
CROP PRODUCTION



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Economics, Statistics, &
Cooperatives Service

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of Agriculture

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HIGHLIGHTS

SPRING POTATO production is forecast at a record low 16.8 million cwt (763 thousand metric tons), down 21 percent from last season and 6 percent smaller than the 1978 crop.

CITRUS production is expected to total 16.0 million tons (14.5 million metric tons), 1 percent above last month, and 20 percent more than the 1978-79 crop.

ORANGE production is forecast at a record high 265 million boxes (10.4 million metric tons), 1 percent above March 1 and 26 percent more than last season. Harvest of the orange crop was 56 percent complete on April 1.

GRAPEFRUIT production forecast at 69.2 million boxes (2.56 million metric tons), is 1 percent above the March 1 forecast and 3 percent greater than the 1978-79 crop. About 73 percent of the crop had been harvested by April 1.

LEMON production is expected to total 21.6 million boxes (743 thousand metric tons), virtually the same as last month's forecast but 11 percent above the 1978-79 crop.

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

CROP	1978-79	INDICATED 1979-80	
		MAR 1	APR 1
1,000 BOXES			
ORANGES	210,500	262,350	265,450
GRAPEFRUIT	67,020	68,800	69,200
LEMONS	19,400	21,500	21,550

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

POTATOES

SEASONAL GROUP	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1979	INDICATED 1980	1979	INDICATED 1980
1,000 ACRES				
SPRING	88.9	75.7	83.8	72.7
	YIELD PER ACRE		PRODUCTION	
	1979	INDICATED 1980	1979	INDICATED 1980
CWT			1,000 CWT	
	255	231	21,345	16,819

PASTURE AND RANGE

ITEM	AVERAGE 1969-78	1979	1980
PERCENT			
CONDITION APR 1 1/	76	75	76

1/ 30 STATES.

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

CROP	1978-79	INDICATED 1979-80	
		MAR 1	APR 1
METRIC TONS			
ORANGES	8 306 180	10 304 710	10 430 810
GRAPEFRUIT	2 491 130	2 542 840	2 557 350
LEMONS	668 600	741 170	742 980

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

POTATOES

SEASONAL GROUP	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1979	INDICATED 1980	1979	INDICATED 1980
HECTARES				
SPRING	35 980	30 640	33 910	29 420
	YIELD PER HECTARE		PRODUCTION	
	1979	INDICATED 1980	1979	INDICATED 1980
METRIC TONS				
	28.55	25.93	968 190	762 890

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.

