Almond Board of California

memorandum

To: All Industry Members

From: Bryce Spycher, Sr. Manager, Marketing Order Services

Subject: 2026 NASS Subjective Forecast – Almond Information

Date: May 12, 2026

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) has published their May 2026 Crop Production report which includes the 2026 Subjective Almond Forecast.

You will find the almond table on page 8 and almond crop comments on page 22 of the enclosed national report. The almond table includes bearing acreage, yield per acre and total production for 2025 and 2026 forecasted.

The Almond Subjective Forecast is part of the national program and in previous years the state-specific report was published at the same time as the national report. NASS made the decision to no longer generate publications tailored specifically to individual states or regions. It is important to note that there is no impact on state-level data as it will continue to be available in the national releases and through NASS's public online database, Quick Stats.

In summary, the 2026 Almond Subjective Forecast utilizes the same survey procedures but is now only reported in the May 2026 Crop Production national report instead of a state-specific report.

If you have any questions, please contact me at bspycher@almondboard.com or (209) 343-3221.

Crop Production

ISSN: 1936-3737

Released May 12, 2026, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Winter Wheat Production Down 25 Percent from 2025

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.05 billion bushels, down 25 percent from 2025. As of May 1, the United States yield is forecast at 47.6 bushels per acre, down 7.3 bushels from last year's average yield of 54.9 bushels per acre. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 22.0 million acres, down 14 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 515 million bushels, is down 36 percent from a year ago. Soft Red Winter, at 301 million bushels, is down 15 percent from 2025. White Winter, at 232 million bushels, is down 5 percent from last year. Of the White Winter production, 8.03 million bushels are Hard White and 224 million bushels are Soft White.

This report was approved on May 12, 2026.

Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
Justin Benavidez

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Lance Honig

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Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2025 and Forecasted May 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)
Arkansas	70	50	57.0	55.0	3,990	2,750
California	110	110	86.0	65.0	9,460	7,150
Colorado	1,870	1,600	38.0	21.0	71,060	33,600
Idaho	720	720	99.0	97.0	71,280	69,840
Illinois	700	620	88.0	84.0	61,600	52,080
Indiana	240	230	89.0	85.0	21,360	19,550
Kansas	6,800	5,800	51.0	37.0	346,800	214,600
Kentucky	330	285	81.0	79.0	26,730	22,515
Maryland	160	130	79.0	78.0	12,640	10,140
Michigan	490	475	90.0	90.0	44,100	42,750
Missouri	460	430	80.0	73.0	36,800	31,390
Montana	2,120	1,750	47.0	47.0	99,640	82,250
Nebraska	805	580	47.0	28.0	37,835	16,240
North Carolina	270	245	60.0	44.0	16,200	10,780
Ohio	530	480	86.0	85.0	45,580	40,800
Oklahoma	2,800	2,300	38.0	28.0	106,400	64,400
Oregon	740	740	71.0	67.0	52,540	49,580
Pennsylvania	185	195	72.0	77.0	13,320	15,015
South Dakota	630	530	50.0	48.0	31,500	25,440
Tennessee	265	190	74.0	74.0	19,610	14,060
Texas	2,300	1,700	37.0	28.0	85,100	47,600
Virginia	70	60	66.0	53.0	4,620	3,180
Washington	1,790	1,800	68.0	67.0	121,720	120,600
Wisconsin	250	240	76.0	75.0	19,000	18,000
Other States [1]	803	755	53.1	44.0	42,669	33,200
United States	25,508	22,015	54.9	47.6	1,401,554	1,047,510

[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* report.

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

[Area harvested for the United States and remaining States will be published in the *Acreage* report released June 2026. Yield and production will be published in the *Crop Production* report released July 2026. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

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)
Arizona	49	64	117.0	100.0	5,733	6,400
California	14	15	125.0	126.0	1,750	1,890
Montana	850		30.0		25,500	
North Dakota	1,210		44.0		53,240	
United States	2,123		40.6		86,223	

Wheat Production by Class – United States: 2025 and Forecasted May 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. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	2025	2026
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Winter		
Hard red	804,443	514,779
Soft red	352,916	300,862
Hard white	14,196	8,029
Soft white	229,999	223,840
Spring		
Hard red	458,347	
Hard white	9,568	
Soft white	28,845	
Durum	86,223	
Total	1,984,537	

