

crop production



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HIGHLIGHTS OF U. S. CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1972

Citrus production is 0.6 percent more than last month and is expected to be 0.9 percent more than last season. All the increase from last month is for Florida grapefruit.

Orange production is forecast at 189.7 million boxes, unchanged from March 1, and 1.0 million boxes (0.5 percent) below last season's production.

Grapefruit production is placed at 63.5 million boxes, 1.7 million boxes (2.8 percent) more than last month, and 2.8 million boxes (5 percent) above the 1970-71 crop. Prospects increased in Florida but were unchanged in all other States.

Lemon production, at 17.3 million boxes is unchanged from last month but 0.9 million boxes (5 percent) more than last season.

Early spring potato production of 4.0 million cwt. is 0.3 million cwt. (7 percent) more than last year but 0.8 million cwt. (16 percent) less than 1970.

Late spring potato acreage, at 70,600 acres for harvest, is 9 percent less than last year and 13 percent less than 1970.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE CROP REPORTING BOARD

Cr Pr 2-2 (4-72)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF APRIL 1, 1972

CITRUS FRUITS, PRODUCTION 1/

Crop	1969-70	1970-71	Indicated 1971-72	
			March 1	April 1
			1,000 boxes	
Oranges	185,530	190,660	189,700	189,700
Grapefruit	53,910	60,680	61,800	63,500
Lemons	15,120	16,450	17,300	17,300

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

IRISH POTATOES

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per harv. acre:			Production			
	Harvested		For harv.	1970	1971	Ind.	1970	1971	Ind. 1972	
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	Mar. 1	Apr. 1
	1,000 acres			Cwt.			1,000 cwt.			
Winter	18.8	18.0	15.7	191	172	154	3,582	3,088	2,476	2,419
E. Spring	29.6	29.2	26.0	161	128	154	4,757	3,735		3,996
L. Spring	81.1	77.9	70.6	260	255	May 11	21,104	19,899		May 11

PASTURE AND RANGE

Item	Average		1971	1972
	1961-70			
Condition April 1/	77		70	78

1/ Average for 30 States.

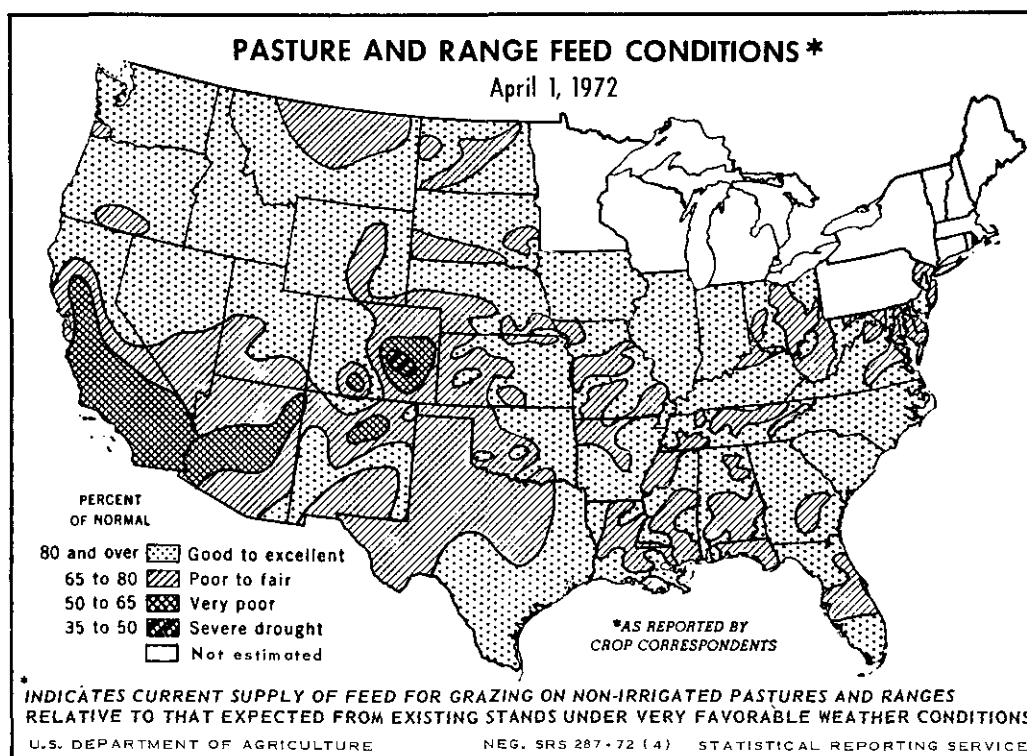
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April 1 Pasture and Range Feed Condition, as Percent of Normal, by States

