All Orange Production Down 1 Percent

The U.S. all orange February 1 forecast for the 2001-02 crop is 12.4 million tons, down 1 percent from the January 1 forecast but virtually unchanged from last season’s final utilization. Florida’s all orange forecast is decreased to 228 million boxes (10.3 million tons), 1 percent less than the January 1 forecast but 2 percent above the previous season. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 128 million boxes (5.76 million tons), down 2 percent from the previous forecast but the same utilization as last season. The harvest of the early and midseason oranges is nearly three-fourths complete. Dry and warm weather has increased drop of the unharvested fruit, especially in western areas where most of the unharvested fruit remains. Total droppage in the western areas has been above the State average all season and is higher than in the other four areas of the citrus belt. Florida’s Valencia forecast is 100 million boxes (4.50 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but 5 percent higher than last season’s final utilization. Fruit size continues to be below average. Loss from droppage is below average. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from the January forecasts.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield is projected at 1.58 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, unchanged from January’s projection and the same yield as last season. The early and midseason portion is projected to yield 1.52 gallons per box and the Valencia portion is projected to yield 1.68 gallons per box. Both of these yields are the same as projected last month. All projections of yield assume that the processing relationships this year will be similar to those of the past several years.
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### Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Use, State, and United States, 2000-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use and State</th>
<th>Area Harvested</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Production</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2001</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 Acres</td>
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<td>Tons</td>
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<td>For Sugar</td>
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<td>446.0</td>
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<td>LA</td>
<td>465.0</td>
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<td>45.5</td>
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<td>For Seed</td>
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<tr>
<td>FL</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Sugar and Seed</td>
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<td>1,032.3</td>
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1 Net tons.
2 Estimates are carried forward from the 2001 Crop Production Summary.

### Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 2001-2002

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<tr>
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<td>Acres</td>
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<td>Dec</td>
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<td>1,835</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>2,690</td>
<td>1,865</td>
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1 Utilized fresh production.
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ 4</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>480</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA 4</td>
<td>40,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>FL</td>
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<td>128,000</td>
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<td>US</td>
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<td>166,480</td>
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<td>Valencia</td>
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<td>CA 4</td>
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<td>FL</td>
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<td>235</td>
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<td>US</td>
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<td>118,955</td>
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<td>All</td>
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<td>900</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA 4</td>
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<td>1,250</td>
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<td>FL</td>
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<td>Other 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>FL</td>
<td>600</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangerines</td>
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<tr>
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<td>CA 4</td>
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<td>66,980</td>
<td>59,950</td>
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<tr>
<td>AZ 4</td>
<td>850</td>
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<td>CA 4</td>
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<td>2,100</td>
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<td>FL</td>
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<td>5,600</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8,350</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22,100</td>
<td>26,300</td>
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</table>

1 The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.
2 Net lbs. per box: oranges-AZ & CA-75, FL-90, TX-85; grapefruit-AZ & CA-67, FL-85, TX-80; lemons-76; tangelos, K-Early Citrus & Temples-90; tangerines-AZ & CA-75, FL-95.
3 Navel and miscellaneous varieties in AZ and CA. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in FL and TX. Small quantities of tangerines in TX.
4 Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.
5 "Other" seedy grapefruit estimates discontinued after 1999-2000 crop. Included with white seedless beginning with the 2000-01 crop.
6 Includes tangelos and tangors.
## Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-2002