Hay Stocks on Farms – States and United States: December 1 and May 1, 2024-2026

State	December 1		May 1	
	2024	2025	2025	2026
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Alabama	1,330	1,300	210	240
Arizona	325	200	30	30
Arkansas	1,650	2,000	330	380
California	1,400	1,600	350	340
Colorado	1,890	1,900	650	440
Connecticut	43	39	8	2
Delaware	9	10	2	2
Florida	420	390	65	60
Georgia	740	700	190	160
Idaho	2,200	1,900	440	380
Illinois	1,000	1,100	290	320
Indiana	820	1,000	170	245
Iowa	2,830	2,760	750	690
Kansas	3,300	3,600	900	1,530
Kentucky	3,650	3,450	800	1,100
Louisiana	700	600	140	150
Maine	106	135	38	40
Maryland	315	300	65	50
Massachusetts	43	42	12	14
Michigan	1,100	1,000	320	365
Minnesota	2,550	2,830	960	820
Mississippi	1,000	920	180	190
Missouri	4,800	5,100	1,500	1,650
Montana	3,800	3,550	1,440	1,050
Nebraska	4,300	3,500	1,750	1,550
Nevada	650	645	160	230
New Hampshire	34	33	9	5
New Jersey	75	90	11	15
New Mexico	680	290	50	75
New York	1,170	1,190	550	360
North Carolina	850	690	175	190
North Dakota	3,550	4,200	1,130	1,270
Ohio	1,100	1,450	160	350
Oklahoma	4,800	5,600	1,200	1,650
Oregon	1,600	1,400	260	225
Pennsylvania	1,530	1,420	355	275
Rhode Island	4	4	1	1
South Carolina	330	360	90	90
South Dakota	5,600	5,400	2,240	1,950
Tennessee	2,570	2,720	430	595
Texas	7,600	7,800	3,000	2,000
Utah	1,350	1,150	630	370
Vermont	140	148	35	33
Virginia	1,600	1,820	280	430
Washington	1,100	1,100	220	160
West Virginia	680	780	85	215
Wisconsin	2,900	2,300	1,040	680
Wyoming	1,300	1,150	390	320
United States	81,534	81,666	24,091	23,287

Peach Production by Type – California: 2025 and Forecasted May 1, 2026

Type	Total production	
	2025	2026
	(tons)	(tons)
Freestone	320,000	310,000
Clingstone	212,000	170,000
Total	532,000	480,000

Almonds Bearing Acreage, Yield, and Production – State and United States: 2025 and Forecasted May 1, 2026

State	Bearing acreage		Yield per acre		Total production (shelled basis)	
	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
California	1,400,000	1,390,000	1,940	1,940	2,715,000	2,700,000
United States	1,400,000	1,390,000	1,940	1,940	2,715,000	2,700,000

Cotton Area Planted, Harvested, and Yield by Type – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

Type and State	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Upland						
Alabama	400.0	290.0	396.0	285.0	816	948
Arizona	96.0	87.0	95.0	86.0	1,299	1,429
Arkansas	650.0	520.0	640.0	515.0	1,341	1,239
California	22.0	18.0	21.7	17.9	1,659	2,199
Florida	85.0	61.0	82.0	60.0	697	880
Georgia	1,100.0	835.0	1,080.0	825.0	858	1,033
Kansas	131.0	102.0	124.0	77.0	778	966
Louisiana	155.0	90.0	148.0	80.0	1,070	1,350
Mississippi	520.0	330.0	515.0	325.0	1,157	1,167
Missouri	400.0	355.0	380.0	340.0	1,320	1,084
New Mexico	42.0	30.0	28.0	24.0	686	780
North Carolina	410.0	285.0	400.0	275.0	940	1,115
Oklahoma	435.0	390.0	185.0	350.0	701	912
South Carolina	225.0	170.0	221.0	167.0	860	992
Tennessee	265.0	205.0	250.0	190.0	1,052	889
Texas	5,950.0	5,300.0	2,900.0	4,000.0	667	628
Virginia	91.0	73.0	90.0	72.0	1,136	1,127
United States	10,977.0	9,141.0	7,555.7	7,688.9	886	842
American Pima						
Arizona	14.0	15.5	14.0	15.5	1,029	898
California	145.0	92.0	142.0	91.0	1,237	1,683
New Mexico	15.0	13.0	14.5	12.9	794	819
Texas	33.0	21.0	30.0	19.0	816	884
United States	207.0	141.5	200.5	138.4	1,128	1,405
All						
Alabama	400.0	290.0	396.0	285.0	816	948
Arizona	110.0	102.5	109.0	101.5	1,264	1,348
Arkansas	650.0	520.0	640.0	515.0	1,341	1,239
California	167.0	110.0	163.7	108.9	1,293	1,767
Florida	85.0	61.0	82.0	60.0	697	880
Georgia	1,100.0	835.0	1,080.0	825.0	858	1,033
Kansas	131.0	102.0	124.0	77.0	778	966
Louisiana	155.0	90.0	148.0	80.0	1,070	1,350
Mississippi	520.0	330.0	515.0	325.0	1,157	1,167
Missouri	400.0	355.0	380.0	340.0	1,320	1,084
New Mexico	57.0	43.0	42.5	36.9	723	793
North Carolina	410.0	285.0	400.0	275.0	940	1,115
Oklahoma	435.0	390.0	185.0	350.0	701	912
South Carolina	225.0	170.0	221.0	167.0	860	992
Tennessee	265.0	205.0	250.0	190.0	1,052	889
Texas	5,983.0	5,321.0	2,930.0	4,019.0	669	629
Virginia	91.0	73.0	90.0	72.0	1,136	1,127
United States	11,184.0	9,282.5	7,756.2	7,827.3	892	852

