Crop Production

Released November 10, 2015, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

**Corn Production Up Less Than 1 Percent from October Forecast**

**Soybean Production Up 2 Percent**

**Cotton Production Down Less Than 1 Percent**

**Orange Production Down 5 Percent**

**Corn** production is forecast at 13.7 billion bushels, up less than one percent from the October forecast, but down 4 percent from last year’s record production. Based on conditions as of November 1, yields are expected to average 169.3 bushels per acre, up 1.3 bushels from the October forecast but 1.7 bushels below the 2014 average. If realized, this will be the second highest yield and third largest production on record for the United States. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 80.7 million acres, unchanged from the October forecast but down 3 percent from 2014.

**Soybean** production is forecast at a record 3.98 billion bushels, up 2 percent from October and up 1 percent from last year. Based on November 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 48.3 bushels per acre, up 1.1 bushels from last month and up 0.8 bushel from last year. Area for harvest in the United States is forecast at 82.4 million acres, unchanged from last month.

**All cotton** production is forecast at 13.3 million 480-pound bales, down less than 1 percent from last month and down 19 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 782 pounds per harvested acre, down 56 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 12.8 million 480-pound bales, down 19 percent from 2014. Pima cotton production, forecast at 451,000 bales, was carried forward from last month.

**The United States all orange** forecast for the 2015-2016 season is 5.50 million tons, down 5 percent from the previous forecast and down 14 percent from the 2014-2015 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 74.0 million boxes (3.33 million tons), is down 8 percent from last month’s forecast and down 24 percent from last season’s final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 37.0 million boxes (1.67 million tons), down 8 percent from last month and down 22 percent from last season’s final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 37.0 million boxes (1.67 million tons), is down 8 percent from last month and down 25 percent from last season’s final utilization. California and Texas orange production forecasts were carried forward from the previous forecast.

**Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ)** yield forecast for the 2015-2016 season is 1.58 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, down 2 percent from the October forecast but up 5 percent from last season’s final yield of 1.50 gallons per box. Projected yield from the 2015-2016 non-Valencia and Valencia varieties will be published in the January *Crop Production* report. All projections of yield assume the processing relationships this season will be similar to those of the past several seasons.
This report was approved on November 10, 2015.

Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
Robert Johansson

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
James M. Harris
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area harvested 2014 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area harvested 2015 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Yield per acre 2014 (bushels)</th>
<th>Yield per acre 2015 (bushels)</th>
<th>Production 2014 (1,000 bushels)</th>
<th>Production 2015 (1,000 bushels)</th>
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</table>

1 Other States include Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Crop Production 2015 Summary.*
**Sorghum for Grain Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted November 1, 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(bushels)</td>
<td>(1,000 bushels)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>October 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>430</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>106.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
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<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>56.0</td>
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1 Other States include Arizona and Georgia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the Crop Production 2015 Summary.
Rice Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted November 1, 2015

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<tr>
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<th>Production 2014</th>
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<td>(pounds)</td>
<td>(1,000 cwt)</td>
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1 Includes sweet rice production.

Rice Production by Class – United States: 2014 and Forecasted November 1, 2015

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<th>Medium grain</th>
<th>Short grain 1 2014</th>
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<td>(1,000 cwt)</td>
<td>(1,000 cwt)</td>
<td>(1,000 cwt)</td>
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1 Sweet rice production included with short grain.
2 The 2015 rice production by class forecasts are based on class harvested acreage estimates and the 5-year average class yield compared to the all rice yield.

Soybean Production – United States

Billion bushels

Crop Production (November 2015)
USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service
<table>
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<th>State</th>
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<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
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<td>2015 (1,000 acres)</td>
<td>2014 (bushels)</td>
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<td>October 1</td>
<td>November 1</td>
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1 Other States include Florida and West Virginia. Individual State level estimates will be published in the Crop Production 2015 Summary.
Peanut Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted November 1, 2015

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014 (1,000 acres)</td>
<td>2015 (1,000 acres)</td>
<td>2014 (pounds)</td>
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<td>167.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>589.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>31.0</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>3,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<td>89.0</td>
<td>4,320</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>108.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>127.0</td>
<td>161.0</td>
<td>3,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>19.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,322.5</td>
<td>1,574.0</td>
<td>3,923</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014 (1,000 tons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>5,125.0</td>
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¹ Based on a 3-year average lint-seed ratio.

