Acreage

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Corn Planted Acreage Down 3 Percent from 2016
Soybean Acreage Up 7 Percent
All Wheat Acreage Down 9 Percent
All Cotton Acreage Up 20 Percent

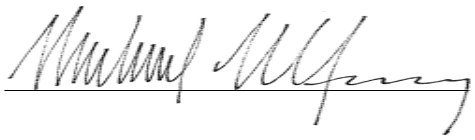
Corn planted area for all purposes in 2017 is estimated at 90.9 million acres, down 3 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acres are down or unchanged in 38 of the 48 estimating States. Area harvested for grain, at 83.5 million acres, is down 4 percent from last year.

Soybean planted area for 2017 is estimated at a record high 89.5 million acres, up 7 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage intentions are up or unchanged in 24 of the 31 estimating States.

All wheat planted area for 2017 is estimated at 45.7 million acres, down 9 percent from 2016. This represents the lowest all wheat planted area on record since records began in 1919. The 2017 winter wheat planted area, at 32.8 million acres, is down 9 percent from last year but up less than 1 percent from the previous estimate. Of this total, about 23.8 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 5.61 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.42 million acres are White Winter. Area planted to other spring wheat for 2017 is estimated at 10.9 million acres, down 6 percent from 2016. Of this total, about 10.3 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Durum planted area for 2017 is estimated at 1.92 million acres, down 20 percent from the previous year.

All cotton planted area for 2017 is estimated at 12.1 million acres, 20 percent above last year. Upland area is estimated at 11.8 million acres, up 19 percent from 2016. American Pima area is estimated at 252,000 acres, up 30 percent from 2016.

This report was approved on June 30, 2017.



Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
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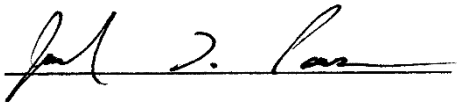

Agricultural Statistics Board
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Contents

Principal Crops Area Planted – States and United States: 2015-2017

[Crops included in area planted are corn, sorghum, oats, barley, rye, winter wheat, Durum wheat, other spring wheat, rice, soybeans, peanuts, sunflower, cotton, dry edible beans, potatoes, sugarbeets, canola, and proso millet. Harvested acreage is used for all hay, tobacco, and sugarcane in computing total area planted. Includes double cropped acres and unharvested small grains planted as cover crops]

State	2015	2016	2017
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	2,320	2,360	2,360
Arizona	731	672	705
Arkansas	7,117	7,297	7,225
California	3,083	3,205	3,266
Colorado	6,036	6,170	6,247
Connecticut	79	70	72
Delaware	461	457	468
Florida	1,146	1,136	1,107
Georgia	3,694	3,629	3,843
Hawaii	15	16	-
Idaho	4,160	4,163	4,010
Illinois	22,616	22,770	22,607
Indiana	12,065	12,080	12,260
Iowa	24,655	24,455	24,750
Kansas	23,320	23,594	23,050
Kentucky	6,243	6,125	6,035
Louisiana	3,392	3,315	3,200
Maine	260	243	234
Maryland	1,582	1,605	1,693
Massachusetts	112	108	111
Michigan	6,419	6,423	6,616
Minnesota	20,015	19,887	20,196
Mississippi	4,274	4,177	4,214
Missouri	12,081	13,404	13,376
Montana	9,451	9,217	8,619
Nebraska	19,652	19,544	19,746
Nevada	334	356	439
New Hampshire	63	68	80
New Jersey	314	319	317
New Mexico	975	908	914
New York	2,839	3,015	2,901
North Carolina	4,753	4,438	4,483
North Dakota	23,710	23,686	23,543
Ohio	9,973	10,000	10,025
Oklahoma	10,126	10,018	9,571
Oregon	2,104	2,149	2,128
Pennsylvania	3,568	3,668	3,673
Rhode Island	9	9	10
South Carolina	1,624	1,505	1,512
South Dakota	18,100	17,341	17,062
Tennessee	4,926	5,030	5,179
Texas	21,701	21,564	21,010
Utah	917	938	928
Vermont	237	280	240
Virginia	2,705	2,680	2,722
Washington	3,660	3,718	3,680
West Virginia	676	670	645
Wisconsin	7,999	7,885	8,020
Wyoming	1,496	1,441	1,490
United States [1]	318,975	319,242	318,184

- Represents zero.
[1] States do not add to United States due to canola, potatoes, rye, and tobacco acreage not allocated to States.

Corn Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Area planted for all purposes		Area harvested for grain	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	330	250	315	235
Arizona	95	85	50	40
Arkansas	760	680	745	665
California	420	460	100	100
Colorado	1,340	1,400	1,170	1,220
Connecticut [2]	25	25	(NA)	(NA)
Delaware	170	190	164	180
Florida	80	80	40	45
Georgia	410	370	340	320
Idaho	340	310	100	90
Illinois	11,600	11,100	11,450	10,950
Indiana	5,600	5,500	5,470	5,370
Iowa	13,900	13,500	13,500	13,100
Kansas	5,100	5,300	4,920	5,000
Kentucky	1,500	1,350	1,400	1,260
Louisiana	620	470	550	460
Maine [2]	31	31	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	460	510	400	450
Massachusetts [2]	16	16	(NA)	(NA)
Michigan	2,400	2,500	2,040	2,120
Minnesota	8,450	8,000	8,000	7,550
Mississippi	750	560	720	540
Missouri	3,650	3,250	3,500	3,100
Montana	115	105	55	55
Nebraska	9,850	9,800	9,550	9,500
Nevada [2]	11	11	(NA)	(NA)
New Hampshire [2]	15	15	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	80	75	71	66
New Mexico	120	140	41	56
New York	1,100	1,050	570	550
North Carolina	1,000	880	940	820
North Dakota	3,450	3,700	3,270	3,450
Ohio	3,550	3,500	3,300	3,230
Oklahoma	400	370	350	330
Oregon	80	95	39	55
Pennsylvania	1,400	1,400	950	1,000
Rhode Island [2]	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
South Carolina	375	340	350	315
South Dakota	5,600	5,200	5,130	4,800
Tennessee	880	840	830	780
Texas	2,900	2,400	2,550	2,100
Utah	80	80	29	30
Vermont [2]	90	90	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia	490	480	340	330
Washington	170	180	85	85
West Virginia	49	46	35	33
Wisconsin	4,050	4,050	3,220	3,050
Wyoming	100	100	69	66
United States	94,004	90,886	86,748	83,496

(NA) Not available.
[1] Forecasted.
[2] Area harvested for grain not estimated.

Sorghum Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Area planted for all purposes		Area harvested for grain	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Arkansas	47	25	44	23
Colorado	450	450	415	410
Georgia	20	20	10	10
Illinois	18	30	16	27
Kansas	3,100	2,700	2,950	2,450
Louisiana	52	15	46	13
Mississippi	13	10	11	9
Missouri	65	40	54	32
Nebraska	200	140	175	110
New Mexico	110	95	85	70
North Carolina	45	32	37	27
Oklahoma	400	330	370	290
South Dakota	270	300	200	240
Texas	1,900	1,800	1,750	1,600
United States	6,690	5,987	6,163	5,311

[1] Forecasted.

Oat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	50	35	20	15
Arkansas	11	11	8	8
California	110	105	11	11
Colorado	55	55	10	9
Georgia	45	50	15	20
Idaho	55	65	15	15
Illinois	45	50	20	20
Iowa	120	120	43	48
Kansas	120	120	30	20
Maine	25	20	24	19
Michigan	65	55	30	25
Minnesota	210	230	120	100
Missouri	45	40	19	14
Montana	60	60	28	19
Nebraska	135	115	25	25
New York	90	65	60	45
North Carolina	35	31	9	13
North Dakota	290	215	110	100
Ohio	50	45	25	20
Oklahoma	65	60	8	12
Oregon	30	50	10	16
Pennsylvania	85	75	50	50
South Carolina	17	15	7	6
South Dakota	295	235	110	100
Texas	470	400	60	45
Washington	18	13	7	5
Wisconsin	210	180	100	95
Wyoming	22	21	7	5
United States	2,828	2,536	981	880

[1] Forecasted.

Barley Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Arizona	16	20	15	19
California	80	90	55	35
Colorado	79	60	74	54
Delaware	35	32	25	22
Idaho	600	500	580	480
Maryland	50	50	34	35
Minnesota	95	110	79	85
Montana	990	700	780	550
North Dakota	740	470	640	410
Oregon	45	35	32	26
Pennsylvania	55	60	38	46
Utah	29	28	19	16
Virginia	33	30	12	10
Washington	110	110	93	96
Wyoming	95	81	82	62
United States	3,052	2,376	2,558	1,946

[1] Forecasted.

All Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	230	160	170	110
Arizona	111	110	103	100
Arkansas	195	195	115	130
California	480	439	217	220
Colorado	2,361	2,312	2,200	2,011
Delaware	70	70	65	60
Florida	25	20	17	14
Georgia	180	160	110	90
Idaho	1,180	1,178	1,115	1,113
Illinois	520	520	470	490
Indiana	330	290	280	260
Iowa	25	20	17	15
Kansas	8,500	7,500	8,200	6,900
Kentucky	510	460	400	340
Louisiana	25	20	20	15
Maryland	360	405	260	240
Michigan	610	480	570	430
Minnesota	1,321	1,330	1,268	1,288
Mississippi	65	50	50	40
Missouri	690	620	570	510
Montana	5,180	4,680	5,025	4,460
Nebraska	1,370	1,110	1,310	1,000
Nevada	15	28	9	14
New Jersey	25	25	21	18
New Mexico	340	330	205	150
New York	120	140	115	110
North Carolina	420	470	355	410
North Dakota	7,590	6,435	7,410	6,280
Ohio	580	460	560	420
Oklahoma	5,000	4,500	3,500	2,750
Oregon	810	785	797	773
Pennsylvania	190	200	150	160
South Carolina	60	90	50	75
South Dakota	2,270	2,057	2,157	1,596
Tennessee	400	380	335	285
Texas	5,000	4,700	2,800	2,500
Utah	129	140	120	123
Virginia	210	190	175	130
Washington	2,240	2,210	2,200	2,165
West Virginia	7	8	4	5
Wisconsin	270	230	250	190
Wyoming	140	150	125	125
United States	50,154	45,657	43,890	38,115

[1] Forecasted.

