

crop production



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April 9, 1973
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HIGHLIGHTS OF U. S. CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1973

Citrus production is 0.5 percent more than last month and is expected to be 14 percent above the 1971-72 season. Expected production since March 1 has increased for Texas oranges, Florida grapefruit and Florida temples but prospects for California oranges and Florida tangelos have declined.

Orange production is forecast at 224.5 million boxes, down 700,000 boxes (0.3 percent) from last month, but 33.5 million boxes (18 percent) above last season. Prospects are unchanged in Florida, down from last month in California, and up slightly in Texas.

Grapefruit production is placed at 65.6 million boxes, 2.0 million boxes (3.1 percent) more than on March 1, and 1.8 million boxes (2.8 percent) above last season. Expected production is up in Florida, but unchanged in all other States.

Lemon production, at 21.2 million boxes, is unchanged from March 1, but 4.5 million boxes (27 percent) more than last season.

Spring potato production of 22.2 million cwt. is 6 percent more than last year but 6 percent less than 1971.

Potential production of 14 fresh market vegetable crops during the spring quarter of 1973 (April, May and June) is projected at 37.9 million cwt., 2 percent less than the spring of 1972. Harvested acreage for the spring quarter crops is up 2 percent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE CROP REPORTING BOARD

CrPr 2-2 (4-73)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF APRIL 1, 1973

CITRUS FRUITS, PRODUCTION 1/

CROP	1970-71	1971-72	INDICATED 1972-73	
			MARCH 1	APRIL 1
			1,000. BOXES	
ORANGES	189,560	191,000	225,200	224,500
GRAPEFRUIT	60,560	63,840	63,600	65,600
LEMONS	16,450	16,680	21,200	21,200

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 ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED		FOR HARV.	1971	1972	IND. 1973	1971	1972	IND. 1973
	1971	1972	1973						
	1,000 ACRES			CWT.			1,000 CWT.		
SPRING	107.3	96.0	96.5	220	219	230	23,658	21,026	22,210

PASTURE AND RANGE

ITEM	AVERAGE	1972	1973
	1962-71		
		PERCENT	
CONDITION 1/	75	78	86

1/ AVERAGE FOR 30 STATES.