Cotton Production - United States

Million bales

Crop Production (November 2015)
USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service
### Cotton Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted November 1, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type and State</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>2014 (1,000 acres)</td>
<td>2015 (1,000 acres)</td>
<td>2014 October 1 (pounds)</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Upland</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>348.0</td>
<td>312.0</td>
<td>901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>149.0</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>1,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>330.0</td>
<td>205.0</td>
<td>1,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>1,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1,370.0</td>
<td>1,110.0</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>168.0</td>
<td>107.0</td>
<td>1,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
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<td>315.0</td>
<td>1,232</td>
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<tr>
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<td>175.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>30.0</td>
<td>931</td>
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<td>380.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>210.0</td>
<td>195.0</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>278.0</td>
<td>215.0</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>270.0</td>
<td>140.0</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>4,600.0</td>
<td>4,500.0</td>
<td>644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>84.0</td>
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<td>7,995.0</td>
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<td>993</td>
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<td>California</td>
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<td>114.0</td>
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<td>7.3</td>
<td>761</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
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<td>15.0</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>189.8</td>
<td>154.3</td>
<td>1,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All</strong></td>
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<td>312.0</td>
<td>901</td>
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<td>83.0</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1,370.0</td>
<td>1,110.0</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>29.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>794</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>168.0</td>
<td>107.0</td>
<td>1,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>420.0</td>
<td>315.0</td>
<td>1,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>245.0</td>
<td>175.0</td>
<td>1,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>460.0</td>
<td>380.0</td>
<td>1,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>210.0</td>
<td>195.0</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>278.0</td>
<td>215.0</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>270.0</td>
<td>140.0</td>
<td>878</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
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<td>4,515.0</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>84.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>9,346.8</td>
<td>8,149.3</td>
<td>838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Production ginned and to be ginned.
2. 480-pound net weight bale.
3. Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.
Sugarbeet Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted November 1, 2015

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(tons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>168.0</td>
<td>168.0</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>150.0</td>
<td>151.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>431.0</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>215.0</td>
<td>208.0</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1,146.7</td>
<td>1,144.0</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed Area harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted November 1, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(tons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>408.0</td>
<td>415.0</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
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<td>18.2</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>71.8</td>
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<tr>
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<td>411.0</td>
<td>410.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>37.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>870.3</td>
<td>881.7</td>
<td>35.0</td>
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</table>

1 Net tons.

Lentil Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted November 1, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area planted</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>130.0</td>
<td>235.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>165.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>281.0</td>
<td>495.0</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(pounds)</td>
<td>(pounds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
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<td>750</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
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<td>1,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>750</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>1,121</td>
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</table>
### Dry Edible Pea Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted November 1, 2015

<table>
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<th>State</th>
<th>Area planted</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>46.0</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
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<td>595.0</td>
<td>504.0</td>
<td>575.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>380.0</td>
<td>255.0</td>
<td>370.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>105.0</td>
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<td>102.0</td>
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<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>(pounds)</td>
<td>(1,000 cwt)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Idaho</td>
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<td>1,300</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>650</td>
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<td>Montana</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,650</td>
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<td>9,488</td>
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<td>2,180</td>
<td>5,432</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,672</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,907</td>
<td>1,772</td>
<td>17,155</td>
<td>19,552</td>
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</table>

### Austrian Winter Pea Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted November 1, 2015

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<th>2015</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>27.0</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(pounds)</td>
<td>(1,000 cwt)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>132</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
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<td>750</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,339</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>274</td>
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</table>

[The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year]

<table>
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<th>Crop and State</th>
<th>Utilized production boxes 1</th>
<th>Utilized production ton equivalent</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early, mid, and Navel 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California 3</td>
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<td>43,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>47,400</td>
<td>37,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas 4</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>1,317</td>
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<tr>
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<td>81,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>9,500</td>
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<td>37,000</td>
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<td>46,866</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>All</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>52,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>74,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas 4</td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td>1,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>147,252</td>
<td>128,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grapefruit</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>3,250</td>
<td>2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>9,650</td>
<td>9,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California 3</td>
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<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
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<td>12,900</td>
<td>12,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td><strong>Tangerines and mandarins</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona 4 5</td>
<td>170</td>
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<tr>
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<td>19,000</td>
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<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>21,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tangelos</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
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</table>

(1,000 boxes) | (1,000 tons) | (1,000 boxes) | (1,000 tons)

1 Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80, Florida-85, Texas-80; tangerines and mandarins in Arizona and California-80, Florida-95; lemons-80; tangelos-90.

2 Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. Small quantities of tangerines Temples in Florida.

3 Estimates for current year carried forward from previous forecast.

4 Includes tangelos and tangors.

5 Estimates discontinued in 2015-2016.

(NA) Not available.
Potato Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Seasonal Group – States and United States: 2014 and Forecasted November 1, 2015

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<tr>
<th>Seasonal group and State</th>
<th>Area planted</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
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<td>2014 (1,000 acres)</td>
<td>2015 (1,000 acres)</td>
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<td>67.0</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>66.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Fall</td>
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</tr>
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<td>53.9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5.9</td>
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<td>16.0</td>
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<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
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<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
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<td>1.5</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
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<td>165.0</td>
<td>170.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>65.0</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>64.0</td>
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¹ Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
² Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.
³ Includes data withheld above.

Crop Production (November 2015)
USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service
Fall Potato Varieties Planted

The National Agricultural Statistics Service collects variety data in seven States, accounting for 82 percent of the 2015 United States fall potato planted acres. The seven States conduct objective yield surveys where all producing areas are sampled in proportion to planted acreage. Variety data shown below are actual percentages from these surveys.

