
CROP PRODUCTION



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HIGHLIGHTS

CITRUS production is expected to total 15.6 million tons (14.2 million metric tons), 7 percent more than the January 1 forecast and 18 percent above the 1978-79 season.

ORANGE output is forecast at 261 million boxes (10.3 million metric tons), 1 percent above the previous month's forecast and 24 percent more than last season.

GRAPEFRUIT production is placed at 67.6 million boxes (2.50 million metric tons), unchanged from last month but 1 percent above last season.

LEMON production is forecast at 19.6 million boxes (676 thousand metric tons), the same as January 1 prospects but 1 percent above last season.

WINTER POTATO production is forecast at 2.39 million cwt (109 thousand metric tons), up 2 percent from the January 1 forecast and slightly above last season's total.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY
(DOMESTIC UNITS)
CITRUS FRUITS, PRODUCTION 1/

CROP	1978-79	INDICATED 1979-80	
		JAN 1	FEB 1
		1,000 BOXES	
ORANGES	210,500	258,400	261,400
GRAPEFRUIT	67,020	67,600	67,600
LEMONS	19,400	19,600	19,600

1/ SEASON BEGINS WITH BLOOM OF THE FIRST YEAR SHOWN AND ENDS WITH THE COMPLETION OF HARVEST THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

POTATOES

SEASONAL GROUP	AREA HARVESTED		YIELD PER ACRE		PRODUCTION		
	1979	INDICATED	1979	INDICATED	1979	INDICATED 1980	
		1980		1980		JAN 1	FEB 1
	1,000 ACRES		CWT		1,000 CWT		
WINTER	11.9	11.5	200	208	2,383	2,335	2,393

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY
(METRIC UNITS)
CITRUS FRUITS, PRODUCTION 1/

CROP	1978-79	INDICATED 1979-80	
		JAN 1	FEB 1
		METRIC TONS	
ORANGES	8 306 780	10 170 450	10 272 960
GRAPEFRUIT	2 491 130	2 501 110	2 501 110
LEMONS	668 600	675 850	675 850

1/ SEASON BEGINS WITH BLOOM OF THE FIRST YEAR SHOWN AND ENDS WITH THE COMPLETION OF HARVEST THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

POTATOES

SEASONAL GROUP	AREA HARVESTED		YIELD PER HECTARE		PRODUCTION		
	1979	INDICATED	1979	INDICATED	1979	INDICATED 1980	
		1980		1980		JAN 1	FEB 1
	HECTARES		METRIC TONS				
WINTER	4 820	4 650	22.43	23.34	108 090	105 910	108 540

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

APPROVED:



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JANUARY WEATHER SUMMARY

Precipitation for January was above normal for much of the Nation. The area from north central Montana through South Dakota and northeastern Nebraska was an exception and measured well below normal, as did the area from northern Arkansas to southeastern Michigan. The latter area, although less than normal, had nearly adequate precipitation.

Temperatures averaged well below normal through the Pacific Northwest and the eastern slopes of the upper half of the Rockies. California and the southern Plateau area were warmer than normal.

January began rather warm in many parts of the Nation. During the first week, ending January 6, average temperatures ranged 6 to 9 degrees warmer than normal in the northern Plains and northern Mississippi Valley. Most of the western Plateau and West Texas/eastern New Mexico area scored about 6 degrees warmer than normal. The southeastern U.S. showed subnormal readings; freezing temperatures dipped into northern Florida.

Seasonal precipitation fell in the Pacific Northwest. Some of the weather systems moved straight east, dropping light to moderate snow through the northern tier of States. Elsewhere, a storm system from the Gulf of Mexico spread rain or snow northward through the central Appalachians and mid-Atlantic States and through the Southeast. The central Plains and Southwest had little or no precipitation.

During the week of January 7-13, precipitation was moderate to heavy west of the Rockies and east of the Mississippi River. In the West, more than 2 inches of rain fell over most of western Washington and Oregon and all but southeastern California. Moderate to heavy snow or rain fell from the Plateau to the western slopes of the Rockies. Most of the Plains had little or no precipitation. A storm moving out of the Gulf of Mexico spread rain in the South and snow through the mid-Atlantic States. Another storm moving across the Great Lakes dropped snow in New England.

