0	59,940	59,400
Minnesota	55	46	72.0	57.0	3,960	2,622
Montana	840	845	41.0	46.0	34,440	38,870
North Dakota	660	695	73.0	65.0	48,180	45,175
Virginia	7	6	86.0	79.0	602	474
Washington	60	67	84.0	65.0	5,040	4,355
Wyoming	58	64	93.0	105.0	5,394	6,720
Other States ¹	139	173	66.9	65.5	9,297	11,337
United States	2,433	2,527	71.7	70.1	174,333	177,225

¹ Other States include: Alaska, Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2023 Summary*.

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2022 and Forecasted July 1, 2023

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2022	2023	2022	2023		2022	2023
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	150	165	53.0	51.0	55.0	7,950	9,075
California	70	85	73.0	80.0	85.0	5,110	7,225
Colorado	1,430	1,800	25.0	32.0	38.0	35,750	68,400
Idaho	710	690	90.0	87.0	85.0	63,900	58,650
Illinois	560	780	79.0	78.0	84.0	44,240	65,520
Indiana	240	360	81.0	77.0	76.0	19,440	27,360
Kansas	6,600	6,500	37.0	29.0	32.0	244,200	208,000
Kentucky	375	460	80.0	78.0	87.0	30,000	40,020
Maryland	170	175	78.0	75.0	79.0	13,260	13,825
Michigan	415	590	83.0	76.0	71.0	34,445	41,890
Mississippi	75	95	52.0	51.0	53.0	3,900	5,035
Missouri	410	640	60.0	60.0	64.0	24,600	40,960
Montana	1,800	1,650	33.0	44.0	49.0	59,400	80,850
Nebraska	820	850	32.0	34.0	39.0	26,240	33,150
North Carolina	375	420	64.0	64.0	66.0	24,000	27,720
North Dakota	95	110	60.0	54.0	51.0	5,700	5,610
Ohio	465	550	79.0	76.0	76.0	36,735	41,800
Oklahoma	2,450	2,600	28.0	25.0	27.0	68,600	70,200
Oregon	720	730	68.0	58.0	56.0	48,960	40,880
South Dakota	730	750	52.0	46.0	42.0	37,960	31,500
Tennessee	335	390	73.0	71.0	75.0	24,455	29,250
Texas	1,300	2,000	30.0	30.0	32.0	39,000	64,000
Virginia	150	155	68.0	61.0	71.0	10,200	11,005
Washington	1,800	1,740	68.0	56.0	57.0	122,400	99,180
Wisconsin	240	245	78.0	71.0	66.0	18,720	16,170
Other States ¹	974	1,170	56.0	61.8	59.1	54,542	69,160
United States	23,459	25,700	47.0	44.9	46.9	1,103,707	1,206,435

¹ Other States include Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2023 Summary*.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2022 and Forecasted July 1, 2023

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2022	2023	2022	2023		2022	2023
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	84	49	114.0	105.0	108.0	9,576	5,292
California	35	20	110.0	110.0	114.0	3,850	2,280
Idaho	7	8	65.0	(X)	70.0	455	560
Montana	675	620	28.0	(X)	34.0	18,900	21,080
North Dakota	780	730	40.0	(X)	34.0	31,200	24,820
United States	1,581	1,427	40.5	(X)	37.9	63,981	54,032

(X) Not applicable.

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2022 and Forecasted July 1, 2023

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Idaho	360	375	81.0	84.0	29,160	31,500
Minnesota	1,210	1,100	61.0	54.0	73,810	59,400
Montana	2,440	2,550	25.0	34.0	61,000	86,700
North Dakota	5,260	5,430	50.0	47.0	263,000	255,210
South Dakota	700	700	48.0	34.0	33,600	23,800
Washington	470	440	46.0	50.0	21,620	22,000
United States	10,440	10,595	46.2	45.2	482,190	478,610

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2022 and Forecasted July 1, 2023

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

Crop	2022		2023	
	(1,000 bushels)		(1,000 bushels)	
Winter				
Hard red		530,910		577,215
Soft red		336,525		422,275
Hard white		10,647		11,444
Soft white		225,625		195,501
Spring				
Hard red		446,015		440,630
Hard white		6,707		7,245
Soft white		29,468		30,735
Durum		63,981		54,032
Total		1,649,878		1,739,077

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2021-2022 and Forecasted July 1, 2023

