



Released July 10, 2026, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Winter Wheat Production Down 4 Percent from June Forecast Orange Production Up 3 Percent from April Forecast

Winter wheat production is forecast at 990 million bushels, down 4 percent from the June 1 forecast and down 29 percent from 2025. As of July 1, the United States yield is forecast at 46.7 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last month and down 8.2 bushels from last year's average yield of 54.9 bushels per acre. If realized, the United States yield would be the lowest since 2015.

Hard Red Winter production, at 471 million bushels, is down 5 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 287 million bushels, is down 4 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 232 million bushels, is down less than 1 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 7.26 million bushels are Hard White and 225 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 70.9 million bushels, down 18 percent from 2025. Based on July 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 39.9 bushels per harvested acre, down 0.7 bushel from 2025. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 1.78 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2026, but down 16 percent from 2025.

Other spring wheat production for grain is forecast at 475 million bushels, down 4 percent from last year. Based on July 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 52.3 bushels per harvested acre, up 0.6 bushel from 2025. If realized, the United States yield would be the second highest behind 2024. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 9.08 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2026, but 6 percent below 2025. Of the total production, 436 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 5 percent from 2025.

The United States all orange forecast for the 2025-2026 season is 2.61 million tons, up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 11 percent from the 2024-2025 utilization. The California all orange forecast is 49.5 million boxes (1.98 million tons), up 2 percent from the previous forecast and up 12 percent from last season's utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 41.0 million boxes (1.64 million tons), up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 10 percent from last season's utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 8.50 million boxes (340,000 tons), unchanged from previous forecast but up 23 percent from last season's utilization.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 12.9 million boxes (582,000 tons), is up 6 percent from the previous forecast and up 5 percent from last season's utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 4.77 million boxes (215,000 tons), up 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 4 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 8.15 million boxes (367,000 tons), is up 9 percent from previous forecast and up 6 percent from last season's utilization. The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.09 million boxes (47,000 tons), is up 20 percent from the previous forecast and up 28 percent from last season's utilization.

This report was approved on July 10, 2026.



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Contents

Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026	4
Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026.....	4
Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026.....	5
Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026.....	6
Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026.....	6
Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026.....	6
Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2024-2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026.....	7
Tobacco Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class and Type – States and United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026.....	8
Apricots Production – States and United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026.....	9
Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2025 and 2026.....	10
Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2025 and 2026	12
Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2025 and 2026	14
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2025 and 2026.....	15
Winter Wheat Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2022-2026	16
Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2022-2026	17
Percent of Normal Precipitation Map	18
Departure from Normal Temperature Map	18
June Weather Summary	19
June Agricultural Summary	19
Crop Comments	21
Statistical Methodology	24
Reliability of July 1 Crop Production Forecasts	25
Information Contacts	26

Oat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Georgia	20	23	59.0	45.0	1,180	1,035
Idaho	14	15	60.0	80.0	840	1,200
Illinois	14	14	99.0	94.0	1,386	1,316
Iowa	50	70	92.0	94.0	4,600	6,580
Kansas	35	40	58.0	40.0	2,030	1,600
Maine	17	17	86.0	77.0	1,462	1,309
Michigan	21	20	72.0	70.0	1,512	1,400
Minnesota	165	150	87.0	88.0	14,355	13,200
Montana	38	45	44.0	55.0	1,672	2,475
Nebraska	20	23	50.0	37.0	1,000	851
New York	30	30	54.0	57.0	1,620	1,710
North Carolina	16	21	73.0	71.0	1,168	1,491
North Dakota	175	100	77.0	90.0	13,475	9,000
Ohio	30	25	74.0	70.0	2,220	1,750
Oregon	5	4	80.0	82.0	400	328
Pennsylvania	46	47	52.0	64.0	2,392	3,008
South Dakota	135	85	86.0	82.0	11,610	6,970
Texas	48	83	53.0	43.0	2,544	3,569
Wisconsin	65	65	64.0	68.0	4,160	4,420
United States	944	877	73.8	72.1	69,626	63,212

Barley Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Colorado	38	32	126.0	140.0	4,788	4,480
Idaho	490	450	112.0	112.0	54,880	50,400
Minnesota	21	35	75.0	76.0	1,575	2,660
Montana	585	650	54.0	53.0	31,590	34,450
North Dakota	360	420	78.0	71.0	28,080	29,820
Washington	49	48	49.0	66.0	2,401	3,168
Wyoming	44	45	112.0	88.0	4,928	3,960
Other States ¹	174	194	72.5	68.8	12,607	13,350
United States	1,761	1,874	80.0	75.9	140,849	142,288

¹ Other States include: Alaska, Arizona, California, Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2026 Summary*.