Winter Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	230	160	170	110
Arizona	14	20	7	11
Arkansas	195	195	115	130
California	425	385	170	175
Colorado	2,350	2,300	2,190	2,000
Delaware	70	70	65	60
Florida	25	20	17	14
Georgia	180	160	110	90
Idaho	760	730	710	680
Illinois	520	520	470	490
Indiana	330	290	280	260
Iowa	25	20	17	15
Kansas	8,500	7,500	8,200	6,900
Kentucky	510	460	400	340
Louisiana	25	20	20	15
Maryland	360	405	260	240
Michigan	610	480	570	430
Minnesota	11	20	8	18
Mississippi	65	50	50	40
Missouri	690	620	570	510
Montana	2,250	1,850	2,150	1,720
Nebraska	1,370	1,110	1,310	1,000
Nevada	10	16	6	9
New Jersey	25	25	21	18
New Mexico	340	330	205	150
New York	120	140	115	110
North Carolina	420	470	355	410
North Dakota	130	65	120	40
Ohio	580	460	560	420
Oklahoma	5,000	4,500	3,500	2,750
Oregon	720	720	710	710
Pennsylvania	190	200	150	160
South Carolina	60	90	50	75
South Dakota	1,180	950	1,100	650
Tennessee	400	380	335	285
Texas	5,000	4,700	2,800	2,500
Utah	120	130	112	115
Virginia	210	190	175	130
Washington	1,700	1,700	1,670	1,660
West Virginia	7	8	4	5
Wisconsin	270	230	250	190
Wyoming	140	150	125	125
United States	36,137	32,839	30,222	25,760

[1] Forecasted.

Durum Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

[Includes area planted in preceding fall in Arizona and California]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Arizona	97	90	96	89
California	55	54	47	45
Idaho	10	18	10	18
Montana	780	630	765	620
North Dakota	1,460	1,120	1,440	1,080
South Dakota	10	7	7	6
United States	2,412	1,919	2,365	1,858

[1] Forecasted.

Other Spring Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Colorado	11	12	10	11
Idaho	410	430	395	415
Minnesota	1,310	1,310	1,260	1,270
Montana	2,150	2,200	2,110	2,120
Nevada	5	12	3	5
North Dakota	6,000	5,250	5,850	5,160
Oregon	90	65	87	63
South Dakota	1,080	1,100	1,050	940
Utah	9	10	8	8
Washington	540	510	530	505
United States	11,605	10,899	11,303	10,497

[1] Forecasted.

Rye Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Georgia	200	250	30	35
Oklahoma	260	280	75	65
Other States [2]	1,431	1,604	309	330
United States	1,891	2,134	414	430

[1] Forecasted.

[2] Other States include Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Rice Area Planted and Harvested by Class – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

Class and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Long grain				
Arkansas	1,410	1,020	1,390	970
California	9	9	9	9
Louisiana	413	380	405	375
Mississippi	195	120	194	118
Missouri	230	180	225	176
Texas	185	175	180	172
United States	2,442	1,884	2,403	1,820
Medium grain				
Arkansas	135	150	130	140
California	490	450	485	446
Louisiana	24	20	23	19
Missouri	6	7	6	7
Texas	10	10	7	9
United States	665	637	651	621
Short grain [2]				
Arkansas	1	1	1	1
California	42	40	42	40
United States	43	41	43	41
All				
Arkansas	1,546	1,171	1,521	1,111
California	541	499	536	495
Louisiana	437	400	428	394
Mississippi	195	120	194	118
Missouri	236	187	231	183
Texas	195	185	187	181
United States	3,150	2,562	3,097	2,482

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Includes sweet rice.

Proso Millet Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

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

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Colorado	300	350	285	
Nebraska	95	130	88	
South Dakota	48	70	40	
United States	443	550	413	

[1] Estimates to be released January 2018 in the *Crop Production Summary.*

Hay Area Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	All hay		Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures		All other	
	2016	2017 [1]	2016	2017 [1]	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama [2]	810	790	(NA)	(NA)	810	790
Arizona	315	310	280	275	35	35
Arkansas	1,204	1,123	4	3	1,200	1,120
California	1,200	1,200	720	750	480	450
Colorado	1,380	1,410	680	700	700	710
Connecticut	45	47	5	7	40	40
Delaware	17	16	5	6	12	10
Florida [2]	300	300	(NA)	(NA)	300	300
Georgia [2]	600	600	(NA)	(NA)	600	600
Idaho	1,330	1,300	1,000	1,000	330	300
Illinois	480	500	230	260	250	240
Indiana	500	570	210	240	290	330
Iowa	910	1,110	550	740	360	370
Kansas	2,600	2,500	700	650	1,900	1,850
Kentucky	2,250	2,250	150	150	2,100	2,100
Louisiana [2]	380	370	(NA)	(NA)	380	370
Maine	140	135	10	10	130	125
Maryland	215	205	35	35	180	170
Massachusetts	92	95	7	5	85	90
Michigan	870	900	640	610	230	290
Minnesota	1,520	1,600	1,000	900	520	700
Mississippi [2]	640	630	(NA)	(NA)	640	630
Missouri	2,830	2,930	230	230	2,600	2,700
Montana	2,650	2,700	1,800	1,750	850	950
Nebraska	2,450	2,470	750	770	1,700	1,700
Nevada	330	400	190	230	140	170
New Hampshire	53	65	3	5	50	60
New Jersey	114	110	11	10	103	100
New Mexico	275	280	190	190	85	90
New York	1,360	1,310	350	360	1,010	950
North Carolina	687	715	7	5	680	710
North Dakota	2,500	2,550	1,400	1,450	1,100	1,100
Ohio	970	1,020	330	320	640	700
Oklahoma	3,010	2,830	210	330	2,800	2,500
Oregon	1,130	1,110	420	390	710	720
Pennsylvania	1,350	1,350	350	400	1,000	950
Rhode Island	7	8	1	1	6	7
South Carolina [2]	320	300	(NA)	(NA)	320	300
South Dakota	3,100	3,250	1,700	1,650	1,400	1,600
Tennessee	1,815	1,866	15	16	1,800	1,850
Texas	4,830	4,420	130	120	4,700	4,300
Utah	700	680	530	520	170	160
Vermont	190	150	30	20	160	130
Virginia	1,215	1,295	65	55	1,150	1,240
Washington	840	760	430	380	410	380
West Virginia	587	568	17	18	570	550
Wisconsin	1,330	1,350	1,000	1,000	330	350
Wyoming	1,020	1,070	500	550	520	520
United States	53,461	53,518	16,885	17,111	36,576	36,407

(NA) Not available.
[1] Forecasted.
[2] Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures included in all other hay.

Soybean Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	420	450	410	440
Arkansas	3,130	3,550	3,100	3,500
Delaware	165	160	163	158
Florida	31	25	29	23
Georgia	260	180	240	170
Illinois	10,100	10,400	10,050	10,340
Indiana	5,650	5,900	5,640	5,890
Iowa	9,500	10,000	9,450	9,950
Kansas	4,050	4,750	4,010	4,700
Kentucky	1,790	1,900	1,780	1,890
Louisiana	1,230	1,300	1,190	1,260
Maryland	520	520	515	515
Michigan	2,070	2,300	2,060	2,290
Minnesota	7,550	8,200	7,500	8,150
Mississippi	2,040	2,250	2,020	2,220
Missouri	5,600	6,000	5,540	5,900
Nebraska	5,200	5,700	5,150	5,650
New Jersey	100	105	98	103
New York	330	320	320	315
North Carolina	1,690	1,700	1,660	1,670
North Dakota	6,050	7,200	6,000	7,150
Ohio	4,850	5,000	4,840	4,990
Oklahoma	485	550	470	530
Pennsylvania	580	580	575	575
South Carolina	420	380	405	370
South Dakota	5,200	5,400	5,170	5,360
Tennessee	1,660	1,750	1,630	1,720
Texas	165	170	145	150
Virginia	610	600	600	590
West Virginia	27	23	26	22
Wisconsin	1,960	2,150	1,950	2,140
United States	83,433	89,513	82,736	88,731

[1] Forecasted.

Percent of Soybean Acreage Planted Following Another Harvested Crop – Selected States and United States: 2013-2017

[Data as obtained from area frame samples. These data do not represent official estimates of the Agricultural Statistics Board but provide raw data as obtained from survey respondents. The purpose of these data is to portray trends in soybean production practices]

State	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	60	39	46	36	16
Arkansas	16	11	9	4	3
Delaware	70	58	45	50	42
Florida	(D)	(D)	54	(D)	(D)
Georgia	68	51	40	44	40
Illinois	7	4	4	3	4
Indiana	4	2	3	3	2
Kansas	13	12	9	9	8
Kentucky	41	31	23	25	21
Louisiana	19	7	4	(Z)	(Z)
Maryland	62	58	42	33	30
Mississippi	17	8	3	2	1
Missouri	11	10	10	9	7
New Jersey	15	15	20	8	4
North Carolina	61	45	41	26	30
Ohio	1	(Z)	1	1	1
Oklahoma	42	62	48	28	28
Pennsylvania	12	16	17	20	18
South Carolina	84	60	41	21	21
Tennessee	35	36	31	31	28
Texas	(Z)	(Z)	17	(Z)	(Z)
Virginia	45	41	37	34	40
West Virginia	11	27	(Z)	27	10
United States	10	7	6	5	4

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.