(Domestic Units) 1

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Area Planted</th>
<th>Area Harvested</th>
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<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1,000 Acres</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grains &amp; Hay</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>4,967.0</td>
<td>4,289.0</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hay, All</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
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<td>1,905.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proso Millet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
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<td>8,584.0</td>
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<td>Oilseeds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola</td>
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<td>1,455.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cottonseed</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flaxseed</td>
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<td>578.0</td>
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<td>44.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peanuts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rapeseed</td>
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<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safflower</td>
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<td>Amer-Pima</td>
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<td>259.0</td>
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<td>Dry Beans, Peas &amp; Lentils</td>
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<td>Austrian Winter Peas</td>
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<td>7.1</td>
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<td>Dry Edible Peas</td>
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<td>196.8</td>
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<tr>
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<td>197.0</td>
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<td>Potatoes &amp; Misc.</td>
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<td>Ginger Root (HI)</td>
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<td>Hops</td>
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<td>35.9</td>
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<td>Potatoes, All</td>
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<td>1,241.3</td>
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<td>16.8</td>
<td>13.8</td>
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<td>Spring</td>
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<td>Summer</td>
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<td>Taro (HI)</td>
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1 Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.

2 Area planted for all purposes.

3 Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.
## Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2001-2002

### (Domestic Units)

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<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Yield 2001</th>
<th>Yield 2002</th>
<th>Production 2001</th>
<th>Production 2002</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bu</td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>Bu</td>
<td>Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains &amp; Hay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>Bu</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>138.2</td>
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<td>2.47</td>
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<td>239,590</td>
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<td>Cwt</td>
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<td>213,045</td>
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<td>Bu</td>
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<td>Canola</td>
<td>Lb</td>
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<td>1,998,515</td>
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<td>241,665</td>
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<td>Bu</td>
<td>39.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunflowers</td>
<td>Lb</td>
<td>1,349</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton, Tobacco &amp; Sugar Crops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton, All 2</td>
<td>Bale</td>
<td>698</td>
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<td>Upland 2</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>687</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amer-Pima 2</td>
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<td>1,257</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Austrian Winter Peas 2</td>
<td>Cwt</td>
<td>1,366</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1,572</td>
<td>19,541</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>3,779</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potatoes &amp; Misc.</td>
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<td>1,210</td>
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<td>444,766</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>367</td>
<td>400,727</td>
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<td>105</td>
<td>2,052</td>
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<td>Cwt</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>14,355</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taro (HI) 3</td>
<td>Lb</td>
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</table>

1 Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.
2 Yield in pounds.
3 Yield is not estimated.
## Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2000-2002

(Domestic Units) ¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus ²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapefruit</td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>2,762</td>
<td>2,469</td>
<td>2,505</td>
</tr>
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<td>K-Early Citrus (FL)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lemons</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>954</td>
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<td>Oranges</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>12,997</td>
<td>12,390</td>
<td>12,392</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangelos (FL)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>104</td>
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<td>Tangerines</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>414</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temples (FL)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncitrus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>1,000 Lbs</td>
<td>10,663.7</td>
<td>9,435.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apricots</td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>82.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bananas (HI)</td>
<td>Lb</td>
<td>29,000.0</td>
<td>28,000.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>7,688.0</td>
<td>6,521.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olives (CA)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>134.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papayas (HI)</td>
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<td>55,000.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td>1,000 Lbs</td>
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<td>2,437.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pears</td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>967.2</td>
<td>970.8</td>
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<td>Prunes, Dried (CA)</td>
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<td>148.0</td>
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<td>Prunes &amp; Plums (Ex CA)</td>
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<td>23.9</td>
<td>20.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuts &amp; Misc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Almonds (CA)</td>
<td>Lb</td>
<td>703,000</td>
<td>850,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazelnuts</td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>48.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pecans</td>
<td>Lb</td>
<td>209,850</td>
<td>315,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pistachios (CA)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>243,000</td>
<td>161,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walnuts (CA)</td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>239.0</td>
<td>305.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maple Syrup</td>
<td>Gal</td>
<td>1,231</td>
<td>1,049</td>
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</table>