State	Average : 1961-70	1971	1972	State	Average : 1961-70	1971	1972
Percent				Percent			
N. J.	80	82	73	Tenn.	77	75	79
				Ala.	68	68	78
				Miss.	67	70	75
Ohio	83	83	78	Ark.	74	74	82
Ind.	87	85	88	La.	69	72	80
Ill.	87	85	86	Okl.	76	66	80
				Texas	71	46	76
Iowa ^{1/}			87				
Mo.	80	80	79	Mont. ^{1/}			82
N. Dak. ^{1/}			83	Idaho ^{1/}			94
S. Dak. ^{1/}			84	Wyo. ^{1/}			88
Nebr. ^{1/}			82	Colo.	78	79	72
Kans.	79	81	31	N. Mex.	74	63	75
Del.	83	81	75	Ariz.	79	69	70
Md.	81	80	75	Utah	81	83	83
Va.	80	81	86	Nev.	78	81	84
W. Va.	76	73	79	Wash.	83	79	87
N. C.	82	82	85	Oreg.	82	78	88
S. C.	77	75	83	Calif.	80	73	58
Ga.	77	74	82				
Fla.	74	66	80	30 States ^{2/}	77	70	78
Ky.	79	78	86	37 States			80

^{1/} Comparable data prior to 1972 not available.

^{2/} 30 States for which comparable data are available for average, 1971 and 1972.

CROP REPORT SUMMARY AS OF APRIL 1, 1972

Hot, dry, windy weather continued to deplete moisture supplies in the southwest and southern Great Plains, according to the Crop Reporting Board. On April 1, the dry area extended from southern California eastward into Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. However, moisture supplies are above last spring's drouth conditions in both Texas and Oklahoma. Record high temperatures got wheat growth off to a rapid start; crop development is as much as 3 weeks ahead of normal. Rain is needed over much of the Nation to aid grain growth and provide moisture for spring planting. Little rainfall during March allowed farmers to get an early start on spring fieldwork. Cotton farmers started planting this year's crop late in the month. Some corn was planted as far North as Kansas.

The Nation's 1971-72 citrus production is expected to be 0.9 percent more than last year and up 0.6 percent from March 1. Freezing temperatures in the West during the last week of March caused extensive damage to some deciduous fruit crops. The early spring vegetable crop is forecast 5 percent below last year. Early spring potato production is up 7 percent from last year.

Western Deciduous Fruit Hit by Freeze

Temperatures in the teens and low twenties in many western fruit growing areas during the last week of March caused extensive damage to some crops. Fruit trees were blooming well ahead of usual since above normal temperatures had prevailed. Orchards were damaged from Washington and California across the Rocky Mountains to northern Texas and Oklahoma. The extent of damage has not been determined at this time. Freezing temperatures nipped some peach orchards in North and South Carolina during the third week of March. By the end of March, peaches were in full bloom in the Southern States.

In California temperatures during the first 3 weeks of March were above normal but dipped to below normal the last week. Development of most deciduous fruit, nut, and grape crops was about 10 days ahead of normal. Young growth in vineyards and orchards was susceptible to frost damage and on March 26 and 27 freezing temperatures hit major producing districts throughout California. Damage was generally light in most tree fruits and nut crops. Grapes, particularly raisin varieties in the San Joaquin Valley, suffered light to moderate damage with some growers reporting a complete loss.

Total citrus production is expected to be 0.9 percent more than a year earlier and 0.6 percent more than last month. The increase is due to a slightly larger crop forecast for Florida grapefruit.

Less Early Spring Fresh Market Vegetables but More Potatoes

Production of early spring fresh vegetables is forecast 5 percent less than last year and 6 percent below 1970. Smaller crops than last year are expected for snap beans, cauliflower, sweet corn, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. Early spring broccoli and cucumber production is expected to be more than a year ago. No change is indicated for cabbage production.

Early spring potato production is forecast 7 percent above last year but 16 percent below 1970. Late spring potato acreage is expected to be 9 percent less than in 1971.