Percent of Fall Potatoes Planted to Major Varieties – Selected States: 2015 Crop

[Revised from September 1]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State and variety</th>
<th>Percent of planted acres</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Percent of planted acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Idaho</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russet Burbank</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>R Norkotah</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
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<td>16.2</td>
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<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>16.5</td>
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<td>Umatilla R</td>
<td>14.9</td>
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<td>Ranger</td>
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<td>Bannock</td>
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<td>Shepody</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alturas</td>
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<td>Alturas</td>
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<td><strong>Maine</strong></td>
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<td>Clearwater</td>
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<td>1.7</td>
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<td>Lamoka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Innovator</td>
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<td>Other</td>
<td>5.1</td>
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<td><strong>Washington</strong></td>
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<td>Blazer</td>
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<td>Shepody</td>
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<td>Goldrush</td>
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<td>Silverton</td>
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<td>Norland</td>
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<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ivory Crisp</td>
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Percent of Fall Potatoes Planted to Major Varieties – Seven-State Total: 2015 Crop

[The Seven State total includes Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin.]

<table>
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<th>Percent of planted acres</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Percent of planted acres</th>
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<td>Katahdin</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>La Chipper</td>
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### Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2014 and 2015

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

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<th>Area harvested</th>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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<td>All other</td>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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See footnote(s) at end of table. --continued
## Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2014 and 2015 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun.]

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(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
1 Area planted for all purposes.
2 Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acres.
3 Yield in pounds.
Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2014 and 2015

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

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<th>Area harvested</th>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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See footnote(s) at end of table. --continued
Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2014 and 2015 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

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<th>2015 (metric tons)</th>
<th>2014 Production (metric tons)</th>
<th>2015 Production (metric tons)</th>
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(NA) Not available.  
(X) Not applicable.  
2 Area planted for all purposes.  
3 Total may not add due to rounding.  
2 Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.
### Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2015 and 2016

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2014-2015 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Tangelos (Florida)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangerines and mandarins</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricots</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bananas (Hawaii)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Olives (California)</td>
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<td>Papayas (Hawaii)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Pears</td>
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<td>Prunes and plums (excludes California)</td>
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<td>Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)</td>
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<td>Walnuts, in-shell (California)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maple syrup</td>
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1 Production years are 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2015 and 2016
[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2015 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2014-2015 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

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<th>Production 2016</th>
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<td>(metric tons)</td>
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<td>Grapefruit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lemons</td>
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1 Production years are 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.
The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 corn-producing States during 2015. Randomly selected plots in corn for grain fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in these tables are rounded actual field counts from this survey.

**Corn for Grain Objective Yield Data**

**Corn for Grain Plant Population per Acre – Selected States: 2011-2015**

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

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<th>2012 (number)</th>
<th>2013 (number)</th>
<th>2014 (number)</th>
<th>2015 (number)</th>
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(NA) Not available.
# Corn for Grain Number of Ears per Acre – Selected States: 2011-2015

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

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(NA) Not available.

# Corn Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2011-2015

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

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(NA) Not available.

(1) Less than half of the unit shown.

(2) Includes corn in the dent stage of development. Ears are firm and solid. Kernels fully dent with no milk present in most kernels.

(3) Includes that portion of the crop that is mature and ready for harvest. No green foliage is present.

---

Crop Production (November 2015)
USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

25

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- Represents zero.
## Corn for Grain Percentage Distribution by Measured Row Width and Average Row Width – Selected States: 2011-2015

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- Represents zero.

**Crop Production (November 2015)**

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service
Cotton Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducted objective yield surveys in six cotton-producing States during 2015. Randomly selected plots in cotton fields were visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey.


[Includes small bolls (less than one inch in diameter), large unopened bolls (at least one inch in diameter), open bolls, partially opened bolls, and burrs per 40 feet of row. November, December, and Final exclude small bolls. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

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Soybean Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 11 soybean-producing States during 2015. Randomly selected plots in soybean fields are visited monthly from August through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in these tables are actual field counts from this survey.

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

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1 September data not available due to plant immaturity.

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### Soybean Frequency of Farmer Reported Row Widths – Selected States: 2011-2015 (continued)

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- Represents zero.
1 Includes broadcast soybeans.

### Soybean Objective Yield Percent of Samples Processed in the Lab – United States: 2011-2015

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

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(NA) Not available.
1 Includes soybeans with brown pods and are considered mature or almost mature.
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### Soybean Percentage Distribution by Measured Row Width and Average Row Width – Selected States: 2011-2015 (continued)

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- Represents zero.

1 Broadcast soybeans included as "10.0 inches or less" but excluded in computation of average width.
Potato Objective Yield Data

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in seven fall potato-producing States during 2015. Sample plots were located in potato fields randomly selected using a scientifically designed sampling procedure. Field workers recorded counts and measurements within the field and then harvested six hills per sample. Potatoes were sent to laboratories for sizing and grading according to accepted United States fresh grading standards. Data in these tables are rounded actual field counts from this survey.