Peanut Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	175.0	225.0	173.0	222.0
Arkansas	24.0	30.0	23.0	29.0
Florida	155.0	160.0	147.0	150.0
Georgia	720.0	850.0	709.0	840.0
Mississippi	39.0	44.0	38.0	42.0
New Mexico	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
North Carolina	101.0	120.0	99.0	118.0
Oklahoma	13.0	21.0	13.0	19.0
South Carolina	110.0	135.0	106.0	130.0
Texas	305.0	200.0	210.0	190.0
Virginia	21.0	25.0	21.0	25.0
United States	1,671.0	1,818.0	1,547.0	1,773.0

[1] Forecasted.

Sunflower Area Planted and Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

Varietal type and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Oil				
California	45.0	56.0	44.5	55.5
Colorado	60.0	60.0	57.0	56.0
Kansas	45.0	55.0	42.0	51.0
Minnesota	66.0	33.0	64.0	32.0
Nebraska	29.0	55.0	28.0	51.0
North Dakota	630.0	310.0	610.0	300.0
South Dakota	510.0	490.0	495.0	475.0
Texas	33.0	20.0	28.0	18.0
United States	1,418.0	1,079.0	1,368.5	1,038.5
Non-oil				
California	1.6	3.0	1.5	3.0
Colorado	14.0	14.0	13.0	13.0
Kansas	18.0	15.0	16.0	14.0
Minnesota	14.0	16.0	13.5	15.5
Nebraska	12.5	6.0	11.0	5.5
North Dakota	58.0	60.0	55.0	57.0
South Dakota	48.0	60.0	45.0	57.0
Texas	12.5	12.0	10.5	10.5
United States	178.6	186.0	165.5	175.5
All				
California	46.6	59.0	46.0	58.5
Colorado	74.0	74.0	70.0	69.0
Kansas	63.0	70.0	58.0	65.0
Minnesota	80.0	49.0	77.5	47.5
Nebraska	41.5	61.0	39.0	56.5
North Dakota	688.0	370.0	665.0	357.0
South Dakota	558.0	550.0	540.0	532.0
Texas	45.5	32.0	38.5	28.5
United States	1,596.6	1,265.0	1,534.0	1,214.0

[1] Forecasted.

Canola Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	21.0	25.0	20.5	24.3
Kansas	25.0	50.0	23.0	45.0
Minnesota	29.0	30.0	27.5	28.5
Montana	62.0	130.0	60.0	126.0
North Dakota	1,460.0	1,700.0	1,445.0	1,690.0
Oklahoma	80.0	160.0	75.0	135.0
Oregon	4.0	6.0	3.7	5.5
Washington	33.0	60.0	31.0	57.0
United States	1,714.0	2,161.0	1,685.7	2,111.3

[1] Forecasted.

Flaxseed Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Montana	29	30	28	29
North Dakota	335	250	330	245
South Dakota	10	3	9	3
United States	374	283	367	277

[1] Forecasted.

Safflower Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California	62.0	52.0	61.5	51.5
Idaho	18.0	25.0	17.5	24.3
Montana	37.0	34.0	35.5	32.0
North Dakota	8.3	10.0	7.9	9.0
South Dakota	21.8	21.0	18.5	19.0
Utah	14.0	20.0	13.5	19.0
United States	161.1	162.0	154.4	154.8

[1] Forecasted.

Other Oilseeds Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2016 and 2017

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Rapeseed [2]	11.0	12.5	10.5	11.7
Mustard seed [3]	103.1	76.0	98.2	72.1

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Rapeseed program States include Idaho, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington.
[3] Mustard seed program States include Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington.

Cotton Area Planted and Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

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

Type and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Upland				
Alabama	345.0	450.0	343.0	
Arizona	120.0	165.0	118.0	
Arkansas	380.0	440.0	375.0	
California	63.0	81.0	62.0	
Florida	103.0	90.0	102.0	
Georgia	1,180.0	1,350.0	1,165.0	
Kansas	32.0	56.0	31.0	
Louisiana	140.0	200.0	137.0	
Mississippi	435.0	550.0	430.0	
Missouri	280.0	300.0	266.0	
New Mexico	47.0	56.0	41.0	
North Carolina	280.0	360.0	255.0	
Oklahoma	305.0	470.0	290.0	
South Carolina	190.0	240.0	183.0	
Tennessee	255.0	320.0	250.0	
Texas	5,650.0	6,600.0	5,200.0	
Virginia	73.0	75.0	72.0	
United States	9,878.0	11,803.0	9,320.0	
American Pima				
Arizona	14.5	15.0	11.0	
California	155.0	215.0	154.0	
New Mexico	8.0	5.0	7.8	
Texas	17.0	17.0	15.0	
United States	194.5	252.0	187.8	
All				
Alabama	345.0	450.0	343.0	
Arizona	134.5	180.0	129.0	
Arkansas	380.0	440.0	375.0	
California	218.0	296.0	216.0	
Florida	103.0	90.0	102.0	
Georgia	1,180.0	1,350.0	1,165.0	
Kansas	32.0	56.0	31.0	
Louisiana	140.0	200.0	137.0	
Mississippi	435.0	550.0	430.0	
Missouri	280.0	300.0	266.0	
New Mexico	55.0	61.0	48.8	
North Carolina	280.0	360.0	255.0	
Oklahoma	305.0	470.0	290.0	
South Carolina	190.0	240.0	183.0	
Tennessee	255.0	320.0	250.0	
Texas	5,667.0	6,617.0	5,215.0	
Virginia	73.0	75.0	72.0	
United States	10,072.5	12,055.0	9,507.8	

[1] Estimates to be released August 2017 in the *Crop Production* report.

Sugarbeet Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

[Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except California]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California [2]	25.3	25.3	25.0	25.2
Colorado	28.1	28.5	27.6	28.2
Idaho	172.0	167.0	170.0	166.0
Michigan	151.0	143.0	149.0	142.0
Minnesota	437.0	432.0	417.0	417.0
Montana	45.6	42.4	45.3	41.9
Nebraska	48.0	49.7	47.2	48.7
North Dakota	213.0	205.0	203.0	201.0
Oregon	10.7	9.3	10.2	9.1
Washington	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8
Wyoming	30.7	27.5	30.0	27.0
United States	1,163.4	1,131.5	1,126.2	1,107.9

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central California and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern California.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed Area Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Area harvested	
	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Florida	417.0	406.0
Hawaii [2]	15.5	(NA)
Louisiana	431.0	425.0
Texas	39.6	41.1
United States	903.1	872.1

(NA) Not available.
[1] Forecasted.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2017.

Tobacco Area Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Area harvested	
	2016	2017 [1]
	(acres)	(acres)
Georgia	13,500	12,500
Kentucky	75,300	75,000
North Carolina	166,000	160,900
Pennsylvania	8,200	7,900
South Carolina	13,000	12,000
Tennessee	20,200	22,800
Virginia	23,460	22,500
United States	319,660	313,600

[1] Forecasted.

Tobacco Area Harvested by Class and Type – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

Class and type	Area harvested	
	2016	2017 [1]
	(acres)	(acres)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)		
Georgia	13,500	12,500
North Carolina	165,000	160,000
South Carolina	13,000	12,000
Virginia	22,000	21,000
United States	213,500	205,500
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)		
Kentucky	9,500	10,000
Tennessee	7,000	7,500
Virginia	260	400
United States	16,760	17,900
Class 3A, Light air-cured (31-32)		
Type 31, Burley		
Kentucky	61,000	60,000
North Carolina	1,000	900
Pennsylvania	4,800	4,500
Tennessee	12,000	14,000
Virginia	1,200	1,100
United States	80,000	80,500
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt		
Pennsylvania	1,800	1,800
United States	1,800	1,800
Total light air-cured (31-32)	81,800	82,300
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)		
Kentucky	4,800	5,000
Tennessee	1,200	1,300
United States	6,000	6,300
Class 4, Cigar filler (41)		
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf		
Pennsylvania	1,600	1,600
United States	1,600	1,600
All tobacco		
United States	319,660	313,600

[1] Forecasted.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

[Excludes beans grown for garden seed]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California	50.0	58.0	49.0	57.0
Colorado	46.0	50.0	43.0	47.0
Idaho	140.0	155.0	137.0	154.0
Michigan	210.0	190.0	208.0	187.0
Minnesota	155.0	170.0	147.0	163.0
Montana	103.0	190.0	99.5	186.0
Nebraska	138.0	150.0	122.0	139.0
North Dakota	625.0	620.0	565.0	600.0
Texas	27.0	25.0	24.0	22.0
Washington	135.0	175.0	133.0	173.0
Wyoming	33.0	40.0	31.1	38.0
United States	1,662.0	1,823.0	1,558.6	1,766.0

[1] Forecasted.