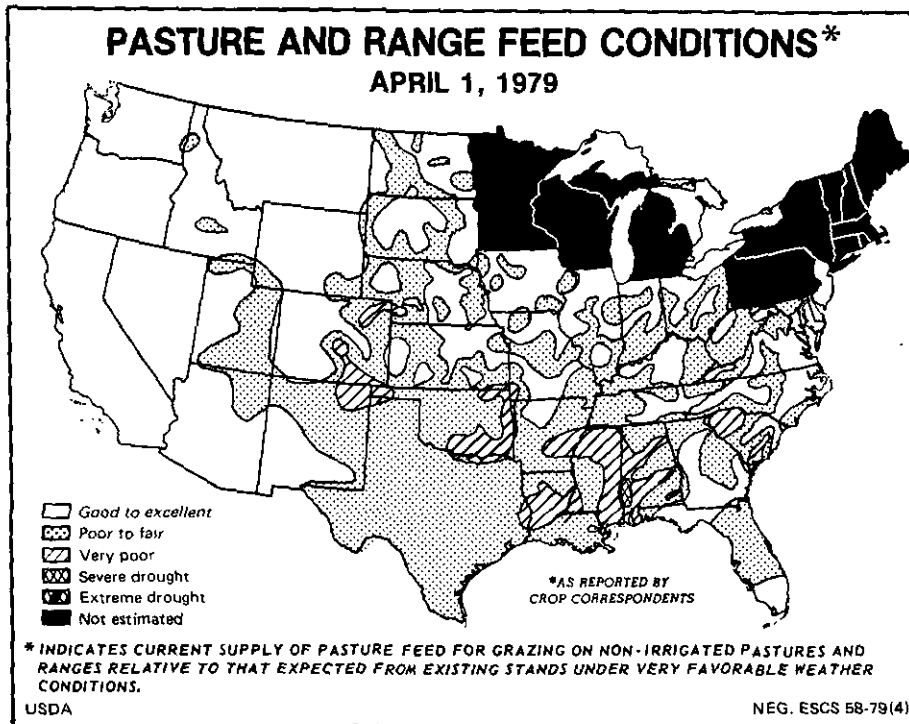
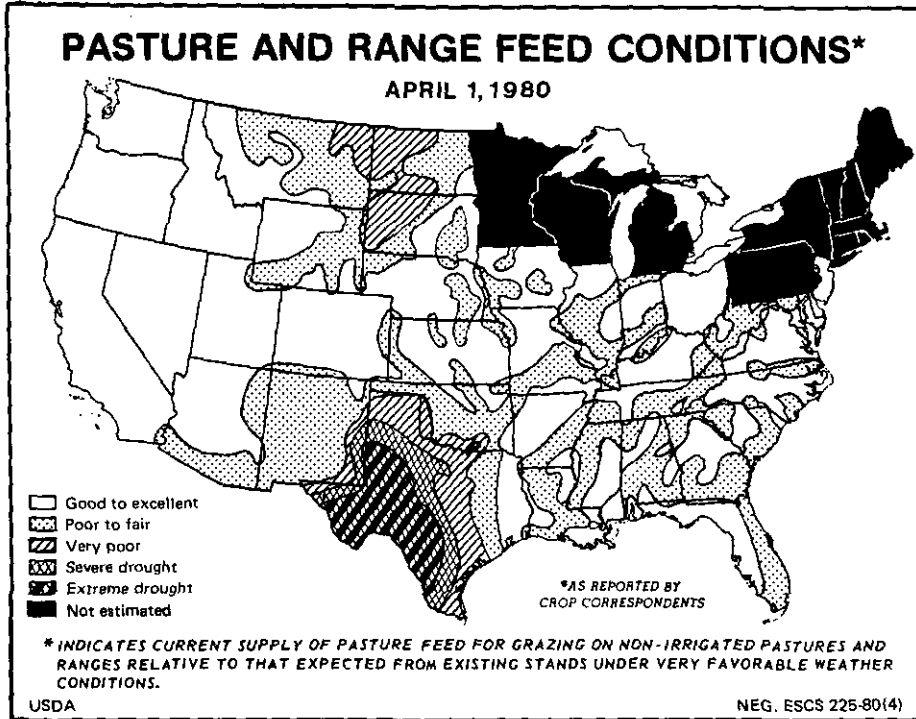
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MARCH WEATHER SUMMARY

The dominant feature of March weather centered on the southeastern United States. As March began, very cold air moved into the Southeast and by the third day of the month had enveloped all of Florida. Freezing temperatures reached all the way to Miami. Immediately after the freeze, rain set in and accumulated excessive amounts for each week of the month. Much of the Southeast had well over double the normal rainfall. The northern Plains, northern Mississippi Valley and the western Great Lakes areas experienced a dry March. The area from southeastern Oklahoma to southern New Mexico and southward into Mexico was also very dry.

The month of March began cold and snowy for much of eastern United States. On the first day, snow eased in the midwest but spread a mantle of white from the southern Appalachians to the Atlantic Coast. Very cold air moved in with the storm. A record snowfall left one to two feet in southeastern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina. The morning temperature at Raleigh, N.C. was 11° and the cold air was pushing southward. On the third, freezing temperatures reached all the way to Miami, Fla., and much of the Southeast was in the low teens.

Gradual warming took place during the succeeding week and by Friday, March 7, springlike weather prevailed in the East. Showers and thunderstorms deluged the Southeast. Elsewhere, moderate rain fell in most of California and spread eastward to the Rockies in lesser amounts.