MARCH WARM AND DRY

March came in like a lamb but went out like a lion in many parts of the Nation. Temperatures during the first three weeks were balmy and weekly averages ranged up to 25° above normal in some areas of the West. In many States farmers started spring work.

March temperatures were below normal only in a small area from Minnesota and Iowa into the Northeast, the Appalachian Mountain region, and west Florida. Temperatures in the Great Plains and Southwest were 3° to 9° above normal.

The balmy weather came to a halt the last 6 days of the month. An early spring storm brought freezing weather to the West and severely damaged fruit crops as far east as Kansas. Thermometers dropped to the teens and low twenties in Utah orchards on six consecutive nights. A late winter storm dumped heavy snow from Montana to the Great Lakes. This halted fieldwork, but the melting snow will improve topsoil moisture. All was not calm on the warm side of this storm as rain, thunderstorms, hail, strongwinds, and tornadoes occurred south to the Gulf of Mexico.

Most regions of the Nation received well below their normal amount of moisture in March. No rain fell in the dry Southwest for the third consecutive month and drouth conditions are beginning to plague the region for the second straight year. High winds combined with warm temperatures to rapidly deplete the "already short" moisture supply in the West. Dust storms were common in local areas as winds of 40 to 50 m.p.h. whipped the Southwest and Great Plains; some gusts hit 100 m.p.h. in Wyoming. By April 1, many U. S. regions were in urgent need of rain to stimulate germination and plant growth. Heavy precipitation was scarce during March and good moisture was received only along the Canadian Border from the Pacific Northwest to New England, plus Florida. Precipitation was below 50 percent of normal from California eastward to Missouri and Arkansas.

As of March 1 the reservoir water supply in the 11 Western States was generally adequate for most irrigated areas. Minor irrigation water shortages could occur in drouth-plagued Arizona, New Mexico, and southern California.

FIELDWORK PROGRESSES WELL IN SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

As of April 1, fieldwork progress was well ahead of normal in the Southern States where good weather permitted farmers to plow, disk, and apply chemicals. Corn planting got underway across the South. Texas growers have planted about half their corn acreage and are a few days ahead of last spring. Cotton and sorghum planting were also earlier than last year in Texas. Tobacco growers in Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina were seeding plant beds. Transplanting tobacco was active in Georgia and South Carolina.

In the North Atlantic and most North Central States, field activity was restricted by frozen or wet fields during March. However, soil preparation for row crops is well along in the North Central States as relatively "open" fall weather permitted farmers to accomplish more than the usual amount of plowing and disking before winter. In contrast to delays in much of the Corn Belt, fieldwork progressed unusually well in Kansas and Missouri. Oat seeding in Kansas was over four-fifths complete by April 1 compared with about one-half complete a year earlier. A few fields of corn have been planted in the southern part of the State. In Missouri two-thirds of the expected oat acreage has been seeded.

Considerable fieldwork was accomplished in the central and northern Rocky Mountain States during March. Small grain seeding was active in Colorado, Wyoming, and Washington by mid-month. Unseasonably warm weather in early March hastened land preparation and cotton planting in Arizona and California. In eastern Washington, fieldwork progressed rapidly during the month but in the western part of the State soil preparation was confined to better-drained ground.

WINTER WHEAT GROWTH RAPID--MOISTURE NEEDED

Warm March temperatures got wheat off to an early spring start as thermometers hit the 80° mark as far north as Nebraska. Maturity was advanced. Much of the Oklahoma wheat crop was jointing by April 1, about 3 weeks ahead of normal. Overall condition of the U. S. crop ranged from fair to excellent. April 1 crop prospects were much better than last spring in both Texas and Oklahoma where this spring's dry weather is not as serious as last year's drouth. Freezing weather the last week of March caused light damage to grain acreage in the West and southern Great Plains. Strong winds caused dust storms in the dry Southwest and Plains but rapid spring growth helped minimize crop damage. Growing conditions were good on April 1 but a soaking rain would be extremely beneficial from the Great Plains to the Pacific Ocean.

Kansas wheat fields were in good to excellent condition as warm weather got the crop off to a fast start on the strength of last fall's moisture. Surface moisture was quite short in western and central districts. Strong winds caused soil blowing but good ground cover minimized damage. Soil moisture declined sharply in Oklahoma during March. The bulk of the wheat crop was making fair to good progress but fields were under stress in dryer areas. Greenbugs were plentiful in southwest Oklahoma and farmers have increased spraying activities. Wheat on the Texas Northern High Plains is making good to excellent progress. However, growers are grazing out some dryland acreage on the Low Plains and Southern High Plains because of soil moisture shortages.