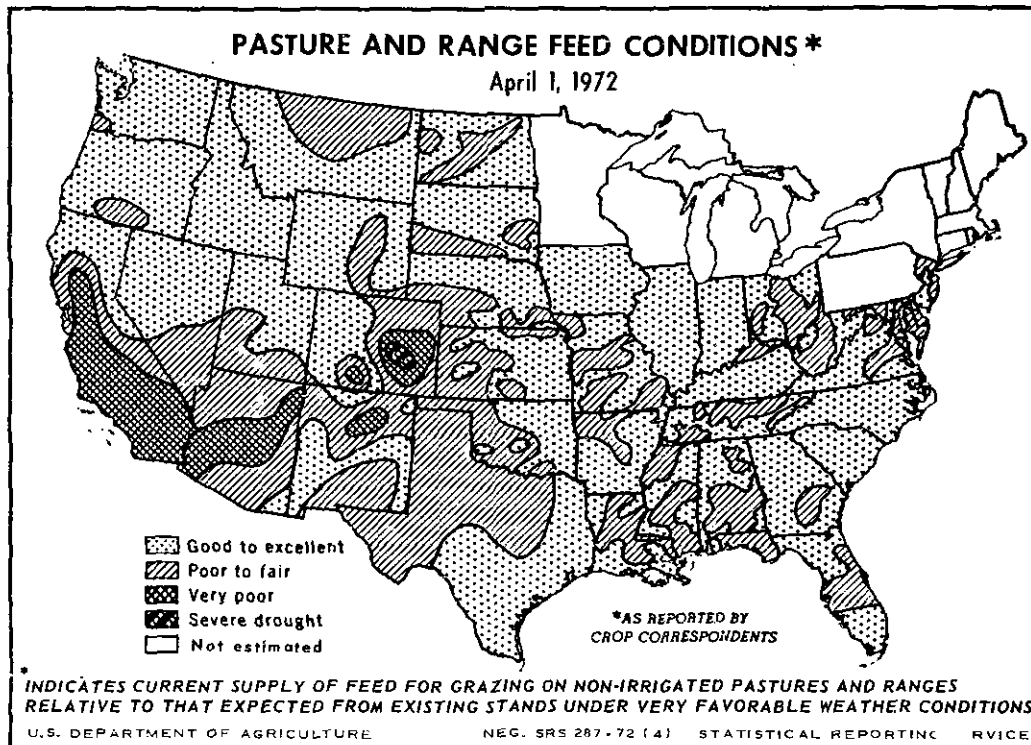
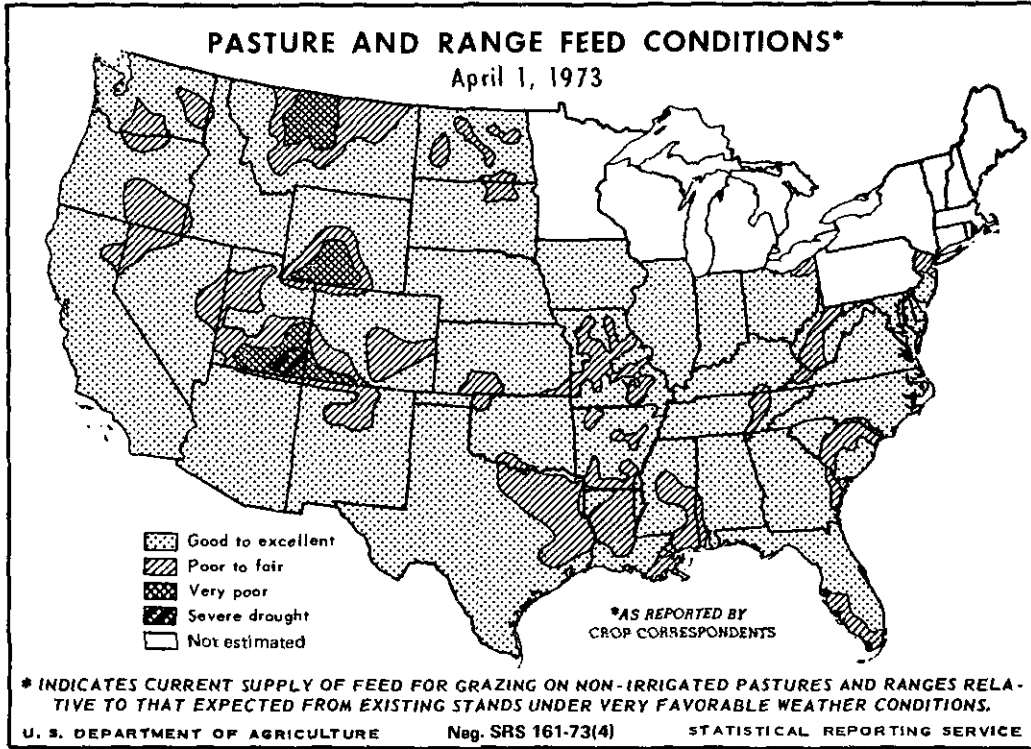
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CROP REPORT SUMMARY APRIL 1, 1973

March was generally warm and very wet across the Nation. Only in the northern States from the Pacific to northern Wisconsin, the North Atlantic States and in southern Texas was precipitation below normal. Fieldwork progress was limited throughout most of the country by the frequent rains and saturated soils.

The Nation's winter wheat crop is in mostly good to excellent condition with the warm weather and plentiful moisture supplies, although the crop is under stress in some areas from too much rain. The Pacific Northwest and Montana are the only major producing areas with below normal soil moisture. Spring seeding of small grains is behind normal, except in northern portions of the country which received below normal March precipitation.

Total citrus production is expected to be 14 percent more than a year earlier and 0.5 percent above last month. The increase from March 1 is due to larger crop forecasts for grapefruit and tangelos, which more than offset slightly smaller crops for oranges and tangelos.

March Warm and Wet

March brought unusually warm, wet weather over much of the Nation. Winter lost its grip early in the month except in the southern Mountain States of the West. Late month weather was violent over the South, Midwest and Atlantic Seaboard. Tornadoes struck from Oklahoma to the Washington, D. C. area. Flooding occurred in the Central Plains, middle and lower Mississippi River Valley, east Gulf Coast and South Atlantic States.

Temperatures averaged warmer than normal over the Nation except in the Southwest. Most of the northern Corn Belt averaged from 9° to 12° above normal while the South and the Atlantic Coast States generally averaged from 3° to 6° above normal. Moderately cooler than normal temperatures prevailed over California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and southern Utah. Mild temperatures were recorded consistently during March over the East and northern Western States, but the southern Rocky Mountain States experienced blizzards and changeable temperatures after mid-month. Violent weather stormed across the South, Midwest and South Atlantic States frequently during March bringing thunderstorms, hail, strong winds and torrential rains.