Early in the period of March 10-16 another cold airmass moved rapidly southward through the Plains and eastward. New England recorded light to moderate snow in the mountains and rain on the coast as the front moved through. The cold air stalled in the South and caused another week of very heavy rain--keeping southern farmers out of their fields. Another storm system moved into the Pacific Northwest and on to the Rockies. Rain, with snow at higher elevations, covered the entire West. Average temperatures for the week of March 10-16 were normal or warmer in all but the northern Mississippi Valley through New England.

The third week of the month, March 17-23, showed some precipitation falling in nearly all of the Nation. Exceptions were parts of the north central Plains and in southwest Texas. Again, the area of greatest rainfall was from the lower Mississippi Valley through the Southeast and into New England. As much as eight inches of rain accumulated in parts of northern Georgia and Alabama. Flooding ensued along the already swollen rivers. No severely cold temperatures were reported during the week except near the western Great Lakes but the freeze line did reach into southwestern Texas.

March went out like a lion in parts of the Nation. Excessive rain, thunderstorms and even tornadoes were reported from east Texas to the Florida Panhandle and North Carolina. It was the fourth week of excessive rain in the Southeast. A series of storms originating in the central Rockies caused near blizzard conditions in the west central Plains. Parts of western Kansas and Nebraska accumulated over 15 inches of snow. Temperatures hovering near freezing and periodic high winds compounded the problems. Again, nearly all of the Nation recorded some precipitation. Average temperatures for the week were cooler than normal except in the northern Plains, New England, and parts of the Southeast.

MARCH FIELDWORK

Wet fields, particularly in the south central States, and low soil temperatures throughout most of the Nation held land preparation and planting in check during March. Heavy rains saturated soils from the Mississippi Delta across the South to the Atlantic Coast. Late in March, storms brought snow to the western central Plains and rain eastward through the Plains and into the Corn Belt. This precipitation proved beneficial for winter grains in some areas, but prevented an early start for spring plowing. At the end of March, soil temperatures ranged from 3 to 5 degrees below normal in the eastern half of the Nation and as much as 9 degrees subnormal in the Southwest. Texas planting and land preparations were on schedule or ran a little ahead of average but elsewhere fieldwork lagged. Plowing for spring planted crops in northern areas was not a great concern yet because significant acreage was plowed last fall.

In the Corn Belt, plowing was about 50 percent complete; mostly done during the fall. Plowing in Ohio was 55 percent complete, trailing last year's 60 percent but equal to the average. Iowa plowing reached 49 percent. Farmers were able to spread manure and fertilizer but do little else. On the Great Plains, soils were dry in northern areas but had adequate moisture in central and southern areas. Kansas farmers planted 25 percent of the oats and barley acreage during March, half the average pace and 5 points behind last year. North Dakota growers began some fieldwork.

In the South, soils remained too wet, the result of frequent rains during March. Plowing advanced slowly, lagging both last year and average. Mississippi plowing was 25 percent complete at the end of March compared with 45 percent last year and the 44 percent average. Tennessee plowing reached 37 percent, falling short of the 40 percent in 1979 and the 46 percent average. Corn planting lagged well behind recent years. Georgia corn planting reached 19 percent, trailing 1979's 61 percent and the 37 percent average. South Carolina corn planting was only 4 percent complete at the end of March, compared with last year's 29 percent and the 31 percent average. Early March freezes damaged some corn stands and made some replanting necessary but wet, cold soils were mostly responsible for holding southern corn planting in check. Cotton planting advanced very slowly because of the adverse germinating conditions. Texas was the only State in which spring fieldwork ran on schedule, or better, except for rice seeding along the Gulf Coast. Late March rains delayed rice seeding in both Texas and Louisiana. Texas grain sorghum seeding reached 54 percent, surpassing last year's 33 percent and the 40 percent average.