Cotton Production and Bales Ginned by Type – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

Type and State	Production in 480-pound net weight bales [1]		Bales ginned in 480-pound net weight bales [2]	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(1,000 bales)	(1,000 bales)	(bales)	(bales)
Upland				
Alabama	673.0	563.0	649,100	562,550
Arizona	257.0	256.0	244,950	241,050
Arkansas	1,788.0	1,329.0	1,985,950	1,457,450
California	75.0	82.0	89,300	95,700
Florida	119.0	110.0	116,100	91,950
Georgia	1,930.0	1,775.0	1,944,900	1,791,900
Kansas	201.0	155.0	179,100	165,200
Louisiana	330.0	225.0	336,550	229,050
Mississippi	1,241.0	790.0	1,178,550	730,850
Missouri	1,045.0	768.0	911,950	694,950
New Mexico	40.0	39.0	22,200	12,400
North Carolina	783.0	639.0	826,300	677,300
Oklahoma	270.0	665.0	168,750	534,050
South Carolina	396.0	345.0	337,700	291,250
Tennessee	548.0	352.0	545,550	350,550
Texas	4,030.0	5,230.0	4,156,550	5,356,400
Virginia	213.0	169.0	220,800	178,900
United States	13,939.0	13,492.0	13,914,300	13,461,500
American Pima				
Arizona	30.0	29.0	29,700	28,700
California	366.0	319.0	364,900	318,450
New Mexico	24.0	22.0	22,400	19,450
Texas	51.0	35.0	51,750	36,150
United States	471.0	405.0	468,750	402,750
All				
Alabama	673.0	563.0	649,100	562,550
Arizona	287.0	285.0	274,650	269,750
Arkansas	1,788.0	1,329.0	1,985,950	1,457,450
California	441.0	401.0	454,200	414,150
Florida	119.0	110.0	116,100	91,950
Georgia	1,930.0	1,775.0	1,944,900	1,791,900
Kansas	201.0	155.0	179,100	165,200
Louisiana	330.0	225.0	336,550	229,050
Mississippi	1,241.0	790.0	1,178,550	730,850
Missouri	1,045.0	768.0	911,950	694,950
New Mexico	64.0	61.0	44,600	31,850
North Carolina	783.0	639.0	826,300	677,300
Oklahoma	270.0	665.0	168,750	534,050
South Carolina	396.0	345.0	337,700	291,250
Tennessee	548.0	352.0	545,550	350,550
Texas	4,081.0	5,265.0	4,208,300	5,392,550
Virginia	213.0	169.0	220,800	178,900
United States	14,410.0	13,897.0	14,383,050	13,864,250

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] Equivalent 480-pound net weight bales ginned, not adjusted for cross-state movement.

Cottonseed Production and Farm Disposition – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Production		Farm disposition				Seed for planting [2]	
			Sales to oil mills		Other [1]			
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Alabama	189.0	161.0	12.0	6.0	177.0	155.0	2.1	1.7
Arizona	111.0	93.0	-	52.0	111.0	41.0	0.9	0.7
Arkansas	513.0	397.0	393.0	314.0	120.0	83.0	3.7	3.0
California	157.0	141.0	61.0	41.0	96.0	100.0	0.9	0.8
Florida	33.0	31.0	29.0	24.0	4.0	7.0	0.3	0.3
Georgia	542.0	497.0	213.0	204.0	329.0	293.0	4.7	4.1
Kansas	61.0	47.0	-	-	61.0	47.0	0.8	0.6
Louisiana	104.0	71.0	50.0	48.0	54.0	23.0	0.7	0.7
Mississippi	376.0	234.0	244.0	148.0	132.0	86.0	2.3	1.8
Missouri	305.0	235.0	175.0	199.0	130.0	36.0	1.8	2.0
New Mexico	20.0	20.0	-	17.0	20.0	3.0	0.2	0.3
North Carolina	238.0	186.0	13.0	11.0	225.0	175.0	1.9	2.2
Oklahoma	76.0	179.0	62.0	52.0	14.0	127.0	1.8	2.5
South Carolina	109.0	95.0	-	-	109.0	95.0	1.0	0.9
Tennessee	147.0	103.0	133.0	73.0	14.0	30.0	1.5	1.6
Texas	1,230.0	1,594.0	676.0	849.0	554.0	745.0	32.1	32.3
Virginia	51.0	48.0	29.0	17.0	22.0	31.0	0.6	0.5
United States	4,262.0	4,132.0	2,090.0	2,055.0	2,172.0	2,077.0	57.3	56.0

- Represents zero.
[1] Includes planting seed, feed, exports, inter-farm sales, shrinkage, losses, and other uses.
[2] Included in "other" farm disposition. Seed for planting is produced in crop year shown, but used in the following year.

