CORN FOR GRAIN production is forecast at 7.17 billion bushels (182 million metric tons), up fractionally from the October 1 forecast but down 13 percent from last year. The 90 percent confidence interval for this production forecast is 6.84 to 7.49 billion bushels.

SORGHUM GRAIN production is forecast at 741 million bushels (18.8 million metric tons), 21 percent less than 1986 and down 1 percent from the October 1 forecast.

SOYBEAN production is forecast at 1.96 billion bushels (53.3 million metric tons), down fractionally from October 1 but 1 percent above last year. The 90 percent confidence interval for this production forecast is 1.85 to 2.07 billion bushels.

ALL COTTON production is forecast at 13.9 million bales, 43 percent above the 1986 crop and 4 percent above October 1. The 90 percent confidence interval for this production forecast is 13.1 to 14.8 million bales.

PEANUT production is expected to total 3.58 billion pounds (1.62 million metric tons), 3 percent below both last year and the October 1 forecast. Dry weather in the Southeast adversely affected late acreage and is responsible for the production drop from October 1.

ALL TOBACCO production is forecast at 1.23 billion pounds (558 thousand metric tons), fractionally lower than the October 1 forecast but 6 percent above the 1986 output.

FALL POTATO production is forecast at 343 million cwt (15.5 million metric tons), up 8 percent from last year but 3 percent below 1985.

DRY BEAN production is forecast at 25.9 million cwt (1.17 million metric tons), up 13 percent from last year and 17 percent above 1985.

****************************************************************************************************************************
*                                                                                                                            *
*  NOTICE                                                                                                                   *
*                                                                                                                            *
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*                                                                                                                            *
*  This report and other statistical, economic, marketing and news reports are available as soon as possible following release through USDA's EDI SERVICE. For more information, call or write: Russell Forte, (202) 447-5505, OGPA, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. *
*                                                                                                                            *
*  The next issue of this report will be published December 10, 1987                                                     *
****************************************************************************************************************************
INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION
UNITED STATES, 1977-87 (1977=100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>ALL 1/</th>
<th>FEED</th>
<th>AND</th>
<th>FOOD</th>
<th>SUGAR</th>
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<td>113</td>
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1/ INCLUDES SOME MISCELLANEOUS CROP PRODUCTION NOT INCLUDED IN SEPARATE GROUPS OF CROPS SHOWN.

The CROP PRODUCTION report contains State and National estimates with related information on selected agricultural commodities. These data were prepared and adopted by the Agricultural Statistics Board which consists of commodity statisticians from the field offices and Washington headquarters.

APPROVED:

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BOARD:
Richard D. Allen, Chairperson,
L. Duane Jewell, Secretary,
Robert L. Addison, Douglas G. Flohr,
David J. Aune, Craig M. Hayes,
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Arvin R. Budge, Gregory R. Kimmet,
Sammye Crawford, Darwin E. Ransom,
William N. Dowdy, Vaughn L. Siegenthaler,
S. Radley Edwards, Glenn W. Suter,
Dennis S. Findley, Charles A. Van Lahr,
John D. Witzig.

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.
RELIABILITY OF NOVEMBER 1 PRODUCTION FORECASTS

Crop production forecasts in this report are based primarily on yield surveys taken about November 1. The yield surveys include mailed reports from farmers for all crops and actual field observations and measurements for corn, soybeans, and cotton. Farmers provided appraisals of crop conditions and probable yield information for crops on their farms and for their localities. Objective yield surveys provide small plot observations, counts, and measurements in a probability sample. These surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors that are common to all surveys. More importantly, the production forecasts are subject to change due to future weather effects and other factors that cannot be measured currently but directly affect final production.

To assist users in evaluating the reliability of production forecasts in this report, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is shown below for selected crops. This is computed by expressing the deviations between the November 1 production forecasts and the final estimates as a percent of the final estimates and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1967-86 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 forecasts relative to the final end of season estimates, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the November 1 corn for grain production forecast is 2.6 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast of 7,166 million bushels will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 2.6 percent or approximately 186 million bushels. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 4.5 percent or approximately 322 million bushels.

Also shown in the table is a 10-year record for selected crops of the differences between the November 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using corn again as an example, changes between the November 1 forecast and the final estimate during the past 10 years have averaged 154 million bushels, ranging from 21 million to 378 million bushels. The November 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 9 times and above 1 time. This does not imply that the November 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production. For most crops, the number of years the forecasts have been below or above the final estimates is about equally distributed.