Fall Potato Number of Hills by Type – Selected States: 2011-2015

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- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
## Fall Potato Harvest Loss by Type – Selected States: 2011-2015

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<td>Yellows (cwt per acre)</td>
<td>Russets (cwt per acre)</td>
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- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
### Fall Potato Grading Categories by Type – Selected States: 2014 and 2015

[Gross yield basis]

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<th>No. 2 or processing usable 1 1/2 inch minimum</th>
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<td>2015 (percent)</td>
<td>2014 (percent)</td>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
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- Represents zero.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

1 Potatoes which meet the requirements for United States #1 or #2, as stated in United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

2 Potatoes not meeting the requirements for United States #1 or #2, as stated in United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

3 Percent of net yield adjusted for field loss.

4 Includes Russet, Shepody, Prospect, and Defender varieties unless otherwise indicated.

5 Russets only.
### Round Potato Size Categories by Type – Selected States: 2014 and 2015

**[Gross yield basis]**

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<td>7.5</td>
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<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>(D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>White potatoes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine ^1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2015</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
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</table>

- Represents zero.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

^1 Percent of net yield adjusted for field loss.
### Long Potato (Russet and Shepody) Size Categories – Maine: 2014 and 2015

[Percent of net yield - adjusted for field loss]

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<td>1 7/8</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 inches</td>
<td>or</td>
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<tr>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>10-12</td>
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<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>14 and over</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014 ..........</td>
<td>(percent)</td>
<td>(percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 ..........</td>
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### All Long Potato Size Categories – Selected States: 2014 and 2015

[Gross yield basis. Includes Russet, Shepody, Prospect, and Defender varieties]

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<th>Ounces</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 7/8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 in.</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14 and over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>(%)</td>
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<td>6.8</td>
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<tr>
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<th>Ounces</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>1 5/8</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 7/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 in.</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>4-6</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14 and over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>(%)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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1 Russets only.
October Weather Summary

From Texas to the Mississippi Delta, a 2- to 4-month drought ended in a late-October deluge. In fact, a pair of storms—plus the remnants of record-setting Hurricane Patricia—hammered the South during the last 10 days of the month, sparking flash flooding just days after record-setting heat, low humidity, and gusty winds contributed to a rash of wildfires.

Farther north, late-month rain largely bypassed an area stretching from the east-central Plains into the middle Mississippi Valley, leaving some winter wheat in need of moisture to ensure proper autumn establishment. By November 1, the portion of the wheat crop rated in very poor to poor condition included 14 percent in Kansas, 15 percent in Missouri, and 19 percent in Oklahoma.

However, long intervals of mostly dry Midwestern weather also promoted a rapid fieldwork pace. By November 1, the United States soybean harvest was 92 percent complete, ahead of last year’s 81 percent and the 5-year average of 88 percent. Similarly, 85 percent of the United States corn had been harvested by November 1, compared with 62 percent a year ago and the 5-year average of 79 percent.

In contrast, early-October downpours in South Carolina and environs led to extensive flooding and fieldwork delays. Among the hardest-hit Southeastern crops was cotton, which was mostly in the open-boll stage of development when flooding rains struck. By November 1, South Carolina led the nation with 31 percent of its cotton rated very poor to poor, followed by North Carolina at 27 percent. Despite a doubling of South Carolina’s cotton harvest progress, from 21 to 42 percent complete, during the week ending November 1, overall progress was behind the 5-year average of 51 percent.

Meanwhile on the Plains, late-month rain provided most areas with beneficial moisture for rangeland, pastures, and winter grains. However, wetness was a concern for cotton on the southern High Plains, where harvest was just getting underway during the second half of October. Prior to the late-October rain, many parts of the Plains had experienced an extended stretch of warm, mostly dry weather.

Elsewhere, October featured record-setting warmth in many Western locations. Nevertheless, precipitation was heavy enough to provide some drought relief in the Pacific Northwest, Great Basin, and Southwest. Despite beneficial showers in some areas, California’s 4-year drought continued to manifest itself in the form of significantly below-average reservoir storage and other long-term impacts, such as tree mortality.

October Agricultural Summary

During the month of October, warm temperatures facilitated the rapid harvest of row crops across the Nation. Above average temperatures were observed across most of the United States, including the northern Rocky Mountains recording monthly average temperatures more than 6°F above normal. Exceptions to the trend occurred in areas of the Atlantic Coast where temperatures were slightly below normal. Large portions of the country experienced higher than normal precipitation, including the mid-Atlantic States, southern Great Plains, and the southern Rocky Mountains. Monthly rainfall totals exceeded 12 inches in areas of Texas, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina during October. Texas and Louisiana rains included remnants of Hurricane Patricia, while the Carolinas experienced a low-pressure system that led to extensive flooding. In contrast, the northern portions of the Great Plains and Mississippi Valley recorded below average precipitation for the month allowing more suitable days for fieldwork.