Almost the entire Nation received well above average precipitation during March. This was in striking contrast to the drought conditions prevailing one year ago in the Southwest and southern Plains. Areas receiving less than normal precipitation included the Pacific Northwest, Montana, North Dakota, northern Minnesota, much of the North Atlantic Region and southern Texas. From two to four times the normal March precipitation fell on the southern portion of the western Corn Belt, the southern Great Plains, the Southwest and portions of the South. Rains were frequent and heavy in many areas setting new monthly precipitation records or tying old ones in several Corn Belt States. Most rain fell on soils already saturated from wet weather prevailing since last fall. By April 1 many tributaries of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers were spilling out of banks and flooding farmland from Iowa, Nebraska, and Illinois to the Gulf Coast. Major flooding also occurred in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama.

Fieldwork Stalled By Wet Weather In North Central And South

Fieldwork progress in the Southern States on April 1 was far behind normal due to frequent rains and flooding during March. Very little land preparation and almost no planting of major crops was accomplished in most Southern States. South Texas farmers were about 2 weeks behind schedule in planting cotton, corn, and sorghum. Only limited corn acreage was planted in South Carolina. Tobacco plant bed seeding started early in Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, and tobacco transplanting was active in Georgia but was just getting underway in South Carolina. Excessive soil moisture brought fieldwork to a virtual standstill in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Most farmers used the time to put equipment in top working order and get supplies of seed, fertilizer and chemicals ready to use when the land becomes tillable. Many farmers were concerned that flooded lowland acreage would not dry out in time to plant cotton.

In the North Central States, fieldwork was restricted by rains and muddy fields. Only in North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin were farmers able to get an early start on tilling and small grain seeding. Spring plowing and small grain seeding were behind normal in all other Corn Belt States. Only limited fieldwork on higher elevation soils was evident in the eastern Corn Belt. Spring oat and barley seedings were greatly delayed in Kansas--only 14 percent of the oat acreage was seeded, compared with a 10-year average of 61 percent.

Farmers in the North Atlantic States got an early start on fieldwork with most activities running two weeks earlier than normal. Early month mild temperatures promoted maple sap flow and sugaring began two to three weeks earlier than usual. The warm weather pushed fruit tree budding into a stage of vulnerability to a late cold snap. Fieldwork also started early in the Northwestern States with considerable progress made in seeding small grains in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Progress with fieldwork in the Central and Southwestern States was generally behind normal from cold, wet weather. Rain delayed land preparation and planting in California and hampered field activity in Arizona.

Winter Wheat Growing -- Moisture Mostly Ample

Warm weather along with plentiful moisture supplies spurred growth of the Nation's winter wheat crop in March. Although the crop is in mostly good to excellent condition, some acreage losses are expected from flooding of lowlands, mostly in the Mississippi and Missouri River drainages. In other areas, the crop was under stress from too much rain and some yellowing was occurring. Application of fertilizer was delayed because fields were too soft to support machinery in many areas. Grazing was also hampered by soft fields. Montana and the Pacific Northwest were the only major growing areas where soil moisture was below normal.

Wheat in the Southern Plains was in mostly good to excellent condition around April 1, following considerable growth in March. Soil borne mosaic was observed in central and eastern Kansas and some wheat was damaged by standing water or flooding. Over half the Oklahoma crop had reached the jointing stage by April 1. Mosaic was reported in scattered areas. On the High and Low Plains of Texas, wheat was jointing and some fields were in the early boot stage. The condition of Nebraska wheat was above average around April 1 although some winterkill and mosaic were reported. South Dakota's fall seedings were generally in good condition but stands were highly variable. Soil moisture supplies in Colorado were the best in years, and conditions point to a very good crop of winter wheat. The crop was greening up in all areas east of the Rocky Mountains.

The Pacific Northwest and Montana got below normal precipitation again in March, continuing the general pattern of recent months. Montana's winter wheat varied from fair to good condition with some greening in March. Winter grains in Idaho were mostly in good condition. Farmers in Washington were busy reseeding as winterkill of fall planted grains became more evident. At month's end, wheat areas undamaged by winter weather were greening up and stands were thickening. Some light soil areas of the State were showing moisture stress. Fall seeded grain crops in Oregon were starting spring growth. California's fall seeded grains showed good development with fields heading in the South. In northern areas, grains on poorly drained fields and heavy soils were showing stress and yellowing from excess moisture.

Most of the wheat in Missouri was in fair to good condition. However, some low-lying fields were flooded in late March. Winter wheat was reported in good condition in Illinois with no reports of severe winterkill but flooding occurred on some acreage. Indiana wheat greened up earlier than usual. Ohio wheat varied considerably with early seeded fields showing most promise. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River, warm temperatures spurred growth. Topdressing of fertilizer progressed when fields were dry enough to support machinery. Some lowland areas, mostly in the South, were flooded in late March.