WINTER WHEAT

Winter wheat generally rated fair to good and showed improvement where above-normal temperatures prevailed by the beginning of April. Freeze burn was evident in the Southeast but produced no serious effects. Winterkill in the Northwest became more evident as stands greened and losses appeared to be more than originally anticipated. Early stands began heading on the extreme southern Plains. Late in March, the central Plains received substantial amounts of precipitation in the form of both snow and rain. Soil moisture was adequate where rains fell and snow should provide adequate soil moisture as it melts. Only the northern Great Plains area has low soil moisture.

Kansas wheat had plenty of soil moisture for spring growth at the end of March but low temperatures limited response. The Kansas crop generally rated good to excellent other than in the central and south central districts where poor stands were obtained last fall. Texas wheat did not fare well during March because of dry soils and heavy greenbug infestations. March winds damaged some Great Plains wheat fields. Recent rains alleviated some dry stands but more moisture would be helpful. Late March and early April snows fell throughout the western central Plains slowing wheat growth in parts of Oklahoma, Colorado, and Kansas. Oregon and Washington winter wheat showed more winterkill than was originally thought. Considerable reseeding took place when fieldwork began. Fall-seeded winter wheat in eastern Oregon grew slowly because of subnormal temperatures. Southwestern winter wheat stands were heading from California to parts of Texas. Elsewhere in the South wheat began jointing.

ORANGES: The Nation's orange crop is expected to total a record high 265 million boxes (10.4 million metric tons). This is 1 percent more than last month's forecast and 26 percent above the 1978-79 crop. Production in Florida is up 3 million boxes from the March 1 forecast and is now placed at 203 million boxes, up 24 percent from last season. The increase over March 1 results from a better pickout in the early and mid-season varieties. This portion of the crop is estimated at 118 million boxes. The Valencia crop is forecast at 85.0 million boxes, 16 percent above the 1978-79 crop. Harvest of early and mid-season oranges is virtually complete while harvest of Valencias is 7 percent complete. Foliage and bloom showed little damage from the March 3 freeze.

Crop prospects in California remain unchanged at 55.0 million boxes, 48 percent more than was harvested last season. The Navel crop at 30.0 million boxes is 44 percent above 1978-79. The Valencia crop at 25.0 million boxes is 52 percent greater than last season's output. Eating quality of Navels is excellent. Quality of the Valencia crop is also excellent, with high juice content and smooth skin texture.

The Texas crop is now expected to total 4.00 million boxes, up 100 thousand boxes from the March 1 forecast but 37 percent less than the 1978-79 crop. Harvest is nearly 95 percent complete. Bloom has been favorable on most trees.

Prospects in Arizona are unchanged from March 1 at 3.45 million boxes, 19 percent above last season. Navel harvest is complete while the Valencia crop is 15 percent harvested. Changes in the U.S. production between the April 1 forecast and final production have averaged 4.29 million boxes over the past 10 seasons, ranging from 160 thousand boxes in 1972-73 to 12.6 million boxes in 1976-77.

FLORIDA FROZEN CONCENTRATED JUICE YIELD: The all orange juice yield for the 1979-80 crop is projected at 1.31 gallons of 45 degree brix concentrate per box, down .02 gallon from the March 1 projection. The yield from the 1978-79 crop was 1.34 gallons per box.

CITRUS HARVEST AND UTILIZATION: By April 1, there were 149 million boxes of oranges harvested or 56 percent of the crop, the same as on April 1, 1979. Processors had used 82 percent of the oranges harvested by April 1 this year, the same percentage used to April 1 last year.

Grapefruit harvest was 73 percent complete by April 1 compared with 78 percent on the same date last year. Of the crop harvested by April 1, processors had used 62 percent compared with 61 percent by April 1, 1979.

Lemon harvest as of April 1 was 53 percent complete compared with 81 percent for the same period last season. Processors have utilized 46 percent of the crop compared with 42 percent through April 1 last year.