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

Crop and State	Utilized production boxes ¹		Utilized production ton equivalent	
	2021-2022	2022-2023	2021-2022	2022-2023
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all	39,100	44,000	1,564	1,760
Early, mid, and Navel ²	31,500	37,000	1,260	1,480
Valencia	7,600	7,000	304	280
Florida, all	41,200	15,850	1,854	714
Early, mid, and Navel ²	18,250	6,150	821	277
Valencia	22,950	9,700	1,033	437
Texas, all	200	1,130	8	48
Early, mid, and Navel ²	170	570	7	24
Valencia	30	560	1	24
United States, all	80,500	60,980	3,426	2,522
Early, mid, and Navel ²	49,920	43,720	2,088	1,781
Valencia	30,580	17,260	1,338	741
Grapefruit				
California	4,100	4,200	164	168
Florida	3,330	1,810	142	77
Texas	1,700	2,230	68	89
United States	9,130	8,240	374	334
Tangerines and mandarins ³				
California	17,500	22,000	700	880
Florida	750	480	36	23
United States	18,250	22,480	736	903
Lemons				
Arizona	1,250	1,400	50	56
California	25,200	20,000	1,008	800
United States	26,450	21,400	1,058	856

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

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

³ Includes tangelos and tangors.

Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class and Type – States and United States: 2022 and Forecasted July 1, 2023

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

Class, type and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
Georgia	6,000	6,400	2,100	2,100	12,600	13,440
North Carolina	116,000	111,000	2,150	2,100	249,400	233,100
South Carolina	5,800	5,400	2,000	2,000	11,600	10,800
Virginia	12,100	11,500	2,400	2,400	29,040	27,600
United States	139,900	134,300	2,163	2,122	302,640	284,940
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	9,800	7,700	3,150		30,870	
Tennessee	6,300	5,800	3,200		20,160	
Virginia	150	100	2,200		330	
United States	16,250	13,600	3,161		51,360	
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	28,000	29,000	1,800		50,400	
North Carolina	160	110	1,700		272	
Pennsylvania	1,300	1,100	2,500		3,250	
Tennessee	2,700	3,000	1,550		4,185	
Virginia	250	210	2,000		500	
United States	32,410	33,420	1,808		58,607	
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt						
Pennsylvania	100	60	2,300		230	
United States	100	60	2,300		230	
Total light air-cured (31-32)	32,510	33,480	1,810		58,837	
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	5,800	4,700	2,650		15,370	
Tennessee	3,700	3,400	2,600		9,620	
United States	9,500	8,100	2,631		24,990	
Class 4, Cigar filler						
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf						
Pennsylvania	3,600	3,700	2,650		9,540	
United States	3,600	3,700	2,650		9,540	
All tobacco						
United States	201,760	193,180	2,217		447,367	

Apricots Production – States and United States: 2022 and Forecasted July 1, 2023

State	Total production	
	2022	2023
	(tons)	(tons)
California	26,400	29,000
Washington	3,240	3,400
United States	29,640	32,400

Almond Production – States and United States: 2022 and Forecasted July 1, 2023

State	Total production (shelled basis)	
	2022	2023
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
California	2,565,000	2,600,000
United States	2,565,000	2,600,000

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2022 and 2023

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2023 crop year.
Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,945	3,359	2,433	2,527
Corn for grain ¹	88,579	94,096	79,207	86,322
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,860	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	49,546	51,976
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	14,913	15,658
All other	(NA)	(NA)	34,633	36,318
Oats	2,581	2,508	890	794
Proso millet	637	705	507	
Rice	2,222	2,687	2,172	2,645
Rye	2,175	2,345	341	405
Sorghum for grain ¹	6,325	6,805	4,570	5,940
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		525	
Wheat, all	45,738	49,628	35,480	37,722
Winter	33,271	37,005	23,459	25,700
Durum	1,632	1,483	1,581	1,427
Other spring	10,835	11,140	10,440	10,595
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,213.0	2,283.0	2,169.0	2,244.5
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	263	140	244	132
Mustard seed	221.0	240.0	182.0	228.5
Peanuts	1,450.3	1,578.0	1,385.4	1,537.0
Rapeseed	10.9	15.5	10.4	14.1
Safflower	150.2	143.0	135.3	133.5
Soybeans for beans	87,450	83,505	86,336	82,696
Sunflower	1,693.0	1,347.0	1,607.0	1,288.5
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	13,761.0	11,087.0	7,307.7	
Upland	13,579.0	10,978.0	7,131.5	
American Pima	182.0	109.0	176.2	
Sugarbeets	1,159.5	1,128.5	1,137.1	1,110.7
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	930.2	922.0
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	201.8	193.2
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	353.1	387.0	341.9	374.6
Dry edible beans	1,250.0	1,211.0	1,223.0	1,167.4
Dry edible peas	919.0	999.0	862.0	934.0
Lentils	660.0	533.0	602.0	487.0
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	59.8	54.7
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		34.0	
Potatoes	901.0	949.0	895.6	941.9
Spearmint oil	(NA)		13.7	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States:
2022 and 2023 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2023 crop year.
Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2022	2023	2022 (1,000)	2023 (1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley bushels	71.7	70.1	174,333	177,225
Corn for grain bushels	173.3		13,729,719	
Corn for silage tons	18.7		128,567	
Hay, all tons	2.28		112,801	
Alfalfa tons	3.22		47,958	
All other tons	1.87		64,843	
Oats bushels	64.8	62.8	57,655	49,883
Proso millet bushels	18.5		9,403	
Rice ² cwt	7,383		160,368	
Rye bushels	36.1		12,301	
Sorghum for grain bushels	41.1		187,785	
Sorghum for silage tons	10.8		5,662	
Wheat, all bushels	46.5	46.1	1,649,878	1,739,077
Winter bushels	47.0	46.9	1,103,707	1,206,435
Durum bushels	40.5	37.9	63,981	54,032
Other spring bushels	46.2	45.2	482,190	478,610
Oilseeds				
Canola pounds	1,762		3,821,810	
Cottonseed tons	(X)		4,415.0	
Flaxseed bushels	17.6		4,304	
Mustard seed pounds	557		101,290	
Peanuts pounds	4,019		5,568,150	
Rapeseed pounds	1,863		19,380	
Safflower pounds	1,213		164,054	
Soybeans for beans bushels	49.5		4,276,123	
Sunflower pounds	1,750		2,812,540	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ² bales	950		14,468.0	
Upland ² bales	942		13,998.0	
American Pima ² bales	1,280		470.0	
Sugarbeets tons	28.6		32,574	
Sugarcane tons	37.3		34,671	
Tobacco pounds	2,217		447,367	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas ² cwt	1,070		3,658	
Dry edible beans ² cwt	2,113		25,847	
Dry edible peas ² cwt	1,751		15,092	
Lentils ² cwt	912		5,489	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops pounds	1,694		101,286.3	
Maple syrup gallons	(NA)	(NA)	4,943	4,179
Mushrooms pounds	(NA)		702,391	
Peppermint oil pounds	99		3,349	
Potatoes cwt	438		392,243	
Spearmint oil pounds	120		1,648	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2022 and 2023