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	2,352	1,761	
Corn for grain [1]	98,788	95,338	91,258	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,208	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	49,557	50,113
Alfalfa	(NA)		14,676	
All other	(NA)		34,881	
Oats	2,370	2,361	944	
Proso millet	442		397	
Rice	2,812	2,319	2,740	
Rye	2,229		341	
Sorghum for grain [1]	6,640	6,120	6,020	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		448	
Wheat, all	45,328	43,775	37,241	
Winter	33,153	32,410	25,508	22,015
Durum	2,185	1,950	2,123	
Other spring	9,990	9,415	9,610	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,338.5	2,685.0	2,306.0	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	248	230	234	
Mustard seed	126.2		111.8	
Peanuts	1,953.0	1,674.0	1,906.0	
Rapeseed	18.6		16.6	
Safflower	116.5		108.5	
Soybeans for beans	81,215	84,700	80,437	
Sunflower	1,288.2	1,385.5	1,246.2	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	9,282.5	9,640.0	7,827.3	
Upland	9,141.0	9,510.0	7,688.9	
American Pima	141.5	130.0	138.4	
Sugarbeets	1,079.0	1,063.0	1,059.8	
Sugarcane	(NA)		946.0	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	171.3	171.6
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	536.0	499.0	520.3	
Dry edible beans	1,366.0	1,236.0	1,334.6	
Dry edible peas	1,173.0	1,174.0	1,063.0	
Lentils	1,072.0	832.0	949.0	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		41.7	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		22.9	
Potatoes	902.0		896.8	
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	2026
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley ..... bushels	80.0		140,849	
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		69,626	
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		1,984,537	
Winter ..... bushels	54.9	47.6	1,401,554	1,047,510
Durum ..... bushels	40.6		86,223	
Other spring ..... bushels	51.7		496,760	
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)		5,771	
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	951,830	712,660	
Corn for grain [1]	39,978,520	38,582,340	36,931,200	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,512,320	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	20,055,220	20,280,230
Alfalfa	(NA)		5,939,230	
All other	(NA)		14,115,990	
Oats	959,120	955,470	382,030	
Proso millet	178,870		160,660	
Rice	1,137,990	938,480	1,108,850	
Rye	902,050		138,000	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,687,140	2,476,700	2,436,230	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		181,300	
Wheat, all [2]	18,343,790	17,715,300	15,071,060	
Winter	13,416,690	13,116,000	10,322,830	8,909,250
Durum	884,250	789,150	859,160	
Other spring	4,042,850	3,810,160	3,889,070	
Oilseeds				
Canola	946,370	1,086,590	933,220	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	100,360	93,080	94,700	
Mustard seed	51,070		45,240	
Peanuts	790,360	677,450	771,340	
Rapeseed	7,530		6,720	
Safflower	47,150		43,910	
Soybeans for beans	32,866,900	34,277,240	32,552,050	
Sunflower	521,320	560,700	504,320	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	3,756,530	3,901,210	3,167,630	
Upland	3,699,270	3,848,600	3,111,620	
American Pima	57,260	52,610	56,010	
Sugarbeets	436,660	430,190	428,890	
Sugarcane	(NA)		382,840	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	69,320	69,440
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	216,910	201,940	210,560	
Dry edible beans	552,810	500,200	540,100	
Dry edible peas	474,700	475,110	430,190	
Lentils	433,830	336,700	384,050	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		16,860	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		9,270	
Potatoes	365,030		362,930	
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		3,066,620	
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		1,010,620	
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		54,010,250	
Winter	3.70	3.20	38,144,050	28,508,550
Durum	2.73		2,346,610	
Other spring	3.48		13,519,590	
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)		28,860	
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	305
Lemons	1,000 tons	1,131	1,119
Oranges	1,000 tons	2,354	2,529
Tangerines and mandarins	1,000 tons	1,235	1,221
Noncitrus			
Apples, commercial	million pounds	11,102.0	
Apricots	tons	38,250	
Avocados	tons	185,740	
Blueberries, Cultivated	1,000 pounds	768,700	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	1,000 pounds	57,500	
Cherries, Sweet	tons	373,850	
Cherries, Tart	million pounds	142.2	
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.