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2025	2026	2025	2026		2025	2026
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	70	40	57.0	57.0	56.0	3,990	2,240
California	110	110	86.0	68.0	71.0	9,460	7,810
Colorado	1,870	1,280	38.0	21.0	19.0	71,060	24,320
Idaho	720	760	99.0	97.0	93.0	71,280	70,680
Illinois	700	620	88.0	86.0	88.0	61,600	54,560
Indiana	240	230	89.0	87.0	85.0	21,360	19,550
Kansas	6,800	5,950	51.0	35.0	33.0	346,800	196,350
Kentucky	330	280	81.0	77.0	79.0	26,730	22,120
Maryland	160	140	79.0	73.0	73.0	12,640	10,220
Michigan	490	455	90.0	90.0	90.0	44,100	40,950
Missouri	460	410	80.0	72.0	69.0	36,800	28,290
Montana	2,120	1,700	47.0	41.0	44.0	99,640	74,800
Nebraska	805	580	47.0	28.0	29.0	37,835	16,820
North Carolina	270	240	60.0	43.0	48.0	16,200	11,520
Ohio	530	425	86.0	86.0	86.0	45,580	36,550
Oklahoma	2,800	2,100	38.0	28.0	28.0	106,400	58,800
Oregon	740	735	71.0	66.0	65.0	52,540	47,775
Pennsylvania	185	190	72.0	76.0	74.0	13,320	14,060
South Dakota	630	490	50.0	48.0	49.0	31,500	24,010
Tennessee	265	175	74.0	74.0	77.0	19,610	13,475
Texas	2,300	1,600	37.0	30.0	28.0	85,100	44,800
Virginia	70	60	66.0	50.0	50.0	4,620	3,000
Washington	1,790	1,790	68.0	68.0	69.0	121,720	123,510
Wisconsin	250	210	76.0	73.0	76.0	19,000	15,960
Other States ¹	803	640	53.1	44.0	44.2	42,669	28,305
United States	25,508	21,210	54.9	46.8	46.7	1,401,554	990,475

¹ Other States include Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2026 Summary*.

Durum Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre			Production	
	2025	2026	2025	2026		2025	2026
				June 1	July 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arizona	49	54	117.0	99.0	97.0	5,733	5,238
California	14	14	125.0	126.0	120.0	1,750	1,680
Montana	850	750	30.0	(X)	29.0	25,500	21,750
North Dakota	1,210	960	44.0	(X)	44.0	53,240	42,240
United States	2,123	1,778	40.6	(X)	39.9	86,223	70,908

(X) Not applicable.

Other Spring Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Idaho	420	415	84.0	92.0	35,280	38,180
Minnesota	1,100	1,000	69.0	68.0	75,900	68,000
Montana	1,950	2,200	29.0	30.0	56,550	66,000
North Dakota	5,030	4,440	55.0	58.0	276,650	257,520
South Dakota	640	580	51.0	47.0	32,640	27,260
Washington	470	440	42.0	41.0	19,740	18,040
United States	9,610	9,075	51.7	52.3	496,760	475,000

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026

[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	2025	2026
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	804,443	470,900
Soft red	352,916	287,394
Hard white	14,196	7,256
Soft white	229,999	224,925
Spring		
Hard red	458,347	436,154
Hard white	9,568	10,288
Soft white	28,845	28,558
Durum	86,223	70,908
Total	1,984,537	1,536,383

Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2024-2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026

[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	
	2024-2025	2025-2026	2024-2025	2025-2026
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all	44,100	49,500	1,764	1,980
Early, mid, and Navel ²	37,200	41,000	1,488	1,640
Valencia	6,900	8,500	276	340
Florida, all	12,280	12,920	553	582
Early, mid, and Navel ²	4,600	4,770	207	215
Valencia	7,680	8,150	346	367
Texas, all	850	1,090	37	47
Early, mid, and Navel ²	530	560	23	24
Valencia	320	530	14	23
United States, all	57,230	63,510	2,354	2,609
Early, mid, and Navel ²	42,330	46,330	1,718	1,879
Valencia	14,900	17,180	636	730
Grapefruit				
California	4,300	4,300	172	172
Florida	1,300	1,350	55	57
Texas	2,000	2,100	80	84
United States	7,600	7,750	307	313
Tangerines and mandarins ³				
California	30,400	31,000	1,216	1,240
Florida	400	460	19	22
United States	30,800	31,460	1,235	1,262
Lemons				
Arizona	1,120	720	45	29
California	26,400	26,000	1,056	1,040
Florida	670	900	30	41
United States	28,190	27,620	1,131	1,110

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 in Arizona-80, California-80, Florida-90.

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: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026

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

Class, type and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)						
North Carolina	121,000	118,000	2,050	2,200	248,050	259,600
Virginia	13,400	13,500	2,150	2,100	28,810	28,350
United States	134,400	131,500	2,060	2,190	276,860	287,950
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)						
Kentucky	3,100	3,700	3,200		9,920	
Tennessee	2,900	3,500	2,750		7,975	
United States	6,000	7,200	2,983		17,895	
Class 3A, Light air-cured						
Type 31, Burley						
Kentucky	23,900	25,000	2,050		48,995	
Tennessee	3,800	4,400	1,500		5,700	
United States	27,700	29,400	1,975		54,695	
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)						
Kentucky	2,400	3,200	2,950		7,080	
Tennessee	800	800	2,550		2,040	
United States	3,200	4,000	2,850		9,120	
All tobacco						
United States	171,300	172,100	2,093		358,570	

Apricots Production – States and United States: 2025 and Forecasted July 1, 2026

State	Total production	
	2025 (tons)	2026 (tons)
California	34,000	34,000
Washington	4,250	2,500
United States	38,250	36,500