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2023 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,191,810	1,359,350	984,610	1,022,650
Corn for grain ¹	35,847,040	38,079,710	32,054,280	34,933,650
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,776,170	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	20,050,770	21,034,170
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	6,035,140	6,336,640
All other	(NA)	(NA)	14,015,630	14,697,530
Oats	1,044,500	1,014,960	360,170	321,320
Proso millet	257,790	285,310	205,180	
Rice	899,220	1,087,400	878,990	1,070,410
Rye	880,200	949,000	138,000	163,900
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,559,660	2,753,920	1,849,430	2,403,860
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		212,460	
Wheat, all ²	18,509,710	20,083,960	14,358,400	15,265,720
Winter	13,464,440	14,975,550	9,493,620	10,400,530
Durum	660,450	600,160	639,810	577,490
Other spring	4,384,820	4,508,250	4,224,960	4,287,690
Oilseeds				
Canola	895,580	923,910	877,770	908,330
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	106,430	56,660	98,740	53,420
Mustard seed	89,440	97,130	73,650	92,470
Peanuts	586,920	638,600	560,660	622,010
Rapeseed	4,410	6,270	4,210	5,710
Safflower	60,780	57,870	54,750	54,030
Soybeans for beans	35,390,140	33,793,640	34,939,320	33,466,240
Sunflower	685,140	545,120	650,340	521,440
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	5,568,940	4,486,800	2,957,350	
Upland	5,495,290	4,442,690	2,886,050	
American Pima	73,650	44,110	71,310	
Sugarbeets	469,240	456,690	460,170	449,490
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	376,440	373,120
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	81,650	78,180
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	142,900	156,620	138,360	151,600
Dry edible beans	505,860	490,080	494,940	472,440
Dry edible peas	371,910	404,290	348,840	377,980
Lentils	267,100	215,700	243,620	197,080
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	24,190	22,140
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		13,760	
Potatoes	364,630	384,050	362,440	381,180
Spearmint oil	(NA)		5,540	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States:
2022 and 2023 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2023 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.85	3.77	3,795,650	3,858,620
Corn for grain	10.88		348,750,930	
Corn for silage	42.01		116,634,020	
Hay, all ²	5.10		102,331,350	
Alfalfa	7.21		43,506,770	
All other	4.20		58,824,580	
Oats	2.32	2.25	836,860	724,050
Proso millet	1.04		213,260	
Rice	8.28		7,274,170	
Rye	2.26		312,460	
Sorghum for grain	2.58		4,769,960	
Sorghum for silage	24.18		5,136,480	
Wheat, all ²	3.13	3.10	44,902,320	47,329,920
Winter	3.16	3.16	30,037,980	32,833,780
Durum	2.72	2.55	1,741,280	1,470,510
Other spring	3.11	3.04	13,123,060	13,025,630
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.97		1,733,540	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,005,220	
Flaxseed	1.11		109,330	
Mustard seed	0.62		45,940	
Peanuts	4.50		2,525,670	
Rapeseed	2.09		8,790	
Safflower	1.36		74,410	
Soybeans for beans	3.33		116,377,000	
Sunflower	1.96		1,275,750	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	1.07		3,150,040	
Upland	1.06		3,047,710	
American Pima	1.44		102,330	
Sugarbeets	64.22		29,550,640	
Sugarcane	83.55		31,453,000	
Tobacco	2.49		202,920	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	1.20		165,920	
Dry edible beans	2.37		1,172,400	
Dry edible peas	1.96		684,560	
Lentils	1.02		248,980	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	1.90		45,940	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	24,720	20,900
Mushrooms	(NA)		318,600	
Peppermint oil	0.11		1,520	
Potatoes	49.09		17,791,840	
Spearmint oil	0.13		750	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Total may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2022 and 2023