Fewer Spring Fresh Vegetables and Melons but More Potatoes

Production for 14 crops (excluding melons) estimated for the spring quarter 1973 (April, May and June), based on average yields, is projected at 37,861,000 cwt., 2 percent less than the high yielding 1972 spring crop output. Acreage for these crops totaled 248,920 acres, up 2 percent from the 244,070 acres harvested last spring. Smaller crops are expected for broccoli, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce and green peppers. Larger crops are expected for snap beans, cabbage, carrots, escarole, spinach and tomatoes.

Potential production of spring quarter melons, based on average yields, is placed at 13,733,000 cwt., 13 percent below spring 1972. Smaller production is expected for watermelons and cantaloups, while a slight increase in production of honeydew melons is anticipated. Melon acreage for harvest during the spring quarter is placed at 120,300, down 20 percent from the 1972 spring acreage.

Prospective acreage of asparagus for harvest in 1973 is estimated at 119,400 acres, up fractionally from 1972. The 1973 acreage of strawberries for harvest is set at 40,460 acres in the spring States, down 4 percent from a year earlier.

The second forecast of the spring onion crop for Texas is placed at 2,925,000 cwt., which is 2 percent less than the 1972 crop.

Spring potato production is forecast 6 percent above last year, but 6 percent below 1971 production. Cool, wet March weather throughout most producing areas slowed crop development.

ORANGES: The Nation's 1972-73 orange crop, as of April 1, is forecast at 224.5 million boxes, 700,000 boxes less than on March 1, but 18 percent above the 1971-72 season. Over the past eight seasons, the April 1 orange forecasts have differed from actual production an average of 3.5 million boxes, ranging from 0.7 to 8.5 million boxes.

Prospective production of oranges in Florida is placed at 168.0 million boxes, unchanged from the March 1 forecast, but 23 percent above last season's output. Over the past eight seasons, Florida's April 1 orange forecasts have differed from actual production an average of 3.9 million boxes, ranging from 0.7 to 7.7 million boxes. Harvest of early and midseason oranges was very active during March and will continue into April. Movement of Valencias has been light to date. Orange trees and remaining fruit are in excellent condition. March rainfall was adequate, providing good growing conditions. Peak bloom occurred during the last week of March and was uniform. New growth is flushing on trees of all ages.

California's orange production is placed at 44.0 million boxes, 1.0 million boxes less than last month, but 2 percent above the 1971-72 crop. Harvest of Navel oranges in the San Joaquin Valley continued when weather permitted. Quality of the packed fruit has been good, but cullage continues high due to winter freezes and wet weather. Picking of Navels was active in southern areas but overmaturity has been a problem. Coachella Valley Valencia harvest was progressing slowly on April 1. Harvest of Valencias in southern California and the San Joaquin Valley was just getting underway on April 1. Picking is expected to increase sharply as warm weather advances maturity.

Production of Texas oranges is forecast at 7.4 million boxes, up 300,000 boxes from March 1 and 28 percent more than last season. Picking of early and midseason varieties was virtually complete by April 1 with only light remaining supplies going to processors. Valencia harvest became active as the early and midseason harvest neared completion. Soil moisture is adequate and trees are in good condition. Trees began blooming in early March and reached peak bloom by mid-month. However, the bloom was erratic in some groves. An adequate supply of irrigation water is available.

Arizona's orange crop estimate at 5.1 million boxes is unchanged from last month and 200,000 boxes more than last season's output. Navel harvest is complete. Valencia harvest was reaching full volume proportions by April 1 in both the Yuma area and the Salt River Valley. Harvest was slowed or delayed at times during March by heavy rains. Trees have put on new growth and bloom has begun despite the below normal spring temperatures.

FLORIDA FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE YIELD:

Florida's April 1 maturity and juice yield tests suggest a yield of 1.32 gallons of 45° Brix frozen concentrated orange juice per box in the 1972-73 season. This is the same as projected last month and compares with last season's final yield of 1.2857 gallons per box. Indicated yield can differ from the final yield because of weather and decisions within the citrus industry.