### RELIABILITY OF NOVEMBER 1 CROP PRODUCTION FORECASTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP AND UNIT</th>
<th>ROOT MEAN SQUARE ERROR</th>
<th>10-YEAR RECORD OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FORECAST AND FINAL ESTIMATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEED GRAINS 1/MT</td>
<td>1.8 : 3.1 : 7 : 4 : 0 : 10 : 9 : 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>SORGHUM FOR GRAIN</td>
<td>4.2 : 7.3 : 54 : 19 : 0 : 53 : 8 : 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>RICE CWT</td>
<td>2.5 : 4.3 : 6 : 3 : 0 : 8 : 6 : 4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1/ CORN FOR GRAIN, SORGHUM FOR GRAIN, OATS, AND BARLEY.
2/ QUANTITY IS IN THOUSANDS OF BALES.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1987

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BOARD, NASS, USDA
### UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY - AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED (DOMESTIC UNITS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>AREA PLANTED 1986</th>
<th>AREA HARVESTED 1986</th>
<th>INDICATED 1986</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CORN</td>
<td>76,674</td>
<td>66,024</td>
<td>69,189</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15,321</td>
<td>11,771</td>
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<tr>
<td>RICE</td>
<td>2,401.0</td>
<td>2,344.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>60,385</td>
<td>58,685</td>
<td>58,292</td>
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<td>PEANUTS</td>
<td>1,572.7</td>
<td>1,527.0</td>
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<td>10,044.6</td>
<td>10,415.7</td>
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<td>9,933.1</td>
<td>10,286.7</td>
<td>8,357.3</td>
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<td>AMER-PIMA</td>
<td>111.5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,673.8</td>
<td>1,761.8</td>
<td>1,495.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>POTATOES</td>
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<tr>
<td>FALL</td>
<td>1,065.1</td>
<td>1,108.3</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,257.2</td>
<td>1,304.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOBACCO</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SUGARBEETS</td>
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<td>SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED</td>
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<td>796.2</td>
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</table>

1/ Harvested for principal use of each crop, i.e., grain, beans, nuts, etc.

### UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY - AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED (DOMESTIC UNITS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>AREA PLANTED 1986</th>
<th>AREA HARVESTED 1986</th>
<th>INDICATED 1986</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>OATS</td>
<td>14,691</td>
<td>17,960</td>
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<td>72,068</td>
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<td>53,965</td>
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<td>2,994</td>
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<tr>
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1/ Estimates carried forward from earlier forecast.
### UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY - YIELD PER ACRE AND PRODUCTION (DOMESTIC UNITS)

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<th>CROP</th>
<th>YIELD PER ACRE</th>
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<td>37.3</td>
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<td>95</td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>20.0</td>
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</table>

1/ YIELD IN POUNDS. 2/ PASTURE AND RANGE FEED CONDITION AS OF FIRST OF MONTH. THE 1976-85 AVERAGE IS 74 PERCENT.

### UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY - YIELD PER ACRE AND PRODUCTION (DOMESTIC UNITS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>YIELD PER ACRE</th>
<th>PRODUCTION</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>OCT 1</th>
<th>NOV 1</th>
<th>INDICATED</th>
<th>1986</th>
<th>1987</th>
<th>INDICATED</th>
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<tr>
<td>OATS</td>
<td>BU</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>53.3</td>
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<td>369,224</td>
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<td>BARLEY *</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>51.7</td>
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<td>518,124</td>
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CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1987

A-5 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BOARD, NASS, USDA
## UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY—AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED (METRIC UNITS)

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1/ HARVESTED FOR PRINCIPAL USE OF EACH CROP, I.E., GRAIN, BEANS, NUTS, ETC.

## UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY—AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED (METRIC UNITS)

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1/ ESTIMATES CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.
### UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY-YIELD PER HECTARE AND PRODUCTION  
(METRIC UNITS)

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### UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY-YIELD PER HECTARE AND PRODUCTION  
(METRIC UNITS)

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1/ ESTIMATES CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.  2/ SEASON BEGINS WITH THE BLOOM OF THE FIRST YEAR SHOWN AND ENDS WITH THE COMPLETION OF HARVEST THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1987 A-7
Agricultural Statistics Board, MASS, USDA
## CORN FOR GRAIN

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### Notes
- **1/** ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.
- **2/** NOT ESTIMATED.
### Sorghum for Grain

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1/ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

### Rice

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1/ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

### Rice Production by Classes, United States

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1/ Indicated November 1, 1987, rice class forecasts are based on a five year average of class percentages. The class percentages are adjusted as data become available through the growing season.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1987

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BOARD, NASS, USDA
### DRY EDIBLE BEANS 1/

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1/ EXCLUDES BEANS GROWN FOR GARDEN SEED. 2/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST. 3/ ESTIMATES BEGIN WITH 1987 CROP.

### SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

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1/ Estimates comprised of quota and non-quota peanuts.
2/ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

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1/ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

CROP PRODUCTION

NOVEMBER 1987

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BOARD,

NASS, USDA
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1/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.
2/ COMBINED WITH "FALL".
3/ INCLUDES AREAS PREVIOUSLY CLASSIFIED AS "SUMMER".
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1/ Production ginned and to be ginned. 2/ 480-lb. net weight bales. 3/ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

**Cotton Production, November 1987**

A-13  
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BOARD,  
NASS, USDA
### TOBACCO

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1/ RELATES TO YEAR OF INTENDED HARVEST EXCEPT FOR OVERWINTERED SPRING PLANTED BEETS IN CALIF. 2/ NOT ESTIMATED.

### SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

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CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1987

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SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE A-16.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1987

CONTINUED

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BOARD, NASS, USDA
## Tobacco by Class and Type - Continued

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<tr>
<td>CLASS 5B, WIS BINDER</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TYPE 54, SOUTHERN WIS WIS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2,200</td>
<td>1,530</td>
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<td>TYPE 55, NORTHERN WIS WIS</td>
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<td>CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER</td>
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<tr>
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<td>TOTAL 61-61</td>
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<td>1,266</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL 41-61</td>
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1/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.
2/ INCLUDES BINDER TYPES GROWN IN OHIO.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1987

A-16 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BOARD, NASS, USDA
### Filberts

<table>
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<th>STATE</th>
<th>1985</th>
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<th>1987</th>
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<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>U S</td>
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1/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.

### Prunes

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<th>1987</th>
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### Papayas - Hawaii

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<tr>
<td>OCT : 4,050</td>
<td>4,070</td>
<td>2,375</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOV : 4,025</td>
<td>2,265</td>
<td>4,155</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEC : 3,930</td>
<td>2,270</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAN : 3,905</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEB : 3,860</td>
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**Cumulative Fresh Production Jan-Oct**

- **CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1987**
- **AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BOARD, NASS, USDA**
## Citrus Fruit

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<tr>
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<th>Production Boxes</th>
<th>Production Utilized Indicated</th>
<th>TON EQUIVALENT</th>
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<td>1,000 Units</td>
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### Oranges, Early Mid & Navel

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<th>CALIF</th>
<th>FLA</th>
<th>TEX</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
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<th></th>
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<td>500</td>
<td>850</td>
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### Oranges, Valencia

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<tbody>
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### All Oranges

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<tbody>
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### Tampales

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</tr>
</thead>
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<td>850</td>
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### Tangerines

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<th>TEX 6/</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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### Lemons

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<th>TEX 6/</th>
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<tbody>
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### Tangelos

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1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with year harvest is completed. 2/ Net lbs per box: Oranges-Calif & ARIZ-75, FLA-90, TEX-85; Grapefruit-Calif Desert & ARIZ-64, Calif Other-67, FLA-85, TEX-80; Lemons-76; Tangelos & Tampales-90; Tangerines-Calif & ARIZ-75, FLA-95. 3/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona, early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. 4/ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast. 5/ The first forecast for Calif Grapefruit "other areas" will be as of Apr 1. 6/ Per program modification FLA All Tangerines include honey tangerines beginning with 1987-88 season. Estimates for previous seasons are revised to include the honey variety.
<table>
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<td>78</td>
<td>US</td>
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<td>85</td>
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1/ GOOD TO EXCELLENT, 80 AND OVER; POOR TO FAIR 65-79; VERY POOR, 50-64; SEVERE DROUGHT, 35-49; EXTREME DROUGHT, UNDER 35.
CORN CROPPING PRACTICES
PLANT POPULATION PER ACRE AND ROW WIDTH

The National Agricultural Statistics Service collects objective information on corn development during the production period. Counts and measurements are made by trained enumerators during visits to random plots in a scientific sampling of fields in 10 States which account for approximately 84 percent of the 1987 corn production. Information in the following tables represents sample data and averages from these counts. The data, which are subject to sampling fluctuations, are not official Agricultural Statistics Board estimates but do show trends in corn cropping practices.

In 1987, the plant population showed an increase from 1986 in 7 States, decreased in 1 State and was unchanged in 2 States. Average row widths tended to decrease in 1987 with 8 States showing decreases, and only 2 States showing an increase from last year.