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2025 and 2026

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,299	2,434	1,761	1,874
Corn for grain ¹	98,788	95,343	91,258	87,434
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,208	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	49,557	49,787
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	14,676	14,685
All other	(NA)	(NA)	34,881	35,102
Oats	2,370	2,424	944	877
Proso millet	442	500	397	
Rice	2,812	2,017	2,740	1,979
Rye	2,229	2,381	341	312
Sorghum for grain ¹	6,640	6,280	6,020	5,485
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		448	
Wheat, all	45,328	42,740	37,241	32,063
Winter	33,153	31,520	25,508	21,210
Durum	2,185	1,830	2,123	1,778
Other spring	9,990	9,390	9,610	9,075
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,338.5	2,965.0	2,306.0	2,918.0
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	248	305	234	286
Mustard seed	126.2	131.5	111.8	123.1
Peanuts	1,953.0	1,528.0	1,906.0	1,475.0
Rapeseed	18.6	19.0	16.6	17.3
Safflower	116.5	125.0	108.5	115.5
Soybeans for beans	81,215	85,365	80,437	84,401
Sunflower	1,288.2	1,348.0	1,246.2	1,301.8
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	9,282.5	9,850.0	7,827.3	
Upland	9,141.0	9,700.0	7,688.9	
American Pima	141.5	150.0	138.4	
Sugarbeets	1,079.0	1,033.0	1,059.8	1,011.4
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	946.0	956.0
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	171.3	172.1
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	536.0	482.0	520.3	468.2
Dry edible beans	1,366.0	1,161.0	1,334.6	1,130.0
Dry edible peas	1,173.0	1,047.0	1,063.0	1,001.0
Lentils	1,072.0	747.0	949.0	701.0
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	41.7	41.6
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		22.9	
Potatoes	902.0	873.0	896.8	867.6
Spearmint oil	(NA)		11.6	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States:
2025 and 2026 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2025	2026	2025 (1,000)	2026 (1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley bushels	80.0	75.9	140,849	142,288
Corn for grain bushels	186.5		17,020,549	
Corn for silage tons	21.8		135,540	
Hay, all tons	2.48		123,031	
Alfalfa tons	3.42		50,213	
All other tons	2.09		72,818	
Oats bushels	73.8	72.1	69,626	63,212
Proso millet bushels	35.9		14,239	
Rice ² cwt	7,544		206,707	
Rye bushels	36.5		12,459	
Sorghum for grain bushels	72.6		436,825	
Sorghum for silage tons	16.4		7,325	
Wheat, all bushels	53.3	47.9	1,984,537	1,536,383
Winter bushels	54.9	46.7	1,401,554	990,475
Durum bushels	40.6	39.9	86,223	70,908
Other spring bushels	51.7	52.3	496,760	475,000
Oilseeds				
Canola pounds	2,017		4,650,910	
Cottonseed tons	(X)		4,132.0	
Flaxseed bushels	22.2		5,202	
Mustard seed pounds	636		71,120	
Peanuts pounds	3,767		7,179,850	
Rapeseed pounds	2,126		35,290	
Safflower pounds	1,319		143,160	
Soybeans for beans bushels	53.0		4,261,858	
Sunflower pounds	1,863		2,321,852	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ² bales	852		13,897.0	
Upland ² bales	842		13,492.0	
American Pima ² bales	1,405		405.0	
Sugarbeets tons	33.2		35,140	
Sugarcane tons	36.4		34,445	
Tobacco pounds	2,093		358,570	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas ² cwt	1,315		6,844	
Dry edible beans ² cwt	2,012		26,855	
Dry edible peas ² cwt	1,738		18,480	
Lentils ² cwt	1,112		10,557	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops pounds	1,996		83,143.4	
Maple syrup gallons	(NA)	(NA)	5,701	5,877
Mushrooms pounds	(NA)		669,930	
Peppermint oil pounds	108		2,471	
Potatoes cwt	460		412,860	
Spearmint oil pounds	139		1,609	

(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: 2025 and 2026

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	930,380	985,020	712,660	758,390
Corn for grain ¹	39,978,520	38,584,360	36,931,200	35,383,670
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,512,320	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	20,055,220	20,148,300
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	5,939,230	5,942,870
All other	(NA)	(NA)	14,115,990	14,205,430
Oats	959,120	980,970	382,030	354,910
Proso millet	178,870	202,350	160,660	
Rice	1,137,990	816,260	1,108,850	800,880
Rye	902,050	963,570	138,000	126,260
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,687,140	2,541,450	2,436,230	2,219,720
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		181,300	
Wheat, all ²	18,343,790	17,296,450	15,071,060	12,975,580
Winter	13,416,690	12,755,830	10,322,830	8,583,470
Durum	884,250	740,580	859,160	719,540
Other spring	4,042,850	3,800,040	3,889,070	3,672,560
Oilseeds				
Canola	946,370	1,199,910	933,220	1,180,890
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	100,360	123,430	94,700	115,740
Mustard seed	51,070	53,220	45,240	49,820
Peanuts	790,360	618,370	771,340	596,920
Rapeseed	7,530	7,690	6,720	7,000
Safflower	47,150	50,590	43,910	46,740
Soybeans for beans	32,866,900	34,546,360	32,552,050	34,156,240
Sunflower	521,320	545,520	504,320	526,830
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	3,756,530	3,986,200	3,167,630	
Upland	3,699,270	3,925,490	3,111,620	
American Pima	57,260	60,700	56,010	
Sugarbeets	436,660	418,040	428,890	409,300
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	382,840	386,880
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	69,320	69,650
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	216,910	195,060	210,560	189,480
Dry edible beans	552,810	469,850	540,100	457,300
Dry edible peas	474,700	423,710	430,190	405,090
Lentils	433,830	302,300	384,050	283,690
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	16,860	16,850
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		9,270	
Potatoes	365,030	353,290	362,930	351,110
Spearmint oil	(NA)		4,690	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

**Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States:
2025 and 2026 (continued)**

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	4.30	4.08	3,066,620	3,097,960
Corn for grain	11.71		432,341,860	
Corn for silage	48.94		122,959,820	
Hay, all ²	5.57		111,611,850	
Alfalfa	7.67		45,552,470	
All other	4.68		66,059,380	
Oats	2.65	2.59	1,010,620	917,520
Proso millet	2.01		322,930	
Rice	8.46		9,376,070	
Rye	2.29		316,470	
Sorghum for grain	4.55		11,095,870	
Sorghum for silage	36.65		6,645,130	
Wheat, all ²	3.58	3.22	54,010,250	41,813,490
Winter	3.70	3.14	38,144,050	26,956,310
Durum	2.73	2.68	2,346,610	1,929,800
Other spring	3.48	3.52	13,519,590	12,927,380
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.26		2,109,620	
Cottonseed	(X)		3,748,490	
Flaxseed	1.40		132,140	
Mustard seed	0.71		32,260	
Peanuts	4.22		3,256,730	
Rapeseed	2.38		16,010	
Safflower	1.48		64,940	
Soybeans for beans	3.56		115,988,770	
Sunflower	2.09		1,053,170	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	0.96		3,025,720	
Upland	0.94		2,937,540	
American Pima	1.57		88,180	
Sugarbeets	74.33		31,878,470	
Sugarcane	81.62		31,247,980	
Tobacco	2.35		162,640	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	1.47		310,440	
Dry edible beans	2.26		1,218,120	
Dry edible peas	1.95		838,240	
Lentils	1.25		478,860	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.24		37,710	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	28,510	29,390
Mushrooms	(NA)		303,870	
Peppermint oil	0.12		1,120	
Potatoes	51.60		18,727,020	
Spearmint oil	0.16		730	

(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: 2025 and 2026

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2025-2026 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production		
	2025	2026	
Citrus ¹			
Grapefruit	1,000 tons	307	313
Lemons	1,000 tons	1,131	1,110
Oranges	1,000 tons	2,354	2,609
Tangerines and mandarins	1,000 tons	1,235	1,262
Noncitrus			
Apples, commercial	million pounds	11,102.0	
Apricots	tons	38,250	36,500
Avocados	tons	185,740	
Blueberries, Cultivated	1,000 pounds	768,700	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	1,000 pounds	57,500	
Cherries, Sweet	tons	373,850	310,500
Cherries, Tart	million pounds	142.2	91.0
Coffee (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds	20,735	
Cranberries	barrel	7,508,000	
Dates	tons	62,600	
Grapes	tons	5,233,500	
Kiwifruit (California)	tons	40,600	
Nectarines (California)	tons	147,000	
Olives (California)	tons	144,000	
Papayas (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds	9,240	
Peaches	tons	708,250	
Pears	tons	763,000	
Plums (California)	tons	84,500	
Prunes (California)	tons	220,500	
Raspberries	1,000 pounds	188,710	
Strawberries	1,000 cwt	31,270.0	
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,000 pounds	2,715,000	2,700,000
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	tons	121,500	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds	30,600	
Pecans, in-shell	1,000 pounds	284,260	
Pistachios (California)	1,000 pounds	1,580,000	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	tons	809,000	

¹ Production years are 2024-2025 and 2025-2026.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2025 and 2026

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2025-2026 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2025	2026
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus¹		
Grapefruit	278,510	283,950
Lemons	1,026,030	1,006,980
Oranges	2,135,510	2,366,840
Tangerines and mandarins	1,120,370	1,144,870
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	5,035,780	
Apricots	34,700	33,110
Avocados	168,500	
Blueberries, Cultivated	348,680	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	26,080	
Cherries, Sweet	339,150	281,680
Cherries, Tart	64,500	41,280
Coffee (Hawaii)	9,410	
Cranberries	340,560	
Dates	56,790	
Grapes	4,747,750	
Kiwifruit (California)	36,830	
Nectarines (California)	133,360	
Olives (California)	130,630	
Papayas (Hawaii)	4,190	
Peaches	642,510	
Pears	692,180	
Plums (California)	76,660	
Prunes (California)	200,030	
Raspberries	85,600	
Strawberries	1,418,380	
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,231,500	1,224,700
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	110,220	
Macadamias (Hawaii)	13,880	
Pecans, in-shell	128,940	
Pistachios (California)	716,680	
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	733,910	

¹ Production years are 2024-2025 and 2025-2026.