Chickpea (Garbanzo Bean) Area Planted – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

[Chickpea acres included with dry bean acres]

Size and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Small chickpeas [2]				
California	-	-	-	-
Idaho	39.0	50.0	38.8	50.0
Montana	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
North Dakota	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.9
Washington	29.0	50.0	28.9	50.0
Other States [3]	42.0	57.0	39.4	55.9
United States	113.8	161.0	110.8	159.8
Large chickpeas [4]				
California	10.2	18.0	10.0	17.5
Idaho	53.0	55.0	52.1	54.0
Montana	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
North Dakota	9.4	15.0	9.3	14.8
Washington	79.0	80.0	78.5	79.0
Other States [3]	59.9	133.0	59.3	130.9
United States	211.5	301.0	209.2	296.2
All chickpeas (Garbanzo)				
California	10.2	18.0	10.0	17.5
Idaho	92.0	105.0	90.9	104.0
Montana	99.0	185.0	96.0	182.0
Nebraska	2.9	5.0	2.7	4.8
North Dakota	13.2	19.0	13.0	18.7
Washington	108.0	130.0	107.4	129.0
United States	325.3	462.0	320.0	456.0

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Forecasted.
[2] Chickpeas (or Garbanzo beans) smaller than 20/64 inches.
[3] Includes data withheld above.
[4] Chickpeas (or Garbanzo beans) larger than 20/64 inches.

Lentil Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	38.0	35.0	37.0	34.0
Montana	520.0	620.0	505.0	600.0
North Dakota	305.0	300.0	297.0	293.0
Washington	70.0	60.0	69.0	59.0
United States	933.0	1,015.0	908.0	986.0

[1] Forecasted.

Austrian Winter Pea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	18.0	7.0	17.0	6.0
Montana	15.0	15.0	7.0	8.0
Oregon	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0
United States	38.0	27.0	28.0	18.0

[1] Forecasted.

Dry Edible Pea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

[Excludes both wrinkled seed peas and Austrian winter peas]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	29.0	25.0	28.0	24.0
Montana	610.0	460.0	580.0	430.0
Nebraska	55.0	45.0	52.0	42.0
North Dakota	560.0	470.0	545.0	455.0
Oregon	6.0	10.0	5.8	9.0
South Dakota	32.0	40.0	30.0	38.0
Washington	90.0	60.0	89.0	59.0
United States	1,382.0	1,110.0	1,329.8	1,057.0

[1] Forecasted.

Alaska Area Planted and Harvested by Crop: 2016 and 2017

[Estimates are provided to meet special needs of crop and livestock production statistics users. Estimates are excluded from commodity data tables]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)
Barley	5,000	5,300	4,700	5,000
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	22,000	18,000
Oats	2,000	1,700	1,200	800
Potatoes	500	450	490	440

(NA) Not available.
[1] Forecasted.

Sweet Potato Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Arkansas	(D)	4.0	(D)	3.8
California	20.0	19.0	20.0	19.0
Florida	(D)	5.4	(D)	5.3
Louisiana	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5
Mississippi	30.0	30.0	29.0	29.0
North Carolina	98.0	83.0	95.0	82.0
Other States	10.1	-	9.8	-
United States	168.1	151.4	163.3	148.6

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Forecasted.

Potato Area Planted and Harvested by Seasonal Group – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Spring [2]				
California	26.0	28.0	25.1	27.5
Florida	25.0	26.0	22.9	25.2
United States	51.0	54.0	48.0	52.7
Summer				
Illinois	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.6
Kansas	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9
Maryland	(D)	2.6	(D)	2.6
Missouri	8.2	9.4	7.9	9.0
New Jersey	(D)	1.8	(D)	1.8
North Carolina	14.0	14.3	13.6	13.5
Texas	20.0	20.0	19.6	19.2
Virginia	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.5
Other States [3]	4.4	-	4.4	-
United States	62.2	63.6	60.7	61.1
Fall				
California	7.9	6.5	7.9	6.5
Colorado	57.1	57.2	56.8	56.9
San Luis Valley	50.9	51.9	50.8	51.8
All other areas	6.2	5.3	6.0	5.1
Idaho	325.0	310.0	324.0	309.0
Maine	47.0	48.0	46.5	47.5
Michigan	47.0	47.5	46.0	47.0
Minnesota	40.0	45.0	39.0	44.0
Montana	11.3	11.6	11.2	11.5
Nebraska	16.5	20.0	16.4	19.8
New York	15.0	16.0	14.8	15.8
North Dakota	80.0	78.0	64.0	76.0
Oregon	39.0	38.0	38.9	37.9
Washington	170.0	170.0	169.0	170.0
Wisconsin	65.0	60.0	64.5	59.5
United States	920.8	907.8	899.0	901.4
All				
United States	1,034.0	1,025.4	1,007.7	1,015.2

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Forecasted.
[2] Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.
[3] Includes data withheld above.

Fall Potato Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potato – Selected States and Total: 2016 and 2017

[Predominant type shown may include small portion of other type(s) constituting less than 1 percent of State's total. Blue types are reported under red types]

State	Red		White		Yellow		Russet	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
California	7	8	56	54	6	8	31	30
Colorado	6	6	7	6	8	7	79	81
Idaho	3	4	3	4	2	1	92	91
Maine	7	6	40	35	3	4	50	55
Michigan	3	2	84	83	1	1	12	14
Minnesota	20	15	5	9	5	5	70	71
Montana	3	3	6	5	1	1	90	91
Nebraska	3	3	50	47	4	5	43	45
New York	5	7	88	85	5	7	2	1
North Dakota	31	29	36	40	1	1	32	30
Oregon	6	4	19	18	4	6	71	72
Washington	5	5	11	12	2	2	82	81
Wisconsin	8	9	34	38	2	4	56	49
Total	7	7	19	20	3	3	71	70

Biotechnology Varieties

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducts the June Agricultural Survey in all States each year. Randomly selected farmers across the United States were asked if they planted corn, soybeans, or Upland cotton seed that, through biotechnology, is resistant to herbicides, insects, or both. Conventionally bred herbicide resistant varieties are excluded. Insect resistant varieties include only those containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt). The Bt varieties include those that contain more than one gene that can resist different types of insects. Stacked gene varieties include only those containing biotech traits for both herbicide and insect resistance. The States published individually in the following tables represent 86 percent of all corn planted acres, 88 percent of all soybean planted acres, and 90 percent of all Upland cotton planted acres.

Corn Biotechnology Varieties as a Percent of All Corn Planted – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Insect resistant		Herbicide resistant	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Illinois	2	3	4	4
Indiana	2	3	9	9
Iowa	3	5	9	8
Kansas	4	3	12	15
Michigan	3	1	18	15
Minnesota	3	2	10	10
Missouri	4	2	8	8
Nebraska	3	3	15	12
North Dakota	4	5	25	21
Ohio	2	2	18	14
South Dakota	4	3	16	17
Texas	8	5	11	13
Wisconsin	3	2	17	14
Other States [1]	5	4	18	17
United States	3	3	13	12

State	Stacked gene varieties		All biotech varieties [2]	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Illinois	87	85	93	92
Indiana	75	75	86	87
Iowa	80	80	92	93
Kansas	79	77	95	95
Michigan	70	71	91	87
Minnesota	80	82	93	94
Missouri	81	81	93	91
Nebraska	77	81	95	96
North Dakota	66	67	95	93
Ohio	66	66	86	82
South Dakota	78	77	98	97
Texas	71	77	90	95
Wisconsin	70	71	90	87
Other States [1]	68	70	90	91
United States	76	77	92	92

[1] Other States includes all other States in the corn estimating program.
[2] All biotech varieties for the United States and Other States may not add due to rounding.

Upland Cotton Biotechnology Varieties as a Percent of Upland Cotton Planted – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Insect resistant		Herbicide resistant	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	6	2	2	3
Arkansas	7	7	8	13
California	3	2	37	27
Georgia	1	4	5	4
Louisiana	10	4	2	5
Mississippi	3	8	2	3
Missouri	12	5	34	36
North Carolina	2	3	1	4
Tennessee	1	2	3	3
Texas	4	5	11	13
Other States [1]	3	3	9	12
United States	4	5	9	11

State	Stacked gene varieties		All biotech varieties [2]	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	90	93	98	98
Arkansas	84	79	99	99
California	38	43	78	72
Georgia	93	91	99	99
Louisiana	86	90	98	99
Mississippi	94	88	99	99
Missouri	48	58	94	99
North Carolina	93	89	96	96
Tennessee	94	94	98	99
Texas	75	76	90	94
Other States [1]	85	82	97	97
United States	80	80	93	96

[1] Other States includes all other States in the Upland cotton estimating program.
[2] All biotech varieties for the United States and Other States may not add due to rounding.

Soybean Biotechnology Varieties as a Percent of All Soybeans Planted – States and United States: 2016 and 2017

State	Herbicide resistant		All biotech varieties	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	96	97	96	97
Illinois	94	93	94	93
Indiana	92	92	92	92
Iowa	97	94	97	94
Kansas	95	94	95	94
Michigan	95	94	95	94
Minnesota	96	96	96	96
Mississippi	99	99	99	99
Missouri	89	87	89	87
Nebraska	96	94	96	94
North Dakota	95	95	95	95
Ohio	91	91	91	91
South Dakota	96	96	96	96
Wisconsin	94	92	94	92
Other States [1]	94	94	94	94
United States	94	94	94	94

[1] Other States includes all other States in the soybean estimating program.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2016 and 2017