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2023 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2022-2023 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2022	2023
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit 1,000 tons	374	334
Lemons 1,000 tons	1,058	856
Oranges 1,000 tons	3,426	2,522
Tangerines and mandarins 1,000 tons	736	903
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial million pounds	9,765.0	
Apricots tons	29,640	32,400
Avocados tons	156,900	
Blueberries, Cultivated 1,000 pounds	621,600	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine) 1,000 pounds	77,600	
Cherries, Sweet tons	231,700	371,000
Cherries, Tart million pounds	244.2	203.0
Coffee (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	25,690	
Cranberries barrel	8,058,000	
Dates tons	66,150	
Grapes tons	5,922,500	
Kiwifruit (California) tons	36,500	
Nectarines (California) tons	109,000	
Olives (California) tons	69,700	
Papayas (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	8,350	
Peaches tons	625,680	
Pears tons	644,000	
Plums (California) tons	81,300	
Prunes (California) tons	226,800	
Raspberries 1,000 pounds	168,600	
Strawberries 1,000 cwt	27,820.0	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California) 1,000 pounds	2,565,000	2,600,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) tons	77,500	
Macadamias (Hawaii) 1,000 pounds	37,700	
Pecans, in-shell 1,000 pounds	277,700	
Pistachios (California) 1,000 pounds	882,000	
Walnuts, in-shell (California) tons	752,000	

¹ Production years are 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2022 and 2023

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2023 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2022-2023 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2022 (metric tons)	2023 (metric tons)
Citrus¹		
Grapefruit	339,290	303,000
Lemons	959,800	776,550
Oranges	3,108,010	2,287,920
Tangerines and mandarins	667,690	819,190
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	4,429,330	
Apricots	26,890	29,390
Avocados	142,340	
Blueberries, Cultivated	281,950	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	35,200	
Cherries, Sweet	210,190	336,570
Cherries, Tart	110,770	92,080
Coffee (Hawaii)	11,650	
Cranberries	365,500	
Dates	60,010	
Grapes	5,372,800	
Kiwifruit (California)	33,110	
Nectarines (California)	98,880	
Olives (California)	63,230	
Papayas (Hawaii)	3,790	
Peaches	567,610	
Pears	584,230	
Plums (California)	73,750	
Prunes (California)	205,750	
Raspberries	76,480	
Strawberries	1,261,890	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,163,460	1,179,340
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	70,310	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	17,100	
Pecans, in-shell	125,960	
Pistachios (California)	400,070	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	682,200	

¹ Production years are 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2023. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat for grain fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in these tables are based on counts from this survey.

Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2019-2023

Year	June	July	August
	Mature ¹	Mature ¹	Mature ¹
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2019	8	50	89
2020	14	64	92
2021	7	64	97
2022	14	64	91
2023	9	52	

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

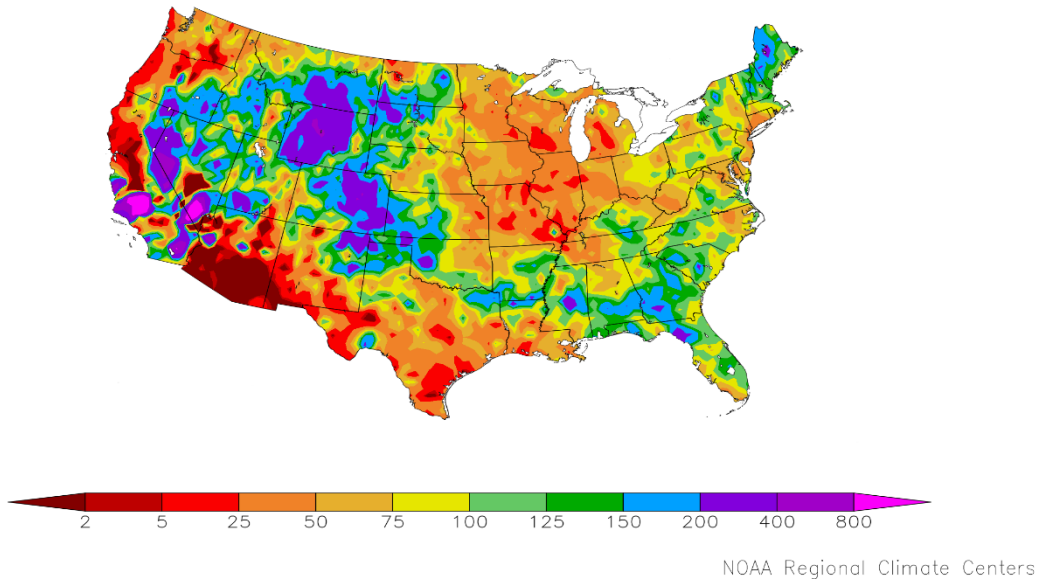
Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2019-2023