CORN FOR GRAIN: PLANT POPULATION PER ACRE,
SELECTED STATES, 1983-87 1/

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1/ BASED ON STALK COUNTS IN PLOTS SELECTED FOR OBJECTIVE YIELD SAMPLES.
**CORN FOR GRAIN: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY ROW WIDTH AND AVERAGE ROW WIDTH FOR SELECTED STATES, 1985-87**

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1/ SPACINGS BASED ON ROW MEASUREMENTS IN SAMPLE PLOTS SELECTED FOR OBJECTIVE YIELD DETERMINATIONS.
SOYBEANS: ROW SPACING - 1987

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted soybean objective yield surveys in 15 States which account for approximately 88 percent of the 1987 U.S. soybean production. Plots were randomly selected from a scientifically drawn sample of soybean fields, which were visited monthly from about August 7 through harvest, to obtain specific counts and measurements.

Sample data and the derived percentages from the surveys presented in the following table are not official estimates of the Agricultural Statistics Board but are intended to show trends in soybean production practices.

In the 11 States where comparable row space measurements are available, 8 decreased and 3 increased from last year. Ohio continues to have the narrowest row space measurements because a high percentage of the acreage is drill planted. Louisiana and Iowa had the widest row spacing followed by Arkansas.

<table>
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<tr>
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1/ BASED ON ROW MEASUREMENTS IN PLOTS SELECTED FOR OBJECTIVE YIELD SAMPLES.
2/ BROADCAST SOYBEANS INCLUDED AS 10.0 INCHES AND LESS BUT EXCLUDED IN COMPUTATION OF AVERAGE WIDTH.
The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducts potato objective yield surveys in 11 major fall producing States. These 11 States accounted for 93 percent of the 1986 U.S. fall potato production. All producing areas of each State are represented in the sample in proportion to planted acreage of potatoes. Variety information in the table below is derived from data reported. These data are intended to provide current information on varieties and are not designated as official estimates of the Agricultural Statistics Board.

### FALL POTATOES: PERCENT OF MAJOR VARIETIES PLANTED, SELECTED STATES, 1987 CROP

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CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1987

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BOARD, NASS, USDA
OCTOBER WEATHER SUMMARY

Temperatures were generally above-normal in the western third of the Nation, averaging more than 6 degrees above normal at many locations. In the eastern two-thirds of the Nation, temperatures were generally below-normal with many stations reporting the coolest October of record. Above-normal thunderstorm and shower activity resulted in generally wet conditions over much of the Southwest. The Pacific Northwest was very dry. In the eastern two-thirds of the Nation, precipitation was mostly below normal, except in Florida, parts of the Midwest, the Mississippi Delta, the Great Lakes region, and parts of the Northeast. (Prepared by the Joint USDA/NOAA Agricultural Weather Facility.)

WINTER WHEAT SEEDINGS

Dryness restricted winter wheat seeding and germination in the Southeast and Pacific Northwest during most of October. The lack of moisture hampered growth and development in most areas. Seeding began the month considerably ahead of normal. By mid-month seeding was virtually finished in the northern and central Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States. By the end of the month, planting was 93 percent finished in the 20 major producing States, compared with 85 percent in 1986 and the 85 percent average. Eighty-five percent of the acreage was emerged, 8 points ahead of 1986 and 12 points above average. Winter wheat was mostly good to fair, but condition declined to fair to poor in Georgia, and poor to fair in Oregon by the end of October.

In Kansas, seeding at 99 percent completion was 9 points ahead of normal. The lack of moisture for wheat germination and stand development before winter concerned producers in western and central areas. Leaf rust was present Statewide but was most prevalent in early-seeded wheat. Seeding was finished in Nebraska. Near the end of October, producers began irrigating in areas of high stress. Mild, dry conditions promoted Russian wheat aphid development. Winter wheat seeding trailed 5 and 14 points behind normal in Washington and Oregon, respectively, because of dryness.

CORN FOR GRAIN: Production of corn for grain is forecast at 7.17 billion bushels (182 million metric tons), down 13 percent from last year's crop but up fractionally from the October 1, forecast.

The U.S. average yield per acre is forecast at a record high 120.3 bushels, up 0.4 of a bushel from the October 1 forecast. The previous record yield was 119.3 bushels set in 1986. Record yields are forecast for Indiana, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

The dry weather in September and October sped harvest and by November 1, 93 percent of the crop had been harvested in the 17 major producing States. This compares with 61 percent last year and the 63 percent average. In most areas the moisture content of the corn has been quite low.
SORGHUM: Production is forecast at 741 million bushels (18.8 million metric tons), 21 percent less than the 1986 production and off 1 percent from October 1. Harvested area stays at 10.5 million acres (4.25 million hectares), down 24 percent from last year. Yield dipped 0.6 of a bushel from the October 1 forecast and is expected to average 70.5 bushels per acre. This is still a record level; up 2.8 bushels per acre from the previous record high set in 1986.