Nebraska wheat greening was accelerated by warm temperatures. The crop outlook is generally good in Colorado and Nebraska. Late month snows brought needed moisture to the dry soils in both States. The Pacific Northwest, including Montana, was one wheat region where moisture supplies improved during March. Mild spring weather enhanced crop growth. Washington wheat overwintered well and little reseed-ing will be done. Dryland grain prospects are bleak in southern California and New Mexico. If substantial rainfall is not received shortly, considerable abandonment will likely occur.

Grain crops were having problems in the South. Rust and mildew have hit many fields in south Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina. Highly infected fields were being plowed under in Georgia. Small grains in other areas east of the Mississippi River were in basically good shape. Cold weather slowed greening in some States. Winterkill was light; however, the usual number of low pockets were drowned out during the winter.

PASTURE AND RANGE FEED PROSPECTS GOOD

Pasture and range feed conditions in the 37 States reporting on April 1 averaged 80 percent of normal. Condition for the 30 States with comparable records for last year was 78 percent, 8 percentage points above April 1, 1971, and 1 point above the 1961-70 average for the date.

Temperatures were below normal over most of the Nation in late March. Ground water and moisture were adequate except in southern and central California and part of Arizona where it was extremely dry for this time of year. Conditions in Oklahoma and Texas were greatly improved over the droughty condition of 1971.

Reported pasture and range feed conditions ranged from a low of 58 percent in California to a high of 94 in Idaho. The reported condition in California was the lowest since 1961. Conditions in the North Central States averaged about the same as a year earlier. In most South Atlantic and all South Central States conditions were above last April 1, with Texas up 30 points and Oklahoma up 14 points.

* * * *

ORANGES: The Nation's 1971-72 orange crop, as of April 1, is forecast at 189.7 million boxes, unchanged from a month earlier, slightly less than last season, but 2 percent more than the 1969-70 crop. Over the past seven seasons, the April 1 orange forecasts have differed from actual production an average of 4.0 million boxes, ranging from 0.9 to 7.4 million boxes.

Prospective production of oranges in Florida is placed at 136.0 million boxes, the same as the March 1 forecast, 4 percent below last season, and 1 percent less than the 1969-70 crop. In the past seven seasons, Florida's April 1 forecasts have differed from actual production an average of 4.3 million boxes, ranging from 0.7 to 7.7 million boxes. Harvest of early and mid-season varieties was complete at the end of March except for small amounts from the East Coast. Valencia harvest is underway but peak movement is not expected until after mid-April.

Grove conditions are excellent as above normal moisture was received during March in most areas. High winds accompanied some of the rains. Valencia orange losses due to winds have been extremely low. Orange trees began blooming the last 10 days of March and reached full bloom about April 1. Bloom condition appeared to be normal and with an excellent, uniform bloom population on the trees. New growth is becoming more abundant with the arrival of warmer temperatures and longer days.

California's orange production is placed at 43.0 million boxes, unchanged from last month, 11 percent above last season, and 10 percent more than the 1969-70 crop. Harvest of the Navel and miscellaneous crop was 63 percent complete by April 1. Fruit condition and color were holding well. Picking the Valencia crop was just getting underway by April 1. Fruit quality was good but sizes are generally smaller than normal. Bloom for new crop of oranges in California was generally good in all areas and escaped damage from the recent cold weather.

Production of Texas oranges is forecast at 6.0 million boxes, unchanged from the March 1 forecast, 0.2 million boxes less than last season, but 1.8 million boxes larger than the 1969-70 crop. Harvest of the early and mid-season crop was essentially complete by April 1 and was declining seasonally for Valencias. Trees are in good condition. Peak bloom occurred about mid-March and heavy showers prior to bloom brought on a heavy, uniform bloom set in contrast to the intermittent set last year. Irrigation water supplies are above average and prospects for next year's orange crop are now very favorable.

Arizona's 1971-72 orange crop is placed at 4.7 million boxes, the same as last month, 1.1 million boxes above last season, and slightly more than harvested in 1969-70. Harvest of Navels and miscellaneous varieties is complete. Picking of Valencias is in full swing in both the Yuma and Salt River Valley areas. Freezing weather occurred during the winter but loss of Valencias is expected to be very light. Groves are generally in good to excellent condition and most trees had reached or passed full bloom by April 1.