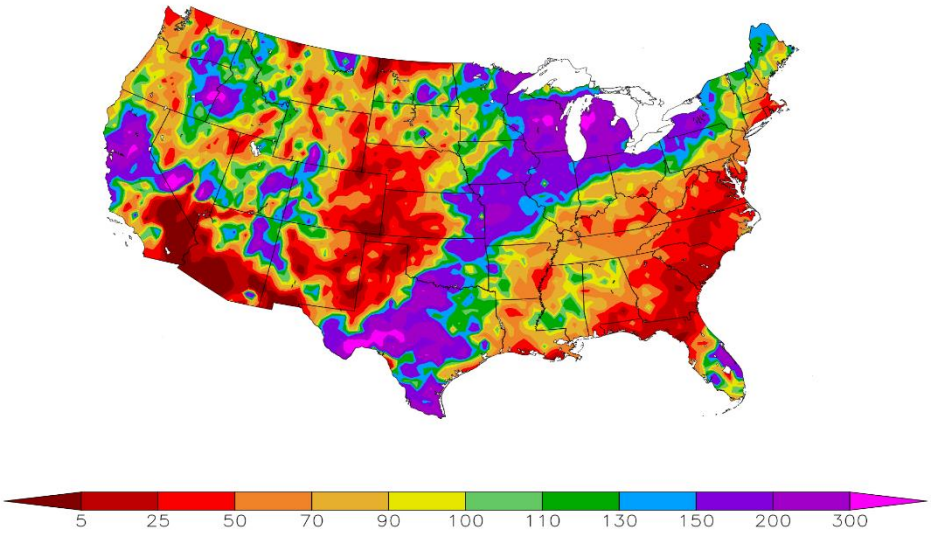
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2025 and 2026

[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)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	278,510	276,690
Lemons	1,026,030	1,015,140
Oranges	2,135,510	2,294,270
Tangerines and mandarins	1,120,370	1,107,670
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	5,035,780	
Apricots	34,700	
Avocados	168,500	
Blueberries, Cultivated	348,680	
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	26,080	
Cherries, Sweet	339,150	
Cherries, Tart	64,500	
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	

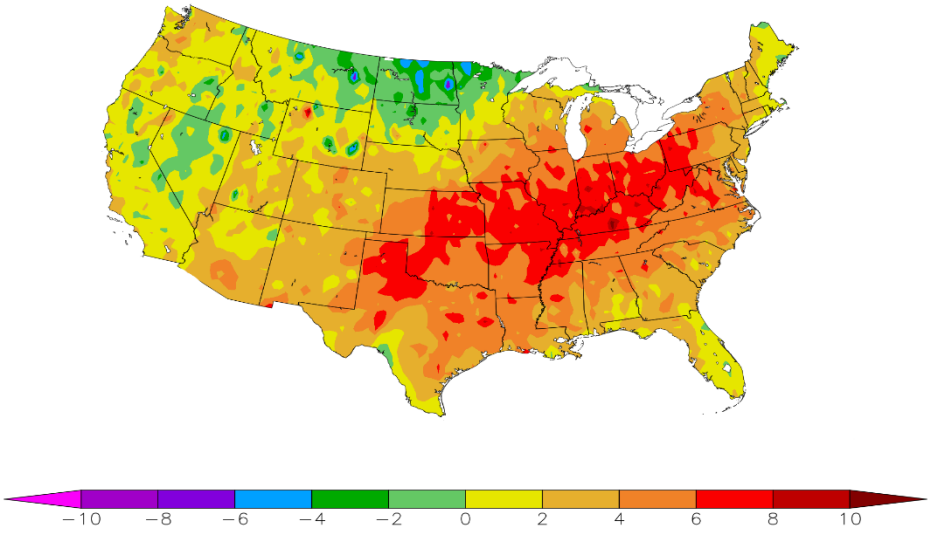
[1] Production years are 2024-2025 and 2025-2026.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
4/1/2026 – 4/30/2026



ACIS Web Services

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
4/1/2026 – 4/30/2026



ACIS Web Services

April Weather Summary

Highlights: Above-normal temperatures again dominated much of the country, with many locations from the mid-South and lower Midwest to the central Appalachians weathering a record-warm April, as well as temperatures averaging more than 5 degrees F above normal. However, chilly weather lurked for much of April across the Nation's Northern Tier, with several southward forays of cold air across areas east of the Rockies. Consequently, a variety of crops—including winter wheat and blooming fruits—experiencing varying degrees of freeze damage, extending at least as far south as the central High Plains and the middle Atlantic States. Some of the most significant freezes related to winter wheat struck the central High Plains during the weekend of April 18-19, followed by fruit-damaging frost in the mid-Atlantic on April 20-21.