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

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3,052	2,376	2,558	1,946
Corn for grain [1]	94,004	90,886	86,748	83,496
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,186	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	53,461	53,518
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	16,885	17,111
All other	(NA)	(NA)	36,576	36,407
Oats	2,828	2,536	981	880
Proso millet	443	550	413	
Rice	3,150	2,562	3,097	2,482
Rye	1,891	2,134	414	430
Sorghum for grain [1]	6,690	5,987	6,163	5,311
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		298	
Wheat, all	50,154	45,657	43,890	38,115
Winter	36,137	32,839	30,222	25,760
Durum	2,412	1,919	2,365	1,858
Other spring	11,605	10,899	11,303	10,497
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,714.0	2,161.0	1,685.7	2,111.3
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	374	283	367	277
Mustard seed	103.1	76.0	98.2	72.1
Peanuts	1,671.0	1,818.0	1,547.0	1,773.0
Rapeseed	11.0	12.5	10.5	11.7
Safflower	161.1	162.0	154.4	154.8
Soybeans for beans	83,433	89,513	82,736	88,731
Sunflower	1,596.6	1,265.0	1,534.0	1,214.0
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	10,072.5	12,055.0	9,507.8	
Upland	9,878.0	11,803.0	9,320.0	
American Pima	194.5	252.0	187.8	
Sugarbeets	1,163.4	1,131.5	1,126.2	1,107.9
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	903.1	872.1
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	319.7	313.6
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	38.0	27.0	28.0	18.0
Dry edible beans	1,662.0	1,823.0	1,558.6	1,766.0
Chickpeas, all	325.3	462.0	320.0	456.0
Large	211.5	301.0	209.2	296.2
Small	113.8	161.0	110.8	159.8
Dry edible peas	1,382.0	1,110.0	1,329.8	1,057.0
Lentils	933.0	1,015.0	908.0	986.0
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	50.9	54.1
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		65.3	
Potatoes, all	1,034.0	1,025.4	1,007.7	1,015.2
Spring	51.0	54.0	48.0	52.7
Summer	62.2	63.6	60.7	61.1
Fall	920.8	907.8	899.0	901.4
Spearmint oil	(NA)		24.5	
Sweet potatoes	168.1	151.4	163.3	148.6
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		(D)	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2016 and 2017 (continued)

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

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley ..... bushels	77.9		199,282	
Corn for grain ..... bushels	174.6		15,148,038	
Corn for silage ..... tons	20.3		125,670	
Hay, all ..... tons	2.52		134,781	
Alfalfa ..... tons	3.45		58,263	
All other ..... tons	2.09		76,518	
Oats ..... bushels	66.0		64,770	
Proso millet ..... bushels	30.4		12,558	
Rice [2] ..... cwt	7,237		224,145	
Rye ..... bushels	32.5		13,451	
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	77.9		480,261	
Sorghum for silage ..... tons	14.0		4,171	
Wheat, all ..... bushels	52.6		2,309,675	
Winter ..... bushels	55.3		1,671,532	
Durum ..... bushels	44.0		104,116	
Other spring ..... bushels	47.2		534,027	
Oilseeds				
Canola ..... pounds	1,824		3,075,200	
Cottonseed ..... tons	(X)		5,369.0	
Flaxseed ..... bushels	23.7		8,680	
Mustard seed ..... pounds	980		96,270	
Peanuts ..... pounds	3,675		5,684,610	
Rapeseed ..... pounds	1,840		19,320	
Safflower ..... pounds	1,425		220,090	
Soybeans for beans ..... bushels	52.1		4,306,671	
Sunflower ..... pounds	1,731		2,654,735	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2] ..... bales	867		17,169.9	
Upland [2] ..... bales	855		16,601.0	
American Pima [2] ..... bales	1,454		568.9	
Sugarbeets ..... tons	32.7		36,881	
Sugarcane ..... tons	35.6		32,118	
Tobacco ..... pounds	1,967		628,720	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas [2] ..... cwt	1,704		477	
Dry edible beans [2] ..... cwt	1,842		28,712	
Chickpeas, all [2] ..... cwt	1,702		5,447	
Large [2] ..... cwt	1,677		3,509	
Small [2] ..... cwt	1,749		1,938	
Dry edible peas [2] ..... cwt	2,086		27,737	
Lentils [2] ..... cwt	1,397		12,685	
Wrinkled seed peas ..... cwt	(NA)		439	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops ..... pounds	1,713		87,139.6	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	(NA)	(NA)	4,207	4,271
Mushrooms ..... pounds	(NA)		945,639	
Peppermint oil ..... pounds	89		5,800	
Potatoes, all ..... cwt	437		440,725	
Spring ..... cwt	316	337	15,171	17,736
Summer ..... cwt	323		19,602	
Fall ..... cwt	452		405,952	
Spearmint oil ..... pounds	131		3,208	
Sweet potatoes ..... cwt	193		31,546	
Taro (Hawaii) ..... pounds	(D)		(D)	

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(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: 2016 and 2017

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

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,235,110	961,540	1,035,200	787,530
Corn for grain [1]	38,042,480	36,780,660	35,106,050	33,790,000
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,503,410	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	21,635,130	21,658,200
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	6,833,190	6,924,650
All other	(NA)	(NA)	14,801,940	14,733,550
Oats	1,144,460	1,026,290	397,000	356,130
Proso millet	179,280	222,580	167,140	
Rice	1,274,770	1,036,820	1,253,320	1,004,440
Rye	765,270	863,610	167,540	174,020
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,707,380	2,422,880	2,494,100	2,149,310
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		120,600	
Wheat, all [2]	20,296,820	18,476,930	17,761,840	15,424,760
Winter	14,624,280	13,289,610	12,230,540	10,424,810
Durum	976,110	776,600	957,090	751,910
Other spring	4,696,430	4,410,720	4,574,210	4,248,030
Oilseeds				
Canola	693,640	874,540	682,190	854,420
Cottonseed	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Flaxseed	151,350	114,530	148,520	112,100
Mustard seed	41,720	30,760	39,740	29,180
Peanuts	676,240	735,730	626,060	717,520
Rapeseed	4,450	5,060	4,250	4,730
Safflower	65,200	65,560	62,480	62,650
Soybeans for beans	33,764,500	36,225,020	33,482,430	35,908,550
Sunflower	646,130	511,930	620,790	491,290
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,076,240	4,878,540	3,847,710	
Upland	3,997,530	4,776,560	3,771,710	
American Pima	78,710	101,980	76,000	
Sugarbeets	470,820	457,910	455,760	448,360
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	365,480	352,930
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	129,360	126,910
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	15,380	10,930	11,330	7,280
Dry edible beans	672,590	737,750	630,750	714,680
Chickpeas	131,650	186,970	129,500	184,540
Large	85,590	121,810	84,660	119,870
Small	46,050	65,160	44,840	64,670
Dry edible peas	559,280	449,210	538,160	427,760
Lentils	377,580	410,760	367,460	399,020
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		(NA)	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	20,580	21,910
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		26,430	
Potatoes, all [2]	418,450	414,970	407,810	410,840
Spring	20,640	21,850	19,430	21,330
Summer	25,170	25,740	24,560	24,730
Fall	372,640	367,380	363,820	364,790
Spearmint oil	(NA)		9,910	
Sweet potatoes	68,030	61,270	66,090	60,140
Taro (Hawaii)	(NA)		(D)	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2016 and 2017 (continued)

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

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	4.19		4,338,850	
Corn for grain	10.96		384,777,890	
Corn for silage	45.54		114,005,910	
Hay, all [2]	5.65		122,271,270	
Alfalfa	7.74		52,855,300	
All other	4.69		69,415,960	
Oats	2.37		940,130	
Proso millet	1.70		284,810	
Rice	8.11		10,167,050	
Rye	2.04		341,670	
Sorghum for grain	4.89		12,199,190	
Sorghum for silage	31.38		3,783,870	
Wheat, all [2]	3.54		62,859,050	
Winter	3.72		45,491,650	
Durum	2.96		2,833,570	
Other spring	3.18		14,533,830	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.04		1,394,890	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,870,670	
Flaxseed	1.48		220,480	
Mustard seed	1.10		43,670	
Peanuts	4.12		2,578,500	
Rapeseed	2.06		8,760	
Safflower	1.60		99,830	
Soybeans for beans	3.50		117,208,380	
Sunflower	1.94		1,204,170	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.97		3,738,310	
Upland	0.96		3,614,440	
American Pima	1.63		123,860	
Sugarbeets	73.41		33,457,880	
Sugarcane	79.72		29,136,960	
Tobacco	2.20		285,180	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Austrian winter peas	1.91		21,640	
Dry edible beans	2.06		1,302,350	
Chickpeas, all	1.91		247,070	
Large	1.88		159,170	
Small	1.96		87,910	
Dry edible peas	2.34		1,258,130	
Lentils	1.57		575,380	
Wrinkled seed peas	(NA)		19,910	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	1.92		39,530	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	21,040	21,360
Mushrooms	(NA)		428,930	
Peppermint oil	0.10		2,630	
Potatoes, all [2]	49.02		19,990,950	
Spring	35.43	37.72	688,150	804,490
Summer	36.20		889,130	
Fall	50.61		18,413,670	
Spearmint oil	0.15		1,460	
Sweet potatoes	21.65		1,430,900	
Taro (Hawaii)	(D)		(D)	

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Total may not add due to rounding.

Spring Weather Summary

Highlights: Active weather led to a net decrease in United States drought coverage, as widespread, frequent storm systems bypassed only a few areas, such as the northern Plains and the lower Southeast. However, an extended period of well-placed storms ended in late April, when too much rain in a short period of time across the mid-South and lower Midwest caused extensive planting delays and lowland flooding.

Other spring highlights included a variety of weather extremes. In March, for example, significant events included early-month wildfires on the central and southern Plains and mid-month freezes in the Southeast. The Southeastern freezes followed a mid-March Northeastern blizzard. Several weeks later, in late April, a historic, late-season snow storm on the central and southern High Plains flattened winter wheat and resulted in noteworthy livestock losses.

Meanwhile, an impressive Western snow-accumulation season finally peaked in April, following a final flurry of storms. The early part of the snow-melt season proceeded mostly in an orderly fashion, although periods of warm and/or wet weather led to localized lowland flooding. Lingering effects from the wet winter and early spring included planting and crop developmental delays, especially in California and the Northwest.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous United States experienced its eighth-warmest, eleventh-wettest spring during the 123-year period of record. The Nation's spring average temperature of 53.5°F was 2.6°F above the 20th century mean, while precipitation averaged 9.39 inches—118 percent of normal. The spring temperature was at least 2°F above the 1901-2000 mean for the third year in a row and the eighth time in the last 18 years.