Citrus Crop - Utilization to April 1

Crop	1970-71			: Remaining : : for : : harvest :	1971-72			: Remaining : : for : : harvest :
	Utilization				Utilization			
	Fresh	Processed	Total		Fresh	Processed	Total	
	: Thousand boxes							
Oranges	24,182	89,542	113,724	76,936	22,650	72,612	95,262	94,438
Grapefruit	17,785	31,063	48,848	11,832	18,241	28,276	46,517	16,983
Lemons	5,346	4,426	9,772	6,678	5,829	4,954	10,783	6,517

By the end of March, 95.3 million boxes of oranges or about one-half the U. S. crop had been harvested, compared with 113.7 million boxes or 60 percent of the crop harvested a year earlier. Processors had used 76 percent of the oranges harvested by April 1, compared with 79 percent a year earlier.

Grapefruit harvest was 73 percent complete by April 1, somewhat behind last April when 81 percent was harvested. To date, 61 percent of the crop harvested has been utilized by processors, compared with 64 percent a year earlier.

About 62 percent of the lemons had been picked by April 1, while this time last year, 59 percent had been picked. Thus far, processors have utilized 46 percent of the crop, compared with 45 percent by April 1 last year.

FLORIDA FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE YIELD: Florida's April 1 maturity and juice yield tests suggest a yield of 1.31 gallons of 45° Brix frozen concentrated orange juice per box in the 1971-72 season. This is the same as projected last month and compares with last season's final yield of 1.21 gallons per box. This indicated yield can differ from the final yield because of weather and decisions within the citrus industry.

GRAPEFRUIT: The U. S. 1971-72 grapefruit crop is expected to total 63.5 million boxes, up 1.7 million boxes from the March 1 forecast. This is 5 percent more than last season's harvest and 18 percent above the 1969-70 crop. Changes in the U. S. production between April 1 forecasts and final production have averaged 2.1 million boxes over the past seven seasons, ranging from 0.9 to 4.1 million boxes.

Florida's crop is forecast at 45.7 million boxes, 1.7 million more than a month earlier, 7 percent above last season's output, and 22 percent above the 1969-70 level. Production changes in Florida between the April 1 forecasts and final production over the past seven seasons have averaged 1.5 million boxes--ranging from 0.4 to 3.6 million boxes. Picking continued at about 2 million boxes per week during March; however, by April 1 supplies were running short and volume should decline sharply by mid-April. Groves are in excellent condition, having received above normal precipitation during March. Trees were blooming by April 1 and should reach full bloom during the first 2 weeks of the month. New growth is becoming abundant with the advent of warmer temperatures and longer days.

The Texas crop is forecast at 10.2 million boxes, unchanged from the March 1 forecast, 0.1 million boxes more than last season, and one-fourth more than the 1969-70 output. Harvest was moderately active during March and by April 1 was in seasonal decline. Picking should be completed in early May. Trees are in good condition and were in peak bloom about mid-March. Irrigation water supplies are above average and prospects for next season's crop appear favorable.

Arizona's grapefruit prospects remain at 2.4 million boxes, 120,000 boxes less than last season and nearly one-fourth less than harvested in 1969-70. Harvest continued on a limited basis during March. Quality has generally been good with about half the fruit harvested to date going to export. Trees have put on a heavy new growth and were in full bloom on April 1.

California's grapefruit crop is placed at 5.2 million boxes, unchanged from last month and 1 percent more than last season. Harvest in the Desert Valley was active during March with most of the fruit going to processors. Movement of fresh fruit is expected to increase during April and May. Harvest of the "Other Areas" crop is underway in both the Central Valley and in southern California. Some frost damage has been reported but fruit losses should be minor. Sizes and quality are reported to be good.

LEMONS: Lemon production in California and Arizona is forecast at 17.3 million boxes, unchanged from last month, 5 percent more than last season, and 14 percent above the 1969-70 crop. Harvest is complete in Arizona. Generally mild spring weather prevailed during most of March in California, aiding fruit in sizing. By April 1 more normal-size lemons were being delivered to the packinghouses. The fruit is expected to increase in size and improve in quality during April.