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2001-2002
(Metric Units) ¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Area Planted</th>
<th>Area Harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grains &amp; Hay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>2,010,100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for Grain</td>
<td>30,656,080</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for Silage</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,488,030</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hay, All ³</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,702,270</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,636,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,065,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>1,781,850</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proso Millet</td>
<td>263,050</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>1,349,640</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>537,430</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Mustard Seed</td>
<td>18,530</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton, Tobacco &amp; Sugar Crops</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, All ³</td>
<td>6,389,160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upland</td>
<td>6,283,620</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amer-Pima</td>
<td>105,540</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugarbeets</td>
<td>554,870</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Beans, Peas &amp; Lentils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian Winter Peas</td>
<td>6,430</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Potatoes &amp; Misc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee (HI)</td>
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<td>2,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger Root (HI)</td>
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<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hops</td>
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<td>14,530</td>
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<td>31,770</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potatoes, All ³</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Taro (HI) ⁴</td>
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<td>180</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.
² Area planted for all purposes.
³ Total may not add due to rounding.
⁴ Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.
## Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2001-2002
### (Metric Units) 1

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<th>Crop</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Metric Tons</td>
<td>Metric Tons</td>
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<td>Oats</td>
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<td>24.87</td>
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<td>Rye</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1.53</td>
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<td>2.01</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.53</td>
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<td>1.53</td>
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<td>1.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton, Tobacco &amp; Sugar Crops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton, All 2</td>
<td>0.78</td>
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<td>Dry Beans, Peas &amp; Lentils</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austrian Winter Peas</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>4.400</td>
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<td>4.400</td>
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<td>Potatoes &amp; Misc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coffee (HI)</td>
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<td>2.09</td>
<td>30,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppermint Oil</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>2,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, All 2</td>
<td>40.16</td>
<td>20,174,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>32.94</td>
<td>32.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>32.09</td>
<td>32.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>34.64</td>
<td>34.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>41.11</td>
<td>41.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spearmint Oil</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Potatoes</td>
<td>17.21</td>
<td>651,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taro (HI) 3</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.
2 Production may not add due to rounding.
3 Yield is not estimated.
### Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2000-2002

(Metric Units) ¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metric tons</td>
<td>Metric tons</td>
<td>Metric tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus ²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapefruit</td>
<td>2,505,640</td>
<td>2,239,840</td>
<td>2,272,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-Early Citrus (FL)</td>
<td>4,540</td>
<td>1,810</td>
<td>910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemons</td>
<td>762,040</td>
<td>907,180</td>
<td>865,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oranges</td>
<td>11,790,680</td>
<td>11,240,020</td>
<td>11,241,830</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangelos (FL)</td>
<td>89,810</td>
<td>86,180</td>
<td>94,350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangerines</td>
<td>415,490</td>
<td>334,750</td>
<td>375,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temples (FL)</td>
<td>79,830</td>
<td>50,800</td>
<td>57,150</td>
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<td>Noncitrus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>4,836,970</td>
<td>4,279,740</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apricots</td>
<td>87,910</td>
<td>74,630</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bananas (HI)</td>
<td>13,150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>6,974,410</td>
<td>5,915,930</td>
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<td>Olives (CA)</td>
<td>48,080</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papayas (HI)</td>
<td>24,720</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td>1,179,290</td>
<td>1,105,590</td>
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<td>Pears</td>
<td>877,380</td>
<td>880,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prunes, Dried (CA)</td>
<td>198,670</td>
<td>134,260</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunes &amp; Plums (Ex CA)</td>
<td>21,680</td>
<td>18,870</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuts &amp; Misc.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almonds (CA)</td>
<td>318,880</td>
<td>385,550</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazelnuts</td>
<td>20,410</td>
<td>43,540</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pecans</td>
<td>95,190</td>
<td>142,880</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistachios (CA)</td>
<td>110,220</td>
<td>73,030</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walnuts (CA)</td>
<td>216,820</td>
<td>276,690</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple Syrup</td>
<td>6,150</td>
<td>5,240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2002 crop year.