Temperatures across the entire country were in the warm half of the historical distribution. It was among the ten warmest springs on record in Texas, Wyoming, and the Four Corners States, along with eight Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic States. Meanwhile, precipitation rankings ranged from the ninth-driest spring in North Dakota to the second-wettest spring in Washington. Overall, spring dryness was largely limited to the northern Plains, Desert Southwest, and Florida, while wetness broadly covered the Northwest, central Plains, Midwest, and Mid-Atlantic. It was among the ten wettest springs in eleven States.

March: Early-March wildfires on the central and southern Plains and mid-month freezes in the Southeast highlighted an active weather pattern. The Southeastern cold snap, which caused extensive fruit (e.g. peach, blueberry) losses in Georgia, South Carolina, and portions of neighboring States, peaked from March 15-17, immediately in the wake of a Northeastern blizzard. From March 13-15, wind, rain, sleet, and snow caused extensive travel disruptions from the Mid-Atlantic States to New England.

In contrast, drier-than-normal March weather dominated the Nation's southern tier, from southern California to the southern Atlantic States, except in parts of southern Texas. The dry weather promoted a rapid fieldwork pace, allowing planting of corn and other summer crops to quickly proceed. However, in areas experiencing drought, such as parts of the Southeast, dry weather, mid-month freezes, and periods of unusual warmth resulted in declining crop and pasture conditions.

Meanwhile, beneficial precipitation fell across the central and southern Plains, reviving rangeland, pastures, and winter wheat that had been experiencing drought stress. However, the rain arrived in the wake of wildfires that charred hundreds of thousands of acres of grassland, along with fences and other farm infrastructure, in eastern Colorado, western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and northern Texas.

Similarly, increasingly wet weather in the central and eastern Corn Belt boosted soil moisture but ultimately slowed pre-planting fieldwork. However, most of the precipitation bypassed the upper Midwest.

Elsewhere, California experienced a break from heavy precipitation, as the primary storm track shifted across the Northwest. Late in the month, however, rain showers and high-elevation snow returned to northern California.

Persistently cold March weather was limited to the Northeast, although other parts of the northern and eastern

United States experienced some sharp cold waves. In contrast, significantly above-normal temperatures stretched from the Southwest and Intermountain West to the central and southern Plains and the mid-South.

April: Unsettled April weather reduced drought coverage to a United States Drought Monitor-era record low, but culminated in a late-month storm that blasted the southern High Plains with heavy snow and high winds and triggered widespread flooding from the mid-South into the lower Midwest. Still, April rainfall generally benefited pastures and winter wheat, with the portion of the latter crop rated in good to excellent condition increasing from 51 to 54 percent between April 2 and 30.

The United States Drought Monitor showed just 4.98 percent of the country in drought on May 2, down from 15.97 percent on March 21. The previous record for the contiguous United States in the 18-year Drought Monitor history was 7.74 percent drought coverage on July 6, 2010. Ironically, worsening drought was noted during April across the lower Southeast, including southern Georgia and portions of Florida's peninsula, maintaining heavy agricultural irrigation demands.

Farther north and west, however, United States planting activities proceeded between rainfall events that, until month's end, were fairly well distributed both spatially and temporally. By April 30, planting progress was at or ahead of the respective 5-year averages for rice (73 percent complete), corn (34 percent), sorghum (27 percent), peanuts (12 percent), and soybeans (10 percent). United States cotton planting, 14 percent complete by April 30, three percentage points behind the 5-year average, but significant Northern planting delays were noted due to cool, damp conditions for crops such as sugarbeets (48 percent planted, 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average); barley (32 percent planted, 21 percentage points behind); and spring wheat (31 percent planted, 15 percentage points behind).

The late-month storm curtailed nearly all planting activities in a broad area from the central and southern Plains into the mid-South and lower Midwest. At risk from the powerful storm were livestock and winter wheat due to blizzard conditions and low temperatures on the High Plains, as well as recently planted and/or newly emerged summer crops (e.g. rice, corn, cotton, and soybeans) in flooded areas of the Mississippi Valley and environs.

Near- to below-normal April temperatures dominated California, the northern Plains, and the Northwest, while warmer-than-normal weather covered the remainder of the country. April average temperatures approached or attained record-high levels east of the Mississippi River, promoting a rapid crop development pace. Still, lingering impacts from mid-March freezes were apparent in Southeastern crops such as Georgia blueberries (rated 79 percent very poor to poor on April 30) and South Carolina peaches (89 percent very poor to poor).

May: Abundant rainfall across the central Plains, as well as the Midwest, South, and East, periodically slowed fieldwork but kept pastures and summer crops well-watered. However, early-May river rises in the wake of late-April downpours led to extensive lowland flooding across the mid-South and lower Midwest, resulting in some submerged acreage and poor crop establishment. By June 4, at least one-tenth of the corn was rated in very poor to poor condition in Indiana (17 percent), Illinois (11 percent), and Ohio (10 percent). Similarly, 14 percent of Arkansas' rice crop was rated very poor to poor on June 4, a residual effect of earlier flooding.

In stark contrast, mostly dry weather on the northern Plains—accompanied by late-month heat—led to worsening crop and pasture conditions. By June 4, more than one-third of the rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition in South Dakota (40 percent) and North Dakota (35 percent). On the same date, nearly one-third (32 percent) of South Dakota's spring wheat was rated very poor to poor. And, during the 2-week period from May 21 – June 4, the portion of South Dakota's winter wheat rated very poor to poor surged from 11 to 38 percent. Prior to the arrival of hot weather across the northern Plains, generally cool conditions were accompanied by several episodes of patchy frost and sub-freezing temperatures.

Despite a late-May increase in shower activity, significant drought persisted through month's end across southern Georgia and much of Florida. (Much more rain fell across the lower Southeast in early June, significantly reducing drought coverage and intensity.) By May 30, Florida was experiencing the Nation's only extreme drought (D3), according to the United States Drought Monitor. And, the lightning-sparked West Mims fire, near the Florida-Georgia line mostly in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, burned more than 150,000 acres of timber, brush, and grass.

Elsewhere, warm, mostly dry weather in California and the Northwest favored fieldwork and crop development that had been previously delayed by cool, damp conditions. Nevertheless, only 30 percent of California's rice crop had emerged by June 4, compared to the 5-year average of 79 percent. Northwestern warmth accelerated the snow-melt rate and elevated river levels, although substantial snow remained on the ground by month's end across higher peaks of the Sierra Nevada, Cascades, and northern Rockies. The California Department of Water Resources noted that the remaining Sierra Nevada snowpack still contained an average of 17 inches of liquid by May 31, down from a seasonal peak of 48 inches.

Crop Comments

Corn: The 2017 corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 90.9 million acres, down 3 percent from last year. Growers expect to harvest 83.5 million acres for grain, down 4 percent from last year.

Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 98 percent of the intended corn acreage had been planted at the time of the interview, slightly higher than the 10-year average. Planted acreage for 2017 is unchanged or down compared with the previous year across most of the eastern Corn Belt. Record low planted acreage is estimated in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, while record high planted acreage is estimated in Nevada and Oregon.

By April 16, six percent of the Nation's corn crop was planted, 6 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress remained at or behind the 5-year average in all estimating States except Texas. By April 23, producers had planted 17 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 11 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Favorable planting conditions in Illinois allowed producers to plant 28 percent of their intended corn acreage during the week ending April 23, and move ahead of the 5-year average pace.

Producers had planted 34 percent of this year's corn crop by April 30, nine percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Planting progress was well ahead of historical averages in most of the eastern Corn Belt States. At the same time, 9 percent of the Nation's corn crop had emerged, 3 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Producers had planted 47 percent of the Nation's corn crop by May 7, fourteen percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. States in the western Corn Belt that had been behind in planting progress experienced improved conditions for fieldwork. By May 7, emergence had advanced to 15 percent complete, 10 percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

By May 14, seventy-one percent of this year's corn crop was planted, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress was ahead of normal across most of the western Corn Belt. Nationally, 31 percent of the corn crop had emerged by week's end, 10 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

By May 21, eighty-four percent of the 2017 corn crop was planted, equal to last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Favorable conditions in the eastern Corn Belt permitted weekly planting progress of 37 percentage points in Michigan, 24 percentage points in Ohio, and 20 percentage points in Indiana. Nationally, 54 percent of this year's corn crop was emerged by May 21, four percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average.

Planting of the 2017 corn crop was 91 percent complete by May 28, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Seventy-three percent of this year's corn crop had emerged by May 28, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 65 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points below the same time last year.

The planting of the 2017 corn crop was 96 percent complete across the Nation by June 4, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. By June 18, corn emerged had advanced to 98 percent complete, slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By June 25, sixty-seven percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition, 8 percentage points below the same time last year.

Ninety-two percent of this year's corn crop was planted with biotechnology seed varieties, unchanged from last year. Biotechnology seed includes traits for insect resistance (Bt), herbicide resistance, or stacked gene which contains traits for both herbicide and insect resistance.

Sorghum: Area planted to sorghum in 2017 is estimated at 5.99 million acres, down 11 percent from last year. Kansas and Texas, the leading sorghum-producing States, account for 75 percent of the United States acreage. Record low planted acreage is estimated in Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Missouri. Growers expect to harvest 5.31 million acres for grain, down 14 percent from last year.