By October 4, eighty-six percent of the corn crop was mature, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, producers had harvested 27 percent of the corn crop by October 4, eleven percentage points ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-four percent of this Nation’s corn crop was mature by October 11, three percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By October 11, harvest progress advanced to 42 percent complete, 19 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Fifty-nine percent of this year’s corn crop was harvested by October 18, twenty-nine percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 17 percentage points during the second week of October Nationwide including an advance of 29 percentage points in Minnesota, 23 percentage points in Iowa, and 22 percentage points in North Dakota. Overall, 68 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent
condition on October 18, unchanged from the beginning of the month but 6 percentage points less than the same time last year. Nationally, 85 percent of the corn was harvested by November 1, twenty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Dry conditions in the Midwest allowed for the soybean harvest to advance rapidly as October began. Eighty-five percent of this year’s soybean crop was at or beyond the leaf dropping stage by October 4, four percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 42 percent of the soybean crop was harvested by October 4, twenty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By October 11, leaf drop in this year’s soybean crop was 92 percent complete, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, producers had harvested 62 percent of the soybean crop by October 11, twenty-five percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. During that week, harvest progress advanced by 20 percentage points or more in 8 estimating States including 33 percentage points in Iowa. Overall, 64 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 11, nine percentage points below the same time last year. By October 18, ninety-six percent of the soybean crop was dropping leaves or beyond, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By mid-month, harvest progress remained well ahead of historical averages in the eastern Corn Belt. Soybean producers had harvested 77 percent of the Nation’s crop by October 18, twenty-six percentage points ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By November 1, ninety-two percent of the soybean crop was harvested, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. All estimating States were at or ahead of the 5-year average harvest pace on November 1 except Mississippi.

Bolls were opening across 77 percent of this year’s cotton acreage by October 4, five percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Nationally, harvest was 16 percent complete by October 4, two percentage points ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress was at or behind the 5-year average in 11 of the 15 estimating States at the beginning of the month. By October 11, eighty-nine percent of the Nation’s cotton acreage was at or beyond the boll-opening stage, 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, cotton producers had harvested 22 percent of this year’s crop by October 11, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Eleven percent of Georgia’s cotton was harvested by October 11, only advancing 3 percentage points from the previous week and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average due to overcast skies and wet conditions. Nationwide, half of this year’s cotton crop was harvested by November 1, slightly ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. During that week, rainy conditions slowed the harvest of cotton in Texas, where only 3 percent of the State’s crop was harvested. Overall, 47 percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition on November 1, down slightly from the beginning of October and slightly below the same time last year.

Nationwide, 77 percent of the sorghum crop was mature by October 4, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By October 4, forty-three percent of the Nation’s crop was harvested, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Maturity of the Nation’s sorghum crop had advanced to 85 percent complete by October 11, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 51 percent of the Nation’s crop by this time, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 11, up slightly from the beginning of the month and nine percentage points better than the same time last year. Producers had harvested 79 percent of the Nation’s sorghum crop by November 1, fifteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. During the final week of the month, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and South Dakota producers recorded double-digit harvest progress.

By October 4, producers had sown 49 percent of the Nation’s 2016 winter wheat crop, 5 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress advanced 20 percentage points or more during the week ending October 4 in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, and Oklahoma. Nationwide, 20 percent of the winter wheat crop was emerged by October 4, six percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence advanced over 20 percentage points during that week in Idaho, Montana, and Nebraska. Producers had sown 76 percent of the 2016 winter wheat crop by October 18, slightly ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. During that week, planting progress advanced 27 percentage points in Indiana, 23 percentage
points in Ohio, and 22 percentage points in Illinois. Nationwide, emergence had advanced to 49 percent complete by October 18, five percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Producers had seeded 88 percent of the 2016 winter wheat crop by November 1, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 72 percent of the crop had emerged by November 1, four percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 49 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on November 1, 10 percentage points below the same time last year. Winter wheat was rated 45 percent in the good to excellent categories in Kansas on November 1, nineteen percentage points behind the same time last year.

Rice producers had harvested 78 percent of this year’s crop by October 4, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers completed double-digit advances in harvest progress in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri during the week ending October 4. By October 11, producers had harvested 88 percent of the Nation’s crop, 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. The rice harvest advanced 25 percentage points during that week in California. By October 18, ninety-five percent of this year’s rice crop was harvested, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. At mid-month, harvest progress was at or ahead of the 5-year average in all estimating States.

Peanut harvest progress was hampered by wet conditions in the Southeast as October began. Producers had harvested 23 percent of the Nation’s peanut crop by October 4, three percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 32 percent of the Nation’s peanut crop by October 11, slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 18 percentage points during the week ending October 11 in Florida and 13 percentage points in Alabama, but was much slower across the rest of the Southeast due to wet conditions. Producers had harvested 32 percent of the Nation’s peanut crop by October 11, slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By October 18, forty-five percent of the Nation’s peanut crop had been dug and combined, 3 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 61 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 18, six percentage points better than the same time last year. By November 1, producers had harvested 72 percent of this year’s peanut crop, 5 percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. During the final week of the month, twenty percent or more of the peanut crop was harvested in North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Virginia.