CITRUS CROP - HARVEST AND UTILIZATION TO APRIL 1

Crop	1971-72				1972-73			
	Utilization			Remaining	Utilization			Remaining
	Fresh	Processed	Total	For Harvest	Fresh	Processed	Total	For Harvest
	Thousand Boxes							
Oranges	21,725	73,031	94,756	96,244	23,406	91,432	114,838	109,662
Grapefruit	17,698	28,206	45,904	17,936	17,991	23,723	41,714	23,886
Lemons	5,639	4,924	10,563	6,117	6,166	7,035	13,201	7,999

By the end of March 114.8 million boxes of oranges or about 51 percent of the U. S. crop had been harvested. This compares with 94.8 million boxes or about one-half the crop harvested by this time a year earlier. Processors had used 80 percent of the oranges harvested by April 1, compared with 77 percent a year earlier.

Grapefruit harvest was 64 percent complete by April 1, somewhat behind last season's late harvest when 72 percent had been harvested by April 1. To date, 57 percent of the crop harvested has been utilized by processors, compared with 61 percent a year earlier.

About 62 percent of the lemons had been picked by April 1, while at this time last year, 63 percent had been picked. Thus far, processors have utilized 53 percent of the crop, compared with 47 percent by April 1 last year.

GRAPEFRUIT: The U.S. 1972-73 grapefruit crop is expected to total 65.6 million boxes, up 2.0 million from the March 1 forecast and 3 percent more than last season's output. Changes in the U.S. production between April 1 forecasts and final production have averaged 1.8 million boxes over the past eight seasons, ranging from 0.3 to 4.1 million boxes.

The Florida crop is forecast at 47.0 million boxes, 2.0 million above last month, and equal to the 1971-72 crop. Production changes in Florida between April 1 forecasts and the final harvest over the past eight seasons have averaged 1.4 million boxes--ranging from 0.4 to 3.6 million boxes. Picking during March remained near the 2.0-million-box-per-week level. Trees are in excellent condition because adequate March moisture provided good growing conditions. Uniform peak bloom was reached during the first week of April.

The Texas crop is forecast at 11.0 million boxes, unchanged from March 1, but 1.8 million boxes more than last season's pick out. Harvest was moderately active during March. Soil moisture is adequate following heavy rains in January and February. Trees are in good condition and began blooming in early March and reached peak about mid-month, although the bloom was erratic in some groves.

Arizona's grapefruit prospects remain unchanged at 2.4 million boxes, 140,000 boxes fewer than harvested last season. Moderate harvest activity continued during March, but had not reached full volume by month's end. Fruit quality is generally good; however, sizes are running smaller than average. Trees have put on new growth and many groves were in full bloom by April 1 despite the cool spring.

California's grapefruit crop is placed at 5.2 million boxes, the same as last month, and 100,000 boxes more than the 1971-72 crop. Harvest of the Desert Valleys crop increased during March and is expected to peak during April. The fruit is in good condition with favorable color and flavor. Harvest of the crop in "other areas" was getting underway April 1. Although below normal temperatures have slowed maturity, fruit is expected to be of large size and good quality.

LEMONS: Lemon production in California and Arizona is forecast at 21.2 million boxes, unchanged from last month, but 27 percent more than last season. Harvest is complete in Arizona. In California, the rains slackened and groves dried out, permitting active picking operations.

The fruit size is larger than normal. The crop is more mature than normal for this time of the year, ranging from silver to tree ripe, with some overripe. Packing houses continue to cut fruit to sort out frost damaged fruit lots.

TANGELOS: Florida's tangelo production is now set at 3.5 million boxes, down 100,000 boxes from last month and 400,000 boxes less than were produced during the 1971-72 season. Harvest was completed during March.

TANGERINES: The U. S. tangerine crop estimate remains at 4.4 million boxes, slightly more than the 1971-72 crop. Harvest operations were in the clean-up stage during March.

TEMPLES: In Florida, a crop filling 5.3 million boxes is expected, up 300,000 boxes from March 1 and now equal to last season's output. During March, the harvest level was steady at 300,000 to 400,000 boxes per week. Supplies are now running short and volume will soon decline. Trees were in full bloom the last week of March.

POTATOES: The 1973 spring potato crop is forecast at 22,210,000 cwt., 6 percent more than the 1972 outturn of 21,026,000 cwt., but 6 percent less than 1971 production. Producers in 1973 are expected to harvest 96,500 acres, compared with 96,000 acres in 1972 and 107,300 acres in 1971.

In most spring crop States, March rains delayed field work and slowed development. Planting was later than usual in California, North Carolina, and Mississippi. In the Lafourche-Terrebonne area of Louisiana, early planted fields were up to good stands, but excessive moisture supplies caused mostly poor stands on late plantings. The California crop is forecast at 12,337,000 cwt., 11 percent larger than 1972 production of 11,076,000 cwt., but 8 percent below 1971 production of 13,394,000 cwt. Cool, wet weather during March slowed field work and early development of the 33,800 acre crop which growers expect to harvest this year. Last year 31,200 acres of spring potatoes were harvested in California and in 1971, 36,200 acres. Production in the Hastings, Florida, area is forecast at 3,102,000 cwt., which compares with a 1972 crop of 2,996,000 cwt. and a 1971 crop of 3,036,000 cwt. Generally, there is a good set of tubers and early development has been satisfactory, although March rains kept fields too wet in some localities. Digging is expected to get underway about mid-April.