Any freeze-related damage to winter wheat compounded the effects of punishing drought. By May 3, more than one-third (37 percent) of the Nation's winter wheat crop was rated in very poor to poor condition, more than twice last year's early-May value of 18 percent. States exceeding the National value of 37 percent very poor to poor included Nebraska (67 percent), Texas (56 percent), Oklahoma (49 percent) Colorado (45 percent), and Kansas (44 percent). Expansive drought also adversely affected many grazing lands and hay production areas, with more than one-half of rangeland and pastures rated very poor to poor on May 3 in Arizona (80 percent), Nebraska (72 percent), North Carolina (64 percent), Colorado (57 percent), Wyoming (53 percent), and Georgia (53 percent).

Across the Lower 48 States, drought coverage exceeded 60 percent each week from April 7 to May 5, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. Prior to this year, drought coverage had topped 60 percent only 30 times in the 27-year existence of the *Drought Monitor*—25 weeks in 2012-13 and 5 weeks in 2022. During April, National drought coverage peaked at 62.78 percent. Only 12 weeks in *Drought Monitor* history have featured greater drought coverage—11 non-consecutive weeks from July-October 2012 and a single week in October 2022. Ironically, the Midwest was largely free of drought by May 5, with some watersheds in Michigan and Wisconsin experiencing record flooding in mid-April. Even with some late-month drying, Statewide topsoil moisture by May 3 was rated 42 percent surplus in Wisconsin, along with 32 percent in Michigan. Some of the most consequential mid-April flooding affected the Manistee and Muskegon Rivers in Michigan, and the Wolf and Menominee Rivers in Wisconsin. In Michigan, only 10 percent of the intended sugarbeet acreage had been planted by May 3, versus the 5-year average of 71 percent.

Ongoing Southeastern drought contributed to rash of April wildfires. Notably, two southern Georgia wildfires—the Pineland Road and Highway 82 Fires—collectively scorched more than 55,000 acres of vegetation. The Pineland Road Fire, ignited in Clinch County by a welding spark, destroyed nearly three dozen structures. The Highway 82 fire, sparked by a mylar balloon contacting a power line, became the most destructive in modern Georgia history, with well over 100 homes destroyed. During the first 4 months of the year, wildfires burned approximately 1.9 million acres of vegetation across the country, nearly twice the January-April 10-year average of 1.0 million acres.

Following a relatively quiet start to April, severe thunderstorms activity sharply increased. Reports of severe weather—tornadoes, high winds, and large hail—generally peaked from April 13-17 and April 23-28. According to preliminary information provided by the National Weather Service, there were more than 300 April tornadoes, along with nearly 1,300 reports of hail at least an inch in diameter and more than 1,600 reports of thunderstorm-related high winds or wind damage. The bulk of the severe weather occurred along and east of a line from central Texas to southern Minnesota, consistent with April rainfall largely bypassing the central and southern High Plains. Despite the overall active pattern, the month's only tornado-related fatality occurred on April 25 in Wise County, Texas.

Besides drought and freezes, one of April's agricultural highlights was rapid planting progress for a variety of summer crops. However, mid- to late-month storminess—and periods of cooler weather—slowed an initially torrid planting pace in several areas, including the South and lower Midwest. Still, 79 percent of the Nation's rice acreage had been planted by May 3, well ahead of the 5-year average of 66 percent. On the same date, planting progress was ahead of the 5-year average for barley (49 percent planted), corn (38 percent), soybeans (33 percent), and cotton (21 percent). In the West, modestly cooler and somewhat wetter weather—compared to March—helped to stabilize drought conditions, although many watersheds still face impending water-supply issues related to inadequate and prematurely melted mountain snowpack.

April Agricultural Summary

Temperatures averaged above normal across key U.S. agricultural regions. The central Plains, middle Mississippi Valley, and Ohio Valley recorded departures of 4 to 8°F above normal. In contrast, below-normal temperatures were observed across portions of the northern Plains and upper Mississippi Valley. Meanwhile, precipitation patterns were highly variable. Monthly precipitation totals ranged from less than 5 percent of normal across much of the Southeast to more than 200 percent of normal in parts of the Corn Belt. Dry weather prevailed across large portions of the Rocky Mountains and the Great Plains, contributing to topsoil moisture declines.

Three percent of the 2026 corn crop had been planted by April 5, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By April 12, producers had planted 5 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By April 19, producers had planted 11 percent of the Nation's corn crop, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Four percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by April 19, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By April 26, producers had planted 25 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seven percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by April 26, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 3, producers had planted 38 percent of the Nation's corn crop, equal to last year but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 3, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Six percent of the 2026 soybean crop had been planted by April 12, four percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By April 19, twelve percent of the 2026 soybean crop had been planted, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 26, twenty-three percent of the soybean crop had been planted, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eight percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by April 26, six percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 3, thirty-three percent of the Nation's soybean crop had been planted, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by May 3, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Seven percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed by April 5, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By April 12, eleven percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 19, twenty percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 26, thirty-four percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 3, forty-nine percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 17 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 3, thirty-one percent of the 2026 winter wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 20 percentage points below the same time last year.