Winter Wheat for Grain Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat-producing States during 2026. 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: 2022-2026

Year	June	July	August
	Mature ¹	Mature ¹	Mature ¹
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
2022	14	64	91
2023	9	52	94
2024	21	70	93
2025	8	58	94
2026	29	71	

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

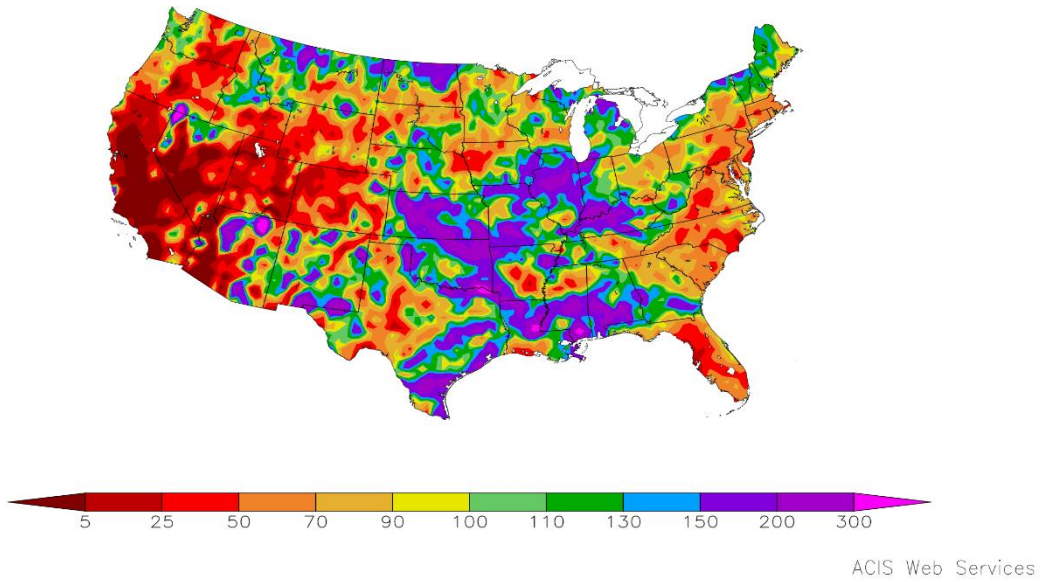
Winter Wheat Heads per Square Foot – Selected States: 2022-2026

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

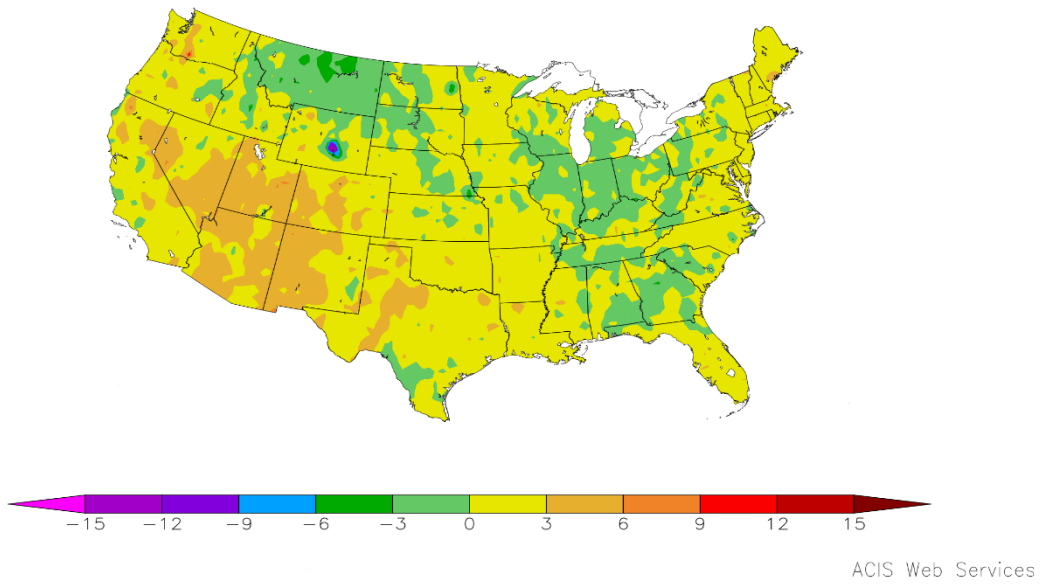
State	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 ¹
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
Colorado					
July	40.8	41.5	39.8	51.7	42.1
August	39.7	48.4	40.9	49.8	
Final	39.7	48.4	40.9	49.8	
Illinois					
July	63.1	58.3	63.1	63.4	56.6
August	62.9	58.3	61.0	63.4	
Final	62.9	58.3	61.0	63.4	
Kansas					
July	40.7	37.3	42.1	51.3	40.1
August	40.7	38.5	41.1	51.2	
Final	40.7	38.5	41.1	51.2	
Missouri					
July	55.5	48.1	57.0	57.7	53.5
August	55.5	48.1	56.9	57.7	
Final	55.5	48.1	56.6	57.7	
Montana					
July	36.0	44.3	47.2	46.5	46.8
August	38.2	44.8	47.2	47.1	
Final	38.3	44.8	47.2	47.1	
Nebraska					
July	45.1	45.7	61.3	51.7	42.8
August	45.4	43.2	60.6	52.1	
Final	45.4	43.2	60.6	52.1	
Ohio					
July	55.1	57.9	61.5	58.7	56.4
August	55.0	57.7	60.6	58.7	
Final	55.0	57.7	60.6	58.7	
Oklahoma					
July	35.2	40.2	36.3	37.8	32.6
August	35.3	40.2	35.1	37.8	
Final	35.3	40.2	35.1	37.8	
Texas					
July	29.0	31.2	30.8	35.2	29.3
August	28.8	31.3	31.2	34.8	
Final	28.9	31.7	31.2	35.1	
Washington					
July	40.3	31.7	39.0	37.8	41.0
August	41.0	31.9	38.0	36.8	
Final	41.1	31.9	37.9	36.8	
10 State					
July	40.6	39.7	42.3	46.9	40.5
August	40.8	40.7	41.8	46.6	
Final	40.8	40.8	41.8	46.7	