The Alabama crop in the Baldwin-Mobile-Escambia areas is forecast at 1,595,000 cwt., up 14 percent from the 1972 production of 1,395,000 cwt. The increased production is coming from 11,000 acres for harvest this year compared with 9,000 acres in 1972. The yield per acre for the 1973 crop is placed at 145 cwt., compared with 155 cwt., last year. Digging is expected to get underway about May 1.

PASTURE AND RANGE FEED

The condition of pasture and range feed in 37 States reporting on April 1 averaged 86 percent, compared with 80 percent a year earlier. For the 30 States with comparable records, the condition average was also 86 percent, which was 8 percentage points above April 1, 1972 and 11 points over the 1962-71 average for that date. Pasture and feed condition is reported considerably improved in California and Arizona.

Pasture and range feed growth showed a response to better temperatures in late March across most of the Nation. Soil moisture was ample, except in some areas of the Pacific Northwest and Montana.

APRIL 1 PASTURE AND RANGE FEED CONDITION, BY STATES
35-50, SEVERE DROUGHT; 50-65, VERY POOR; 65-80, POOR TO FAIR; 80 AND OVER, GOOD TO EXCELLENT

STATE	AVERAGE 1962-71	1972	1973	STATE	AVERAGE 1962-71	1972	1973
PERCENT				PERCENT			
N. J.	80	73	78	TENN.	76	79	86
OHIO	82	78	86	ALA.	67	78	84
IND.	86	88	91	MISS.	66	75	78
ILL.	86	86	89	ARK.	73	82	86
IOWA 1/		87	89	LA.	69	80	78
MO.	79	79	85	OKLA.	74	80	86
N. DAK. 1/		83	82	TEXAS	67	76	83
S. DAK. 1/		84	88	MONT. 1/		82	76
NEBR. 1/		82	91	IDAHO 1/		94	84
KANS.	78	81	91	WYO. 1/		88	80
DEL.	83	75	84	COLO.	77	72	80
MD.	81	75	80	N. MEX.	72	75	93
VA.	80	86	91	ARIZ.	78	70	96
W. VA.	75	79	84	UTAH	82	83	76
N. C.	82	85	88	NEV.	80	84	89
S. C.	77	83	84	WASH.	83	87	83
GA.	76	82	86	OREG.	81	88	82
FLA.	73	80	81	CALIF.	79	58	94
KY.	78	86	93	30 STATES 2/	75	78	86
				37 STATES		80	86

1/ COMPARABLE DATA PRIOR TO 1972 NOT AVAILABLE.
2/ STATES FOR WHICH COMPARABLE DATA ARE AVAILABLE.