By October 4, forty-four percent of the Nation’s sugarbeet crop had been harvested, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 79 percent of the Nation’s sugarbeet crop by October 18, twelve percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The sugarbeet harvest was virtually complete in Minnesota and North Dakota. For the week ending October 25, eighty-six percent of the sugarbeet crop was harvested, equal to last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. During that week, Michigan producers reported lower than desired sugar content due to damage from cercospora leaf spot. By November 1, sugarbeet producers had harvested 91 percent of this year’s crop, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Rain and warm temperatures caused challenges during the final week of October with the sugarbeet harvest in Michigan, as pile storage had to be halted again due to expected above average temperatures.

By October 11, ten percent of this year’s sunflower crop was harvested, 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, producers surpassed the halfway point for harvest progress with 54 percent complete by October 25, ten percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By November 1, sixty-nine percent of the sunflower crop was harvested, 22 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy percent of the crop was harvested in North Dakota by November 1, fourteen percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.
Crop Comments

**Corn:** Area harvested for grain is forecast at 80.7 million acres, unchanged from the October forecast but down 3 percent from 2014.

The November 1 corn objective yield data indicate the highest number of ears on record for the combined 10 objective yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin).

At 13.7 billion bushels, 2015 corn production is forecast to be the third highest production on record for the United States. The forecasted yield, at 169.3 bushels per acre, is expected to be the second highest yield on record for the United States. Record yields are forecasted in Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

By October 4, eighty-six percent of the corn was mature, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Generally dry conditions across large portions of the Corn Belt facilitated good harvest progress during the week. Nationwide, producers had harvested 27 percent of the corn crop by October 4, eleven percentage points ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the Nation’s corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

By October 11, ninety-four percent of this year’s corn was mature, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, harvest progress advanced to 42 percent complete, 19 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

Ninety-eight percent of the corn was mature by October 18, six percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-nine percent of this year’s corn was harvested by October 18, twenty-nine percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, harvest progress advanced 17 percentage points during the week ending October 18. Overall, 68 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition at this time, 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

By October 25, Nationwide corn harvest progress advanced to 75 percent complete, 31 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm weather across the Corn Belt facilitated rapid harvest progress, including an advance of 27 percentage points during the week in North Dakota and 23 percentage points in Minnesota.

By November 1, producers had harvested 85 percent of this year’s corn crop. This was 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Dry conditions in the northern Great Plains facilitated rapid harvest progress, with harvest advancing 19 percentage points during the week in North Dakota and South Dakota, and 18 percentage points in Nebraska.

**Sorghum:** Production is forecast at 594 million bushels, up 4 percent from last month and up 37 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 7.65 million acres, unchanged from October but up 19 percent from 2014. Based on November 1 conditions, yield is forecast at a record 77.7 bushels per acre, up 2.7 bushels from last month and up 10.1 bushels from last year. Record high yields are expected in Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

As of November 1, sorghum harvest was 79 percent complete, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the five-year average.

**Rice:** Production is forecast at 191 million cwt, up 2 percent from October but down 14 percent from last year. Area for harvest is expected to total 2.57 million acres, unchanged from October but down 12 percent from last year. Based on conditions as of November 1, the average United States yield is forecast at 7,423 pounds per acre, up 116 pounds from the
October forecast but 149 pounds below the 2014 average yield of 7,572 pounds per acre. Expected yields are down from last year in all States except California. If realized, a record high yield is expected in California.

By October 18, ninety-five percent of the United States acreage was harvested, 5 percentage points ahead of the same time last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

**Soybeans:** Area for harvest is forecast at 82.4 million acres, unchanged from October but down slightly from 2014. The November objective yield data for the combined 11 major soybean-producing States (Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) indicate a higher pod count from the previous year. Compared with final counts for 2014, pod counts are up in 7 of the 11 published States. The largest increase from 2014’s final pod count is expected in Kansas, up 262 pods per 18 square feet. A decrease of more than 100 pods per 18 square feet is expected in Arkansas, Missouri, and North Dakota.

At the beginning of October, National soybean harvest progress was well ahead of historical averages with 42 percent of the crop harvested by October 4. Warm and dry conditions during the month provided suitable conditions for fieldwork across the major soybean producing regions. By October 18, the soybean crop was 77 percent harvested, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in the eastern Corn Belt especially benefitted from favorable harvest conditions, with progress as of October 18 thirty-two percentage points ahead of the State 5-year average in Ohio and 20 percentage points ahead in Indiana. As of November 1, harvest was 92 percent complete Nationwide, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. At the beginning of November, harvest progress was 10 percentage points or more ahead of the State 5-year average in Indiana, North Carolina, and Ohio.