January Weather Summary

Precipitation slackened across the Northwest during January, leaving the region’s complete recovery from the drought of 2000-01 in doubt, despite a 6-week parade of major storm systems in November and December. Farther south, a late-January storm system delivered the month’s only significant precipitation in much of the Four Corners region. The same storm crossed the central and southern Plains and parts of the Corn Belt on January 30-31, providing much-needed moisture for the Plains’ wheat crop and recharging soil moisture in parts of the Midwest, but causing serious travel and electrical disruptions due to ice accumulations. The cold air that helped fuel the late-month storm also left the northern High Plains’ poorly-established, drought-stressed, and wind-battered winter wheat crop exposed to temperatures as low as -20 degrees F. A patchy snow cover, with depths generally 2 inches or less, provided little insulation for the northern Plains’ wheat. Ironically, the late-month cold outbreak quieted winds across the northern High Plains, where chinook (downslope) winds frequently gusted higher than 40 mph—and occasionally higher than 70 mph—during the first 25 days of January.

Cool air also spilled into California, bringing several minor to moderate freezes in mid- to late January. On the coldest mornings—January 23 and 24—low temperatures generally ranged from 24 to 30 degrees F in the San Joaquin Valley’s citrus areas, accelerating orange harvesting in local cold spots, necessitating freeze-protection measures in some groves, and slowing winter grain development, but providing beneficial “chill hours” for fruit and nut trees. Cold air also briefly spread into winter agricultural areas of the Southwest. Farther east, heavy precipitation was confined to portions of the South, including areas from the Delta to the southern Appalachians. While the rain and snow aided previously drought-stressed pastures and winter grains in the southern Atlantic region, lowland flooding returned to the lower Mississippi Valley and adjacent areas. Following some early-month snowfall (mostly January 2-3), nearly all of the South’s heavy rain fell from January 18-25.

January Crop Summary

The year began with a winter storm that brought well below-normal temperatures and a mixture of wintery precipitation to the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast. However, temperatures quickly rebounded and abnormally warm weather prevailed from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast during the remainder of the month. Many areas recorded new record day time highs, and parts of the Corn Belt and Great Lakes region experienced their warmest January ever. In the Southwest and Pacific Northwest, abnormally warm weather prevailed early in the month, but temperatures averaged well below-normal after midmonth. Below-normal precipitation extended drought conditions along parts of the Atlantic Coastal Plain and large portions of the Great Plains. In the Pacific Northwest, storms frequently produced heavy rain along the coast and large snow accumulations in the Cascade and Sierra mountains.

Temperatures averaged above-normal in the northern Great Plains, but winter wheat remained dormant despite periods of record warmth across the region. Heaving and winter kill were virtually non-existent most of the month, although fields were exposed and vulnerable to wind blown soil and a late-month period of bitterly cold weather. In parts of the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast, abnormally warm weather stimulated growth of winter grains and forages most of the month. In Texas, dry weather supported fieldwork, but limited the response of winter grains and forage crops to favorable temperatures.

Sub-freezing temperatures penetrated into the Southeast early in the month, providing beneficial chill hours for fruit trees approaching the upcoming bloom period. The cold weather briefly halted growth of winter grains and forages but sub-freezing temperatures were not sustained long enough to damage the citrus crop. However, citrus trees experienced minor foliage burn and, in the coldest areas, some new leafy growth was lost. In southern areas of the Florida peninsula, the sugarcane harvest and work in vegetable fields continued with little delay.

In California, above-normal temperatures, supported by ample moisture supplies, stimulated development of winter crops during the first half of the month. However, temperatures averaged well below normal throughout the Southwest after midmonth. The cold weather slowed growth of winter crops, but nighttime temperatures did not remain below freezing long enough to seriously damage citrus trees and unharvested fruit. Vegetable growers ran irrigation systems to protect delicate leafy crops from sub-freezing overnight lows and citrus growers ran irrigation systems and wind machines to protect fruit from frost damage. Nevertheless, ice marks and slight freeze damage showed in some citrus varieties.

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**Sugarcane:** Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed for 2001 is estimated at 34.8 million tons, 4 percent below last year’s record high of 36.1 million tons. Acres harvested and to be harvested for sugar and seed are estimated at 1.03 million for the 2001 crop year, slightly less than last year’s harvested acres. Yield is estimated at 33.8 tons per acre, 1.2 tons below 2000.