CITRUS CROP - HARVEST AND UTILIZATION TO APRIL 1

CROP	1978-79				1979-80			
	UTILIZATION			REMAINING	UTILIZATION			REMAINING
	FRESH	PROCESSED	TOTAL	FOR HARVEST	FRESH	PROCESSED	TOTAL	FOR HARVEST
	THOUSAND BOXES							
ORANGES	21,432	97,191	118,623	91,877	26,214	122,825	149,039	116,411
GRAPEFRUIT	20,527	31,742	52,269	14,751	19,284	31,055	50,339	18,861
LEMONS	9,116	6,638	15,754	3,646	6,232	5,227	11,459	10,091

GRAPEFRUIT: The U.S. grapefruit crop is estimated at 69.2 million boxes (2.56 million metric tons), one percent more than the last forecast and 3 percent above last season's harvest.

In Florida, prospects are unchanged at 51.0 million boxes, 2 percent more than the 1978-79 crop. Harvest is 80 percent complete. The March 3rd freeze caused insignificant damage to the remaining grapefruit on trees and there was little foliage or bloom damage. The Texas crop forecast was increased 5 percent to 7.90 million boxes, but is 12 percent below last season. Harvest has passed the 95 percent mark. The California crop at 7.40 million boxes is unchanged from the March 1 forecast, but is 28 percent above last season's crop. A fourth of the Desert Valley crop has been harvested and quantity and color are good. Harvest is expected to begin in other areas in early May. The Arizona crop at 2.90 million boxes is unchanged from last month's forecast, 29 percent above the 1978-79 crop.

Changes in the U.S. grapefruit production estimate between the April 1 forecast and final production have averaged 1.69 million boxes over the past 10 seasons, ranging from 40.0 thousand boxes in 1972-73 to 4.60 million boxes in 1976-77.

LEMONS: The U.S. lemon crop is expected to total 21.6 million boxes (743 thousand metric tons), virtually the same as last month's forecast, but 11 percent above last season's output. Production in California at 18.5 million boxes is 33 percent above the 1978-79 season. Central Valley lemons, which are very good quality, are about 80 percent harvested. In the Southern California area, picking is moving at a rapid pace and quality is good. The Desert crop is harvested. Harvest of Arizona's 3.05 million box production is complete. This is 45 percent less than last season.

TANGELOS: The Florida tangelo crop is placed at 6.40 million boxes (261 thousand metric tons), 52 percent above last season. Harvest is complete.

TANGERINES: U.S. production of tangerines, at 6.25 million boxes (248 thousand metric tons), is 2 percent more than forecast and 16 percent above last year's production. Harvest is complete.

TEMPLES: Florida's temple crop is estimated at 6.00 million boxes (245 thousand metric tons), 11 percent more than forecast on March 1 and 28 percent more than was harvested last season. Harvest is 97 percent complete.

PAPAYAS: Hawaii fresh papaya production for March is estimated at 2.05 million pounds (930 metric tons), a decrease of 6 percent from February. March production was lower than previously anticipated as heavy rainfall impeded harvest operations in the major growing areas. The outlook for the coming months shows production rapidly recovering with 2.80 million pounds (1270 metric tons) forecast for April, followed by May production 13 percent larger than April. A 5 percent downturn is expected for June, but production is forecast to reach 3.20 million pounds (1450 metric tons) in July.

Area in crop totaled 2915 acres (1180 hectares) in March, of which 66 percent was harvested. Compared with a year ago, total area was down 10 percent and harvested area was down 18 percent.

Cumulative fresh production totals for the first quarter of this year are 15 percent below the same period last year. The low quarterly production level was primarily the result of adverse weather conditions during those months.

POTATOES: The first forecast of the Nation's 1980 spring potato crop places production at a record low 16.8 million cwt (763 thousand metric tons). This is off 21 percent from last season and 6 percent below the 1978 crop, the previous record low. Growers slashed plantings this year to an estimated 75.7 thousand acres (30.6 thousand hectares), of which 72.7 thousand acres (29.4 thousand hectares) are expected to be harvested, 13 percent below last year's harvested acreage and a record low. Yield prospects, at an average of 231 cwt per acre, compare with 255 cwt per acre produced last year.