¹ Final head counts will be published in the *Small Grains 2026 Summary*.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2026 – 6/30/2026



Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2026 – 6/30/2026



June Weather Summary

Highlights: June downpours delivered significant drought relief across the South, although drought-related impacts lingered in portions of the Atlantic Coast States. Arthur, a short-lived tropical storm, contributed to the Southern deluge before its official development (in southern Texas), during its brief existence on June 17 (in the western Gulf Coast region), and after its transition to a post-tropical system (more broadly across the South). By June 28, Statewide topsoil moisture in agricultural regions was rated 28 percent surplus in Louisiana, along with 25 percent in Alabama and 24 percent in Georgia, according to USDA/NASS. Farther east, however, Virginia led the southern Atlantic States with topsoil moisture rated 60 percent very short to short on that date, followed by South Carolina (53 percent) and North Carolina (49 percent). Even more significant topsoil moisture shortages were observed on June 28 in the middle Atlantic States, led by Maryland (79 percent very short to short) and Delaware (76 percent).

Meanwhile, many Midwestern summer crops experienced favorable temperatures and moisture levels while approaching or entering the reproductive stage of development. However, rain was heavy enough in parts of the southern Corn Belt to leave Statewide topsoil moisture 34 to 39 percent surplus on June 28 in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Conversely, parts of the westernmost Corn Belt remained unfavorably dry; Statewide topsoil moisture in late June was rated 54 percent very short to short in South Dakota, along with 42 percent in Nebraska. Still, crops were mostly faring well by June 28, with roughly two-thirds of the Nation's corn (67 percent) and soybeans (65 percent) rated in good to excellent condition. However, isolated Midwestern crops were battered by severe weather, including flash flooding, high winds, and large hail. According to preliminary reports from the National Weather Service, nearly 400 tornadoes were observed Nationwide during June, with more than 150 of those touching down in Illinois and Indiana.

The Plains experienced mixed conditions, with rain providing ample moisture for summer crops in some areas but largely bypassing others. Nearly all the rain arrived too late to benefit winter wheat, which ended the season (on July 5) with just 26 percent of the National crop rated good to excellent and 47 percent rated very poor to poor. More than one-half of the winter wheat ended the season rated very poor to poor in each State on the central and southern Plains, led by Nebraska (93 percent very poor to poor). Portions of the Plains also experienced lingering drought impacts on rangeland and pastures, which near the end of June were rated 66 percent very poor to poor in Nebraska, along with 63 percent in Colorado. Much of the Nation's Mid-Section also continued to struggle with soil moisture shortages; by June 28, Statewide topsoil moisture was rated more than 40 percent very short to short in all States comprising the Rockies and Plains, except Kansas and North Dakota, led by Colorado at 89 percent.

During the pre-monsoon season, numerous Southwestern wildfires flared. By early July, year-to-date wildfires had scorched some 3.3 million acres of vegetation across the country, well above the 10-year average of 2.3 million acres. One of the most destructive June blazes, the Aspen Acres Fire, burned more than 96,000 acres southwest of Pueblo, Colorado, and destroyed more than 850 structures. In Utah, the Cottonwood Fire, near Beaver, also burned more than 96,000 acres, while destroying nearly 200 structures. The Babylon Fire, southwest of Monticello, Utah, torched more than 100,000 acres. June heat (temperatures averaging at least 2 to 4 degrees F above normal), along with low humidity levels, dry thunderstorms, and gusty winds, contributed to the ignition and spread of wildfires in the eastern Great Basin and the Four Corners States. In contrast to the hot weather in much of the Southwest and Far West, near- or below-normal June temperatures stretched from the northern Rockies into the Great Lakes region. Some of the coolest weather, relative to normal, affected the northern High Plains, where June temperatures locally averaged more than 2 degrees F below normal. The Midwest also observed near- or slightly below-normal temperatures.

By June 30, drought covered 47.84 percent of the Lower 48 States, down nearly 15 percentage points from the April 21, 2026, peak of 62.78 percent, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. Most of the improvement occurred across the South, although reductions in drought coverage were also noted in northern New England and portions of the Plains. Conversely, worsening drought was observed during the 10-week period ending June 30 in several areas, including scattered sections of the West and from parts of the Carolinas into southern New England.