As of November 1, 81 percent of the crop was harvested in the major States. This compares with 88 percent last year and the average 70 percent. Harvests were complete in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Illinois' harvest is virtually complete; Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota harvests are winding down.

Colorado's crop is 41 percent harvested; the remainder is rated in good condition. The Kansas harvest is 75 percent complete, 20 points ahead of average. However, the two largest sorghum districts have 40 percent of their acreage remaining. Louisiana's crop was out by mid-October. Dryland sorghum has progressed well in New Mexico; harvest was well underway by November 1. Rain halted Oklahoma's harvest at 30 percent completion. This lags the average by 15 points. A hard freeze is needed to reach maturity, particularly in northern Oklahoma. South Dakota's harvest progress is about three weeks ahead of average. By early October, sorghum harvest was complete in all areas of Texas except the Plains and Cross-Timbers. Open weather allowed harvest of mature fields in these areas, but moisture levels remain high in many fields. Some of these fields will probably not be harvested until a freeze occurs.

RICE: Rice production is forecast at 129 million hundredweight (5.87 million metric tons), up 2 percent from the October 1 forecast but 4 percent below the 134 million hundredweight (6.10 million metric tons) produced in 1986. The increase from the October 1 forecast was caused by an increase in harvested acres in Arkansas and better yield expectations in Arkansas and Texas. Harvested area, at 2.33 million acres (944 thousand hectares), is 15 thousand acres above October 1, but 2 percent below 1986. Yield is estimated at 5547 pounds per acre, 101 pounds below 1986. Yield increased 76 pounds from the October 1 forecast. Arkansas' yield increased 100 pounds while Texas' yield jumped 300 pounds.
Harvest advanced rapidly and was finished in the Southeast by mid-October. Near the end of the month, Louisiana and Texas producers began harvesting the second crop. On October 11, California rice harvest was 50 percent finished. By November 1, 95 percent of the crop was harvested, 5 points ahead of normal.

PEANUTS: Production is forecast at 3.58 billion pounds (1.62 million metric tons), 3 percent below both last year and the October 1 forecast. Harvested area is estimated at 1.52 million acres (614 thousand hectares), down 1 percent from 1986. Yield is expected to average 2359 pounds per acre, 48 pounds below last year and 79 pounds below the October 1 forecast.

Production in the southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) is expected to total 2.29 billion pounds, down 4 percent from last year and down 5 percent from the October 1 forecast. Dry conditions during the month of October permitted harvest to progress ahead of last year. However, the dry conditions had a detrimental effect on late maturing peanuts and increased harvesting loss.

The Virginia-North Carolina crop is forecast at 617 million pounds, 14 percent below last year and unchanged from October 1. Weather conditions generally favored peanut harvest for the area. Some frost damage occurred during the month.

The Southwest crop (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 671 million pounds, 12 percent above 1986 and unchanged from the October 1 forecast. Harvesting conditions remained good in most areas during the month. In some areas, moisture was needed to loosen the soil so digging could progress without damaging the peanuts.

**U.S. SOYBEAN PRODUCTION**

**SOYBEANS:** Production is forecast at 1.96 billion bushels (53.3 million metric tons), down fractionally from October 1 but 1 percent above last year. Yield, at 34.1 bushels per acre, is down 0.1 of a bushel from October 1. If realized, this will equal the record yield set in 1985.
Dry weather in the South and East continued to have a detrimental effect on yields. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina dropped one bushel per acre from October 1 while Maryland decreased two bushels and Tennessee fell three bushels. Both Illinois and Missouri yield decreased 1 bushel per acre. On the positive side, yield increases from October 1 were recorded in Michigan, 4 bushels per acre; Kansas, two bushels; and both Iowa and South Dakota, 1 bushel.

Quality of the crop was good in most areas. Some areas have reported smaller than normal soybeans as dry weather did not permit the beans to completely fill. Moisture content has generally been normal to below normal as the crop has matured faster than anticipated.

As of November 1, 89 percent of the crop was harvested, 21 points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. All States were ahead of schedule harvesting the crop. Most States were two weeks ahead of normal, except in the Southeast. Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota had completed their harvests by November 1, while Illinois, Indiana, and Nebraska were 99 percent complete, and Ohio’s was 98 percent complete.