The California crop is forecast at 8.66 million cwt, down 22 percent from last season. Some planting continued into March as a result of earlier wet weather delays. In Florida's Hastings area, production is forecast at 26 percent below last year's crop. Plants have made a good recovery from early March freezes, although abandonment will be above normal and yields are projected well below 1979's record high. Harvest is expected to begin in early May. In other areas of Florida, potatoes are in good condition except for those damaged by freezes. Digging is already underway in west central areas, while in the Panhandle fields are just emerging.

North Carolina planting schedules were set back 2-4 weeks by prolonged rains. Few fields have emerged and some early plantings may suffer from seed rot because of the excessive soil moisture. In Texas, some potatoes in the Lower Rio Grande Valley were nipped by freezes, but most are in good condition with the first diggings expected in late April. Harvest should begin in the Winter Garden area in early May and in the Knox-Haskell area in June. Heavy rains in Alabama during the last half of March may lead to disease problems, but plants are currently in excellent condition.

PASTURE AND RANGE FEED: Pasture and range feed condition in the 37 States reporting on April 1 averaged 77 percent, equal to a year earlier. Conditions improved from last year in 22 States, decreased in 14 States and was unchanged in 1 State. Conditions in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming were considerably below last April's unusually good conditions. Grazing conditions in these States deteriorated last fall because of dry weather but a mild winter and wet snows this spring have improved prospects. Some areas still need more moisture. In Texas, dry conditions have affected most of the State and condition, at 55 percent, is 11 points below 1979. In nearly all other areas of the Nation, precipitation has replenished soil moisture supplies. Cool weather in some areas has delayed grass development.

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 4/	820	700	850	31	26	32
CALIF	20,000	20,800	30,000	750	780	1,125
FLA	88,300	91,000	118,000	3,974	4,095	5,310
TEX	3,850	4,300	2,300	164	183	98
U S	112,970	116,800	151,150	4,919	5,084	6,565
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	1,700	96	89	72
U S	107,150	93,700	114,300	4,627	4,072	4,933
ALL ORANGES						
ARIZ	3,620	2,900	3,450	136	109	130
CALIF	42,600	37,200	55,000	1,598	1,395	2,063
FLA	167,800	164,000	203,000	7,552	7,380	9,135
TEX	6,100	6,400	4,000	260	272	170
U S	220,120	210,500	265,450	9,546	9,156	11,498
TEMPLES						
FLA	4,900	4,700	6,000	221	212	270
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	3,900	134	105	125
OTHER AREAS	4,160	2,500	3,500	139	84	117
TOTAL	8,360	5,770	7,400	273	189	242
FLA	51,400	50,000	51,000	2,185	2,125	2,168
TEX	11,900	9,000	7,900	476	360	316
U S	74,660	67,020	69,200	3,030	2,746	2,819
TANGERINES						
ARIZ	600	450	750	23	17	28
CALIF 4/	1,400	1,450	1,600	53	54	60
FLA	3,200	3,500	3,900	152	166	185
U S	5,200	5,400	6,250	228	237	273
LEMONS						
ARIZ	5,800	5,500	3,050	220	209	116
CALIF	20,300	13,900	18,500	771	528	703
U S	26,100	19,400	21,550	991	737	819
TANGELOS						
FLA	4,900	4,200	6,400	221	189	288

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; TANGELOS & 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.

4/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.