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

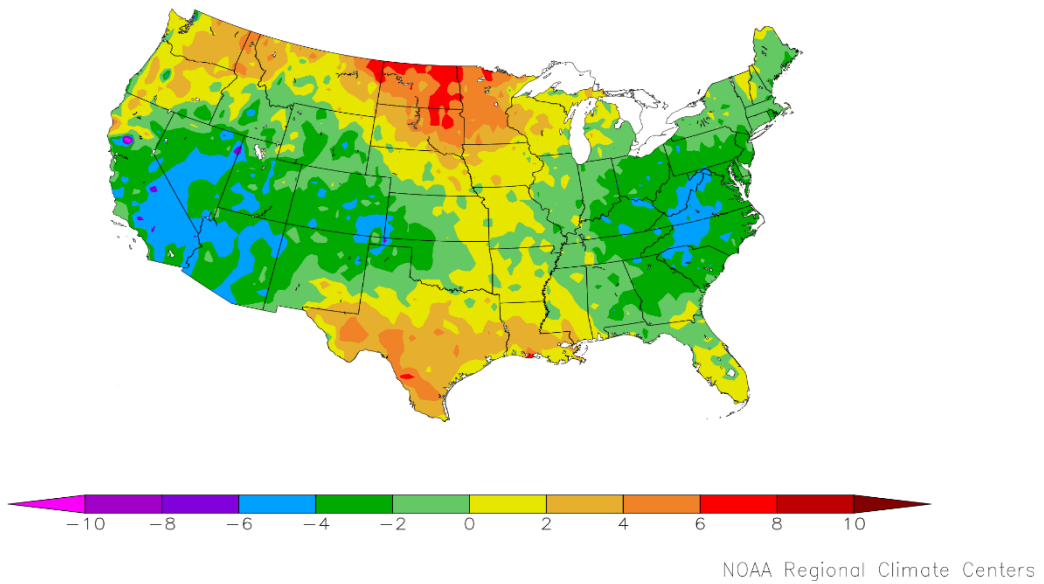
State	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ¹
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	49.3	43.0	49.9	40.8	41.5
August	50.8	42.7	46.8	39.7	
Final	50.8	42.7	46.8	39.7	
Illinois					
July	48.1	52.5	63.3	63.1	58.3
August	49.2	52.4	63.4	62.9	
Final	49.2	52.4	63.4	62.9	
Kansas					
July	46.9	45.3	51.4	40.7	37.3
August	47.2	45.4	51.4	40.7	
Final	47.2	45.4	51.4	40.7	
Missouri					
July	56.4	52.5	55.4	55.5	48.1
August	56.4	52.5	55.4	55.5	
Final	56.4	52.5	55.4	55.5	
Montana					
July	45.2	37.4	40.2	36.0	44.3
August	43.5	38.8	38.9	38.2	
Final	43.1	38.6	38.9	38.3	
Nebraska					
July	53.1	45.8	47.7	45.1	45.7
August	53.7	45.7	47.0	45.4	
Final	53.7	45.7	47.0	45.4	
Ohio					
July	52.0	64.1	66.7	55.1	57.9
August	53.0	63.9	66.5	55.0	
Final	53.0	63.9	66.5	55.0	
Oklahoma					
July	38.1	38.2	38.2	35.2	40.2
August	38.1	38.3	38.2	35.3	
Final	38.1	38.3	38.2	35.3	
Texas					
July	34.3	32.7	32.1	29.0	31.2
August	34.3	32.7	31.3	28.8	
Final	34.5	32.7	31.3	28.9	
Washington					
July	34.2	37.7	33.3	40.3	31.7
August	34.3	38.3	33.4	41.0	
Final	34.6	38.2	33.4	41.1	
10 State					
July	44.0	42.1	45.5	40.6	39.7
August	44.1	42.3	45.0	40.8	
Final	44.2	42.3	45.0	40.8	

¹ Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2023 Summary*.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2023 – 6/30/2023



Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2023 – 6/30/2023



June Weather Summary

For much of June, atmospheric blocking at high latitudes of North America maintained unusually dry weather across the heart of the Corn Belt. Several communities in Illinois and portions of neighboring states were on track for their driest June on record, until the arrival of late-month showers. However, some of the rain was accompanied by thunderstorm-induced high winds, especially on June 29 during a damaging derecho, which emerged early in the day from the central Plains before sweeping across northern Missouri, southern Iowa, central Illinois, and central and southern Indiana, with widespread gusts of 60 to 100 mph. Even with the late-month rain, only 51 percent of the Nation's corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition on July 2, lowest at that time of year since 2012. On the same date, Missouri led the Nation with topsoil moisture rated 80 percent very short to short.