COTTON: All cotton production is forecast at 13.9 million bales, 43 percent above the 1986 crop and 4 percent above the October 1 forecast. The Upland production forecast is for 13.7 million bales and American-Pima production is expected to total a record high 238 thousand bales. Upland production is the highest since 1981 when 15.6 million bales were produced. Total area for harvest is estimated at 9.96 million acres (4.03 million hectares), up 18 percent from last year but fractionally below the October 1 estimate. Yields are expected to average a record high 671 pounds per harvested acre, up 119 pounds per acre from 1986 and 41 pounds per acre above the previous record high established in 1985.

In Texas and Oklahoma, Upland production is forecast at 4.50 million bales, up 64 percent from last year and 7 percent above the October 1 forecast. A record high yield is expected in Texas and Oklahoma. In Texas, open weather allowed harvest to proceed to near completion in the eastern half of the State. In the western half of the State, some of the most advanced fields were defoliated and harvest was underway in the Plains. Mild October weather in Oklahoma increased potential yields for late planted cotton.

The Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) expect to produce 4.57 million bales, 49 percent above last year and 6 percent above the October 1 forecast. The crop has made excellent growth throughout the season and weather conditions for harvest have been very favorable. Record high yields are expected in Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee.

Production in the Western States (Arizona, California, and New Mexico) is expected to total 3.62 million bales of Upland cotton, up 21 percent from last year and 2 percent above the October 1 forecast. Growers are extremely optimistic about yields in the region. Record high yields are expected in Arizona and California.

The Southeastern States (Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina) are expected to harvest 980 thousand bales, up 38 percent from last year and up 1 percent from October 1. Dry conditions in the area were very beneficial for harvesting while minimizing harvest loss. In South Carolina, unusually dry, cold conditions, along with several early frosts, were very detrimental to late maturing acreage.

Bureau of the Census reports 7,533,780 running bales ginned prior to November 1 compared with 5,291,515 bales to the same date last year and 6,245,836 bales in 1985.
COTTONSEED: Production for 1987, based on a three year average lint-seed ratio, is forecast at 5.48 million tons (4.97 million metric tons), 44 percent above the 1986 production of 3.80 million tons (3.45 million metric tons).

DRY BEANS: Dry edible bean production is forecast at 25.9 million cwt (1.17 million metric tons), up 13 percent from last year and 17 percent above 1985. Area for harvest is estimated at 1.68 million acres (678 thousand hectares), up 12 percent from last year and 13 percent above 1985. The average yield should come in at 1544 pounds per acre, 12 pounds above last year and 47 pounds above 1985.

Michigan harvest progressed very well during October with 85 percent of the crop in by November 1. Mild fall weather has allowed late setting beans to mature properly, with better yields than previously anticipated. New York yields were up from the October 1 forecast. Nebraska acreage was adjusted down 10 thousand acres and yields again lowered as farmers and dealers came to a better realization of hail damage that occurred during August and September. Harvest is finished in nearly all other States.

POTATOES: Fall potato production is forecast at 343 million cwt (15.5 million metric tons), a gain of 8 percent over last year but 3 percent short of 1985. Area for harvest is set at 1.09 million acres (441 thousand hectares), up 5 percent from last year but 5 percent below 1985. The average yield is expected to hit a record high 315 cwt per acre, up 8 cwt from last year and 7 cwt above 1985.

The 6 EASTERN STATES produced an estimated 38.1 million cwt, up 5 percent from last year but 17 percent short of 1985. Area harvested totaled 145 thousand acres, up 1 percent from 1986 but 13 percent below 1985. The average yield came in at 262 cwt per acre, a gain of 11 cwt from last year but 14 cwt below 1985. Maine production of 23.9 million cwt was up 9 percent from 1986. New York output of 0.34 million cwt was up 7 percent; Pennsylvania production of 4.73 million cwt was off 8 percent.

The 8 CENTRAL STATES are expected to produce 77.9 million cwt, up 7 percent from last year but 4 percent below 1985. Harvested area totaled 325 thousand acres, a gain of 3 percent from last year but 6 percent below 1985. Minnesota's production of 17.0 million cwt jumped 25 percent from last year; North Dakota production, at 23.1 million cwt, was up 7 percent; while Wisconsin's 21.3 million cwt was up 6 percent from last year. Michigan produced 8.64 million cwt, down 10 percent from last year.

The 9 WESTERN STATES potato production is forecast at 227 million cwt, up 9 percent from last year and fractionally above the 1985 crop. Harvest acreage is set at 620 thousand acres, up 8 percent from last year but 2 percent below 1985. Average yield per acre swelled to 367 cwt, 5 cwt above last year and 10 cwt above two years ago. Production in Washington and Colorado hit record highs with 67.0 million cwt and 19.5 million cwt, respectively. Idaho growers produced 99.7 million cwt, up 10 percent from last year. Oregon production is at 25.9 million cwt, up 12 percent. Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming each produced fewer potatoes than last year.