POTATOES

SEASONAL GROUP AND STATE	AREA					
	PLANTED			HARVESTED		
	1978	1979	INDICATED 1980	1978	1979	INDICATED 1980
	1,000 ACRES					
SPRING						
ALA	11.0	8.0	6.0	9.5	7.3	6.0
ARIZ	6.0	6.2	4.4	6.0	6.2	4.4
CALIF	29.0	30.0	22.5	29.0	28.0	22.5
FLA-HASTINGS	20.8	20.0	20.0	20.6	18.5	18.0
-OTHER	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	.9	.7
LA	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9
MISS 1/	1.3			1.2		
N C	13.1	13.8	13.2	13.0	13.7	13.0
TEX	7.6	7.5	6.5	7.5	7.1	6.2
TOTAL	93.4	88.9	75.7	90.9	83.8	72.7
SUMMER 2/						
ALA	8.0	10.0		8.0	9.0	
CALIF	7.9	7.7		7.9	7.7	
COLO	7.0	7.1		6.8	6.9	
DEL	5.4	5.0		5.3	4.8	
ILL	1.9	2.0		1.8	1.9	
IND	2.1	1.9		2.0	1.8	
IOWA	1.7	1.5		1.5	1.1	
MD	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	
MICH	8.5	8.9		8.3	8.6	
MINN	7.1	6.4		7.0	6.3	
NEBR	2.0	1.7		1.8	1.5	
N J	8.5	8.8		8.2	8.5	
N MEX	3.8	4.5		3.8	4.4	
N C	4.2	4.1		4.0	3.9	
OHIO	1.7	1.5		1.6	1.4	
TENN	4.4	4.3		4.4	4.3	
TEX	11.2	11.1		11.0	10.9	
VA	28.0	25.5		27.0	24.5	
TOTAL	114.9	113.5		111.9	109.0	
	YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1978	1979	INDICATED 1980	1978	1979	INDICATED 1980
	CWT			1,000 CWT		
SPRING						
ALA	100	140	150	990	1,022	900
ARIZ	265	210	250	1,590	1,302	1,100
CALIF	285	395	385	8,265	11,060	8,663
FLA-HASTINGS	170	230	175	3,502	4,255	3,150
-OTHER	125	180	170	225	162	119
LA	75	70	75	173	147	143
MISS 1/	90			108		
N C	150	165	130	1,990	2,261	1,690
TEX	160	160	170	1,200	1,136	1,054
TOTAL	198	255	231	17,963	21,345	16,819
SUMMER 2/						
ALA	150	170		1,200	1,530	
CALIF	360	350		2,844	2,695	
COLO	255	275		1,734	1,898	
DEL	210	220		1,113	1,056	
ILL	200	235		360	447	
IND	170	160		340	288	
IOWA	200	210		300	231	
MD	150	165		225	248	
MICH	175	180		1,453	1,548	
MINN	280	285		1,960	1,796	
NEBR	160	180		288	270	
N J	255	250		2,091	2,125	
N MEX	205	275		779	1,210	
N C	125	120		500	468	
OHIO	190	210		304	294	
TENN	90	90		396	387	
TEX	210	240		2,310	2,616	
VA	110	130		2,970	3,185	
TOTAL	189	205		21,167	22,292	

1/ ESTIMATES DISCONTINUED AFTER 1978 CROP. 2/ 1979 REVISED. 3/ ESTIMATES DISCONTINUED AFTER 1978 CROP.

PAPAYAS - HAWAII

MONTH	AREA				FRESH UTILIZATION		
	TOTAL IN CROP		HARVESTED		1979	1980	FORECAST 1980
	1979	1980	1979	1980			
ACRES				1,000 POUNDS			
FEB	3,170	2,840	2,335	1,925	2,372	2,170	
MAR	3,255	2,915	2,360	1,930	2,239	2,050	
APR	3,215		2,340		2,415		2,800
MAY	3,245		2,305		2,698		3,150
JUN	3,285		2,370		3,452		3,000
JUL	3,305		2,390		2,895		3,200
CUMULATIVE FRESH PRODUCTION JAN-MAR					8,102	6,915	

PASTURE AND RANGE FEED CONDITION 1/

STATE	AVERAGE 1969-78	1979	1980	STATE	AVERAGE 1969-78	1979	1980
PERCENT				PERCENT			
ALA	73	61	70	NEV	81	92	94
ARIZ	77	91	80	N J	80	86	83
ARK	79	75	79	N MEX	70	72	71
CALIF	76	91	95	N C	83	80	82
COLO	72	76	86	N DAK	2/	81	63
DEL	81	76	88	OHIO	80	78	85
FLA	73	79	76	OKLA	75	66	72
GA	79	75	74	OREG	84	91	92
IDAHO	2/	90	92	S C	78	75	81
ILL	84	78	75	S DAK	2/	82	75
IND	84	77	77	TENN	78	74	77
IOWA	2/	85	86	TEX	66	66	55
KANS	79	79	85	UTAH	78	82	89
KY	82	81	80	VA	84	84	85
LA	75	67	77	WASH	83	85	87
MD	78	76	73	W VA	75	78	76
MISS	73	65	75	WYO	2/	87	82
MO	78	74	80				
MONT	2/	87	73	30 STS 3/	76	75	76
NEBR	2/	81	86				
				37 STS		77	77