TANGELOS: Florida's tangelo production, now completely harvested, remains at 3.8 million boxes, 1.1 million more than last season.

TANGERINES: The U. S. tangerine crop, completely harvested, is estimated at 4.2 million boxes, unchanged from last month but 14 percent less than last season.

TEMPLES: In Florida, a crop of 5.5 million boxes is expected, unchanged from March 1 and 0.5 million more than last season. Harvest was nearing completion on April 1 with nearly 90 percent of the crop picked. Trees were in full bloom on April 1.

POTATOES: Production of early spring potatoes is forecast at 3,996,000 cwt., 7 percent more than last year's 3,735,000 cwt. but 16 percent less than the 1970 crop of 4,757,000 cwt.

The Hastings, Florida, crop is estimated at 3,360,000 cwt., 11 percent more than the 3,036,000 cwt. harvested in 1971. In the "Other" Florida area, production is forecast at 286,000 cwt. compared with 300,000 cwt. last year. Production for Texas is placed at 350,000 cwt., 12 percent less than last year.

Heavy rains in the Hastings, Florida area during late March caused some washing of beds. Light harvesting started in early April and digging should increase to volume levels about mid-month. Harvesting of white types is underway in the Highlands-Manatee-Hillsborough area and reds are scheduled for digging after mid-April. Heavy rains in Texas caused abandonment of some acreage during March.

The late spring crop is estimated at 70,600 acres for harvest in 1972, 9 percent less than the 77,900 acres harvested last year and 13 percent less than the 81,100 acres harvested in 1970.

The 1972 California late spring crop is estimated at 31,200 acres compared with 36,200 acres harvested in 1971 and 38,200 in 1970. Note: The 1972 late spring acreage for California excludes acreage classified as early summer that was included with the acreage intended for planting reported earlier.

Harvest is expected to get underway in Kern County by late April with volume movement starting about May 1. Vines were burned back by the freeze in late March but production probably will not be materially affected.

Reductions in acreage from a year ago are also indicated for North Carolina, Texas and Arizona. A small increase in the acreage for 1972 is estimated for the Baldwin area of Alabama and for Louisiana. In the Baldwin area completion of planting was delayed until about March 1 by wet weather. Weather has been very favorable for the Frio County, Texas, crop. Harvest is expected to begin about mid-April, earlier than usual.

Production for the winter crop is estimated at 2,419,000 cwt., down 2 percent from the March 1 forecast and 22 percent less than 1971 production.

In Florida, harvesting of reds and whites is expected to continue into May. About 65 percent of the crop remains to be harvested after April 1 compared with 60 percent on the corresponding 1971 date. Harvest of California's winter crop was virtually completed by April 1.

PASTURE AND RANGE FEED: Pasture and range feed conditions in the 37 States reporting on April 1 averaged 80 percent of normal. For the 30 States having comparable records for last year and the 10-year average, the condition was 78 percent. This is 8 percentage points above Apr. 1, 1971 and 1 percentage point above the 1961-70 average for the date. Temperatures were below normal over most of the Nation in late March. Ground water and moisture was generally good except in south and central California and part of Arizona where it was extremely dry for this time of year. Conditions in Oklahoma and Texas were greatly improved over last year when drouth prevailed.

Reported pasture and range feed conditions ranged from a low of 58 percent in California to a high of 94 in Idaho. The reported condition in California was the lowest since 1961. Conditions in the North Central States averaged close to a year earlier. Most South Atlantic and all South Central States were improved from last April 1, with the Texas average up 30 percentage points and Oklahoma up 14 points.

PEANUTS: The revised peanut crop for 1971 of nearly 3,004 million pounds (net weight) was almost 1 percent above the previous year's record large crop. A yield per harvested acre of 2,067 pounds in 1971 exceeded the 1970 record high yield by 36 pounds. The 1971 revised production is less than one-half of 1 percent above the estimate released in the Annual Crop Summary in January 1972.

Acres planted alone for all purposes in the 10 producing States totaled 1,528,900, up 10,600 acres from a year earlier. Acreage harvested for nuts totaled 1,453,500 acres in 1971, 13,500 acres less than in 1970. The drop in harvested acres was due to heavy abandonment caused by extremely wet conditions at harvesttime in the Virginia-North Carolina area, and dry weather during the growing season in parts of Texas and Oklahoma.