As of June 25, ninety-five percent of the crop had been planted, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Twenty percent of the crop was headed, 5 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the five-year average. Sixty-five percent of the crop was in good to excellent condition on June 25, compared with 70 percent at the same time last year.

Oats: Area seeded to oats for the 2017 crop year is estimated at 2.54 million acres, down 10 percent from 2016. This represents the second lowest planted area on record for the United States. Record low planted acreage is estimated in Alabama, California, Iowa, Maine, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Area for harvest, forecast at 880,000 acres, is down 10 percent from 2016.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 28 percent of this year's crop by April 2, equal to last year but 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Producers had seeded 79 percent of this year's crop by May 7, eight percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Ninety-one percent of the oat crop was emerged by May 28, three percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. As of June 25, fifty-four percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 13 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Barley: Producers seeded 2.38 million acres of barley for the 2017 crop year, down 22 percent from the previous year. This represents the lowest seeded area on record since records began in 1926. Harvested area, forecast at 1.95 million acres, is down 24 percent from 2016. If realized, the harvested acreage for barley will be the lowest since 1879. Record low planted acreage is estimated in Oregon.

Nationwide, 99 percent of the barley crop was sown by June 4, slightly behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-seven percent of the barley crop had emerged by June 18, slightly behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Heading of the Nation's barley crop advanced to 27 percent complete by June 25, twenty-three percentage points behind last year and 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 60 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 26, fifteen percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Winter wheat: The 2017 winter wheat planted area is estimated at 32.8 million acres, up less than 1 percent from the previous estimate but down 9 percent from last year. This represents the second lowest winter wheat planted area on record since records began in 1909. Of the total acreage, about 23.8 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 5.61 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.42 million are White Winter. Record low planted acreages are estimated in Louisiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Ohio.

Area harvested for grain is forecast at 25.8 million acres, up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 15 percent from last year. If realized, this will represent a record low for the United States. Harvested acres are down from last year across much of the Great Plains, the primary wheat producing area, due to the reduction in planted acreage. Record low harvested acreage is expected in Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, and Virginia.

In the Southern Great Plains (Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas) harvested area is forecast at 12.2 million acres, down 16 percent from last year.

As of June 25, harvest was 41 percent complete, 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace. Harvest in Kansas, the leading winter wheat-producing State, was 48 percent complete at this time, slightly ahead of the 5-year average pace.

Durum wheat: Area seeded to Durum wheat is estimated at 1.92 million acres, down 20 percent from 2016. Planted area in North Dakota, the largest Durum wheat-producing State, is estimated at 1.12 million acres, a decrease of 23 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 1.86 million acres, 21 percent below 2016. As of June 25, the crop was 22 percent headed in North Dakota, 21 percentage points behind last year.

Other spring wheat: Area seeded to other spring wheat is estimated at 10.9 million acres, down 6 percent from 2016. Of this total, about 10.3 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Planted area in North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing State, is estimated at 5.25 million acres, down 13 percent from last year. As of June 25, thirty-six percent of the spring wheat crop was headed, 16 percentage points behind last year. Harvested area is expected to total 10.5 million acres, 7 percent below 2016. As of June 25, forty percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, thirty-two percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Rye: The 2017 planted area for rye is estimated at 2.13 million acres, up 13 percent from 2016. Harvested area is expected to total 430,000 acres, up 4 percent from last year. As of June 25, Georgia producers had harvested 95 percent of the rye crop, slightly behind the 5-year average pace. In Oklahoma, 80 percent of the rye crop was harvested by June 25.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2017 is estimated at 2.56 million acres, down 19 percent from 2016. Area for harvest is forecast at 2.48 million acres, down 20 percent from last year. Acreage decreased from last year in all rice-producing States mainly due to higher prices for competing commodities. Long grain rice planted area decreased 23 percent from last year, with declines estimated in all States except California. Arkansas, the largest long grain rice-producing State, estimates a 28 percent decline in planted acreage compared with last year. Medium grain acres decreased by 4 percent and short grain acres decreased by 5 percent from 2016. California, the largest medium and short grain producing State, decreased medium grain acres by 8 percent in 2017. As of June 11, sixty-eight percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, identical to the same time last year.

Proso millet: Area planted to proso millet in 2017 is estimated at 550,000 acres, up 107,000 acres from 2016. Planted acreage increased from last year in all three estimating States.

Hay: Producers intend to harvest 53.5 million acres of all hay in 2017, up less than 1 percent from 2016. The expected harvested area of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures, at 17.1 million acres, is up 1 percent from 2016. All other types of hay harvested are expected to total 36.4 million acres, down less than 1 percent from 2016. Harvested area of all hay is expected to increase or hold steady in most Midwestern States, but declines are expected in parts of the Southern Plains, Northeast, and Pacific Northwest.

Soybeans: The 2017 soybean planted area is estimated at a record high 89.5 million acres, up 7 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is up or unchanged in 24 of the 31 major producing States. Increases of 500,000 acres or more are estimated in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Dakota. Area for harvest, forecast at 88.7 million acres, is up 7 percent from 2016 and will be a record high, if realized.

Nationwide, 6 percent of soybean crop was planted by April 23, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Planting was most advanced in the Delta at this time, including Mississippi with 60 percent planted, 34 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 7, fourteen percent of the soybeans were planted, 7 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Rainfall slowed planting progress in several regions, especially in the eastern Corn Belt. By May 14, eight percent of the Nation's soybean crop had emerged, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. Nationally, 37 percent of the soybean crop was emerged by May 28, five percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Thirteen of the 18 estimating States were behind the 5-year average for emergence progress. By June 18, ninety-six percent of the soybean crop was planted with 89 percent emerged.

Producers planted 94 percent of the 2017 soybean acreage to herbicide resistant seed varieties, unchanged from 2016.

Peanuts: Growers planted an estimated 1.82 million acres in 2017, up 9 percent from 2016 and represents the highest planted area since 1991. Area for harvest is forecast at 1.77 million acres, up 15 percent from the previous year. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, planted area is up 18 percent from 2016. Planted acres in South Carolina represent a record high for that State.

Sunflower: Area planted to sunflower in 2017 totals 1.27 million acres, down 21 percent from 2016 and is the lowest planted area for the Nation since 1976. Compared with last year, growers in four of the eight major sunflower-producing States expect a decline in sunflower acreage this year. Planted area in North Dakota, last year's leading sunflower-producing State, declined 318,000 acres from 2016. Planted area in North Dakota, at 370,000 acres, represents the lowest planted area since 1971. Producers in South Dakota planted 550,000 acres in 2017, a decrease of 8,000 acres from last year. Harvested area for the Nation is forecast at 1.21 million acres, down 21 percent from last year.

Planted area of oil type varieties, at 1.08 million acres, is down 24 percent from 2016, and is the lowest since 1976. Area planted to non-oil varieties, estimated at 186,000 acres, is up 4 percent from last year but is the second lowest planted area since 1983.

Planting began in early May and progressed at or ahead of normal throughout the month. As of May 28, forty-one percent of the intended crop had been planted, 1 percentage point behind last year's pace but 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress remained ahead of normal in the Dakotas throughout the month of June, while progress in Colorado and Kansas was able to catch up to the normal pace by the third week of June. As of June 25, producers had planted 97 percent of the crop in the four major States, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Canola: Producers planted a record high 2.16 million acres in 2017, up 26 percent from 2016. This year's planted area is 22 percent higher than the previous record high from 2015. Compared with last year, all eight States showed an increase in planted area. Planted area in North Dakota, the leading canola-producing State, is estimated at a record high 1.70 million acres, up 16 percent from last year. In addition to North Dakota, record highs were also set in Montana and Washington. The harvested area for the Nation is forecast at a record high 2.11 million acres, an increase of 25 percent from last year.

Planting was underway by mid-April in North Dakota but was behind last year's pace throughout the month of May. As of May 28, eighty-eight percent of the intended crop in North Dakota had been planted, 5 percentage points behind last year's pace but 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. At that time, 51 percent had emerged, 21 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average.

Flaxseed: Area planted to flaxseed in 2017 is estimated at 283,000 acres, down 91,000 acres, or 24 percent, from last year. The harvested area is forecast at 277,000 acres, down 90,000 acres, or 25 percent, from last year. Planted acreage in North Dakota, the largest flaxseed-producing State, is down 25 percent, or 85,000 acres, from 2016. Favorable field conditions allowed flaxseed planting to begin in mid-April. In North Dakota, 93 percent of the flaxseed acreage was planted by June 11, five percentage points behind last year but 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace.

Safflower: Area planted to safflower increased less than 1,000 acres from 2016, to 162,000 acres in 2017. Despite the slight increase, this is the third lowest planted area for the Nation since records began in 1991. Area for harvest is forecast at 154,800 acres, up less than 1 percent from last year. Growers in California, the largest State in terms of planted area in 2016, planted 52,000 acres this year, a decline of 16 percent from last year.

Other oilseeds: Planted area of mustard seed is estimated at 76,000 acres, down 26 percent from 2016 but still represents the second highest area since 2008. Mustard seed area for harvest is forecast at 72,100 acres, down 27 percent from the previous year. Acreage planted to rapeseed is estimated at 12,500 acres, up 1,500 acres from 2016. Area planted to rapeseed for the Nation is the second highest on record since records began in 1991, but this is largely due to a change in the States included in the rapeseed program starting in 2016. Harvested rapeseed area is forecast at 11,700 acres.

Cotton: Area planted to cotton in 2017 is estimated at 12.1 million acres, up 20 percent from last year. Upland area is estimated at 11.8 million acres, up 19 percent from 2016. American Pima is estimated at 252,000 acres, up 30 percent from 2016.