In Louisiana, acres harvested for sugar and seed, at 495,000, is 1 percent below last year’s record acreage of 500,000 and is the first year-to-year acreage reduction since 1996. In Florida, acres harvested and to be harvested for sugar and seed is 2 percent above last year’s level. If realized, Florida’s harvested acreage would exceed the previous record high of 460,000 acres set in 1999.

Harvest was completed in Louisiana despite rain delays in early January. In Florida, warm, dry weather supported harvest throughout the month.

**Grapefruit:** The forecast of the 2001-02 grapefruit crop for the United States remains at 2.51 million tons, unchanged from the January 1 forecast but 1 percent higher than the previous season. The Florida grapefruit forecast continues at 47.0 million boxes (2.00 million tons), the same as last month but 2 percent above last season’s final utilization. The all white grapefruit forecast is 19.0 million boxes (808,000 tons), unchanged from January but 2 percent more than the previous season. The all white grapefruit average size equals the smallest average size in the 10-season series. The droppage factor is at the series average. Harvest is 20 percent complete. The colored seedless utilization is forecast at 28.0 million boxes (1.19 million tons), the same as the January 1 forecast, but 3 percent more than the previous season. Average fruit size is smaller than any other season in the 10-season series. Loss from droppage is slightly above the series average. Harvest is close to 40 percent complete. Arizona, California, and Texas grapefruit forecasts are carried forward from the January forecasts.

**Tangerines:** The 2001-02 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 414,000 tons, unchanged from the January 1 forecast but 12 percent higher than last season’s utilization of 369,000 tons. Florida’s tangerine forecast is 6.40 million boxes (304,000 tons), the same as last month but 14 percent higher than last season. Harvest of the late season Honey variety remains active. The Honeys are larger on average than in any of the previous 21 seasons except 2. Loss from droppage is slightly below average. Arizona and California tangerine forecasts are carried forward from the January forecasts.

**Tangelos:** Florida’s 2001-02 tangelo forecast remains at 2.30 million boxes (104,000 tons), unchanged from the January 1 forecast but 10 percent more than last season’s utilized production. Over three-fourths of the crop has been harvested as of February 1.

**Temples:** Florida’s 2001-02 Temple forecast is 1.40 million boxes (63,000 tons), unchanged from January. If realized, it will be the second smallest crop ever recorded, but 12 percent higher than the record low 1.25 million boxes (56,000 tons) utilized last season. Average fruit size is smaller than all but 2 of the previous 36 non-freeze seasons. Loss from droppage is lower in only 5 of those 36 seasons, somewhat offsetting the smaller sizes.

**K-Early Citrus:** The K-Early Citrus Fruit forecast for 2001-02 remains at 30,000 boxes (1,350 tons), unchanged from the January 1 forecast but 10,000 boxes fewer than last season. If realized, this will be the smallest crop of record.

**Papayas:** Hawaii fresh papaya utilization is estimated at 3.29 million pounds for January, 8 percent less than last month and 33 percent lower than 2001. Area in crop totaled 2,575 acres, unchanged from last month but 4 percent less than last January. Harvested area, at 1,865 acres, is 2 percent more than last month but virtually unchanged from a year ago. Weather conditions for January began with frequent sunny periods and light showers which allowed farmers to catch up on regular field work. However, wet and cloudy weather conditions in the second half of January hindered normal field operations.

**Florida Citrus:** The first half of January was very cold. There were two mornings when the temperatures were below freezing, but they were not low enough long enough to significantly damage the crops. Most colder locations are planted to early varieties and had been harvested or were picked very soon after the cold nights. Caretakers irrigated to keep their groves warm during the cold spell and to maintain good tree condition for the upcoming bloom. Also, there were several rains that helped protect the current citrus crop and the trees. The
last part of the month was generally dry and unseasonably warm. There were, however, a few isolated rains on the lower east coast. Growers have been pushing out and burning dead and dying trees. Some replanting is occurring in the warmer locations.