Cold air edged into the northern Plains. Average temperatures for the week in Montana ranged 12 to 15 degrees colder than normal. Most of the Plateau, Southwest, and South were warmer than normal. The central Plateau averaged 12 degrees warmer.

Midmonth, the week of January 14-20, was rainy or snowy in much of the Nation. Only parts of the northern and extreme southern Plains received no precipitation. Winter storms moved from the central Rockies, across the Plains, and then northeastward spreading snow through the Plains and western Great Lakes. A low pressure center formed in the Southeast and caused rain from southeastern Texas to the mid-Atlantic Coast.

The entire Nation was warmer than normal. Only the extreme northwestern part of the country was near normal. The week's temperatures departed from normal by 15 degrees in the northern Plains, 9 degrees in California and the Appalachians, and 12 degrees in New England.

During the last 11 days of January, the series of storms forming in the central Rockies began to move southeastward and off the Southeast Coast. Heavy snow fell from southeastern Idaho to northwestern Kansas. By the end of January, most of Kansas had acquired a good snowcover for protection of wheat from cold weather and wind. Moderate to heavy rain fell from central Texas through the southeastern United States.

Very cold temperatures chilled an area from the Pacific Northwest over the Rockies and down the eastern slopes into New Mexico. Minimum temperatures ranged down to -25° in the Montana winter wheat area, where there was little snowcover to protect the crop. The Southeast was warm through most of the period, but cold weather descended well into Florida by the end of the month.

WINTER WHEAT

Winter wheat generally rated good in the Northwest, Corn Belt, and Southeast but only fair in the important Great Plains production area at the beginning of the year. Virtually no snowcover existed anywhere in major wheat producing regions except parts of the central Plains and Northwest. Except for the second week temperatures were above normal until near the end of January. Temperatures dipped far below normal as January closed but snow protected most wheat acreage in the coldest areas except in parts of Montana and the Dakotas. Winter wheat from central Kansas southward had no insulating snow but suffered no apparent damage from the subnormal temperatures. At the end of January, winter wheat rated fair to good with no significant freeze damage.

Kansas wheat sustained some wind damage during the first part of January; producers engaged in emergency tillage operations to control blowing. Later in the month, improved snowcover and soil moisture reduced blowing and Kansas wheat experienced very little additional damage. Mild January weather enabled late-planted Oklahoma wheat to attain good stands but dry soils limited top growth. Cattle grazed 25 percent of the acreage, the same as last year and average. Texas winter wheat became dormant after exposure to subnormal temperatures on the Plains, Edwards Plateau, and Cross-Timbers late in January. Low temperatures caused no apparent damage and did reduce greenbug population in the Blacklands. At the end of January, Oregon wheat rated good. Washington wheat growers expected only limited freeze damage.

ORANGES: This season's U.S. orange crop is forecast at 261 million boxes (10.3 million metric tons), 1 percent above last month's forecast and 24 percent more than the 1978-79 crop.

Florida's crop, at 200 million boxes, is unchanged from January 1 but 22 percent above last season. The early and mid-season crops in Florida are expected to produce 115 million boxes, 26 percent more than was harvested last season. The Valencia crop is forecast at 85.0 million boxes, 16 percent above the 1978-79 crop. Harvest was generally heavy during January. Groves are in generally excellent condition.

In California, the orange crop is expected to reach 54.0 million boxes, 6 percent above last month's forecast and 45 percent above last season's harvest. Eating quality of this season's California Navel oranges is excellent. Reported drop was above normal. Texas orange prospects at 3.90 million boxes are the same as January 1 but are 39 percent below last season. This year's crop was reduced due to extensive freeze damage in January 1979. The Arizona crop is expected to total 3.50 million boxes, the same as last month but 21 percent above the 1978-79 season.

As of February 1, the U.S. orange crop was 30 percent harvested compared with 32 on the same date last year. Harvest of the early mid-season and Navel crop is 54 percent complete compared with 58 percent on February 1 last year. Valencia harvest has not begun in volume except in Texas.

Changes in U.S. orange production between the February 1 forecast and final production have averaged 6.41 million boxes over the past 10 seasons, ranging from 1.30 million boxes in 1977-78 to 18.5 million boxes in the 1970-71 season.