CITRUS FRUITS, PRODUCTION 1/

CROP AND STATE	1970-71	1971-72	INDICATED	1970-71	1971-72	INDICATED
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	1,000 BOXES 2/			EQUIVALENT TONS		
<u>ORANGES:</u>						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES: 3/						
CALIF.	17,900	22,300	19,000	671,000	836,000	713,000
FLA.	82,100	68,800	91,000	3,695,000	3,096,000	4,095,000
TEXAS	4,000	3,800	5,100	180,000	171,000	230,000
ARIZ.	760	900	1,100	28,500	33,800	41,300
TOTAL ABOVE VARIETIES	104,760	95,800	116,200	4,574,500	4,136,800	5,079,300
<u>VALENCIAS:</u>						
CALIF.	19,600	21,000	25,000	735,000	788,000	938,000
FLA.	60,200	68,200	77,000	2,709,000	2,069,000	3,465,000
TEXAS	2,200	2,000	2,300	99,000	90,000	104,000
ARIZ.	2,800	4,000	4,000	105,000	150,000	150,000
TOTAL VALENCIAS	84,800	95,200	108,300	3,648,000	4,097,000	4,657,000
<u>ALL ORANGES:</u>						
CALIF.	37,500	43,300	44,000	1,406,000	1,624,000	1,651,000
FLA.	142,300	137,000	168,000	6,404,000	6,165,000	7,560,000
TEXAS	6,200	5,800	7,400	279,000	261,000	334,000
ARIZ.	3,560	4,900	5,100	133,500	183,800	191,300
U. S., ALL ORANGES	189,560	191,000	224,500	8,222,500	8,233,800	9,736,300
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>						
FLA., ALL	42,900	47,000	47,000	1,824,000	1,998,000	1,998,000
SEEDLESS	31,100	36,100	37,000	1,322,000	1,535,000	1,573,000
PINK	10,900	12,300	12,000	463,000	523,000	510,000
WHITE	20,200	23,800	25,000	859,000	1,012,000	1,063,000
OTHER	11,800	10,900	10,000	502,000	463,000	425,000
TEXAS	10,100	9,200	11,000	404,000	368,000	440,000
ARIZ.	2,520	2,540	2,400	80,600	81,300	76,800
CALIF., ALL	5,040	5,100	5,200	163,600	165,700	169,700
DESERT VALLEYS	3,260	3,200	3,000	104,000	102,000	96,000
OTHER AREAS	1,780	1,900	2,200	59,600	63,700	73,700
U. S., ALL GRAPEFRUIT	60,560	63,840	65,600	2,472,200	2,613,000	2,684,500
<u>LEMONS:</u>						
CALIF.	13,300	13,600	16,300	505,000	517,000	619,000
ARIZ.	3,150	3,080	4,900	120,000	117,000	186,000
U. S. LEMONS	16,450	16,680	21,200	625,000	634,000	805,000
<u>TANGELOS:</u>						
FLA.	2,700	3,900	3,500	122,000	176,000	158,000
<u>TANGERINES:</u>						
FLA.	3,700	3,200	3,000	176,000	152,000	143,000
ARIZ.	390	570	700	14,600	21,400	26,300
CALIF.	1,140	600	700	42,800	22,500	26,300
TOTAL TANGERINES	5,230	4,370	4,400	233,400	195,900	195,600
<u>TEMPLES:</u>						
FLA.	5,000	5,300	5,300	225,000	239,000	239,000

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.

IRISH POTATOES

SEASONAL GROUP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED	FOR		1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
	1971	1972	1973						
	1,000 ACRES			CWT.			1,000 CWT.		
WINTER, TOTAL	18.0	15.4	13.6	172	151	183	3,088	2,327	2,495
SPRING:									
N. C. 1/	11.8	11.0	11.2	146	146	145	1,726	1,606	1,624
FLA.-HASTINGS	23.0	21.1	18.8	132	142	165	3,036	2,996	3,102
OTHER	2.4	1.8	2.0	125	140	155	300	252	310
ALABAMA	8.7	9.0	11.0	115	155	145	1,001	1,395	1,595
MISSISSIPPI	2.0	2.0	2.0	90	85	80	180	170	160
ARKANSAS	1.4	1.4	2/	65	65	2/	91	91	2/
LOUISIANA	2.9	2.9	2.6	70	75	65	203	218	169
TEXAS 1/	8.8	7.6	6.7	102	108	115	899	822	771
ARIZONA	10.1	8.0	8.4	280	300	255	2,828	2,400	2,142
CALIFORNIA	36.2	31.2	33.8	370	355	365	3/13,394	11,076	12,337
TOTAL	107.3	96.0	96.5	220	219	230	23,658	21,026	22,210

- 1/ SEE THE TABLE BELOW FOR PREVIOUSLY USED SEASONAL GROUPING AND AREA CLASSIFICATION.
2/ ESTIMATES DISCONTINUED.
3/ DOES NOT INCLUDE 1,369,000 CWT. NOT HARVESTED BECAUSE OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

POTATOES: ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION BY SEASONAL GROUPS, 1971 AND 1972 1/

SEASONAL GROUP AND STATE	CROP OF 1971			CROP OF 1972		
	HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION
	1,000 ACRES	PER ACRE	1,000 CWT.	1,000 ACRES	PER ACRE	1,000 CWT.
SPRING:						
N. CAROLINA						
8 N. E. CO. (LSP)	9.6	150	1,440	8.8	150	1,320
OTHER (LSP)	2.2	130	286	2.2	130	286
N. C. TOTAL	11.8	146	1,726	11.0	146	1,606
TEXAS						
(ESP)	3.8	105	399	2.8	105	294
(LSP)	5.0	100	500	4.8	110	528
TEXAS TOTAL	8.8	102	899	7.6	108	822

- 1/ THE TABLE ABOVE SHOWS THE SEPARATE SEASONAL AND AREA ESTIMATES PREVIOUSLY USED FOR ESTIMATING THE NORTH CAROLINA AND TEXAS LATE SPRING (LSP) AND EARLY SPRING (ESP) POTATO CROPS FOR 1971 AND 1972. UNDER THE MODIFIED PROGRAM OF ESTIMATES ADOPTED IN 1972, THE SEPARATE AREA ESTIMATES FOR NORTH CAROLINA AND THE EARLY AND LATE SPRING CLASSIFICATIONS FOR TEXAS HAVE BEEN DISCONTINUED.