ALL POTATO production for 1987 (Winter, Spring, Summer, and Fall) is forecast at 386 million cwt (17.5 million metric tons), up 7 percent from last year but 5 percent short of the 1985 crop. Harvested area totaled 1.28 million acres (518 thousand hectares), up 5 percent from 1986 but 6 percent below 1985. The average yield climbed to 302 cwt per acre, up 6 cwt from last year and 3 cwt above 1985.
TOBACCO: U.S. all tobacco production is forecast at 1.23 billion pounds (558 thousand metric tons), fractionally lower than the October 1 forecast but 6 percent above the 1986 output. Higher yield and increased acreage from a year ago account for the larger production. Yield is expected to average 2045 pounds per acre, compared with 1998 pounds for last year's crop.

Flue-cured production is expected to reach 686 million pounds (311 thousand metric tons), 6 percent more than last year's total. Yield per acre is expected to average 2099 pounds, 8 pounds above last year. Area for harvest is above the 1986 level in all States.

Flue-cured auction markets closed for the season on September 30 in Florida, October 6 in Georgia, and October 15 in South Carolina. Auctions in North Carolina and Virginia are expected to close by November 12.

Burley output is projected to reach 461 million pounds (209 thousand metric tons), an increase of 13 percent from a year earlier. The greater production is the combined result of a 7 percent increase in acreage and higher yields. The yield is forecast to average 2048 pounds per acre, 112 pounds above the 1986 yield.

Kentucky Burley was 22 percent stripped by November 1. Rain or high humidity is needed by hanging tobacco. The North Carolina crop was hurt by dry weather throughout the season and is not expected to weigh as much as expected earlier.

Fire-cured production is forecast to total 25.6 million pounds (11.6 thousand metric tons), a decline of 38 percent from 1986. The sizeable drop in production was the result of lower acreage allotments, coupled with a 112 pound drop in yield to 1846 pounds per acre. Very little stripping has been completed in Kentucky due to dry conditions.

Southern Maryland type 32 production is forecast at 24.6 million pounds (11.2 thousand metric tons), down 11 percent from last year. Reduced acreage in Maryland and a decline in yield outlook in both Maryland and Pennsylvania account for the lower total. All of Maryland's crop was harvested by October 11, one week ahead of 1986 but near the normal pace.

Dark air-cured tobacco production at 7.32 million pounds (3320 metric tons), is off 34 percent from a year ago. Both acreage and yield are down.

Production of all cigar-type tobacco is forecast at 25.8 million pounds (11.7 thousand metric tons), 14 percent below last year. Compared with a year ago, cigar filler production is off 8 percent and binder 26 percent, but wrapper production is up 8 percent.

SUGARBEETS: Production of sugar beets is forecast at 27.7 million tons (25.1 million metric tons), an increase of 1 percent from the October 1 forecast and 10 percent above the 1986 production. This year's larger crop is the combined result of increased acreage and higher yields. Harvested area is expected to total 1.25 million acres (505 thousand hectares), 5 percent more than 1986. An average yield of 22.2 tons per acre is expected compared with 21.2 tons a year ago.

Harvest conditions were nearly ideal in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota. Stockpiling began after October 1. In North Dakota, harvest was complete October 18, the earliest ever. Quality is excellent and sugar content is high.

Ideal weather in California led to above normal yields on the fall harvested crop. Those for spring harvest are going into winter with below normal disease problems.
Idaho's beets were 72 percent harvested as of October 25, 15 points ahead of the 5 year average and equal to last year's pace. Good yields were reported in most areas, with no major problems or diseases.

Michigan harvest should be completed in early November. Frequent light rains caused some harvest delays in late October. Below normal temperatures have aided storage.

SUGARCANE: Production of sugarcane for seed and sugar is forecast at 30.9 million tons (28.0 million metric tons), down 3 percent from the October 1 forecast but up 2 percent from the 1986 total. Compared with a year ago, increased acreage is being partially offset with decreased yields. Area for harvest, at 828 thousand acres (335 thousand hectares), is up 4 percent from 1986. The expected average yield of 37.3 tons per acre compares with 38.1 tons in 1986.

In Florida, cutting for sugar was underway at the end of October. Some wind damage was reported during tropical storm Floyd, October 10-14.