FLORIDA FROZEN CONCENTRATED JUICE YIELD: The Florida all orange juice yield for the 1979-80 crop is projected at 1.33 gallons of 45 degree brix concentrate per box. The projected yield is up .01 gallon per box from January 1 and compares with 1.34 gallons per box from the 1978-79 crop.

GRAPEFRUIT: The 1979-80 U.S. grapefruit crop is forecast at 67.6 million boxes (2.50 million metric tons), unchanged from last month but 1 percent above the 1978-79 crop. The Florida crop, 2 percent above last season; is unchanged from last month at 51.0 million boxes. The Texas crop at 6.60 million boxes is 27 percent below last season. California growers expect to harvest 7.10 million boxes, 23 percent more than was harvested in 1978-79. The Arizona crop at 2.90 million boxes is 29 percent above last season. U.S. grapefruit harvest was 38 percent complete on February 1 compared with 39 percent on the same date last year. Picking in Florida was 40 percent complete on February 1, the same as last year. In Texas, harvest passed the two-thirds mark compared with 57 percent on February 1, 1979.

Changes between the February 1 forecast and final U.S. production have averaged 1.71 million boxes over the past 10 seasons, ranging from 280 thousand boxes in 1975-76 to 4.70 million boxes in 1976-77.

LEMONS: The 1979-80 lemon crop is forecast at 19.6 million boxes (676 thousand metric tons), unchanged from last month but 1 percent above last season. The crop in California, at 16.5 million boxes, is 19 percent above last season. In Arizona, the crop is expected to be 3.10 million boxes, a decline of 44 percent from last season. The California crop is of good quality.

TANGELOS: Florida's tangelo crop is forecast at 5.90 million boxes (241 thousand metric tons), 18 percent above the January 1 forecast and 40 percent above last season. The crop is 93 percent harvested.

TANGERINES: The U.S. tangerine crop is expected to total 6.35 million boxes (252 thousand metric tons), 2 percent less than was expected on January 1 but 18 percent more than last season. Florida growers expect to utilize 4.00 million boxes, 14 percent above last season. The California crop at 1.70 million boxes is 17 percent above last season. Arizona growers expect to harvest 650 thousand boxes, 44 percent more than last season.

TEMPLES: Production of temples in Florida is forecast at 5.40 million boxes (220 thousand metric tons), unchanged from last month but 15 percent above last season. The crop was 30 percent harvested by February 1 compared with 27 percent on the same date last year.

PAPAYAS: Hawaii papaya production for February is forecast at 2.05 million pounds (930 metric tons), 31 percent below January's output of 2.95 million pounds (1340 metric tons). Strong winds passed through the State in early January causing a 5-10 percent loss of bearing trees and extensive fruit scarring in some areas. The damage depressed output at a time when production was entering its seasonally low period. Production is expected to be up 11 percent in March and is forecast to reach 3.15 million pounds (1430 metric tons) in April. A 10 percent increase is anticipated for May at 3.45 million pounds (1560 metric tons).

Area in crop totaled 2855 acres (1160 hectares) in January, a 4 percent reduction from December. Harvested acreage was down 6 percent in January to 1790 acres (720 hectares).

POTATOES: This season's crop of winter potatoes is forecast at 2.39 million cwt (109 thousand metric tons). With improved prospects in both California and Florida, expectations are 2 percent above the month earlier forecast and are slightly ahead of last year's output. The area for harvest at 11.5 thousand acres (4650 hectares) is unchanged from last month, but the average yield increased to 208 cwt per acre from the January 1 forecast of 203 cwt per acre.

Production in Florida is placed at 1.66 million cwt, 3 percent above the forecast a month ago and 4 percent more than the small 1979 crop. Digging began at the end of January on the southeast coast and will be in full swing in all areas by mid-February. Quality has been variable, but is expected to improve as the season progresses.

The California winter crop forecast is 2 percent above the January 1 expectations, but 7 percent below last season's output. Harvest in Kern and Riverside Counties continued slow with some rain delays encountered. Quality is generally good although cullage remains heavy due to earlier cold weather.