PEANUTS: The revised estimate of the peanut crop for 1972 is 3,275 million pounds (net weight), 9 percent above the 1971 record large crop. A record high yield per harvested acre of 2,203 pounds in 1972 exceeded the 1971 yield by 137 pounds. The 1972 revised production is down 14 million pounds from the estimate released in the Annual Crop Summary in January 1973.

A total of 1,532,800 acres, up 3,900 acres from a year earlier, were planted for all purposes in 1972. Acreage harvested for nuts totaled 1,486,400 acres in 1972, 31,900 acres more than in 1971. Less abandonment coupled with an increase in acres planted raised harvested acreage.

In the Virginia-North Carolina area, production was 636 million pounds, 17 percent above 1971 but 16 percent below the record 758 million pounds produced in 1970. Yield was 2,373 pounds per acre, 175 pounds more than 1971. Acreage harvested for nuts in 1972 totaled 268,000 acres, up 20,000 acres from a year earlier. After a late start, the crop developed well until harvest time when rain and flooding delayed digging and combining. A freeze on October 20 and 21 damaged peanuts on the ground and killed vines of undug fields.

Peanut production in the Southeast area is estimated at a record 1,895 million pounds, 2 percent above the record established in 1971. A record high yield of 2,404 pounds exceeded the 1971 record by 30 pounds. In the southeast area, South Carolina and Georgia had record yields. Acreage harvested totaled 788,500 acres, 6,000 above the previous year. The increase in harvested acres, greater use of higher yielding varieties, plus favorable weather and innovations of new field equipment contributed to the record crop for the area.

The Southwestern peanut crop, at 744 million pounds, was 23 percent larger than 1971. The 1972 yield per acre at 1,730 pounds was a record high, up 309 pounds from a year earlier. Acreage harvested for nuts totaled 429,900 acres compared with 424,000 acres in 1971. All three States in the Southwest area had record high yields and production.

PEANUTS HARVESTED FOR NUTS

STATE AND AREA	ACREAGE PLANTED			ACREAGE HARVESTED		
	1970	1971	1972 1/	1970	1971	1972 1/
	1,000 ACRES					
VA.	103	103	103	102	93	102
N. C.	170	170	169	167	155	166
TOTAL VA.-						
N. C.	273	273	272	269	248	268
S. C.	14	15.3	15.8	13.8	15	15.5
GA.	518	518	520	507	510	512
FLA.	74	74	71	53	54	54
ALA.	195	199	201	190	194	197
MISS.	4	9.5	10	4	9.5	10
TOTAL S. E.	805	815.8	817.8	767.8	782.5	788.5
OKLA.	122	122	122	116	119	115
TEXAS	307	310	313	306	297	307
N. MEX.	8.3	8.1	8	8.2	8	7.9
TOTAL S. W.	437.3	440.1	443	430.2	424	429.9
U. S.	1,515.3	1,528.9	1,532.8	1,467.0	1,454.5	1,486.4
	YIELD PER ACRE					
	1970	1971	1972 1/	1970	1971	1972 1/
	POUNDS			1,000 POUNDS		
VA.	3,060	2,360	2,605	312,120	219,480	265,710
N. C.	2,670	2,100	2,230	445,890	325,500	370,180
TOTAL VA.-						
N. C.	2,818	2,198	2,373	758,010	544,980	635,890
S. C.	1,880	2,000	2,050	25,944	30,000	31,775
GA.	2,220	2,490	2,620	1,125,540	1,269,900	1,341,440
FLA.	2,075	2,590	2,550	109,975	139,860	137,700
ALA.	1,660	2,070	1,870	315,400	401,580	368,390
MISS.	1,100	1,735	1,600	4,400	16,483	16,000
TOTAL S. E.	2,059	2,374	2,404	1,581,259	1,857,823	1,895,305
OKLA.	1,655	1,840	2,110	191,980	218,960	242,650
TEXAS	1,405	1,235	1,565	429,930	366,795	480,455
N. MEX.	2,230	2,070	2,590	18,286	16,560	20,461
TOTAL S. W.	1,488	1,421	1,730	640,196	602,315	743,566
U. S.	2,031	2,066	2,203	2,979,465	3,005,118	3,274,761

1/ REVISED.