If realized, the forecasted yield will be a record high in Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Tennessee.

**Peanuts:** Production is forecast at 6.17 billion pounds, down 2 percent from the October forecast but up 19 percent from last year. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.57 million acres, down less than 1 percent from October but 19 percent higher than 2014. Harvested acreage was updated due to extensive flooding in South Carolina. Based on conditions as of November 1, the average yield for the United States is forecast at 3,922 pounds per acre, down 75 pounds from the October forecast and 1 pound below the 2014 average yield of 3,923 pounds per acre. If realized, production in Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, will be a record high.

As of November 1, seventy-two percent of the 2015 peanut crop had been harvested, 5 percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

**Cotton:** Upland cotton harvested area is expected to total 8.00 million acres, down less than 1 percent from last month and down 13 percent from 2014. Harvested acreage was updated due to extensive flooding in South Carolina during the first part of October. Pima harvested area, at 154,300, was carried forward from last month.

As of November 1, forty-seven percent of the cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 48 percent at this time last year. Fifty percent of the crop was harvested by November 1, slightly ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Wet and stormy weather persisted throughout the month of October. The beginning of the month brought heavy rains and extensive flooding to the Southeast but dry conditions during the middle of the month sparked fieldwork and helped dry out flooded fields. By month’s end, remnants of Hurricane Patricia brought heavy rains to parts of Texas and the Gulf Coast region. Record high yields are forecast in Kansas, Missouri, and Tennessee.

Ginnings totaled 3,686,400 running bales prior to November 1, compared with 4,806,850 running bales ginned prior to the same date last year.
Sugarbeets: Production of sugarbeets for the 2015 crop year is forecast at 35.2 million tons, up 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 12 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 1.14 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast but down slightly from 2014. Expected yield is forecast at 30.8 tons per acre, an increase of 0.4 ton from the previous forecast and up 3.4 tons from last year.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2015 is forecast at 31.7 million tons, up 1 percent from the October 1 forecast and up 4 percent from last year. Producers intend to harvest 881,700 acres for sugar and seed during the 2015 crop year, unchanged from the previous forecast but up 11,400 acres from last year. Expected yield for sugar and seed is forecast at 36.0 tons per acre, up 0.5 ton from the October 1 forecast and up 1.0 ton from 2014.

Lentils: Production of lentils is forecast at 5.32 million cwt, up 58 percent from last year. Area for harvest is forecast at 475,000 acres, up 83 percent from the previous year. Average yield is expected to be 1,121 pounds per acre, down 179 pounds from 2014. If realized, planted and harvested acreage will both be the second highest on record, behind only the 2010 season.

In North Dakota, planting was complete by the end of May, approximately three weeks ahead of last year. Harvest began in early-August and was complete by the last week of September, also about three weeks ahead of last season. Moisture supplies were rated adequate to surplus throughout the season with yield and production up from a year ago. In Idaho, Montana, and Washington, high temperatures and drought-like conditions throughout the growing season lowered yields from 2014. However, increased harvested area offset lower yields, with Montana’s production up 44 percent from a year ago.

Dry edible peas: Production of dry edible peas is forecast at 19.6 million cwt, up 14 percent from last year. Planted area, at 1.14 million acres, and harvested area, at 1.10 million acres, increased by 22 percent and 23 percent, respectively. If realized, planted acreage, harvested acreage, and production will all be at record levels. Average yield is expected to be 1,772 pounds per acre, down 135 pounds from 2014.

In Montana, planting through harvest advanced ahead of last year’s pace. In North Dakota, crop conditions were reported as mostly fair to good throughout the entire growing season. This resulted in increased yields from a year ago. Excessive heat and dry conditions lowered yields in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington from 2014.

Austrian winter peas: Planted area of Austrian winter peas is estimated at 33,000 acres, up 38 percent from a year ago. Area harvested is expected to total 27,000 acres, up 61 percent from 2014. Yield, at 1,015 pounds per acre, is down 324 pounds from a year ago.

Fall potatoes: Production of fall potatoes for 2015 is forecast at 409 million cwt, up 1 percent from last year. Area harvested, at 946,000 acres, is up 2 percent from the previous year. The average yield forecast, at 432 cwt per acre, is down 2 cwt from last year’s yield.

Growers in Maine, Michigan, and North Dakota are expecting record high yields. If realized, the Wisconsin yield forecast will tie the 2014 record high.

All potatoes: Total United States potato production in 2015 from all seasons is forecast at 446 million cwt, 1 percent above 2014. Harvested area, at 1.06 million acres, is up 1 percent from last year. Average yield is forecast at 419 cwt per acre, down 2 cwt from the previous year.