Five percent of the Nation's cotton crop had been planted by April 5, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By April 12, seven percent of the cotton crop had been planted, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By April 19, eleven percent of the cotton crop had been planted, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By April 26, sixteen percent of the Nation's cotton crop had been planted, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 3, twenty-one percent of the cotton crop had been planted, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Twelve percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by April 5, one percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. By April 12, thirteen percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had been planted, 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By April 19, fifteen percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had been planted, 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Twenty percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had been planted by April 26, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By May 3, twenty-two percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had been planted, 1 percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average.

Thirty percent of the 2026 rice acreage had been seeded by April 5, seven percentage points ahead of the last year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 5, thirteen percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 12, producers had seeded 42 percent of the 2026 rice acreage, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-three percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged by April 12, six percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 19, producers had seeded 56 percent of the 2026 rice acreage, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-four percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged by April 19, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 26, producers had seeded 69 percent of the 2026 rice acreage, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-nine percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged by April 26, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 3, producers had seeded 79 percent of the 2026 rice acreage, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty-one percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged by May 3, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 17 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 3, seventy-four percent of the Nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition.

Twenty-eight percent of this year's oat crop had been seeded by April 5, three percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Twenty-three percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by April 5, two percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By April 12, producers had seeded 36 percent of this year's oat crop, 4 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Twenty-four percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by April 12, three percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By April 19, producers had seeded 44 percent of this year's oat crop, 7 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Twenty-seven percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by April 19, three percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. By April 26, producers had seeded 53 percent of this year's oat crop, 7 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Thirty-four percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by April 26, two percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By May 3, producers had seeded 63 percent of this year's oat crop, 7 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Forty-three percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by May 3, three percentage points behind last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average.

Five percent of the Nation's barley crop had been planted by April 5, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By April 12, thirteen percent of the Nation's barley crop had been planted, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 19, twenty-four percent of the Nation's barley crop had been planted, equal to last year but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Six percent of the barley crop had emerged by April 19, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 26, thirty-four percent of the Nation's barley acreage had been planted, 1 percentage point behind last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eleven percent of the barley crop had emerged by April 26, three percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 3, forty-nine percent of the Nation's barley acreage had been planted, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-two percent of the barley crop had emerged by May 3, five percentage points ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Two percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded by April 5, one percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. By April 12, six percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By April 19, twelve percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded, 4 percent behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Two percent of the spring wheat acreage had emerged by April 19, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By April 26, nineteen percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded, 9 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Five percent of the spring wheat acreage had emerged by April 26, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By May 3, thirty-two percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded, 10 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ten percent of the spring wheat acreage had emerged by May 3, two percentage points behind last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average.

Three percent of the 2026 sugarbeet crop had been planted by April 5, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By April 12, nine percent of the 2026 sugarbeet crop had been planted, 1 percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By April 19, twelve percent of the 2026 sugarbeet crop had been planted, 8 percentage points behind last year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By April 26, fifteen percent of the 2026 sugarbeet crop had been planted, 34 percentage points behind last year and 22 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By May 3, fifty-five percent of the 2026 sugarbeet crop had been planted, 24 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

One percent of the 2026 peanut crop had been planted by April 12, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By April 19, four percent of the 2026 peanut crop had been planted, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 26, seven percent of the 2026 peanut crop had been planted, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By May 3, thirteen percent of the 2026 peanut crop had been planted, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Comments

Winter wheat: Production is forecast at 1.05 billion bushels, down 25 percent from 2025. As of May 1, the United States yield is forecast at 47.6 bushels per acre, down 7.3 bushels from last year's average yield of 54.9 bushels per acre. Michigan and Pennsylvania are expecting a record high yield. Area expected to be harvested for grain is forecast at 22.0 million acres, down 14 percent from last year. If realized, this would be a record low harvested acreage for the Nation. Producers expect to harvest 68 percent of the planted acres for grain. Indiana, Nebraska, and Virginia are expecting record low harvested acreage.

As of May 3, thirty-one percent of the winter wheat acreage in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 20 percentage points lower than at the same time last year. Nationally, 49 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by May 3, seventeen percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace.

As of May 3, twenty-two percent of the winter wheat crop in Kansas, the largest winter wheat producing State, was rated in good to excellent condition.

Durum wheat: Production of Durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at a collective 8.29 million bushels, up 11 percent from last year. Acreage intended for harvest in these two States is up 25 percent from 2025.

Hay stocks on farms: All hay stored on United States farms as of May 1, 2026, totaled 23.3 million tons, down 3 percent from May 1, 2025. Disappearance from December 1, 2025 – May 1, 2026, totaled 58.4 million tons, up 2 percent from the same period a year earlier.