**California Citrus:** Citrus growers irrigated and used wind machines to protect citrus fruit from frost damage. Ice marks and slight freeze damage showed in some citrus varieties following the cold temperatures. Picking of navel oranges continued throughout January, but was slowed at times by rainfall, fog, and frost. Pummelo and Oroblanco grapefruit harvests continued in the desert and the San Joaquin Valley. Picking of lemons occurred in central and southern California. Harvest of Satsuma, Minneola, and Fairchild tangerines continued.

**California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts:** Typical cultural activities such as pruning, grafting, cultivating, and spraying continued in orchards and vineyards. Cold weather during January eased growers’ concerns about the lack of chilling hours required by most fruit trees. Crews pruned and tied vines in vineyards. Grape growers cultivated, made herbicide applications, fertilized, and treated for insects. Ground preparation for new plantings was in progress. Cherry orchards were treated to promote an earlier, more uniform, fruit set. Buds began to swell in a few early fruit tree varieties. Strawberry nursery stock digging and trimming continued throughout the month.
Reliability of February 1 Orange Forecast

Survey Procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the February 1 forecast was conducted in Florida, which produces about 75 percent of the U.S. production. In July and August, the number of bearing trees and the number of fruit per tree were determined. In subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted to develop the current forecast of production. Arizona, California, and Texas conduct grower and packer surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July.

Estimating Procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. Reports from growers and packers in Arizona, California, and Texas were also used for setting estimates. These four States submit their analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published February 1 forecast.

Revision Policy: The February 1 production forecasts will not be revised. A new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates will be published in September's Citrus Fruits Summary. The production estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including information from marketing orders, shipments, and processor records. Allowances are made for recorded local utilization and home use.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the February 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the February 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of 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 February 1 orange production forecast is 4.8 percent. However, if you exclude the six freeze seasons, the “Root Mean Square Error” is 4.1 percent. This means that chances are two out of three that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 4.8 percent, or 4.1 percent excluding freeze seasons. Chances are nine out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 8.2 percent, or 7.2 percent excluding freeze seasons.

Changes between the February 1 orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 361,000 tons (332,000 tons, excluding freezes), ranging from 13,000 tons to 745,000 tons (13,000 tons to 745,000 tons, excluding freezes). The February 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 6 times and above 14 times (below 5 times and above 9 times, excluding freeze seasons). The difference does not imply that the February 1 forecasts this year are likely to understate or overstate final production.
Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity specialists in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information.

Mark Harris, Chief

Field Crops Section
   Greg Thessen, Head (202) 720-2127
   Greg Thessen - Corn, Proso Millet (202) 720-2127
   Herman Ellison - Soybeans, Minor Oilseeds (202) 720-7369
   Lance Honig - Wheat, Rye, Hay, Sorghum (202) 720-8068
   Greg Thessen - Cotton, Cotton Ginnings (202) 720-2127
   Mark E. Miller - Oats, Sugar Crops, Weekly Crop Weather (202) 720-7621
   Mark R. Miller - Peanuts, Rice, Barley (202) 720-7688

Fruit, Vegetable & Special Crops Section
   Jim Smith, Head (202) 720-2127
   Arvin Budge - Dry Beans, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes (202) 720-4285
   Dave DeWalt - Citrus, Tropical Fruits (202) 720-5412
   Debbie Flippin - Fresh Vegetables, Mushrooms (202) 720-3250
   Steve Gunn - Apples, Cherries, Cranberries, Prunes, Plums (202) 720-4288
   Jim Smith - Noncitrus Fruits, Mint, Dry Peas (202) 720-2127
   Darin Jantzi - Berries, Grapes, Maple Syrup, Tobacco (202) 720-7235
   Kim Ritchie - Hops (360) 902-1940
   Betty Johnston - Nuts, Floriculture, Nursery (202) 690-0207
   Biz Wallingsford - Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries (202) 720-2157
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