Florida citrus: In the citrus growing region, reported daily high temperatures were seasonable warm all month, ranging from the mid to upper 80s on most days to the lower 90s. Rainfall was about average in the Southern citrus producing area, and less than average in the remaining portion of the citrus region. Joshua (DeSoto County) had the most rainfall at 3.16 inches, followed by Arcadia (DeSoto County) at 2.57 inches. Frostproof (Polk County) only received .58 inches of rainfall, and Kenansville (Osceola County) only received .96 inches of rainfall. According to the October 27, 2015 U.S. Drought Monitor, the complete citrus region is drought free.
Grove activity included mowing, spraying trees to lower the psyllid population that causes greening, and staging trailers and fresh field boxes for harvesting. Treatments for greening also included steaming smaller trees, heat treatments, and aerial spraying. In healthy, well-taken-care groves, early oranges were about baseball size, while grapefruit were slightly larger. Harvesting has begun on early oranges (Ambersweet, Hamlins and Navel), white and red grapefruit and Fallglo tangerines. Field workers reported seeing resets in established groves across the citrus growing region. Non-productive blocks and trees were being pushed with plans to reset them as trees become available.

**Grapefruit:** The 2015-2016 United States grapefruit crop is forecast at 819,000 tons, down slightly from last month’s forecast and down 6 percent from last season’s final utilization. In Florida, expected production is down 1 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. California and Texas grapefruit production estimates were carried forward from previous forecast.

**Tangelos:** Florida’s tangelo forecast is 400,000 boxes (18,000 tons), down 11 percent from last month and down 41 percent from last season’s final utilization. The production is the lowest since the 1958-1959 season.

**Tangerines and mandarins:** The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 843,000 tons, unchanged from last month and unchanged from last season’s final utilization. California tangerine and mandarin production estimates were carried forward from the previous forecast. Estimates for Arizona have been discontinued.

**California citrus:** Valencia oranges continued to be picked and packed for domestic markets, with some exports headed to Asian countries. Navel oranges continued to mature, as packing houses prepared for the Navel orange season. Fukumoto Navel oranges had matured and started to be harvested. Meyer lemons started to color. Satusma tangerines were being picked. Melo Gold and Oro Blanco hybrid grapefruit were packed and exported, as were finger limes. Pomelos continued to be picked and sold domestically.

**California noncitrus fruits and nuts:** Cooler temperatures in October provided ideal weather for the wine grape harvest and crush. Due to early weather conditions that caused shatter, water, and temperature variations some growers reported a lower yield. By mid-month the majority of wine grapes were harvested. In Madera County, a few table grape acres remained to be harvested. There was strong domestic and foreign demand for table grapes, as growers continued to harvest late season varieties and covered canopies with plastic to protect the grapes from rain. Raisin grapes continued to dry throughout most of the month as trays were rolled and collected from the fields. By months’ end, post-harvest irrigation, fertilization, and some herbicides were applied to raisin grape vineyards. By the end of October, fall pruning and winter preparation were underway in the majority of stone fruit orchards. The domestic demand and price for stone fruit remained strong. Pomegranate harvest continued with Wonderfuls being packed for domestic and foreign markets. Persimmons were reported to have colored well and were harvested and marketed domestically. Some small amounts were being exported. The olive harvest began in several Central California counties early in the month, with some orchards in the northern part of the State reported their olive harvest started mid-month. Second picking olives were going to processors. Kiwifruit in cold storage were reconditioned and packed for orders. Almond harvest continued with good yields and quality reported. Late varieties of almonds were drying on the ground. Pistachios were reported to be at least 20 percent ahead of last year. Young pistachio trees were budded and trained. Walnut harvest began early in the month, with early varieties being brought in for processing and yields reported to be normal. Pecans were in final stage of harvest.
Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between October 24 and November 5 to gather information on expected yield as of November 1. The objective yield surveys for corn, cotton, and soybeans were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for about 80 percent of the United States production. Randomly selected plots were revisited to make current counts. The counts made within each sample plot depend on the crop and the maturity of that crop. In all cases, plant counts are recorded along with other measurements that provide information to forecast the number of ears, bolls, or pods and their weight. 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 fruit is harvested and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet, and personal interviewers. Approximately 9,200 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about probable yield.

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 its 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 November 1 forecasts.

Revision policy: The November 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the 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. Estimates of planted acres for spring planted crops are subject to revision in the August Crop Production report if conditions altered the planting intentions since the mid-year survey. Current year, planted acres may also be revised for cotton, peanuts, and rice in the September Crop Production report each year; spring wheat, Durum wheat, barley, and oats only in the Small Grains Summary report at the end of September; and all other spring planted crops in the October Crop Production report. Revisions to planted acres will only be made when either special survey data, administrative data, such as Farm Service Agency program "sign up" data, or remote sensing data are available. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last forecast.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the November 1 production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the November 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. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the November 1 corn for grain production forecast is 1.1 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.1 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 1.8 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-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 last 20 years have averaged 98.0 million bushels, ranging from 4.0 million bushels to 214 million bushels. The November 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 13 times. This does not imply that the November 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.
## Reliability of November 1 Crop Production Forecasts

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

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*Less than half of the unit shown.

*Quantity is in thousands of units.*
USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

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

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