In the Virginia-North Carolina area production was 543 million pounds, off 28 percent from the record 758 million pounds produced in 1970. Yield was 2,199 pounds per acre, 619 pounds less than 1970. Acreage harvested for nuts in 1971 totaled 247,000 acres, down 22,000 acres from the year before. A tropical storm crossed over the major peanut area at harvesttime, causing heavy damage to the crop.

Peanut production in the Southeast area is estimated at a record 1,858 million pounds, nearly 18 percent above the previous record in 1970. A record yield of 2,375 pounds exceeded the 1970 record yield by 316 pounds. All five States in the Southeast area had record yields while production in Georgia and Florida set new highs. Acreage harvested totaled 782,500 acres, 14,700 above the previous year. The increase in harvested acres, favorable weather, and greater use of higher yielding varieties contributed to the record crop for the area.

The Southwestern peanut crop, at 602 million pounds, was 6 percent less than 1970. The 1971 yield per acre was 1,421 pounds, down 67 pounds from a year earlier. Acreage harvested for nuts totaled 424,000 acres compared with 430,200 acres in 1970. Dry weather early in the season caused extensive abandonment in Texas and reduced yields over the area.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PEANUTS HARVESTED FOR NUTS

State and area	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested		
	1969	1970	1971 1/	1969	1970	1971 1/
	1,000 acres					
Va.	103	103	103	102	102	92
N. C.	170	170	170	167	167	155
Total Va.-						
N. C.	273	273	273	269	269	247
S. C.	13.5	14	15.3	13	13.8	15
Ga.	518	518	518	502	507	510
Fla.	77	74	74	53	53	54
Ala.	192	195	199	187	190	194
Miss.	2	4	9.5	2	4	9.5
Total S. E.	802.5	805	815.8	757	767.8	782.5
Okla.	123	122	122	120	116	119
Texas	301	310	310	297	306	297
N. Mex.	7.8	8.3	8.1	7.7	8.2	8
Total S. W.	431.8	440.3	440.1	424.7	430.2	424
U. S.	1,507.3	1,518.3	1,528.9	1,450.7	1,467.0	1,453.5

State and area	Yield per acre			Production		
	1969	1970	1971 1/	1969	1970	1971 1/
	Pounds			1,000 pounds		
Va.	2,325	3,060	2,365	237,150	312,120	217,580
N. C.	2,055	2,670	2,100	343,185	445,890	325,500
Total Va. -						
N. C.	2,157	2,818	2,199	580,335	758,010	543,080
S. C.	1,550	1,880	2,000	20,150	25,944	30,000
Ga.	1,885	2,220	2,490	946,270	1,125,540	1,269,900
Fla.	1,605	2,075	2,590	85,065	109,975	139,860
Ala.	1,525	1,660	2,070	285,175	315,400	401,580
Miss.	600	1,100	1,785	1,200	4,400	16,958
Total S. E.	1,767	2,059	2,375	1,337,860	1,581,259	1,858,298
Okla.	1,700	1,655	1,840	204,000	191,980	218,960
Texas	1,310	1,405	1,235	389,070	429,930	366,795
N. Mex.	2,270	2,230	2,070	17,479	18,286	16,560
Total S. W.	1,438	1,488	1,421	610,549	640,196	602,315
U. S.	1,743	2,031	2,067	2,528,744	2,979,465	3,003,693

1/ Revised.