PAPAYAS - HAWAII

MONTH	AREA				UTILIZED PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL IN CROP		HARVESTED		1979	1980	FORECAST 1980
	1979	1980	1979	1980			
ACRES				1,000 POUNDS			
DEC	2,970		1,905		3,343		
JAN	3,205	2,855	2,265	1,790	3,715	2,950	
FEB	3,170		2,335		2,492		2,050
MAR	3,255		2,360		2,321		2,270
APR	3,215		2,340		2,560		3,150
MAY	3,245		2,305		2,796		3,450

WINTER POTATOES

STATE	AREA HARVESTED			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1978	1979	IND 1980	1978	1979	IND 1980	1978	1979	IND 1980
	1,000 ACRES			CWT			1,000 CWT		
CALIF	3.0	3.3	3.0	230	240	245	690	792	735
FLA	9.9	8.6	8.5	195	185	195	1,931	1,591	1,658
TOTAL	12.9	11.9	11.5	203	200	208	2,621	2,383	2,393

CITRUS FRUIT

1/

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION BOXES			PRODUCTION TON EQUIVALENT		
	UTILIZED		INDICATED	UTILIZED		INDICATED
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	1,000 UNITS		2/	1,000 UNITS		
ORANGES, EARLY MID & NAVAL 3/						
ARIZ	820	700	900	31	26	34
CALIF	20,000	20,800	29,000	750	780	1,088
FLA	88,300	91,000	115,000	3,974	4,095	5,175
TEX	3,850	4,300	2,300	164	183	98
U S	112,970	116,800	147,200	4,919	5,084	6,395
ORANGES, VALENCIA						
ARIZ	2,800	2,200	2,600	105	83	98
CALIF	22,600	16,400	25,000	848	615	938
FLA	79,500	73,000	85,000	3,578	3,285	3,825
TEX	2,250	2,100	1,600	96	89	68
U S	107,150	93,700	114,200	4,627	4,072	4,929
ALL ORANGES						
ARIZ	3,620	2,900	3,500	136	109	132
CALIF	42,600	37,200	54,000	1,598	1,395	2,026
FLA	167,800	164,000	200,000	7,552	7,380	9,000
TEX	6,100	6,400	3,900	260	272	166
U S	220,120	210,500	261,400	9,546	9,156	11,324
TEMPLES						
FLA	4,900	4,700	5,400	221	212	243
GRAPEFRUIT, WHITE SEEDLESS						
FLA	28,700	29,400	29,000	1,220	1,250	1,233
GRAPEFRUIT, PINK SEEDLESS						
FLA	14,300	13,300	14,000	608	565	595
OTHER GRAPEFRUIT						
FLA	8,400	7,300	8,000	357	310	340
ALL GRAPEFRUIT						
ARIZ	3,000	2,250	2,900	96	72	93
CALIF						
DESERT	4,200	3,270	3,600	134	105	115
OTHER AREAS	4,160	2,500	3,500	139	84	117
TOTAL	8,360	5,770	7,100	273	189	232
FLA	51,400	50,000	51,000	2,185	2,125	2,168
TEX	11,900	9,000	6,600	476	360	264
U S	74,660	67,020	67,600	3,030	2,746	2,757
TANGERINES						
ARIZ	600	450	650	23	17	24
CALIF	1,400	1,450	1,700	53	54	64
FLA	3,200	3,500	4,000	152	166	190
U S	5,200	5,400	6,350	228	237	278
LEMONS						
ARIZ	5,800	5,500	3,100	220	209	118
CALIF	20,300	13,900	16,500	771	528	627
U S	26,100	19,400	19,600	991	737	745
TANGELUS						
FLA	4,900	4,200	5,900	221	189	266

1/ THE CROP YEAR BEGINS WITH THE BLOOM OF THE FIRST YEAR SHOWN AND ENDS WITH YEAR HARVEST IS COMPLETED.

2/ NET LBS PER BOX: ORANGES-CALIF & ARIZ-75, FLA-90, TEX-85; GRAPEFRUIT-CALIF DESERT & ARIZ-64, CALIF OTHER-67, FLA-85, TEX-80; LEMONS-76; TANGELUS & TEMPLES-90; TANGERINES- CALIF & ARIZ-75, FLA-95.

3/ NAVAL AND MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA, EARLY AND MIDSEASON VARIETIES IN FLORIDA AND TEXAS, INCLUDING SMALL QUANTITIES OF TANGERINES IN TEXAS.