Record low hay stocks were estimated in Connecticut, New Hamshire, and Rhode Island.

Peaches: The 2026 California peach crop is forecast at 480,000 tons, down 10 percent from last year. The California Freestone crop is forecast at 310,000 tons, down 3 percent from last season. The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 170,000 tons, down 20 percent from the previous year.

Almonds: The 2026 California almond production (shelled basis) is forecast at 2.70 billion pounds, down 1 percent from the previous year. Bearing acreage, at 1.39 million acres, is down 1 percent from 2025. The average yield is forecast at 1,940 pounds per acre, unchanged from the previous season.

The May 1 forecast was based on a subjective survey of around 500 almond growers conducted April 21 to May 6. It is a stratified random sample, grouped by size of operation to ensure all growers will be proportionally represented. Growers were asked to report their total and bearing acreage for 2026 along with their expected 2026 production, and were given the option of reporting by mail, online, or phone.

2025 Cotton Final: All cotton production is estimated at 13.9 million 480-pound bales, down 4 percent from the 2024 crop. The United States yield for all cotton is estimated at 852 pounds per acre, down 40 pounds from the previous year.

Upland cotton production is estimated at 13.5 million 480-pound bales, down 3 percent from the 2024 crop. The United States yield for upland cotton is estimated at 842 pounds per acre, down 44 pounds from 2024.

American Pima production is estimated at 405,000 480-pound bales, down 14 percent from 2024. The United States yield is estimated at 1,405 pounds per acre, up 277 pounds from the previous season.

Cottonseed: Cottonseed production in 2025 totaled 4.13 million tons, down 3 percent from the previous year. Sales to oil mills accounted for 50 percent of the disposition. The remaining 50 percent will be used for seed, feed, exports, and various other uses.

Statistical Methodology

Wheat survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between April 24 and May 7 to gather information on expected yield as of May 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in three States (Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas) where wheat is normally mature enough to make meaningful counts. 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 included a sample of approximately 7,350 producers representing all major production areas. The survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, and internet. These producers were selected from an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable winter wheat acres for harvest and yield on their operation. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

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 May 1 forecasts.

Revision Policy: The May 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.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the May 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the May 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 May 1 winter wheat production forecast is 5.7 percent. This means that chances are two out of three that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.7 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.9 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the May 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using winter wheat again as an example, changes between the May 1 forecast and final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 65 million bushels, ranging from 5 million to 245 million bushels. The May 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the May 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of May 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)
Wheat							
Winter wheat .....bushels	5.7	9.9	65	5	245	10	10

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

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

Anthony Prillaman, Acting Chief, Crops Branch..... (202) 720-2127

Chris Hawthorn, Head, Field Crops Section ..... (202) 720-2127
Fleming Gibson, Head, Fruits, Vegetables, and Special Crops Section..... (202) 236-2428

Joshua Bates – Asparagus, Hemp, Maple Syrup, Soybeans..... (202) 690-3234
Natasha Bruton – Cotton System Consumption and Stocks, Grain Crushings,
Fats and Oils, Flour Milling Products, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Plums, Prunes..... (202) 690-1042
Noemi Guindin – Crop Progress and Condition, Kiwifruit..... (202) 720-7324
Michelle Harder – Hay, Kale, Peanuts, Raspberries ..... (202) 690-8533
Deonne Holiday – Almonds, Carrots, Coffee, Cranberries, Garlic, Onions
Proso Millet, Rye, Tobacco..... (202) 720-4288
Bret Holliman – Apricots, Barley, Chickpeas, Nectarines, Peaches,
Snap Beans, Tomatoes ..... (202) 720-7235
James Johanson – Dry Edible Beans, Lettuce, Macadamias, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
Greg Lemmons – Beets, Corn, Flaxseed, Pears, Rice, Sweet Corn ..... (202) 720-9526
Krishna Rizal – Artichokes, Celery, Grapefruit, Lemons, Mandarins and Tangerines,
Mint, Mushrooms, Olives, Oranges, Pistachios ..... (202) 720-5412
Chris Singh – Apples, Cucumbers, Hazelnuts, Potatoes, Pumpkins,
Squash, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes..... (202) 720-4285
Becky Sommer – Cabbage, Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum, Walnuts, Strawberries..... (202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Blueberries, Canola, Mustard Seed, Rapeseed, Safflower,
Spinach, Sunflower ..... (202) 720-7369
Antonio Torres – Cantaloupes, Dry Edible Peas, Grapes, Green Peas,
Honeydews, Lentils, Oats, Sweet Cherries, Tart Cherries, Watermelons..... (202) 720-2157
Chris Wallace – Avocados, Bell Peppers, Chile Peppers, Dates, Floriculture,
Hops, Papayas, Pecans ..... (202) 720-4215

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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.

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