Cotton planted area is up from 2016 in all States except Florida. Due to extensive drought conditions in Florida, 2017 cotton acreage is estimated to be down 13 percent from 2016. Cotton planting was delayed in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi due to heavy rain, storms, and flooding during the early part of the spring. By the end of May, weather conditions improved and fields dried, allowing producers to catch up quickly and get the cotton crop planted within the normal planting window.

By May 28, sixty-three percent of the Nation's crop had been planted, 6 percentage points ahead of the same time last year. By June 25, thirty-four percent of the crop was squaring, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. As of June 25, fifty-seven percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, up 1 percentage point from the same time last year.

Producers planted 96 percent of their acreage with seed varieties developed using biotechnology, up 3 percentage points from last year. Varieties containing insect resistance (Bt) were planted on 5 percent of the acreage, up 1 percentage point from last year. Herbicide resistant varieties were planted on 11 percent of the acreage, up 2 percentage points from 2016. Stacked gene varieties, those containing both insect and herbicide resistance, were planted on 80 percent of the acreage, unchanged from a year ago.

Sugarbeets: Area planted to sugarbeets for the 2017 crop year is estimated at 1.13 million acres, down 3 percent from 2016. Harvested area is forecast at 1.11 million acres, down 2 percent from last year.

Plant populations and stand counts in Minnesota and North Dakota are above average this year. Seedbeds were better than expected due to wet soil from last fall. This year's crop is responding very well and developing quickly due to more than adequate heat units (growing degree days).

Sugarcane: Harvested area of sugarcane for sugar and seed in the United States is forecast at 872,100 acres for the 2017 crop year, down 3 percent from last year.

Louisiana experienced a good spring for cultivation and applying fertilizer and herbicides. Stubble crops were also reported in good shape because of a mild winter, but there was some failed acres due to a dry fall.

Beginning in 2017, sugarcane estimates were discontinued in Hawaii.

Tobacco: United States all tobacco area for harvest in 2017 is expected to be 313,600 acres, down 2 percent from 2016. Flue-cured tobacco, at 205,500 acres, is 4 percent below 2016 and accounts for 66 percent of this year's total tobacco acreage. Total light air-cured tobacco type area, at 82,300 acres, is up 1 percent from 2016. The burley portion of light-air cured tobacco, at 80,500 acres, is up 1 percent from last year.

Fire-cured tobacco, at 17,900 acres, is up 7 percent from 2016. Dark air-cured tobacco, at 6,300 acres, is up 5 percent from last year. Cigar filler tobacco, at 1,600 acres, is unchanged from the previous year.

Dry beans: Area planted to dry beans in 2017 is estimated at 1.82 million acres, up 10 percent from the previous season and is the highest planted area since 2010. Area harvested is forecast to total 1.77 million acres, up 13 percent from 2016. Eight of the 11 estimating States expect an increase in total dry bean planted acres from last year.

Area planted for all chickpeas is 462,000 acres, up 42 percent from last season. Harvested area is forecast to be 456,000 acres, up 43 percent from the previous season. Small chickpea planted area, at 161,000 acres, is 41 percent above 2016, while large chickpea planted area, at 301,000 acres, increased 42 percent from the previous year. Acreage planted to small, large, and all chickpeas represent record highs. Strong prices and demand have encouraged farmers to increase chickpea area.

Lentils: Area planted for the 2017 crop year is estimated at a record high 1.02 million acres, up 9 percent from 2016. Area forecasted to be harvested, at 986,000 acres, is also up 9 percent from the 2016 season. Compared with last year, area planted is up in Montana but down in Idaho, North Dakota, and Washington. Montana's planted area is up 19 percent from 2016, and is a record high.

Dry edible peas: Area planted for the 2017 crop year is estimated to total 1.11 million acres, down 20 percent from last year's record high planted area. Area for harvest is forecast at 1.06 million acres, down 21 percent from the previous year. Planted acreage is down in all States, except Oregon and South Dakota. As of May 21, planting in North Dakota was slightly behind last year, but well ahead of average. In Montana, planting was behind last year and the five-year average.

Austrian winter peas: Planted area for 2017 is estimated at 27,000 acres, down 29 percent from a year ago. Area harvested is expected to total 18,000 acres, down 36 percent from 2016. Growers in Idaho planted 61 percent fewer acres than last season while planted acres in Montana and Oregon are unchanged from 2016.

Sweet potatoes: Planted area of sweet potatoes is estimated at 151,400 acres, down 10 percent from the previous year. Harvested area is forecast at 148,600 acres, 9 percent below 2016.

As of June 11, sixty-four percent of North Carolina's sweet potato acres were planted, ahead of the 5-year average of 57 percent. Spring rain delayed planting for a majority of producers in Mississippi. The end of the five year drought in California resulted in an unusually long and wet winter. Flooding occurred and some fields were not planted.

Summer potatoes: Growers planted an estimated 63,600 acres of summer potatoes in 2017, up 2 percent from 2016. Harvested area is forecast at 61,100 acres, 1 percent above 2016.

Fall potatoes: Growers planted an estimated 907,800 acres of fall potatoes, down 1 percent from 2016. Harvested area is forecast at 901,400 acres, slightly above 2016.

Some flooding and cool weather occurred earlier in the spring in Idaho, which caused delays in planting progress and forced farmers to work overtime in May to catch up. As of June 4, ninety-eight percent of the crop was planted with 65 percent emerged, behind the 5-year average of 100 percent planted and 67 percent emerged. Cool, wet weather also delayed planting progress in Washington where only 77 percent of the crop had emerged, behind the 5-year average of 94 percent.

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: The estimates of planted and harvested acreages in this report are based primarily on surveys conducted during the first 2 weeks of June. These surveys are based on a probability area frame survey with a sample of approximately 11,000 segments or parcels of land (average approximately 1 square mile) and a probability list frame survey with a sample of approximately 69,700 farm operators. Enumerators conducting the probability area frame survey contact all farmers having operations within the sampled segments of land and account for their operations. From these data, estimates can be calculated. For the probability list frame survey, data from operators was collected by mail, internet, telephone, or personal interview to obtain information on these operations. Responses from the probability list frame survey sample plus data from the probability area frame survey sample of operations that were not on the list to be sampled are combined to provide another estimate of planted and harvested acreages.

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

Revision policy: Estimates of planted acres for spring planted crops are subject to revision in the August *Crop Production* report if conditions altered the planting intentions since the mid-year survey. Planted acres may also be revised for cotton, peanuts, and rice in the September *Crop Production* report each year; spring wheat, Durum wheat, barley, and oats only in the *Small Grains Annual* report at the end of September; and all other spring planted crops in the October *Crop Production* report. Revisions to planted acres will only be made when either special survey data, administrative data, such as Farm Service Agency program "sign up" data, or remote sensing data are available. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last forecast.

Reliability: The survey used to make acreage estimates is subject to sampling and non-sampling type errors that are common to all surveys. Both types of errors for major crops generally are between 1.0 and 6.0 percent. Sampling errors represent the variability between estimates that would result if many different samples were surveyed at the same time. Sampling errors cannot be applied directly to the acreage published in this report to determine confidence intervals since the official estimates represent a composite of information from more than a single source. The relative standard errors from the 2017 area frame survey for United States planted acres were: barley 9.8 percent, corn 1.1 percent, Upland cotton 3.2 percent, sorghum 7.0 percent, soybeans 1.1 percent, other spring wheat 4.2 percent, and winter wheat 2.1 percent.

The biotechnology estimates are also subject to sampling variability because all operations planting biotech varieties are not included in the sample. The variability for the 48 corn States, as measured by the relative standard error at the United States level, is approximately 0.3 percent for all biotech varieties, 7.8 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 3.0 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 0.6 percent for stacked gene varieties. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 0.6 percent for all biotech varieties, 15.6 percent for insect resistant (Bt) varieties, 6.0 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 1.2 percent for stacked gene varieties. Variability for the 31 soybean States is approximately 0.3 percent for herbicide resistant varieties. Variability for the 17 Upland cotton States is approximately 0.4 percent for all biotech varieties, 14.8 percent for insect resistant (Bt) varieties, 11.3 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 1.8 percent for stacked gene varieties.

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

A method of evaluating the reliability of acreage estimates in this report is the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performances shown below for selected crops. This is computed by expressing the deviations between the planted acreage estimates and the final estimates as a percent of the final estimates and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1997-2016 twenty-year period; the square root of this average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current estimates

relative to the final estimates assuming that factors affecting this year's estimate are not different from those influencing the past 20 years.

For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the corn planted estimate is 0.9 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current corn acreage will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 0.9 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 1.5 percent.

Also, shown in the table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the difference between the mid-year planted acres estimate and the final estimates. Using corn again as an example, changes between the mid-year estimates and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 602,000 acres, ranging from 28,000 acres to 2.01 million acres. The mid-year planted acres have been below the final estimate 4 times and above 16 times. This does not imply that the mid-year planted estimate this year is likely to understate or overstate the final estimate.

Reliability June Planted Acreage Estimates

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Thousand acres			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
	(percent)	(percent)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(number)	(number)
Barley	3.4	5.8	103	18	254	5	15
Corn	0.9	1.5	602	28	2,014	4	16
Oats	4.4	7.7	112	1	274	4	16
Sorghum	6.5	11.3	413	49	1,133	10	10
Soybeans	1.3	2.3	844	32	2,489	6	14
Upland cotton	2.9	5.0	294	3	992	10	10
Wheat							
Winter wheat	1.5	2.6	486	36	1,147	5	15
Durum wheat	7.8	13.6	121	3	361	7	13
Other spring	3.3	5.8	309	38	1,283	9	11

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

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

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- Jean Porter – Rye, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
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