The high-pressure block also contributed to above-normal temperatures across the Nation's Northern Tier, from the Pacific Northwest into the upper Great Lakes States. Monthly temperatures averaged 4 to 8°F above normal in North Dakota and environs, mostly on the strength of an early-June heat wave. Another area of anomalous warmth affected an area stretching from southern New Mexico to the western Gulf Coast States, with extreme heat peaking in mid- to late June. Several all-time-record high temperatures were established in central and southern Texas, and it was the hottest June on record in locations such as Del Rio, Texas, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

In contrast, relatively cool conditions covered the eastern United States, excluding Florida's peninsula, as well as a broad area extending from California and the Great Basin to the central High Plains. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 4°F below normal in parts of the central Appalachians and adjacent foothills, as well as several locations in California, the Great Basin, and the Desert Southwest. Las Vegas, Nevada, recorded its first triple-digit temperature of the year on June 30, tying a 1965 record for its latest initial reading of 100°F or greater.

Seasonably dry weather accompanied the cool spell, with no sign of Southwestern monsoon circulation developing by the end of June. Farther north and east, however, significant shower activity occurred during June across the Rockies and High Plains, as well as portions of the Intermountain West, further assisting in rangeland and pasture recovery. By July 2, more than 70 percent of the rangeland and pastures were rated in good to excellent condition in three Western States: Colorado, Idaho, and Wyoming. However, the High Plains' wet weather also slowed the winter wheat harvest, which was only 37 percent complete, nationally, by July 2, compared with the 5-year average of 46 percent. Meanwhile, Missouri led the Nation on July 2 with pastures rated 70 percent very poor to poor.

During the 5-week period ending July 4, drought coverage in the Lower 48 States increased from 19 to 27 percent, according to the *Drought Monitor*. However, improving conditions across large sections of the Plains, Rockies, and Intermountain West were more than offset by worsening drought in the Midwest, as well as the western Gulf Coast States and the Pacific Northwest. By July 2, Oregon led the western United States in topsoil moisture rated 66 percent very poor to poor, followed by Washington at 65 percent. Extreme to exceptional (D3 to D4) drought covered 39 percent of Kansas by July 4, along with 25 percent of Nebraska and 24 percent of Missouri. D3 to D4 coverage stood at 1 to 5 percent in Iowa, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin.

June Agricultural Summary

June was warmer than average for most of the Upper Midwest, Lower Mississippi Valley, Pacific Northwest, Northern Plains, and southern Texas. Parts of the Northern Plains, as well as locations in south Texas and coastal Louisiana, recorded temperature 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, most of the Great Basin, East, Central Plains, Rockies, and Southwest recorded cooler than normal temperatures. Locations in California, Oklahoma, and along the Nevada-Utah border recorded temperatures 6°F or more below normal. While most of the Western Gulf, Midwest, Pacific Northwest, and Southwest remained drier than normal for the month of June, parts of the Great Basin, California, Central Plains, and Rockies received at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Locations in central Maine and the Southeast also recorded twice the normal amount of rain.

By June 4, producers had planted 96 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-five percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 4, nine percentage points ahead of the previous year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent

of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 18, two percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. By July 2, eight percent of the Nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. On July 2, fifty-one percent of the Nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 13 percentage points below the same time last year.

Ninety-one percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 4, fifteen percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Seventy-four percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 4, twenty percentage points ahead of last year and 18 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 11, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Soybean planting progress was ahead of the 5-year average in all 18 estimating States at that time. Ninety-two percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 18, eleven percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By July 2, twenty-four percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 2, four percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had begun setting pods, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 2, fifty percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 13 percentage points below the previous year.

By June 4, eighty-two percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Four percent of the 2023 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 4, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By June 18, ninety-four percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Fifteen percent of the 2023 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 18, eight percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Thirty-seven percent of the 2023 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 2, fifteen percentage points behind last year and 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 2, forty percent of the 2023 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationwide, 71 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 4, eleven percentage points behind the previous year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Six percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 4, four percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Nationwide, 89 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 18, six percentage points behind the previous year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nineteen percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 18, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. By June 18, three percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 95 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 25, four percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Forty-two percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by July 2, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By July 2, eleven percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 1 percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 2, forty-eight percent of the 2023 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points above the previous year.