1/ GOOD TO EXCELLENT, 80 AND OVER; POOR TO FAIR, 65-79; VERY POOR, 50-64; SEVERE DROUGHT, 35-49; EXTREME DROUGHT, UNDER 35.

2/ DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

3/ STATES FOR WHICH COMPARABLE DATA ARE AVAILABLE.

PEANUT PRODUCTION VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED: Production of peanuts during 1979, estimated at 3.98 billion pounds (1.81 million metric tons) net weight, declined fractionally from the 1978 record production of 3.99 billion pounds (1.81 million metric tons). Peanut farmers planted 1.55 million acres (627 thousand hectares) for all purposes during 1979. Acreage harvested totaled 1.52 million acres (617 thousand hectares). The harvested yield per acre at 2611 pounds dropped 28 pounds below the 1978 record high yield.

1979 AREA REVIEW:

Southeast: The 1979 peanut crop totaled 2.52 billion pounds, virtually unchanged from a year earlier. The average yield per acre at 3085 pounds decreased 14 pounds from 1978. Area harvested for nuts at 818 thousand acres increased 1100 acres from the previous year.

Virginia-North Carolina: The 1979 production of 633 million pounds declined 20 percent from the 1978 production. The average yield per acre at 2364 pounds dropped 566 pounds below the 1978 yield. Area harvested at 268 thousand acres was 1000 acres below 1978.

Southwest: The 1979 peanut crop totaled 822 million pounds, 23 percent above the 1978 production. The average yield per acre at 1877 pounds increased 308 pounds from the previous year.

PEANUTS

STATE	AREA PLANTED			AREA HARVESTED		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
	1,000 ACRES					
ALA	216.0	216.0	214.0	215.0	214.0	213.0
FLA	63.0	62.0	64.0	55.0	54.0	55.0
GA	530.0	530.0	530.0	526.0	526.0	527.0
MISS	7.5	8.3	8.5	7.0	8.0	8.3
N MEX	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.2
N C	169.0	169.0	168.0	166.0	166.0	166.0
OKLA	123.0	123.0	123.0	120.0	115.0	120.0
S C	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.0
TEX	306.0	307.0	315.0	300.0	301.0	309.0
VA	105.0	104.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.0
U S	1,544.6	1,544.3	1,549.7	1,516.4	1,511.6	1,524.5

STATE	YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
	POUNDS			1,000 POUNDS		
ALA	2,740	2,630	2,795	589,100	562,820	595,335
FLA	3,100	3,380	3,270	170,500	182,520	179,850
GA	2,850	3,300	3,235	1,499,100	1,735,800	1,704,845
MISS	1,650	2,000	1,850	11,550	16,000	15,355
N MEX	2,700	2,560	2,750	25,380	24,064	25,300
N C	2,675	2,825	2,280	444,050	468,950	378,480
OKLA	2,230	1,800	2,200	267,600	207,000	264,000
S C	2,080	2,350	1,950	31,200	35,720	29,250
TEX	1,315	1,450	1,725	394,500	436,450	533,025
VA	2,845	3,100	2,500	293,035	319,300	255,000
U S	2,457	2,639	2,611	3,726,015	3,988,624	3,980,440

FARM MARKETINGS OF PEANUTS FOR NUTS, BY STATES, 1979 CROP YEAR, PERCENT BY MONTHS

STATE	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
ALA	1	30	61	8		
FLA	1	45	53	1		
GA	1	43	55	1		
N MEX					100	
N C			66	30	3	1
OKLA			7	55	31	7
TEX	1	12	30	23	20	14
VA			66	29	3	2
U S	1	26	50	14	6	3