June Agricultural Summary

June brought mixed conditions across key agricultural regions in the United States. Temperatures were near to above normal across much of the western and central United States. In contrast, portions of the northern Rockies and

Great Plains, as well as the Ohio Valley and Southeast, recorded below-normal-temperatures. Meanwhile, much of the Pacific Northwest and Great Plains experienced below-normal rainfall. Drier-than-normal conditions prevailed across most of the Atlantic Coast and much of western United States, contributing to a reduction in soil moisture levels. Conversely, parts of the Delta, central Plains, and Corn Belt received significant rainfall, with some locations recording up to two times the normal monthly amount.

Corn: Ninety-seven percent of the 2026 Nation's corn crop had been planted by June 7, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Eighty-six percent of the corn acreage had emerged by June 7, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By June 21, ninety-seven percent of the corn acreage had emerged, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Five percent of the corn crop was silking by June 21, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 5, sixteen percent of the Nation's corn was silking, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Three percent of the corn crop was at the dough stage by July 5, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On June 28, sixty-seven percent of the Nation's corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: Ninety-two percent of the soybean crop had been planted by June 7, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-nine percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 7, six percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 21, ninety-three percent of the soybean crop had emerged, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nine percent of the soybean crop was blooming by June 21, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 5, thirty-four percent of the 2026 soybean crop was blooming, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nine percent of the soybean crop had begun setting pods by July 5, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 28, sixty-five percent of the Nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Ninety-two percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed by June 7, five percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 7, eleven percent of the Nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty percent of the Nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 21, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 5, fifty-nine percent of the Nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested, 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On June 28, twenty-six percent of the 2026 winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 22 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: Seventy-seven percent of the cotton acreage had been planted by June 7, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 7, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By June 21, ninety-two percent of the cotton acreage had been planted, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-seven percent of the cotton crop had reached the squaring stage by June 21, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Five percent of the Nation's cotton crop was setting bolls by June 21, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By July 5, forty-nine percent of the cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Fourteen percent of the Nation's cotton crop was setting bolls by July 5, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 28, forty-eight percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: Fifty-three percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had been planted by June 7, equal to last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 21, eighty-four percent of the sorghum acreage had been planted, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 5, ninety-seven percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had been planted, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 percentage point ahead the 5-year average. Twenty-five percent of the sorghum crop had reached the headed stage by July 5, four percentage points ahead of

last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 28, fifty-two percent of the sorghum crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points below the same time last year.

Rice: Ninety-four percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged by June 7, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 21, thirteen percent of the Nation's rice crop had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 5, twenty-six percent of the Nation's rice crop had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 28, seventy-four percent of the Nation's rice crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

Small Grains: Ninety-five percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by June 7, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Thirty-nine percent of the oat crop had headed by June 7, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 21, sixty-one percent of the oat crop had headed, 3 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By July 5, eighty-six percent of the Nation's oat crop had headed, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 28, fifty-two percent of the oat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points below the same time last year.

Ninety-one percent of the barley crop acreage had emerged by June 7, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 21, twenty percent of the barley crop had reached the headed stage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 5, sixty percent of the barley crop had reached the headed stage, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 28, fifty-two percent of the Nation's barley crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points above the same time last year.

Ninety-eight percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded by June 7, equal to last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-seven percent of the spring wheat acreage had emerged by June 7, six percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 21, sixteen percent of the spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 5, fifty-four percent of the spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 28, fifty-nine percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points above the same time last year.

Other Crops: Eighty-seven percent of the 2026 peanut acreage had been planted by June 7, two percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By June 21, twenty-three percent of the Nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 5, fifty-one percent of the Nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 28, sixty-two percent of the Nation's peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 10 percentage points below the same time last year.

By June 7, producers had planted 59 percent of this year's sunflower crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 21, ninety-five percent of the 2026 sunflower acreage had been planted, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Oats: Production is forecast at 63.2 million bushels, down 9 percent from 2025. Growers expect to harvest 877,000 acres for grain, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2026, but down 7 percent from 2025. Based on conditions as of July 1, the United States yield is forecast at 72.1 bushels per acre, 1.7 bushels below 2025. If realized, the forecasted yield will be a record high in Iowa and Minnesota.

As of June 28, seventy-four percent of the Nation's oat acreage was headed, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As of June 28, fifty-two 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 142 million bushels, up 1 percent from 2025. Based on conditions as of July 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 75.9 bushels per acre, down 4.1 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 1.87 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2026, but up 6 percent from last year.

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 990 million bushels, down 4 percent from the previous forecast and down 29 percent from 2025. Based on July 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 46.7 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last month and down 8.2 bushels from last year. If realized, the United States yield would be the lowest since 2015. Record high yields are forecast in Illinois and Michigan for 2026.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the six Hard Red Winter States (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas) are below last year's level in all six States. As of June 28, harvest progress was ahead of normal in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, but equal to the 5-year average pace in Nebraska. Harvest had not yet begun in Montana as of June 28.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in the three Soft Red Winter States (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are below last year's level in all three States. As of June 28, harvest progress was ahead of the 5-year pace in Missouri, but behind normal in Illinois and Ohio.