Forty-nine percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 4, five percentage points behind the previous year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-three percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 18, five percentage points behind the previous year and 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 18, fifteen percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Ninety-two percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by July 2, four percentage points behind the previous year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By July 2, twenty-one percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Twelve percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by July 2, one percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. Fifty-five percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on July 2, thirteen percentage points above the previous year.

By June 11, ninety-four percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By June 18, six percent of the Nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of the previous year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 2, twenty-one percent of the Nation's rice

acreage had reached the headed stage, 7 percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. On July 2, seventy percent of the Nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 97 percent of this year's acreage by June 4, four percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-six percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by June 4, seven percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Thirty-two percent of the Nation's oat acreage had headed by June 4, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-eight percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by June 18, four percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-eight percent of the Nation's oat acreage had headed by June 18, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-eight percent of the Nation's oat acreage had headed by July 2, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 2, forty-five percent of the Nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 16 percentage points below the same time last year.

Ninety-two percent of the Nation's barley crop was planted by June 4, two percentage points ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the Nation's barley crop had emerged by June 4, one percentage point ahead of the previous year but 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the Nation's barley crop had emerged by June 18, equal to the previous year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Seven percent of the Nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by June 18, equal to last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Thirty-seven percent of the Nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by July 2, three percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 2, fifty-one percent of the Nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 8 percentage points below the same time last year.

By June 4, ninety-three percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 12 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By June 4, seventy-six percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 23 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 18, ninety-eight percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 11 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 18, ten percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 8 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 2, fifty-one percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 33 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 2, forty-eight percent of the Nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 18 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationally, peanut producers had planted 85 percent of the 2023 peanut acreage by June 4, two percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Nationally, peanut producers had planted 96 percent of the 2023 peanut acreage by June 18, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By June 18, thirteen percent of the Nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, three percentage points behind the previous year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By July 2, forty-one percent of the Nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 6 percentage points behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. On July 2, sixty-four percent of the Nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points above the same time last year.

Forty percent of the Nation's intended 2023 sunflower acreage was planted by June 4, nine percentage points ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Eighty-eight percent of the Nation's intended 2023 sunflower acreage was planted by June 18, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the Nation's intended 2023 sunflower acreage was planted by June 25, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 49.9 million bushels, down 13 percent from 2022. Growers expect to harvest 794,000 acres for grain, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 11 percent from 2022. Based on conditions as of July 1, the United States yield is forecast at 62.8 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels below the 2022 average yield.

As of July 2, seventy-eight percent of the Nation's oat acreage was headed, 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead the 5-year average. As of July 2, forty-five percent of the Nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 61 percent at the same time last year.

Barley: Production is forecast at 177 million bushels, up 2 percent from 2022. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 70.1 bushels per acre, down 1.6 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain or seed, at 2.53 million acres, is unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2023, but up 4 percent from 2022.

Thirty-seven percent of the Nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by July 2, three percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 2, fifty-one percent of the Nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, eight percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.21 billion bushels, up 6 percent from the previous forecast and up 9 percent from 2022. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 46.9 bushels per acre, up 2.0 bushels from last month but down 0.1 bushel from last year's average yield of 47.0 bushels per acre. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.7 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2023, but up 10 percent from last year. Record high yields are forecast in Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, and Virginia for 2023.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the six Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are above last year's levels in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas, but below last year's level in Kansas. As of July 2, harvest progress was behind normal in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. Harvest had not yet begun in Colorado nor Montana as of July 2.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the three Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are above last year's levels in Ohio, but below last year's levels in Illinois and Missouri. As of July 2, harvest progress was ahead of the 5-year average pace in Illinois and Missouri, but behind in Ohio.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are below last year. Fifty-one percent of the Washington acreage was rated in good to excellent condition as of July 2.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 54.0 million bushels, down 16 percent from 2022. The United States yield is forecast at 37.9 bushels per acre, down 2.6 bushels from last year. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 1.43 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2023, but down 10 percent from 2022. A record high yield is forecast in California.

Montana and North Dakota are the two largest Durum-producing States. As of July 2, twenty-eight percent of the acreage in Montana and 64 percent of the acreage in North Dakota were rated in good to excellent condition. As of July 2, Montana Durum wheat progress was only 7 percent headed, 14 percentage points behind average. In North Dakota, Durum wheat headed progress was rated at 32 percent as of July 2, near the 31 percent 5-year average.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 479 million bushels, down 1 percent from 2022. The United States yield is forecast at 45.2 bushels per acre, down 1.0 bushel from a year ago. Of the total production, 441 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 1 percent from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 10.6 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2023, but 1 percent above 2022.