In Hawaii, rain was light to heavy with most occurring in windward areas. Variable cloudiness persisted in windward sections and was responsible for reduced sugar yields in these areas. However, leeward areas in the islands had sunny skies and adequate rain. Consequently, these areas experienced higher sugar yields.

Harvest of the Louisiana crop was ahead of both last year and the average. Nearly a third of the crop had been cut by November 1. The crop was in good condition but yields were lower than expected earlier.

PAPAYAS: Hawaii fresh papaya production is forecast at 6.00 million pounds (2720 metric tons) in November. December's output is anticipated to increase to 6.10 million pounds (2770 metric tons), followed by decreases during the beginning of the new year—production is expected to be 5.80 million pounds (2630 metric tons) in January and 3.30 million pounds (1500 metric tons) in February.

October's fresh utilization is estimated at 6.09 million pounds (2760 metric tons), 25 percent higher than September and 5 percent more than last October. Year-to-date fresh sales were 8 percent greater than the same ten-month period in 1986. October's crop area, up 2 percent from September but relatively unchanged from last October, totaled 4070 acres (1650 hectares). Area harvested totaled 2500 acres (1010 hectares), 4 percent more than last month and 5 percent above last October.

PASTURE AND RANGE FEED CONDITION: The pasture and range feed condition on November 1 for the 48 contiguous States was 71 percent, 14 points below November 1, 1986 and 3 points below the 1976-85 average for the date. Condition declined during October in 36 States, improved in 8 States, and was unchanged in 4 States.

In the New England States, New Jersey, and New York, the pasture conditions are in the good to excellent range. The Great Plains States were in the poor to fair, or good to excellent, range.

Conditions continued to decline in the Southeast, with Georgia in the extreme drought range and Alabama, Kentucky, and South Carolina in the severe drought range. Severe drought conditions were also reported in Idaho and Oregon.
PRUNES: California's prune production (dried basis) is forecast at 215 thousand tons (195 thousand metric tons), up 8 percent from the October 1 and more than double the 1986 crop. Harvest is complete. Fruit size was larger than expected, considering the crop size, and the dry-away ratio was lower than expected.

FILBERTS: Oregon and Washington filbert production is forecast at 20.0 thousand tons (18.1 thousand metric tons), up 8 percent from the October 1 forecast and 32 percent higher than last year's crop. Virtually all of the 1987 crop has been received by handlers, as harvest conditions were ideal and growers were able to sweep orchards more than once.

GRAPEFRUIT: The Texas grapefruit forecast is 3.10 million boxes compared with 1.93 million boxes last season. Harvest volume is light but slowly increasing as fruit maturity advances.

FLORIDA CITRUS: The majority of this State's citrus was dry during October. There were only a few days of scattered rains, around October 12, from the tropical storm Floyd, which contributed most of the month's measurable rainfall. There has been considerable irrigation on the high sand hills to supply the necessary surface moisture to offset wilt. New foliage growth virtually stopped due to the lack of rain and cool temperatures. Harvest of early citrus for the fresh fruit markets started very slowly compared with last year. This year, 225,000 boxes of early oranges have been harvested compared with almost 500,000 at the same time last year. Movement of all grapefruit to date is only 1.86 million boxes, whereas last year at the same time, utilization totaled 3.12 million boxes. It is estimated that 2.60 million boxes of all citrus have been used through October, which is 38 percent less than the 4.20 million boxes certified at the same time last year. Caretakers are busy preparing young trees for the upcoming winter season. Heaters are being cleaned, fueled, and placed in cold locations. Most groves have been clean cultivated.

TEXAS CITRUS: Harvest of grapefruit began in the Rio Grande Valley during late October. Volume was low early in the month as much of the fruit was not mature enough; however, by the end of October, volume had increased. Appearance and quality has been good. Trees are in very good condition. Early orange harvest was increasing by month's end. Quality is also good for oranges.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS AND NUTS: Fall harvest of California fruit and nut crops progressed nicely due to excellent weather conditions. Apple picking was winding down. The grape harvest was near completion, as of November 1. Near ideal growing conditions for grapes produced an excellent quality crop. Almond, pistachio, and walnut harvest was virtually complete. The large crop of almonds made it necessary for some growers to stock-pile almonds in the field, while waiting for huller space. Other crops such as kiwifruit, olives, persimmons, pomegranates, dates, and avocados were actively harvested. Valencia orange harvest was virtually complete. Novel orange crop harvest was active, with large sizes and good color reported. Summer grapefruit harvest was completed. Desert grapefruit, lemon, and tangerine harvest progressed, with groves showing good condition at this time. All California citrus crops, other than desert grapefruit, are expected to be down in volume.