CITRUS FRUITS, PRODUCTION 1/

Crop and State	1969-70	1970-71	Indicated 1971-72	1969-70	1970-71	Indicated 1971-72
	1,000 boxes 2/			Equivalent tons		
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVAL VARIETIES: 3/						
Calif.	21,200	17,900	22,000	795,000	671,000	825,000
Fla.	72,900	82,100	69,000	3,281,000	3,695,000	3,105,000
Texas	2,800	4,000	3,800	126,000	180,000	171,000
Ariz.	990	760	800	37,100	28,500	30,000
Total Above Varieties	97,890	104,760	95,600	4,239,100	4,574,500	4,131,000
VALENCIAS:						
Calif.	17,800	20,700	21,000	668,000	776,000	788,000
Fla.	64,800	60,200	67,000	2,916,000	2,709,000	3,015,000
Texas	1,400	2,200	2,200	63,000	99,000	99,000
Ariz.	3,640	2,800	3,900	137,000	105,000	146,000
Total Valencias	87,640	85,900	94,100	3,784,000	3,689,000	4,048,000
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	39,000	38,600	43,000	1,463,000	1,447,000	1,613,000
Fla.	137,700	142,300	136,000	6,197,000	6,404,000	6,120,000
Texas	4,200	6,200	6,000	189,000	279,000	270,000
Ariz.	4,630	3,560	4,700	174,100	133,500	176,000
U. S., All Oranges	185,530	190,660	189,700	8,023,100	8,263,500	8,179,000
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	37,400	42,900	45,700	1,590,000	1,824,000	1,943,000
Seedless	27,900	31,100	35,000	1,186,000	1,322,000	1,488,000
Pink	10,200	10,900	12,000	434,000	463,000	510,000
White	17,700	20,200	23,000	752,000	859,000	978,000
Other	9,500	11,800	10,700	404,000	502,000	455,000
Texas	8,100	10,100	10,200	324,000	404,000	408,000
Ariz.	3,160	2,520	2,400	101,000	80,600	76,800
Calif., All	5,250	5,160	5,200	171,500	168,700	169,000
Desert Valleys	2,950	3,260	3,200	94,400	105,000	102,000
Other Areas	2,300	1,900	2,000	77,100	63,700	67,000
U. S., All Grapefruit	53,910	60,680	63,500	2,186,500	2,477,300	2,596,800
LEMONS: 4/						
Calif. (Nov.1-Oct. 31)	12,700	13,500		483,000	513,000	
Calif. (Aug.1-July 31)	12,300	13,300	14,000	468,000	506,000	532,000
Ariz.	2,820	3,150	3,300	107,000	120,000	125,000
U. S. Lemons	15,120	16,450	17,300	575,000	626,000	657,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	2,500	2,700	3,800	113,000	122,000	171,000
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	3,000	3,700	3,300	143,000	176,000	157,000
Ariz.	350	390	300	13,100	14,600	11,300
Calif.	760	800	600	28,500	30,000	22,500
Total Tangerines	4,110	4,890	4,200	184,600	220,600	190,800
TEMPLES:						
Fla.	5,200	5,000	5,500	234,000	225,000	248,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. 2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit - California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida 85 lbs. and Texas 80 lbs.; Lemons - 76 lbs.; Tangelos - 90 lbs.; Tangerines - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples - 90 lbs. 3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. 4/ Beginning with the 1971-72 crop, the crop year for California lemons was changed from (November 1-October 31) to (August 1-July 31) of each year. Data for prior years are presented on both the new and old basis.

IRISH POTATOES

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	1970	1971	Indi- cated 1972	1970	1971	Indi- cated 1972
	1970	1971	harvest 1972						
	1,000 acres			Cwt.			1,000 cwt.		
<u>Winter:</u>									
Fla.	10.3	10.9	10.0	158	140	145	1,627	1,526	1,450
Calif.	8.5	7.1	5.7	230	220	170	1,955	1,562	969
Total	18.8	18.0	15.7	191	172	154	3,582	3,088	2,419
<u>Early Spring:</u>									
Fla.-Hastings	24.5	23.0	21.0	165	132	160	4,043	3,036	3,360
Other	1.9	2.4	2.2	140	125	130	266	300	286
Texas	3.2	3.8	2.8	140	105	125	448	399	350
Total	29.6	29.2	26.0	161	128	154	4,757	3,735	3,996
<u>Late Spring:</u>									
N.C.-8 N.E. Co.	10.0	9.6	8.8	145	150	May 11	1,450	1,440	May 11
-Other Co.	2.4	2.2	2.2	135	130	"	324	286	"
Ala.	7.9	8.7	9.0	130	115	"	1,027	1,001	"
Miss.	2.5	2.0	2.0	85	85	"	213	170	"
Ark.	1.4	1.4	1.4	65	65	"	91	91	"
La.	2.6	2.7	2.9	75	70	"	195	189	"
Texas	4.8	5.0	4.8	120	100	"	576	500	"
Ariz.	11.3	10.1	8.3	240	280	"	2,712	2,828	"
Calif.	38.2	36.2	*31.2	380	370	"	14,516	<u>1/13,394</u>	"
Total	81.1	77.9	70.6	260	255	"	21,104	19,899	"

* Does not include acreage classified as early summer that was included in the intended acreage for planting reported earlier.-

1/ Does not include 1,369,000 hundredweight not harvested because of economic conditions.