In the six major producing States, 51 percent of the acreage was headed as of July 2, five percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As of July 2, forty-eight percent of the other spring wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition compared to 66 percent at the same time in 2022.

Grapefruit: The United States 2022-2023 grapefruit crop is forecast at 334,000 tons, down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The California forecast, at 4.20 million boxes (168,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but up 2 percent from the last season.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 903,000 tons, up 5 percent from the previous forecast and up 23 percent from the last season's final utilization. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast, at 22.0 million boxes (880,000 tons), is up 5 percent from the previous forecast and up 26 percent from last season.

Lemons: The 2022-2023 United States lemon crop is forecast at 856,000 tons, down 13 percent from the previous forecast and down 19 percent from last season's final utilization. The California forecast, at 20.0 million boxes (800,000 tons), is down 13 percent from the previous forecast and down 21 percent from the 2021-2022 season. The Arizona forecast, at 1.40 million boxes (56,000 tons), is down 18 percent from the previous forecast but up 12 percent from the 2021-2022 season.

Tobacco: The 2023 United States all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 285 million pounds, down 6 percent from 2022. Area harvested, at 134,300 acres, is down slightly from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2023, and down 4 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the second lowest flue-cured harvested area and production on record. Yield for the 2023 crop year is forecast at 2,122 pounds per acre, 41 pounds below last year.

Apricots: The 2023 apricot crop is forecast at 32,400 tons, up 9 percent from last year. In California, growers experienced some of the heaviest blooms in years, due to sufficient chilling hours and adequate rainfall. However, there were reports of some frost and hail damage that had no significant impact upon the crop's development. In Washington, some growers experienced a late February frost that impacted fruit set. Overall, the springtime weather was generally good for the crop.

Almond: The 2023 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 2.60 billion pounds, up 4 percent from the previous forecast and up 1 percent from the previous year.

The 2023 almond growing season began with unseasonably cold temperatures and stormy weather conditions, impacting pollination. The almond bloom began in the middle of February and peaked at the end of the month. Limited bee flight activity was reported in all the growing regions, along with downed trees, due to high winds and oversaturated soil. Colder-than-average temperatures continued through spring and early summer, resulting in a delayed crop. Water availability is a minor concern this year.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 23 and July 7 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for about 64 percent of the 2022 winter wheat production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. Counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the heads are clipped, threshed, and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and internet. Approximately 5,100 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about the probable yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

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

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

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

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

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

The “Root Mean Square Error” for the July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 3.4 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current winter wheat production will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 3.4 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 5.9 percent.

Also shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the July 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using winter wheat as an example, changes between the July 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 33 million bushels, ranging from less than 1 million to 97 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 8 times and above 12 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of July 1 Crop Production Forecasts

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Production			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
	(percent)	(percent)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(number)	(number)
Barley bushels	6.5	11.3	10	(Z)	31	10	10
Oranges ¹ tons	3.1	5.4	116	9	385	11	9
Oats bushels	10.9	18.8	7	(Z)	17	3	17
Wheat							
Winter wheat bushels	3.4	5.9	33	(Z)	97	8	12
Durum wheat bushels	13.7	23.7	7	(Z)	24	10	10
Other spring bushels	8.6	14.8	34	2	98	10	10

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.

¹ Quantity is in thousands of units.

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

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

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Joshua Bates – Hemp, Oats, Soybeans	(202) 690-3234
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David Colwell – Fats and Oils, Flour Milling Products	(202) 720-8800
Michelle Harder – County Estimates, Hay	(202) 690-8533
James Johanson – Rye, Wheat	(202) 720-8068
Greg Lemmons – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet	(202) 720-9526
Becky Sommer – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum	(202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds	(202) 720-7369
Lihan Wei – Peanuts, Rice	(202) 720-7688
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Robert Little – Apricots, Dry Beans, Lettuce, Macadamia, Maple Syrup, Nectarines, Pears, Snap Beans, Spinach, Tomatoes	(202) 720-3250
Krishna Rizal – Artichokes, Cauliflower, Celery, Garlic, Grapefruit, Kiwifruit, Lemons, Mandarins and tangerines, Mint, Mushrooms, Olives, Oranges, Pistachios	(202) 720-5412
Chris Singh – Apples, Blueberries, Cucumbers, Hazelnuts, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Raspberries, Squash, Strawberries, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes	(202) 720-4285
Antonio Torres – Cantaloupes, Dry Edible Peas, Green Peas, Honeydews, Lentils, Papayas, Peaches, Sweet Cherries, Tart Cherries, Walnuts, Watermelons	(202) 720-2157
Chris Wallace – Avocados, Bell Peppers, Broccoli, Cabbage, Chickpeas, Chile Peppers, Dates, Floriculture, Grapes, Hops, Pecans	(202) 720-4215

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