Forecasted head counts from the objective yield survey in Washington are above last year. Sixty-seven percent of the Washington acreage was rated in good to excellent condition as of June 28.

Durum wheat: Production is forecast at 70.9 million bushels, down 18 percent from 2025. The United States yield is forecast at 39.9 bushels per acre, down 0.7 bushel from last year's average yield. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 1.78 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2026, but down 16 percent from 2025.

Montana and North Dakota are the two largest Durum-producing States. As of June 28, thirteen percent of the acreage in Montana and 71 percent of the acreage in North Dakota were rated in good to excellent condition. As of June 28, Montana Durum wheat progress was only 2 percent headed. In North Dakota, Durum wheat headed progress was rated at 27 percent as of June 28, eighteen percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Other spring wheat: Production is forecast at 475 million bushels, down 4 percent from 2025. The United States yield is forecast at 52.3 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last year's average yield of 51.7 bushels per acre. If realized, the United States yield would be the second highest behind 2024. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 9.08 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2026, but 6 percent below 2025.

In the six major producing States, 32 percent of the acreage was headed as of June 28, two percentage points behind the 5-year average. As of June 28, fifty-nine percent of the other spring wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition compared to 53 percent at the same time in 2025.

Grapefruit: The United States 2025-2026 grapefruit crop is forecast at 313,000 tons, up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 2 percent from last season's utilization. The California forecast, at 4.30 million boxes (172,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast and from last season's total.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 1.26 million tons, up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 2 percent from last season's final utilization. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast, at 31.0 million boxes (1.24 million tons), is up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 2 percent from last season's total.

Lemons: The 2025-2026 United States lemon crop is forecast at 1.11 million tons, down 1 percent from the previous

forecast and down 2 percent from last season's utilization. The California forecast, at 26.0 million boxes (1.04 million tons), is unchanged from previous forecast but down 2 percent from the 2024-2025 season's total.

Tobacco: The 2026 United States all flue-cured tobacco production is forecast at 288 million pounds, up 4 percent from 2025. Area harvested is expected to total 131,500 acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2026, but down 2 percent from 2025. Yield for the 2026 crop year is forecast at 2,190 pounds per acre, 130 pounds above last year's average.

Apricots: The 2026 apricot crop is forecast at 36,500 tons, down 5 percent from last year. California's production is unchanged from last year and represents 93 percent of the Nation's total apricot production.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between June 24 and July 6 to gather information on expected yield as of July 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 10 States that accounted for about 70 percent of the 2025 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 3,700 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 of last year, the number of bearing trees and number of fruit per tree is determined. In August, September, December, and March, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which are combined with the previous components 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 yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. The Florida Field Office submits its analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the Florida survey data and their analyses to prepare the published July 1 forecast. 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 3.6 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 3.6 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 6.2 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 36 million bushels, ranging from less than 1 million to 98 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 11 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)
Barleybushels	5.7	9.8	8	(Z)	23	10	10
Oranges ¹ tons	3.6	6.2	114	9	385	10	10
Oatsbushels	11.2	19.3	7	(Z)	17	6	14
Wheat							
Winter wheatbushels	3.6	6.2	36	(Z)	98	9	11
Durum wheatbushels	14.1	24.3	8	(Z)	24	9	11
Other springbushels	7.3	12.7	28	2	98	9	11

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.

¹ Quantity is in thousands of units.

USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service - Estimation Branch Contacts

For more information about specific crops, please contact the Estimation Branch staff members below. You can also email inquiries to nass@usda.gov.

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Darin Jantzi, Section Chief..... (701) 412-5953

Crops: Apricots, Bell Peppers, Broccoli, Canola, Cauliflower, Chile Peppers, Cucumbers, Hemp, Macadamias, Mustard Seed, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Pumpkins, Prunes, Rapeseed, Rye, Safflower, Soybeans, Squash, Sunflower

Jeff Lemmons, Section Chief,..... (202) 973-3272

Crops: Artichokes, Avocados, Cabbage, Crop Progress, Dates, Dry Edible Beans, Grapes, Green Peas, Hops, Olives, Pistachios, Potatoes, Rice, Snap Beans, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Walnuts, Wheat

Fleming Gibson, Section Chief (Acting)..... (202) 236-2428

Crops: Almonds, Asparagus, Barley, Beets, Blueberries, Carrots, Chickpeas, Coffee, Corn, Cranberries, Dry Edible Peas, Garlic, Grapefruit, Lemons, Lentils, Mandarins/Tangerines, Maple, Mushrooms, Onions, Oranges, Papayas, Pears, Pecans, Raspberries, Sweet Corn, Tobacco

Julie Weber, Section Chief (202) 317-0165

Crops: Apples, Cantaloupe, Cotton, Cotton System Consumption and Stocks, Fats and Oils, Flaxseed, Flour Milling Products, Grain Crushings, Hay, Hazelnuts, Honeydew, Kale, Kiwifruit, Lettuce, Mint, Oats, Peanuts, Proso Millet, Sorghum, Spinach, Strawberries, Sweet Cherries, Tart Cherries, Watermelon

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For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: nass@usda.gov.

If you have specific questions you would like an expert to respond to, please visit our “Ask A Specialist” website at www.nass.usda.gov/Contact_Us/Ask_a_Specialist.

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